

Policy Documents & Implementation Agreements

“Building a Path to Reconciliation and Decolonization for Nation-to Nation Government-to-Government Relations”



Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

This draft document provides strategic direction for a political, legislative and fiscal agenda, implementing Inherent rights and Treaty rights in each sector; through a traditional and contemporary system, under the jurisdiction and laws of First Nations Governments collectively by Community, Tribal/Agency/Grand Council and Federation of Nations (FSIN).



Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

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This draft document was prepared by FSIN Senators and Treaty Governance Office as per resolution and with full support of the FSIN Senate.

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“We hope that leadership takes this document seriously and implement the agenda spelled out in the document. We hope that the leadership has the foresight and the commitment and determination for change, not only for their own communities but the 74 bands in Saskatchewan, because we are all dealing with all the same issues in our communities. If we are committed to change, we hope they put change in their mindset. Change is difficult and there will be resistance in the communities because our people are used to the status quo but our leadership needs to tackle this area to implement change.” Comment from Senate Meeting October 27, 2015

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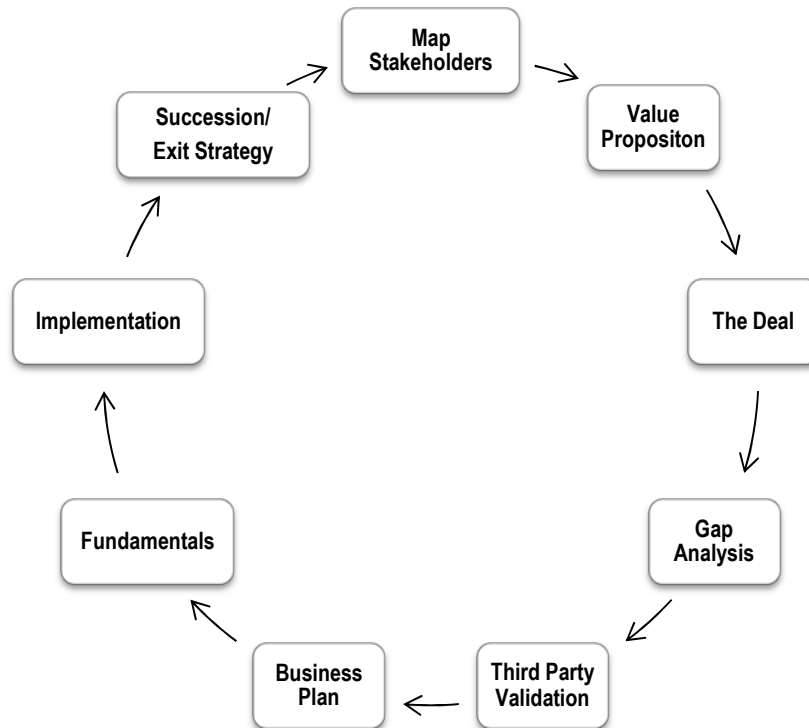
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Message from the Senate Chair

Senator Ted Quewezance
Keeseekoose First Nation, Yorkton Tribal Council

The purpose of this document is to educate and provide guidance in developing a political, legal and fiscal agenda. Our vision is to develop community based capacity to do what needs to be done to make the changes needed. We are currently trapped in a process that is proposal driven. We describe ourselves as inadequate, calling for intervention or assistance; meaning we rely on someone else to do something for us which diminishes or lessens our community capacity which then leads to more inadequacies and the cycle continues.

In addition to political direction, we offer a nine step process that provides a framework for engagement that is transparent and leads to real outcomes. This process is being successfully implemented within a number of community projects in Saskatchewan.



Nine-Step Process for Engagement

- 1. Map Stakeholders**
 - Inclusion of all parties.
 - Must have authority and be decision makers.
- 2. Value Proposition**
 - Fact Sheets/Term Sheets to identify what value each party brings to clearly define a win-win situation.
- 3. The Deal**
 - Identification of an accord with defined deal breakers.
- 4. Gap Analysis**
 - Assess performance; SWOT analysis.
- 5. Third Party Validation**
 - Environmental scan to see if it is being done anywhere else.
- 6. Business Plan**
 - Outline goals and details to achieve those goals.
- 7. Fundamentals**
 - Is there sufficient time, revenue, capacity etc
- 8. Implementation Plan**
 - Develop a step-by-step process.
- 9. Exit Strategy**
 - A plan on how a party intends to withdraw its resources while ensuring that achievement of the project goals is not jeopardized.

Introduction

The same foundation for governing applies, with respect to sovereign inherent rights and power, to all our nations. While there are differences from nation to nation in the exercise of their traditional and customary practices for governing, the same principles form the foundation of governing. Saskatchewan Indian Nations have overcome tremendous obstacles in their quest to be self-determining. Until 1950's only splinter groups of Indians were able to exist due to the federal law that made it illegal for Indians to assemble. It is during this era of detribalization that our ability to unite as nations/tribes was compromised and still has affects we struggle with today.

Following World War II, returned soldiers united the splinter groups into the Union of Saskatchewan Chiefs. As the roles of that organization changed, a corporate entity known as the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was structured and established to receive funds from the federal/provincial government. Initially the Chiefs wanted to organize to protect Indian rights and the Treaty rights; but, eventually they determined the need to assert their power, authority and autonomy of the nations to protect Inherent Rights, the Treaties and Treaty rights and this led to the establishment of the Federation of Saskatchewan Nations.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Nations was formed under the collective inherent authority and jurisdiction of the peoples of the four Indian Nations situated within the Saskatchewan provincial boundaries: Cree Nation, Dene Nation, the Dakota/Nakota/Lakota/Assiniboine/Stoney peoples of the Sioux Nation, and the Saulteaux (Nakawe) Nation” and their respective political units usually referred to as “bands”.

The instrument used to join the Indian Nations and their bands is a political agreement known as the *Convention* of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations. Its structure reflects a traditional governing organization and process. Bands of the Nations entered into the agreement to form the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations under the inherent authority of their respective peoples' governing powers and signed by their respective leaders. The principles that formed the foundation for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations are listed in the Convention and are the same ones noted in the first paragraph.

The Convention Act was enacted to implement the FSIN Convention principles, powers of the governing bodies, structures, institutions and authorities that were agreed upon. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians *Convention Act* is *First Nations Law*. No other authority, jurisdiction or law applies.

The governing body of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations when in session sits as a “governing body with full legislative authority” exercising the collective sovereign powers and authority of representative Indian nations. It is the only formal lawful Indian Nation Legislative Assembly outside of the Six Nations Assembly. The FSIN Legislative Assembly has the capacity and power, through the FSIN Convention and Convention Act, to enact law and policy with the authority to implement inherent rights and treaty rights through the creation of appropriate law and policy in every area.

When the FSIN Assembly is sitting, it is in lawful legislative session, not a conference; and, the representative chairs at the Assembly belong to the respective bands of the Nations.

We are at the stage in our developments where it is vital to our interests and survival to maintain the sovereignty of our nations and implement our rights and powers of governing under our sovereign authority by bands. They are, after all, the legal parties to the Treaties.

Currently, there is no First Nation governing structure in place by band or tribal council; and, we have all these provincially legislated corporations that control and deliver programs and services by bands. The Chiefs and Councils lose authority by signing agreements that requires the implementation of provincial jurisdiction and laws. The authority given to these corporate entities such as Child Welfare (ICFS), Education Authorities, Health authorities and so on, are implementing provincial legislation and standards. So, what Chiefs get is accountability with no authority.

Currently, under the Convention, the Chiefs meet in Legislative Assembly where they authorize the development and drafting of laws and policies. Through this process, we have established political, economic, social and spiritual institutions but we have stopped short of implementing them. We have laws in place for our institutions that we fail to honour. For example, we have the power and authority to certify our own education curriculum, set our own standards, and grant our own certificates, degrees, certify our teachers and instructors and so on; why are we waiting for someone else's approval? That power and authority is already there, so why are we not doing it?

