

SEPARATE HANDOUT

ROBERT LOUIE PRESENTATION

Summary of 2018 Framework Agreement (FA) Amendments

Note: Some of the amendments are purely technical (eg deleting expired provisions) but the substantive changes are summarized below:

UNDRIP Clause

Introductory clauses stating commitment of both Canada and First Nations to the principles of UNDRIP. The FA was finalized in 1996, well before UNDRIP.

Jointly Held Reserves (section 2 of FA)

New provision that clarifies the ability of multiple First Nations to collectively govern jointly held reserve lands.

Yukon lands (section 4A of FA)

Making the FA available as an option to Yukon First Nations which have “lands set aside” rather than reserves

Changes to Land Code Requirements and Options (section 5 of FA)

Minor change to what land codes **must** contain:

- Adding requirement that land codes will come into force within six months of an affirmative ratification vote
- Eliminating current obligation to provide for matrimonial real property in land codes

Changes to what land codes **may** contain:

- In particular broader options regarding matrimonial real property (see also the new matrimonial real property law making power in section 18 of FA described below)

Changes to Voting (sections 7 and 8 of FA)

Changes to ratification voting on land code are proposed to make it easier for new First Nations to opt out of the *Indian Act*:

- Eliminating the current minimum 25% threshold of yes votes of all eligible voters. The majority of participating voters would decide, consistent with other important votes in Canada.

- For new First Nations, a Verifier is only required to confirm that the land code and voting process comply with the Framework Agreement, not to monitor the actual vote or hear appeals.
- For new First Nations, option to have their own Ratification Officer conduct and affirm votes (rather than the verifier)
- Option for Individual First Nations to set their own minimum threshold and use the Verifier for the whole voting process.

First Nations rather than LAB to publish land codes and amendments (sections 11 and 40 of FA)

First Nations must make available to the public their land codes and laws and can choose to publish on their websites

First Nations Monies (section 12 of FA)

“Capital” monies as well as “revenue” monies will automatically be transferred to new land code First Nations. Existing operational First Nations would have to request a transfer of their Capital monies.

Additions to Reserve (section 14A of FA)

New provisions to speed up additions to reserve:

- Land can be added to reserve and come under land code authority in a single Ministerial Order instead of an order of council
- Options for First Nations to accept third party interests and provide for replacement interests before reserves are created.
- An option to impose land use restrictions (eg zoning laws) in advance of reserve creation. There is no obligation to take these measures, but they may speed up reserve creation.

Third Party Interests (section 16 of FA)

A new provision that will clarify that First Nations and third parties can agree to leasing arrangements that differ from previous Indian Act designation terms and conditions.

Matrimonial Real Property Laws (section 18 of FA)

The intention is to provide in the FA for the full range of matrimonial real property authority currently available under Canada’s *Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Rights or Interests Act* (FHRMIRA).

- New provisions to expand upon the current authority to deal with “breakdown of marriage” to include “death of a spouse”.
- Elimination of the current 12-month period for First Nations to make MRP rules and elimination of dispute resolution with Canada regarding land code provisions.
- A new provision is established to require that provinces (or territories) be notified when proposing to make MRP laws. This is similar to a requirement in FHRMIRA and may possibly help First Nations seeking provincial assistance in enforcing MRP laws.

Limitation of Liability & Intergovernmental Agreements (section 18 of FA)

Provisions to limit liability of employees and volunteers working for First Nations, within the limits typical under provincial law of the province within which a First Nation is located.

- Option for First Nations to enter into agreements with other governments regarding the performance of duties by professions such as building inspectors or firefighters

Enforcement of Laws (section 19 of FA)

- Option to enter agreements with other governments for collection of penalties and dispensing of offence ticket.
- Option for land code First Nations which have enacted tax laws to add amounts owed to the First Nation government to tax debts (there is no obligation to enact any tax laws or use this option)
- Elimination of the option to have federal prosecutors enforce First Nation laws (because they have not done so) which places greater emphasis on First Nations employing their own prosecutors or engaging provincial/territorial prosecutors

Environment Law Making Powers (section 23 of FA)

An updated list of examples of environmental law-making powers added such as contaminants, emergencies, nuisances, waste management and recycling

Liability (section 50 of FA)

A new provision to clarify that Canada is no longer responsible for the management of revenue and capital monies following their transfer to an Operational First Nation.

First Nations Lands Registry (section 51 of FA)

Elimination of the current requirement that a lands registry has to be operated by Canada. This would pave the way for an agreement to develop regulations for a new Indigenous controlled registry.