

Backgrounder: Qat'muk Declaration

1. Qat'muk is the Ktunaxa name of the lands in the central part of the Purcell Mountains that include the area of the proposed Jumbo Glacier Resort. It is within the core of the territory of the Ktunaxa Nation. For the Ktunaxa Nation, it is the home of 'grizzly bear spirit' and thus, has to be carefully protected. For the Ktunaxa, Qat'muk's importance for Grizzly Bear Spirit is inextricably interlinked with its importance for living grizzly bears now and in the future. Grizzly Bear Spirit is a unique and indispensable source of collective as well as individual guidance, strength, and protection.
2. Ktunaxa (pronounced 'k-too-nah-ha') people have occupied the lands adjacent to the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers and the Arrow Lakes of British Columbia, Canada for more than 10,000 years.
3. Qat'muk is within Ktunaxa ?amak?is, which is the homeland of the Ktunaxa Nation and covers approximately 70,000 square kilometers within the Kootenay region of south-eastern British Columbia, and historically includes parts of Alberta, Montana, Washington and Idaho.
4. Ktunaxa Nation members live in four reserve communities (?akisq'nuk, ?aqam, Yaqaan nu?kiy and Tobacco Plains) as well as elsewhere throughout the territory, including with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of Montana.
5. Today the Ktunaxa are a thriving people who are revitalizing our language and culture throughout Ktunaxa ?amak?is. The Ktunaxa Nation is actively working towards self-governance, and continues to build cooperative and positive relationships with local, regional, provincial, and federal governments.
6. The proposed Jumbo Glacier Resort was intended as a resort offering year-round skiing and sight-seeing on and around a series of high elevation glaciers. The project would have consisted initially of a gondola, three glacier T-bars for winter and summer skiing, and two chairlifts. A resort of 6,250 beds, including 750 beds for staff housing, and up to 30 ski lifts was planned. The proponent's documents predicted between 552,750 and 803,000 overnight visitors per year.
7. The Ktunaxa Nation has been opposed to the Jumbo Glacier Resort since it was first proposed in 1991. This opposition has been based principally on the spiritual importance of the Qat'muk area for Ktunaxa people, but it also derives

from Ktunaxa concerns for the protection of wildlife populations (especially grizzly bears), biodiversity and water quality.

8. The proposed project would have directly interfered with lands that are of the utmost spiritual importance to the Ktunaxa Nation. It is for this reason, above all, that the Ktunaxa Nation has committed to use all possible means to prevent the project from proceeding – a fact that both the provincial government and the project proponent are well aware of.
9. Ktunaxa traditional and scientific knowledge come together in identifying the importance of the Qat'muk area for both 'grizzly bear spirit' and living grizzly bear populations. Leading grizzly bear biologists have identified the critical importance of the central Purcell region to support smaller and more threatened populations to the south.
10. On November 15th, 2010, a contingent of Ktunaxa citizens delivered the Qat'muk Declaration to the Provincial Legislature in Victoria. The Declaration outlines the spiritual significance of Qat'muk and is an expression of Ktunaxa sovereignty and stewardship principles.
11. The Jumbo Glacier Resort proponent, Glacier Resorts Ltd. was granted a Master Development Agreement (MDA) by British Columbia in March of 2012. A MDA is a legal agreement containing all the terms and conditions under which the resort can be developed, including land tenures, insurance requirements, fees and terms of renewal and default. In 2006, under the All Seasons Resort Policy, a commitment was made by British Columbia that a MDA would not be concluded with the proponent until consultation with the Ktunaxa was completed.
12. British Columbia approved the incorporation of the Jumbo Glacier Mountain Resort Municipality (JGMRM) in November of 2012. Despite having no residents, a mayor and two councillors are appointed by the Province to govern the municipality, including making land use and zoning decisions. With no residents, there is no electoral body to hold the JGMRM council accountable for any decision it makes.
13. The Ktunaxa Nation filed an application for Judicial Review in BC Supreme Court on November 30th, 2012. The application sought to overturn the decision of the Province to enter into a Master Development Agreement to Glacier Resorts Ltd. The Judicial Review was heard for 10 days in B.C. Supreme Court in Vancouver starting January 6, 2014. On April 3, 2014, the BC Supreme Court rejected the Ktunaxa Nation Council's application for Judicial Review. The Master Development Agreement stands.
14. On May 2, 2014, The Ktunaxa Nation Council launched their appeal of the Judicial Review decision to the B.C. Court of Appeal.

15. Minister of Environment Mary Polak visits the site of the proposed resort in Qat'muk on October 12, 2014. The purpose of her visit is to assist in determining whether the resort project had been 'substantially started'. Minister Polak also meets with a contingent of Ktunaxa Nation leadership during her visit.
16. On June 18, 2015, Minister Polak announces that the proposed Jumbo Glacier Resort has not met its October 12, 2014 substantial start threshold. As a result of the decision, the Environmental Certificate for the resort is considered expired and development of the project, as proposed, cannot proceed.
17. The B.C. Court of Appeal rejects the Ktunaxa Nation Council's appeal of the April 3, 2014 B.C. Supreme Court decision not to quash the Master Development Agreement.
18. In October of 2015, the Ktunaxa Nation Council applies to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to appeal the B.C. Court of Appeal decision.
19. The Supreme Court of Canada grants the Ktunaxa Nation Council's application for leave in March of 2016 and later sets a date of December 1, 2016 for the hearing in Ottawa.
20. Section 2 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that every person in Canada has a number of Fundamental Freedoms, including the freedom of conscience and religion and the freedom to assemble and worship without limitation or interference.
21. Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, provides constitutional protection to aboriginal rights, including traditions, of Aboriginal people in Canada.
22. The Ktunaxa Nation will continue to work to achieve permanent protection of Ktunaxa values, including biodiversity, and other values within Qat'muk. The KNC has reached out to the new government of BC seeking collaboration between the KNC, BC and Canada to establish an Indigenous Protected Area incorporating the Qat'muk area.
23. Indigenous Protected Areas are legally protected areas which have been established in Australia, Canada and elsewhere through a variety of legal means. The concept is best developed in Australia where they are "...formed by agreement with Indigenous Australians, declared by Indigenous Australians, and formally recognised by the Australian Government as being part of its National Reserve System." Canadian examples include Dasiqoz Tribal Park, created by the Tsilhqot'in Nation Government based on the recognition of their aboriginal title, and the Nahanni National Park Reserve created as a product of treaty

negotiations between the Deh Cho First Nations and the government of Canada. Indigenous Protected Areas can help achieve Canada's commitment under the UN Convention on Biodiversity to protect 17% of its land mass by 2020

24. For more information on Qat'muk, or to read the Qat'muk Declaration, please visit www.qatmuk.com.

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Nak'at'at'at'

Naq'am

Lower Kootenay

Tobacco Plains