We have the power to take control over Indian Child Welfare. *We have the power and authority to establish our laws, policies, standards, regulations and institutions under our jurisdiction.* What are we waiting for? Surely we can't do any worse than what is happening under provincial child welfare. There are, of course, other areas of jurisdiction we will be looking at that is also our responsibility and authority. *I think it is important to state here that the Convention Act provides for our capacity to create and implement our own Corporate Act to certify our own corporations that can function by community, regionally, nationally and internationally under our laws and jurisdiction. We do need to create an economy and the capacity for us to do that is there under the FSIN Convention. We cannot do that project by project anymore.*

At some point we have to talk about *the corporate entities that are controlling our organizations and institutions by band, tribal council and FSIN and how that process is implementing the colonial policies of termination. What does that do to the powers of our governments? As soon as you create an entity under federal or provincial jurisdiction and law, you terminate your governing powers and authority over that particular area of jurisdiction, at various levels, while also eliminating your rights along the way to termination. Chiefs become Board of Directors and/or leaders under another's jurisdiction. Under self-government arrangements, First Nation leaders become reeves or mayors of municipalities. That is what the 1969 White Paper and the 1980's Buffalo Jump is all about.*

By the way, the process of termination has been accelerated. The federal laws enacted recently are all designed to directly terminate Indian rights and Indian status; there is the Indian Lands Management Act, the Indian Water Act and the other laws. *The colonial policies, strategies and laws are very real and are institutionalized nationally and provincially. Decolonizing the whole infrastructure created to implement those colonial policies will be a challenge.* For example in reconciliation; how do we approach reconciliation when colonial policies impact every sector directly and comprehensively? How can we even consider isolating one single aspect in the process respecting reconciliation? How could it be even possible? *The two levels of government work in tandem, almost seamlessly, stripping away and terminating our rights and interests until, we, the original peoples will have allowed them to slip away and*

we will lose everything that our ancestors left in our care for our future generations. I say that because the implementation of those termination laws requires our active participation and we are already deep in that process of helping them along.

Our task in the Federation is to assist our leaders and management to develop and implement a political agenda that will implement First Nations law and jurisdiction as well as structuring a plan for the capacity to do it. We need to keep in mind that under the FSIN structure, politically and administratively, you, the senior and middle management, form part of the Executive Branch.

The job of the Executive Branch of government is to implement the political and legislative agenda, in our case, a First Nations political and legislative agenda. However, what has happened to us is we are restricted to implementing a federal/provincial agenda which dictates to us because we operate under the FSI which is incorporated under the provincial corporate law. That is the conflict we have put you in as managers. We go through managers because we are not happy with what is not being done, yet we create the environment that causes the in-house conflicts.

If we are going to seriously implement the FSIN Convention and Convention Act, we have the responsibility to implement our government jurisdiction and laws in every sector. We have the responsibility to implement inherent rights and treaty rights as they impact on every sector. The big question is: what kind of plans and strategies can we develop to provide for that capacity?

Out of 74 bands of our Indian nations, 49 have opted to go under band custom but restricted to elections. Those 49 bands have adopted their custom Election Acts. We are good at debating and discussing custom election laws but when it comes to the laws in the other sectors we get trouble trying to interpret and determine how they apply. Our Federation of Nations does not distinguish between on and off reserve Indians. It does not distinguish First Nations' jurisdiction applying only on reserves. First Nation jurisdiction applies throughout traditional territory and treaty territory.

As Executive Members and Senior Managers of the Executive Branch of our Federation of Nations, it is critical for everyone to understand how the governing structure and the political agenda applies, how you will be instructing and advising leadership, the boards and the Executive Council at every level of our FSIN Structure, on how to implement the plans and strategies.

We currently have administrative structures, not governing structures. Under those administrative structures, we implement federal and provincial jurisdiction and law. What happened to the transition from a provincially chartered Indian entity to a government of the Federation of Indian Nations that we initiated in 1982? It was such a landmark achievement in our political developments, reached after much deliberation, debate and discussion while moving toward our objective to achieve consensus on what would constitute a representative governing institution of our Indian nations.

The greatest strength of our Federation of Indian Nations is that the bands could no longer pull out and opt in based on personality or in a fit. The bands have to secure their peoples consent to join or to withdraw by resolution. In addition, the autonomy of the band is secured through the convention through the principle that no one can impose any restriction on the people of the band's decision to join or to withdraw except the people of the band.

We did not complete the development of our governing infrastructure, institutions, societies, using our values, traditions, customs and processes; and then, we stopped implementing our own Indian Nations jurisdiction and law thereby giving the federal and provincial governments the opening to move in and derail our sovereign self-determination agenda. It is our job then, collectively, to enforce through the exercise of our powers of governing, and to put in place, the structures for each sector that have the capacity to enforce our Indian Nations' jurisdiction.

It is our job then, collectively, to enforce through the exercise of our powers of governing, and to put in place, the structures for each sector that have the capacity to enforce our Indian Nations' jurisdiction.

What form of laws then is required to give legal effect to respective jurisdictions? The first part must scope out the full jurisdiction of each sector that applies at the community level, the second part would scope out what would be delegated to the district/treaty territory, and the third part would scope out what would be delegated to the regional, national and international levels.

The plans and strategies will overlap with other sectors in many cases i.e., education and training, information/communications technology and finance will be needed in every sector and at every level.

The purpose of this document is to provide political instructions for leadership, management and employees at bands, tribal councils and federation in coming together and moving forward and structuring our governance systems and implementing our own jurisdiction and laws respecting every sector.



Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

May 27, 2015

REFERENCE NUMBER: 1949

FIRST NATIONS GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENTATION OF INHERENT RIGHTS, TREATIES AND TREATY RIGHTS

- WHEREAS** the Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights impact on all sectors; and
- WHEREAS** the Inherent Rights are reserved, recognized and confirmed by Treaty Making; and
- WHEREAS** Treaty Making provides for the recognition of Treaty Rights; and
- WHEREAS** the Treaty-Constitutional Framework provides for legal and political recognition of Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights; and
- WHEREAS** the United Nations Declaration provides for recognition of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights of Indigenous Peoples by sector; and
- WHEREAS** the Governments of First Nations of the Federation of Nations agree to implement Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights by sector under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws that are Community Based and Intertribal; and
- WHEREAS** the Policy Documents by sector provides for the Political Instruction for the development of plans and strategies by sector and for the drafting of the implementation agreements by sector; and

FIRST NATIONS GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENTATION OF INHERENT RIGHTS, TREATIES AND TREATY RIGHTS REFERENCE NUMBER: 1949 PAGE TWO

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chiefs-in-Assembly mandate the research and development of implementation plans and strategies for the following:

1. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Economy and Implementation Agreements.
2. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Education System and Implementation Agreements that includes:
 - a) Community Based Virtual/Multiversity Campuses.
 - b) The Charter for the First Nations University of Canada.
 - c) The Indigenous College of Law.
 - d) The International Indigenous College of Health and Science.
 - e) First Nations Certification Commission.
3. Community Based and Intertribal Political Organization and Government Structures and Implementation Agreements:
 - a) Implementing the Inherent Rights and Powers of Self-Determination.
 - b) First Nation Constitutions and/or Conventions.
 - c) Federation of Nations Convention.
4. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Health and Social Development system and Implementation Agreement that includes:
 - a) Child Welfare and Family Support.
 - b) Disabilities.
 - c) Safe homes and Communities.
 - d) First Nations Social Safety Net.
5. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Justice System and Implementation Agreement.

**FIRST NATIONS GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENTATION
OF INHERENT RIGHTS, TREATIES AND TREATY RIGHTS
REFERENCE NUMBER: 1949
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6. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Lands and Resources system and Implementation Agreement that includes:
 - a) Reserve and Traditional/Treaty Territory.
 - b) First Nations Lands and Resource Act.
 - c) Resource/Revenue Sharing By Sector.
 - d) Land Assembly for Social and Commercial use and occupation.
7. Community Based and Intertribal Housing, Public Works and Tech Services system and Implementation Agreements.
8. Community Based and Intertribal Citizenship and Membership System and Implementation Agreements:
 - a) Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights.
 - b) Terminate the On/Off Reserve Policies.
 - c) Inherent Rights, Duties and Responsibilities of Individual Members and Families.
9. Community Based and Intertribal Fiscal Relations and Financing of Governments of First Nations and Implementation Agreements:
 - a) Financing of First Nation Governments by Community.
 - b) Financing of Tribal and Agency Councils.
 - c) Financing of Federation of Nations (FSIN).
 - d) Federal/First Nations Fiscal Relations.
10. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Carbon Credits, Environmental and Air Space System and Implementation Agreement that includes:
 - a) First Nation Environmental Agencies.
 - b) Multi-Purpose Data Centers.

**FIRST NATIONS GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENTATION
OF INHERENT RIGHTS, TREATIES AND TREATY RIGHTS
REFERENCE NUMBER: 1949
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11. Community Based and Intertribal Inherent Rights and Title Implementation Plans and Strategies by sector and Implementation Agreements.
12. Community Based and Intertribal Treaty and Treaty Rights Implementation Plans and Strategies by sector and Implementation Agreements.
13. Community Based and Intertribal Information and Communication Technology System and Implementation Agreements that includes:
 - a) First Nations Ownership of the Information and Communication Technology System.
 - b) Multi-Purpose Data Center.
14. Community Based and Intertribal Sovereignty-Treaty Relations between the Crown/First Nations and Implementation Agreements that includes new legal and political institutions and structures of Governments that includes:
 - a) First Nation Governments.
 - b) Treaty Areas/Between Treaty Areas.
 - c) Federal Government and Parliament.
 - d) Provincial Government.
 - e) Implementing Political Relations, Treaty Relations, Judicial Relations, Economic Relations, Fiscal Relations and International Relations.
15. Community Based and Intertribal Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by sector as identified above.
16. Community Based and Intertribal Implementation of the Federation of Nations and Implementation Agreements by sector as identified by:
 - a) First Nation Governments by Community as political units of their respective Nations and as parties to the Treaties.

**FIRST NATIONS GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENTATION
OF INHERENT RIGHTS, TREATIES AND TREATY RIGHTS
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- b) The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Convention and Convention Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Chiefs-in-Assembly directs the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations to implement policy documents that provide for the political instructions for the implementation of plans and strategies by sector and negotiate implementation agreements by sector.

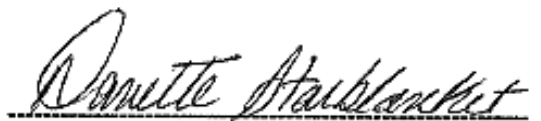
FINALLY BE IT RESOLVED that the Chiefs-in-Assembly approve each of the governments of First Nations, Tribal/Agency/Grand Councils and the FSIN ratify and sign implementation agreements, by sector, respecting the unity and collective support for the implementation of plans and strategies at the Community, Tribal/Agency Council and the Federation of Nations (FSIN) levels.

MOVED BY: Chief Lynn Acoose, Sakimay

SECONDED BY: Chief Louis Taypotat, Kahkewistahaw

CARRIED

It is **HEREBY CERTIFIED** by the undersigned that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution unanimously passed by the Chiefs of the Legislative Assembly at a meeting duly called and regularly held on the 27th day of May, 2015, and the said resolution is now in full force and effect.



CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Part One: Policy Documents

- Each draft policy document identifies the item(s), priorities, background, action plans, deliverables, responsibilities, schedule and requirements in every sector; and, would require updating on a yearly basis in which the action plans would then become the background.

1. Implementation of the Doctrine of Discovery and the Empire Colonial and Canadian Colonial Policies

Terminating the Sovereignty/Governments of First Nations, the Treaties, Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Representatives
<p>1. Doctrine of Discovery issued by the Catholic Pope in the form of Papal Bulls for the explorers of Empires claiming lands of Indigenous Nations. Papal Bulls Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Peoples are not Humans; therefore they have no Rights and Title to Lands and Resources, no Governments and no Sovereignty. <p>2. Empire Policies of England, Spain, France and Portugal Empires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1830 Detribalization Policies and Objectives: Liquidation, Civilization, Christianization, Integration and Assimilation. Utilized to destabilize and destruct Family units, societies and communities of First Nations. The Doctrine of Discovery and these Colonial Policies and objectives form the basis of Canadian Laws impacting on Indians and they are institutionalized in all sectors and institutions, policies and systems of Canadian Governments. <p>3. Canadian Colonial Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem within 25 Years. 1969 White Paper Policies. 1974/76 Native Policies. 1980 Buffalo Jump Policies. 	<p>1. The papal bull for the Doctrine of Discovery was used by the Empires in the 14th and 16th Centuries to take Indigenous Lands and Resources for their Kings and Queens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented under Christian laws and Laws of Dominance that made it legal to kill and provides for the implementation of the policies of the Doctrine of Discovery. <p>2. The 1830 Detribalization Policies of the Empires are based on the Doctrine of Discovery and the Objectives and Policies form the basis of Canadian laws that target outlawing First Nations Language, Culture, Customs, Practices, and Traditions, Sovereignty and outlaw First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to recognize First Nation Title to Lands and Resources. Terminate the International Status of the Treaties. The Objectives are being implemented by sector. <p>3. Canada's Colonial Policies are currently implementing the objectives and policies of 1830.</p>	<p>1. Doctrine of Discovery resulted in the illegal taking and occupation of Indigenous Lands and Resources by the Empires. The Christian Laws and Laws of Dominance were constructed implementing these policies that categorized Indigenous <u>Not</u> being Human with no rights or Sovereignty.</p> <p>2. The 1830 Detribalization Policies are now being implemented by Canada through Canadian Colonial Policies.</p> <p>3. Canadian Colonial Policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian within 25 years. 1969 White Paper Policies targeting the liquidation of the special status and rights of Indians by amending existing laws or constructing new laws implementing the 1st generation devolution policies. 1974/76 Native Policies. 1980 Buffalo Jump Policies implementing the 2nd Generation Devolution Policies. Terminating special rights and status of Indians. Eliminating First Nations Title to Lands and Resources. 	<p>1. New Federal/Provincial laws are being constructed to implement the Colonial Policies.</p> <p>2. Integration and Assimilation of Programs and Services by sector under Provincial Jurisdiction and Laws.</p> <p>3. Termination of the Federal Legal, Trust and Fiscal obligations for Indians under the Treaties and Constitution.</p> <p>4. Engaging First Nation Governments in the implementation of the 1st and 2nd generation devolution policies implementing Provincial Governments Jurisdiction and laws by sector. (i.e.) Child Welfare, Health, Education Sectors</p> <p>5. Failure to give Legal Effect to the Treaties, Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector.</p> <p>6. First Nation Governments implementing Provincial Jurisdiction and Laws and implementing Federal Laws terminating First Nations Title to Lands and Resources and Self-Determination and Self-Government Policies.</p> <p>7. First Nation Governments, Tribal/Agency Councils and FSIN are engaged in implementing the 1969/1980 Termination Policies.</p> <p>8. First Nation Governments failed to give legal effect to the Treaties, Inherent Rights, Treaty Rights under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws.</p> <p>9. First Nation Governments have to terminate the Colonial Policies and stop implementing them.</p>	<p>Schedule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a Formal Law Review. Terminate the Colonial Policies. Give Legal Effect to First Nation Governments, Treaties, Inherent Rights, and Treaty Rights under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws. Examine the impact of loss of total control. <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building. Implementation Agreements by sector. Negotiations. Fiscal Relations.

Impact of the Empire Colonial Policies and Canadian Colonial Policies on Indians and Families

Background

Our Nations on Turtle Island had governments based on their respective customs, traditions and practices with legal and political institutions and structures that were implemented through the Kinship/Clan systems. Our Kinship/Clan systems consisted of strong family units that exercised their inherent rights and powers of the Nations and the People for self-determination that includes self-government (Traditional Government).

The territories lands and resources of the respective Nations were recognized by the governments of the respective Nations.

The functions and responsibilities of the Kinship/Clan systems formed the various functions of the branches of the traditional institutions and structures of the Governments of the Nations throughout Turtle Island.

The Grandmothers and Mothers made the laws in the homes, the lodges and communities and the male members of the families in communities had the responsibility to enforce and implement the laws and protect the communities. The leaders recognized the role of the Grandmothers for providing direction on all community governing responsibilities. The Women's Societies and Men's Societies had the major responsibility to implement and maintain the traditional social safety net respecting child rearing, traditional parenting, family and extended family. Communities and societies implemented social responsibilities for healthy, safe communities and environment.

The women owned everything needed to provide a home for the family and the heritage of individuals and families was inherited from the female/mother's side of the family. The traditional matriarchal system was implemented by all Nations on Turtle Island.

The past and present colonial policies of the governments and churches changed these traditional policies to male (patriarchal) heritage and ownership of property and wealth.

The colonial policies impacts on the traditional roles of female and males on Indian families, communities and societies and detribalization causing chaos, confusion and degradation of the social fabric.

Our First Nations' peoples continue to struggle with the intergenerational destructive effects of colonization that impacts individuals, families, communities and our societies. We know that the source of the ongoing struggles is the Empire Colonial Policies that were constructed to detribalize and destabilize the indigenous nations found on the lands which the European nation wanted to colonize. The policies have been uncommonly successful. However, it is not well known that those policies continue to instruct Canada's laws, policies, plans and strategies today and is the reason why there is little meaningful improvement to our situation. Millions of dollars are spent responding to the symptoms resulting from the impacts of those policies. Those policies continue to deny our rights and interests as the original occupants of this land and upon which the treaty relationships were constructed.

There cannot be any real sustainable improvement for First Nations if the Empire Colonial Policies, that are now Canadian Colonial Policies, are allowed to continue to instruct Canada's laws, policies and relationships with our peoples. In order for reconciliation to be possible, the legal instructions that are in

effect in the construction of Canadian laws respecting First Nations must be retracted, the colonial laws and policies eliminated. In their place, realistic alternatives for a respectful relationship based on inherent rights, the treaties and international law have to be instituted.

This document has been prepared due to the fact that current colonial Canadian laws, policies, plans and strategies are the single most critical outstanding issue that continues to have destructive impacts on Indians and Indian families and the effects will continue for generations in the future. It is only through restoration of our national interests including sovereignty and jurisdiction and our languages and cultures and the elimination of the colonial policies under which Canada continues its policy of oppression, this can be achieved.

The Residential School plans and strategies is not the only colonization methods used to liquidate, Christianize, civilize, integrate and assimilate Indians. There are many other aspects of the colonization's affects and impacts that have to be connected together if one is to see the big picture of termination implied in the comprehensive plans and strategies that are currently in place. The impacts affect the spiritual, social, economic and political stability of our societies.

The Broader Picture of the Empire and Canadian Colonial Policies

The broader picture of the Empire and Canadian Colonial Policies' impacts on Indians and the objectives of the policies are comprehensive and target our spiritual, social, economic and political rights and interests for termination.

The colonial policies are strategic and continue to apply in Canada today but have their origins in the Doctrine of Discover (Papule Bull) and the 1830 Detribalization policies created and utilized by the European Nations in their expansion activities to colonize new lands. The objectives of these colonial policies were and still are the termination of our special rights and status as the original peoples in order to have unfettered access to our territories, lands and resources.

The detribalization policies are known as: Liquidation, Civilization, Christianization, Integration, and Assimilation.

These colonial policies, objectives, plans and strategies utilized as the method for destabilization targeting the destruction of family units, societies and communities of First Nations

These colonial policies form the basis of Canadian laws today impacting on Indians and the colonial policies and objectives are institutionalized in politics, education, social development, health, economics, justice, religion and all other sectors of Canadian Policies, systems and institutions.

The *1830 Detribalization Policies*, later reinforced in Canadian colonial policy is titled as the "*1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem within 25 Years*". The anthropologist, Dr. Diamond Jeness lived with Indians and learned the workings of their society. He is the author the 1947 plan. He developed the plan while employed by Canadian Universities. This plan was presented in Parliament by Dr. Diamond Jeness.

The 1830 and 1947 Colonial Policies are now being implemented through current colonial laws, policies, plans and strategies that include:

- The 1969 White Paper Policies that is being implemented through the “First Generation Devolution Policies.” This is achieved by amending existing laws and/or constructing new laws designed to eliminate the special status of Indians, the special rights of Indians, the special and unique programs for Indians.
- The 1974-76 Native Policies designed to terminate Indian policies. Achieved through local government policies that have the effect of turning First Nation government into municipal governance status, exercising administrative governing authority and jurisdiction through provincial law. These policies remove the Sovereign status of “Reserve Lands” and changed them to “fee simple” status.
- The 1980 Buffalo Jump is being implemented through the “Second Generation Devolution Policies.”

These are achieved by turning over responsibility to administer our own poverty and oppression to Band governments who receive funding (allocations) according to policies that disqualifies the majority of their membership. The new laws being constructed by the federal governments eliminates their treaty, constitutional and legal responsibilities for “Indians and lands reserved for Indians”.

On and off reserve Indian policies are affected.

Today, the plans and strategies to implement the objectives of the 1830, 1947, 1969, 1974-76 and 1980 Colonial Policies of liquidation, Christianization, civilization, integration and assimilation continue unabated. Most current prime examples are the Indian Child and Family Services, band membership, land management and marriage property laws recently enacted.

The major impact of all the colonial policies have resulted in total loss of control by Indians in every sector and the effects are the current symptoms of loss as evidenced by rampant poverty, poor health, family breakdowns, high suicide rates, abuse of substances and addictions, mental, physical, sexual and emotional abuse, high rates of involvement in the justice and child welfare systems, low educational achievement and employment rates and the list goes on.

The drastic impact of residential schools is not the only plans and strategies that have destroyed Indian families, societies, communities and Nations. The plans are comprehensive and impact all aspects of Indian life and society and are ongoing.

If there is to be real change then the Peoples of Canada, the Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, the Government Members of Parliament and the Senate of Parliament and the Members of Provincial Legislative Assemblies must be prepared to identify and legislate the major changes required to lawfully and politically recognize the sovereignty-treaty relations, the special and unique Inherent rights, Treaties and Treaty rights of Indians affecting every sector. They must be prepared to enter into bilateral government-to-government relations and establish meaningful processes to implement the political relations, Treaty relations, judicial relations, Economic relations, Fiscal relations and International relations inherent in these arrangements.

These can pave the way to serious reconciliation by creating long overdue respectful relationships between First Nations and Canada and social, economic and political sustainability for First Nations, Inuit and Métis.

1. Impact of Colonial Detribalization Policies and Loss of Control

a. Empire Colonial Policies 1830 Detribalization Policies

These Detribalization Policies were created and have been implemented in a strategic manner by the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and the Netherlands Empires worldwide.

The objectives of these Empire Policies focused on:

- Liquidation policies and laws.
- Christianization policies and laws.
- Civilization policies and laws.
- Integration policies and laws.
- Assimilation policies and laws

The objectives of the Colonial Policies targeted the destruction of Indian family units to weaken their role as the foundation of Indian Societies and Nations, to diminish them or terminate their rights of the original people's interests to territory, lands and resources, and to weaken the foundation of the Nations Kinship/Clan systems of governing for exercising the sovereign power, authority and jurisdiction to protect their rights and interests.

"Current Federal Laws and Policies are based on the 1830 Detribalization Policies and Objectives."

b. Canadian Colonial Policies

i. 1947 – Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem within 25 Years Policies

These policies were designed and constructed to:

- Terminate the international status of the Numbered Treaties
- Terminate the federal trust, legal and fiscal obligations for Indians
- Terminate lands reserved by Treaties
- Transfer federal programs for Indians in education, social welfare, Indian Child and Family Services and health to provincial governments
- Establish Indian municipal government by Band
- "Federal Laws and Policies are based on the 1830 Detribalization Policies and Objectives."

ii. 1969 White Paper Policies

These Colonial policies are based on the 1830 Detribalization Policies and the 1947 Colonial Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem within 25 Years and they are designed to:

- "Terminate the Special Status of Indians"
- "Terminate the Special Rights of Indians"
- "Terminate the Special Programs and Services for Indians"

Termination of the special status, rights and programs for Indians is being achieved by the Federal Government through the “Construction of New Federal Law and/or Amending Existing Federal Laws.”

- Implementation of the “First Generation Devolution Policies” – is now being done by formally transferring programs and services for Indians to all other federal departments, to provincial and territorial governments, Tribal Councils, Regional/National Organizations and First Nations.

“Federal laws and policies are based on the 1830 Detribalization policies and objectives.”

- 1974 – 1975: Federal Policies Implementing Local or Municipal Governments by Band under Provincial Government Jurisdiction and Laws. Band administrators are now required to agree to apply provincial jurisdiction and law as a condition to receive funding.
- 1976 – 1977: Federal/Provincial Implementation of “Native Policies” to Terminate the “Indian Policies.”

2. 1980's Buffalo Jump

These policies are designed to bring final termination to our precarious hold on our nationhood and the rights the original peoples as the last of the sovereign powers and authorities of nationhood are governments attempt to legislate them out of existence:

- Implementing the “Second Generation Devolution Policies.”
- Construction of New Federal/Provincial laws terminating special status and rights of Indians.
- Construction of New Federal/Provincial laws and an amendment to the 1930 Natural Resources Transfer Act and terminating the Indian title to lands reserved by treaty making and entering into the numbered treaties.

Note: Lands reserved by the numbered treaties, reserves and recognizes the “Sovereignty of First Nations remaining intact in the Title to Indian Lands.” Sovereignty of First Nations remains intact on these reserve lands.

Implementing “Aboriginal Policies” in order to terminate the special rights of Indians, the special status of Indians, the special programs and services for Indians.

Department of Aboriginal Affairs and First Nations Inuit Health Branch policies have No Federal Legislative Base!!!!

Formal transfer of education, health, social development and Indian Child and Family Services programs and services to provincial/territorial governments terminating special programs and services for Indians, implement Indian programs and services under Provincial government jurisdiction and laws through the integration of Indian programs and services; for example, Indian Child and Family Services, health, education and social services. Implementing Department of Aboriginal Affairs self-government devolution policies and programs using Provincial jurisdiction and laws through Tribal Council or First Nation corporate entities under Provincial Corporate laws and accountable only to them and the funding agency.

3. Loss of Control by Indians and Indian Nations, Almost Achieved

These current Canadian colonial laws and policies are based on the colonial policies of 1830 Detribalization, the 1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian problem within 25 Years, the 1969 White Paper Colonial Policies to terminate the special status of Indians, the special rights of Indians and the special programs for Indians implementing the first generation devolution. The 1980's Buffalo Jump Colonial Policies implementing the second generation devolution policies are still targeting the destruction of Indian families, societies and nations.

The impact of these Colonial detribalization policies have resulted in a high degree of loss of control by Indians over our political, economic, social, justice, cultural, spiritual institutions and structures of Governments of First Nations.”

The total loss of control by Indians and Indian Nations is a result of the successive governments and institutions of Canada enforcing and implementing the colonial policies and their colonial objectives.

The 1830 Detribalization Policies and the laws associated with British (English) law and Canadian law known as “English Common Law” outlawed the exercise of traditions, customs and practices of Indian peoples and Nations and their respective Governments in the conduct of spiritual, social, economic and political Indian societies.

Some of the effective strategies utilized to achieve the loss of control include the SWAT strategies, “Special Words and Tactics”, economic intimidation, fiscal intimidation and legal intimidation have been used by successive governments in the past and present to achieve the objectives of their liquidation, Christianization, civilization, integration and assimilation policies. The policy of divide and conquer are the most effective of the detribalization policies even today.

4. Colonial Detribalization Laws and Policies and Total Loss of Control and the Creation of Symptoms

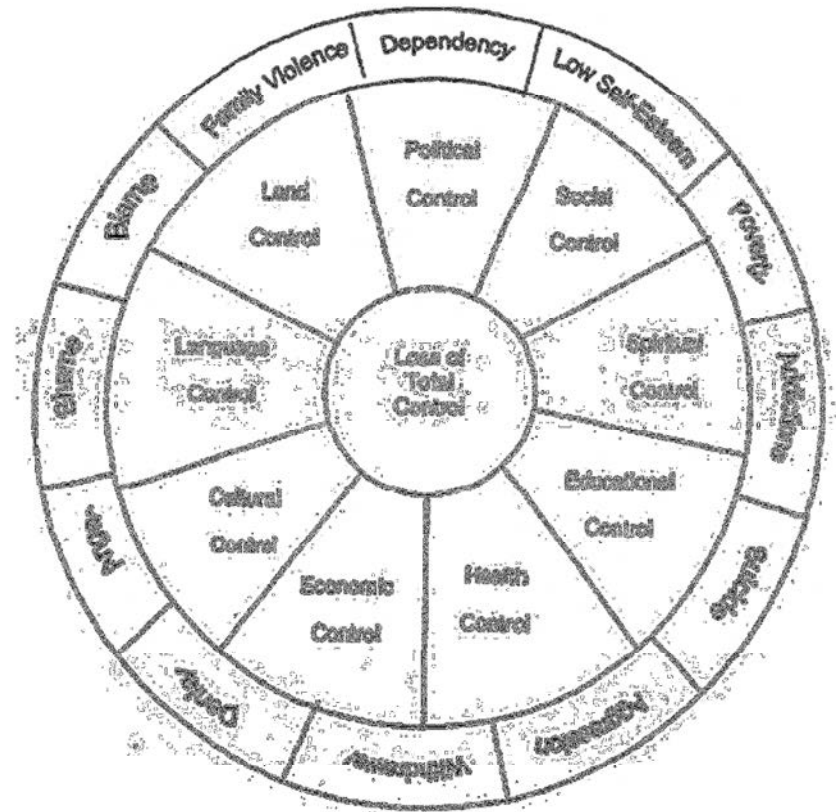
The Colonial Detribalization Laws and Policies resulting in the total loss of control by Indians have created symptoms. The conditions are symptomatic of loss of total control of “a way of life of a people” that created a vacuum that is being filled with negative symptoms. The loss is comprehensive and it affects every part of life including the spiritual, social, economic and political parts of the society. The symptoms affect the individual, the family, the community, the society and the nation. The cumulative negative effects in our First Nation individuals is most evident in the imbalance in the four dimensions of being; the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well-being. We are an unhealthy people in all these areas of being due to the total loss of control.

It is important to understand that these symptoms are the result of deliberate planned and strategic external decisions and actions to interfere with our way of life. These symptoms have happened to indigenous peoples worldwide who are experiencing the same effects of colonization, globalization and Christianization.

Symptoms of Colonial Policies on the Aboriginal Social and Family System

The following list not exhaustive and is in no particular order, the symptoms include:

1. Poor relationship skills resulting in family violence – spousal, elder and child abuse leading to high rates of family breakdown.
2. Destruction of the Kinship/Clan systems.
3. Family dysfunction and confusion of roles leading to abandonment of family responsibilities.
4. Poverty.
5. High rates of teenage pregnancy – babies having babies.
6. Poor parenting skills resulting in child neglect and abuse.
7. Increasing involvement with the provincial child welfare system resulting in high number of children in state care and control.
8. Permanent loss of children.
9. Kinship and Clan systems breakdown resulting in loss of traditional social safety-net, i.e. the extended family.
10. High rate of substance abuse (drugs, alcohol and solvents) resulting in high rate of addictions.
11. Youth violence, gang activity, drug trafficking and other illegal activities.
12. High rate of involvement with the justice system resulting in high incarceration rates.
13. High numbers of violent deaths.
14. Low educational achievement levels, high drop-out rates.
15. Low employment rates resulting in high numbers of social assistance recipients.
16. Loss of our spiritual beliefs.
17. Loss of our cultural values.
18. Loss of our traditions, customs and practices.
19. Loss of traditional life skills, including land skills.
20. Poor contemporary life skills.
21. Decrease in original language skills and knowledge.
22. Loss of pride in heritage and culture resulting in low self-esteem.
23. High rates of suicide.
24. Loss of political control and systems resulting in political disruptions, turmoil and breakdown in our communities.
25. Loss of traditional rites and ceremonial rituals resulting in a spiritually hungry/empty people who are easy pickings for gangs and cults.
26. Loss of individual responsibility and accountability.



Symptoms of Loss of Control

f. **Current and Future Constructive, Productive and Positive Alternatives**

Signing the Treaties did not cede our inherent sovereignty of our nationhood and its authorities nor give any authority to the Crown in Right of Canada, to determine our form of Government, determine our Membership or citizenship and to determine what happens to the status of Indian lands reserved by the Treaties including our traditional lands and resource territory and any other jurisdictional matter or field. That is ours to do with as we see fit according to the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the making of the Treaties and our inherent sovereignty.

A review of existing federal/provincial legislation that conflicts with Section 35(1) and 35(2) of the Constitution Act 1982 is required to amend and/or eliminate the laws of oppression and control over our sovereign and jurisdictional authorities and all matters related to the Spirit and Intent of Treaty sharing. The offending laws have to be brought into line with the Constitutional provisions as recommended by the Legal and Constitutional Committee of the Canadian Senate.

The current frame of Inherent (Aboriginal) Rights, Treaties, Treaty Rights, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Constitution Act 1982 and International Laws governs the legal and political relations between the Crown in right of Canada, as represented by the Federal Government, and Governments of First Nations.

The Sovereignty-Treaty relations between the Crown/Canada and First Nations as governed by the framework provides for the lawful and political recognition of relationships that includes:

- **Political Relations** recognizing the equality of governments, jurisdiction, law and courts of the respective Governments of First Nations, Federal Government and Provincial Governments.
- **Treaty Relations** recognizing the national treaty making powers of Governments of First Nations as parties to the Treaties:
 - Recognizes the lawful bilateral Government-to-Government legal and political relationships,
 - Treaty relationships – recognizes the Crown-First Nations Treaty Relations.
 - Treaty Relations – recognizes the Treaty Alliances between Governments of First Nations.
- **Judicial Relations** recognizing First Nation-Crown Judicial relations and a First Nation community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary justice system under First Nation Government's jurisdiction and laws.
- **Economic Relations** recognizing First Nation-Crown Economic relations and a First Nation community based and intertribal regional, national and international traditional, and contemporary economy.
- **Fiscal Relations** recognizing the First Nation-Crown Fiscal relations and the First Nation fiscal relations and the financing of governments of First Nations that is community based and intertribal.
- **International Relations** recognizing First Nation International relations, First Nation traditional and contemporary economy that is community based and intertribal that is regional, national and international implementing First Nation rights and sovereign powers of Trade and Commerce, Border Crossing, Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through Social Security Agreements.

Impact of Colonial Policies

The current 1982 Constitutional Amendment requires new legal and political institutions and structures of governments that include Governments of First Nations, Federal Government and Parliament and Provincial Governments.

First Nations are required to implement Inherent (Aboriginal) Rights and Treaty Rights by sector through traditional and contemporary systems under First Nation Governments, jurisdiction and laws.

The Crown, Federal Government and Parliament are required to legislate the Treaty and Constitutional Legal, Trust and Fiscal obligations by sector through special and unique Federal law and policies respecting Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector.

Federal/Provincial – 2012 Plans and Strategies for Implementation of the Colonial Policies of the 1830 Detribalization Policies, the 1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem within 25 Years, the 1969 White Paper policies, the 1974-76 Native Policies and the 1980's Buffalo Jump policies.

Based on Objectives of Assimilation, Civilization, Christianization, Liquidation and Integration.
Constitution Act 1982

Section 25(2)

Section 35(1) and (2)

Section 91 Powers

Parliament, Federal Government

- Section 91-(24) Federal Jurisdiction for Indians and Indian lands.
- Indian Act and Amendments.
- Terminating Indian Title to Lands that are reserved by Treaty Making and the Treaties;
 - Land Management Act – Fee Simple land Status on Reserves under Federal Jurisdiction;
 - Cowesses,
 - Muskoday,
 - Treaty Land Entitlement Bands.
 - Private Properties Act
 - Matrimonial Act.
- Indian Taxation Board.
- 1st Generation Devolution policies. →
- 2nd Generation Devolution policies. →
- Transparency and Accountability Act.
- Federal Self-Government Policies; →
 - Meadow Lake Tribal Council.
 - White Cap First Nation.
- Finance Administration Act June 2010 Amendment.
- Federal Corporate law.
- Federal Institute Act(s).
- James Bay Cree NISH CAPI Act.
- NISGA act.
- Indian/Métis Act. (Yukon)
- Saskatchewan Land Entitlement Act.
- British Columbia First Nation Education Act.
- First Nations Inuit Health Branch Health transfer.
- Indian Information and Data.
- Human Rights Amendment to include Individual Rights versus Collective Rights.
- First Nation Election Act.
- On/Off Reserve Policies.

Section 92 Powers, Provincial Legislature

Provincial Government

- Integration and Assimilation of:
 - Indian Education – Indian Education Authorities.
 - Indian Health – Indian Health Authorities:
 - All Nation hospital.
 - Athabasca hospital.
 - NETHA.
 - Indian Child Care – Child Care Agencies.
- The Authorities and Agencies are incorporated under Provincial jurisdiction and laws.
- Organizations and Institutions incorporated under Provincial jurisdiction and laws:
 - Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
 - Meadow Lake Tribal Council.
 - Prince Albert Grand Council.
 - Saskatoon Tribal Council.
 - Touchwood/Qu'Appelle Tribal Council.
 - Battleford Tribal Council.
 - Battleford Agency Council.
 - Yorkton Tribal Council.
 - Treaty No. 4 – East Tribal Council.
 - Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Association, Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technology, First Nations University of Canada.
- All Band, Tribal/Agency Councils, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Businesses are incorporated under Provincial jurisdiction and laws.
- Indian Information and Data.
- On/Off Reserve Policies.

2. First Nations Rights and Title

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Representatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All First Nations have the same Inherent Rights and Title. • Inherent Rights include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inherent Rights to Customs, Traditions and Practices. 2. Inherent Rights to Cultural, Language and Spiritual Affairs. 3. Inherent Rights to Justice. 4. Inherent Rights to Economics. 5. Inherent Rights to Health. 6. Inherent Rights to Education. 7. Inherent Rights to Social Development. 8. Inherent Rights to Citizenship and Membership. 9. Inherent Rights to Air and Water. 10. Inherent Rights to Shelter. 11. Inherent Rights to Self-Determination. 12. Inherent Rights to all Internal, External and International Affairs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inherent Rights and Title are collective and Individual Rights. 2. There are duties and responsibilities of Individuals and Collective membership of the Nations. 3. Individuals are born with Inherent Rights and they are inherited in the Nations from Generation to Generation. 4. The Creator (god) Grants Inherent Rights. 5. Inherent Rights have to be implemented through plans and strategies by sector. 6. Inherent Rights have to be given legal effect under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws. 7. The Empire/Canadian Colonial Policies target the Termination of Inherent Rights and Special Status of Indians. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All of the Inherent Rights have to be identified and the implementation plans and strategies have to be developed and enforced. 2. The First Nation Laws of First Nation Governments have to be constructed to give legal effect to the Inherent Rights by sector. 3. The Inherent Rights and Title are the same for all Nations. 4. Inherent Rights are reserved, recognized and confirmed by Treaties 1 to 11. 5. Both the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights have to be implemented in order to implement the Spirit and Intent of the Treaties. 6. The education and training of Inherent Rights and Title has to be included in the curriculum and special seminars and workshops are needed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the implementation of Inherent Rights and Powers implementing new legal and political institutions and structures of First Nation Governments at all levels. 2. Implement the transition of administrative structures enforcing Federal/Provincial jurisdiction and laws to the political organization and government structures of First Nations at all levels under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws. 3. Develop the implementation agreements by sector. 4. Construct the laws implementing Inherent Rights by sector. 5. Initiate the teachings of Inherent Rights and Title and Treaty Rights in schools and institutions at all levels. 6. Identify the Fiscal Relations and Financing of First Nation Governments for the implementation of Inherent Rights by sector. 7. Terminate the Colonial Policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSIN and First Nations Representatives. • Federal Representatives. • Provincial Representative.
				<p>Schedule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the plans and strategies by sector. 2. Prepare drafting instructions by sector. 3. Develop implementation agreements.
				<p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and Development. 2. Drafting. 3. Meetings at all levels. 4. Implementation.

The First Nations *"Inherent Rights and Powers for Self-Determination and Self-Government"* includes powers that are associated with the following:

- The powers to *determine our form of government.*
- The powers to *determine our form of justice.*
- The powers to *determine our form of laws.*
- The powers to *determine our citizenship.*
- The powers to *determine our internal affairs.*
- The powers to *determine our external affairs.*
- The powers to *determine our international affairs.*

First Nations meet all the criteria of nationhood established under international law by the community of Man; people, language, culture, territory and governments.

Inherent Rights and Title of First Nations

The Inherent Rights and Title of First Nations are collective and individual rights that include:

- traditions, customs and practices;
- culture, spiritual and language;
- education, health and social development, justice;
- lands and resources, water and air;
- economics;
- shelter, etc.

We must identify how all authorities' impact on Inherent rights:

- Definition
- Application & Enforcement
- Rights Reserved
- Rights Negotiated
- Treaty Benefits
- Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- Human Civil (Political Rights) International Law
- Canadian Law/Policies
- Canadian Human Rights
- Constitution Act 1982 – Sections: 25 (1) & (2), 35 (1) & (2), Section 91 (24).

Inherent Rights and Title of First Nations										
Inherent Rights	Definition	Application & Enforcement	Rights Reserved	Rights Negotiated	Treaty Benefits	Charter of Rights and Freedoms	Human Civil (Political Rights) International Law	Canadian Law/policies	Canadian Human Rights	Constitution Act 1982
Traditions										
Customs										
Values										
Practices										
Culture										
Language										
Self-Government										
Citizenship										
Membership										
Land										
Resources										
Water										
Health										
Education										
Social Development										
Economic										
Justice										
Shelter										
Air										

What form of First Nations Law is required respecting Inherent Rights?

What form of Federal Law is required respecting the recognition of Inherent Rights?

**First Nations' Duties and Responsibilities for Inherent Rights
by Band and Respective First Nation (Indian) Nation**

	Traditions	Customs	Values	Practices	Culture	Language	Self-Government	Membership	Lands	Resources	Waters	Air	Health	Social Development	Economics	Shelter	Justice
Inherent Rights																	
National (FN)																	
Band/Community Members																	
Collective																	
Individual																	
Duties/ Responsibilities																	
Plans																	
Laws																	
Policies																	
Institutions																	

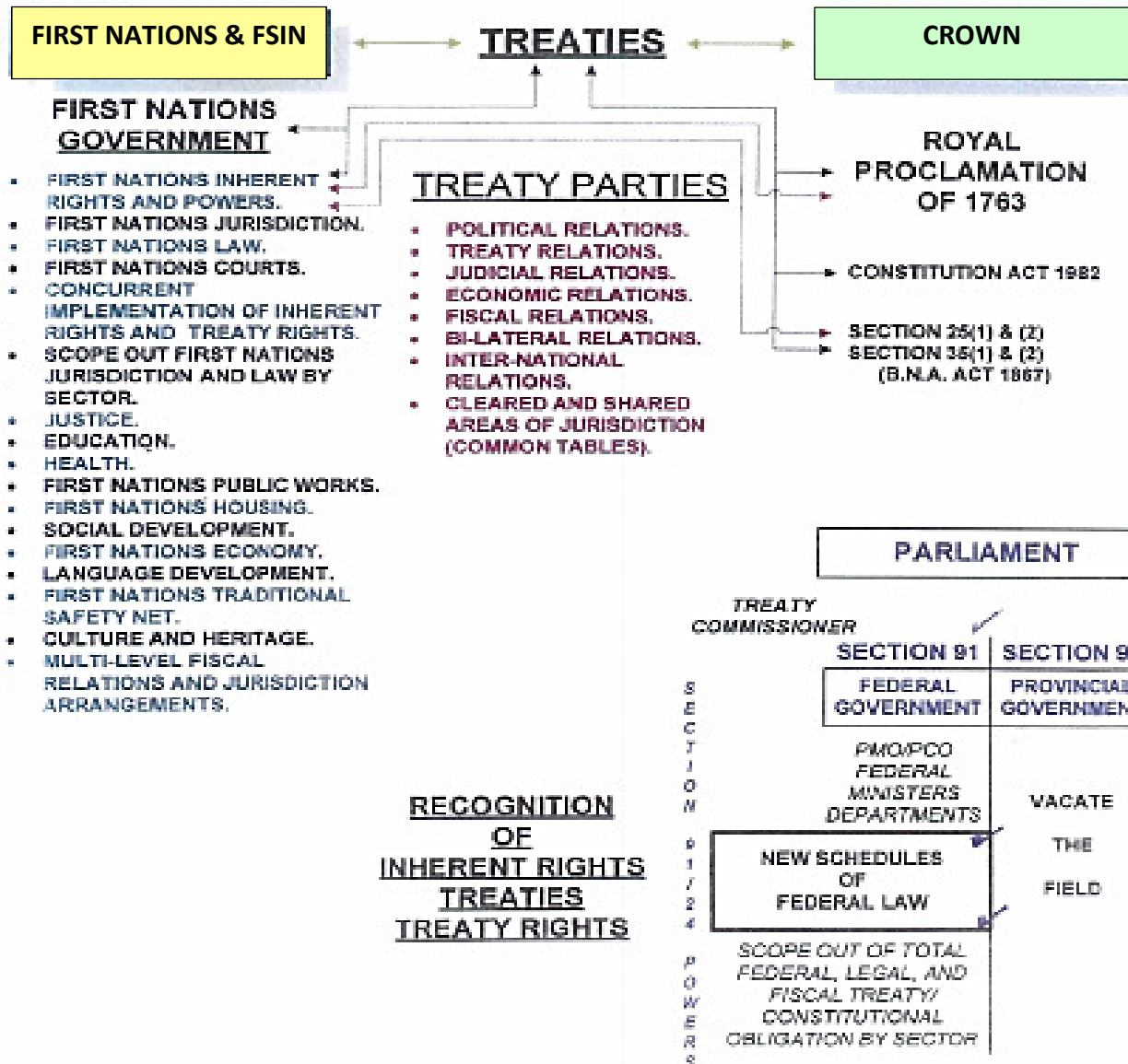
Note: Each member of the Band has duties and responsibilities for each Inherent (Indian) Right. Inherent (Indian) Rights are the responsibility of each Indian. Inherent Rights are the responsibility of First Nations, Individual Bands and Bands collectively. First Nations (Indian) laws will be similar for each Inherent Right from Band to Band; any specifics can be regulated from Band to Band to reflect specific Band concerns and their respective customs and traditions.

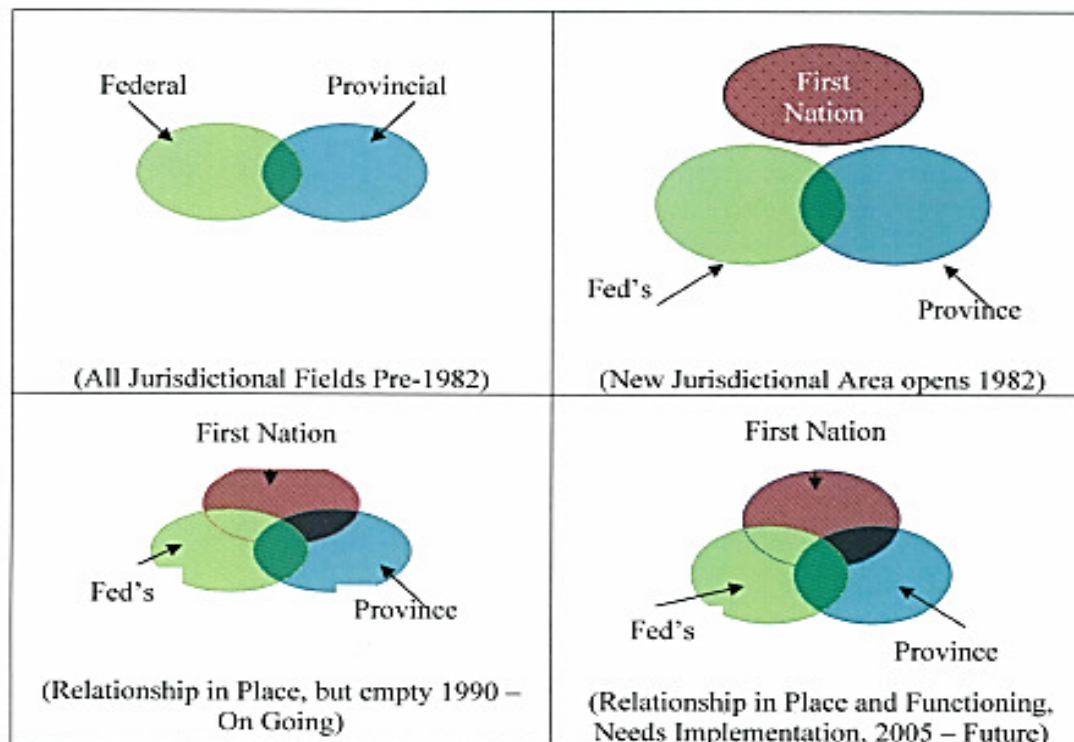
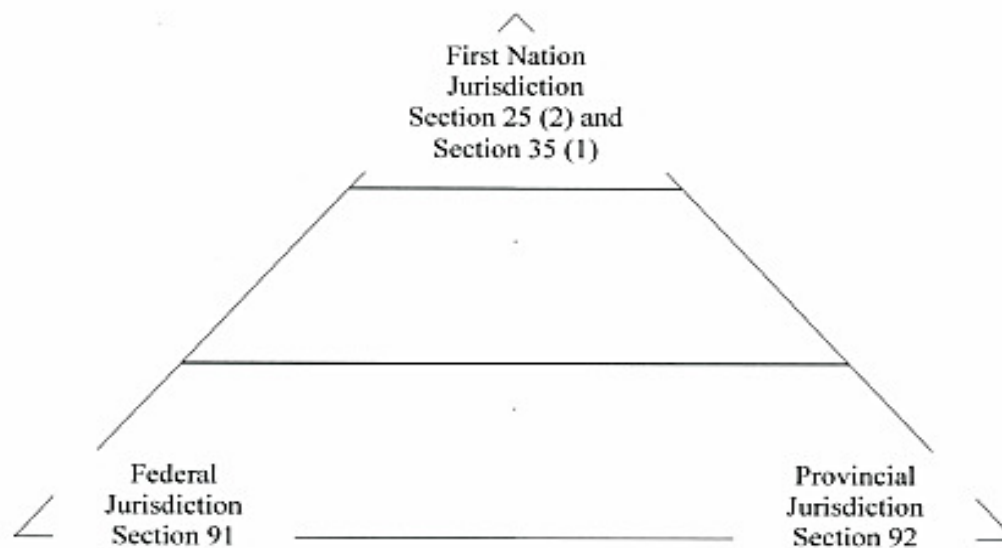
3. Crown/Federal Government Sovereignty/Treaty Relations

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Representatives	Schedule	Required
<p>The legal/political framework governing First Nations/FSIN/Crown/Federal Government Relations includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inherent Rights and Title. 2. Royal Proclamation of 1763. 3. Treaties 1 to 11. 4. Constitution Act 1982. 5. International Law. 6. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. <p>Since 1982, new Legal and Political Institutions of Governments are required that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nations Governments. 2. Parliament/Federal Government. 3. Provincial Government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Inherent Rights of the Nations includes the Sovereignty of the Respective Nations. 2. Inherent Rights and Powers of the Nations include the powers to determine the form of Governments based on traditions, customs and practices. (i.e.) Kinship/Clan systems. 3. Non- Indians and their Countries never had had a democratic system of Governments. 4. Supreme Court ordered recognition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sovereignty of First Nations. • The assumed Sovereignty of Canada. 5. There is a new framework governing First Nation / Crown Relations since 1982. 6. International Treaties have been made between First Nation Governments and the Crown. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New laws are required by sector implementing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector. 2. New political organization and governing structure of First Nation Governments are required under Frist Nation Jurisdiction and Laws. 3. New Institutions of the Federal Government / Parliament. 4. New Federal Department of Federal/Frist Nations Relations implementing the Treaty/Constitutional Relations. 5. Treaty Commission as an Office of Parliament reporting to Parliament. 6. New Federal Laws implementing Federal Legal and Fiscal Obligations by sector for Indians, <u>not</u> aboriginals. <p>(Refer to the following charts)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation agreements implementing the Inherent Rights and Powers of Self-Determination including determining the form of Government under First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws. 2. Implementing First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws occupying the field by sector. 3. Establish new legal and political institutions. 4. Initiate the work for new legal/political institutions and structures of Parliament/Federal Government; and by First Nations 5. Implement the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Treaty Relations. b. Political Relations. c. Judicial Relations. d. Economic Relations. e. Fiscal Relations. f. International Relations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSIN and First Nations Representatives. • Federal Representatives. • Provincial Representative. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. January 2015 to January 2016, Implementation Federally. 2. January to September 2015, Implementation Agreements between Frist Nations and FSIN. 3. Develop the transition process, January to June, 2015. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation agreements. 2. Meetings and Workshops. 3. Research and development.

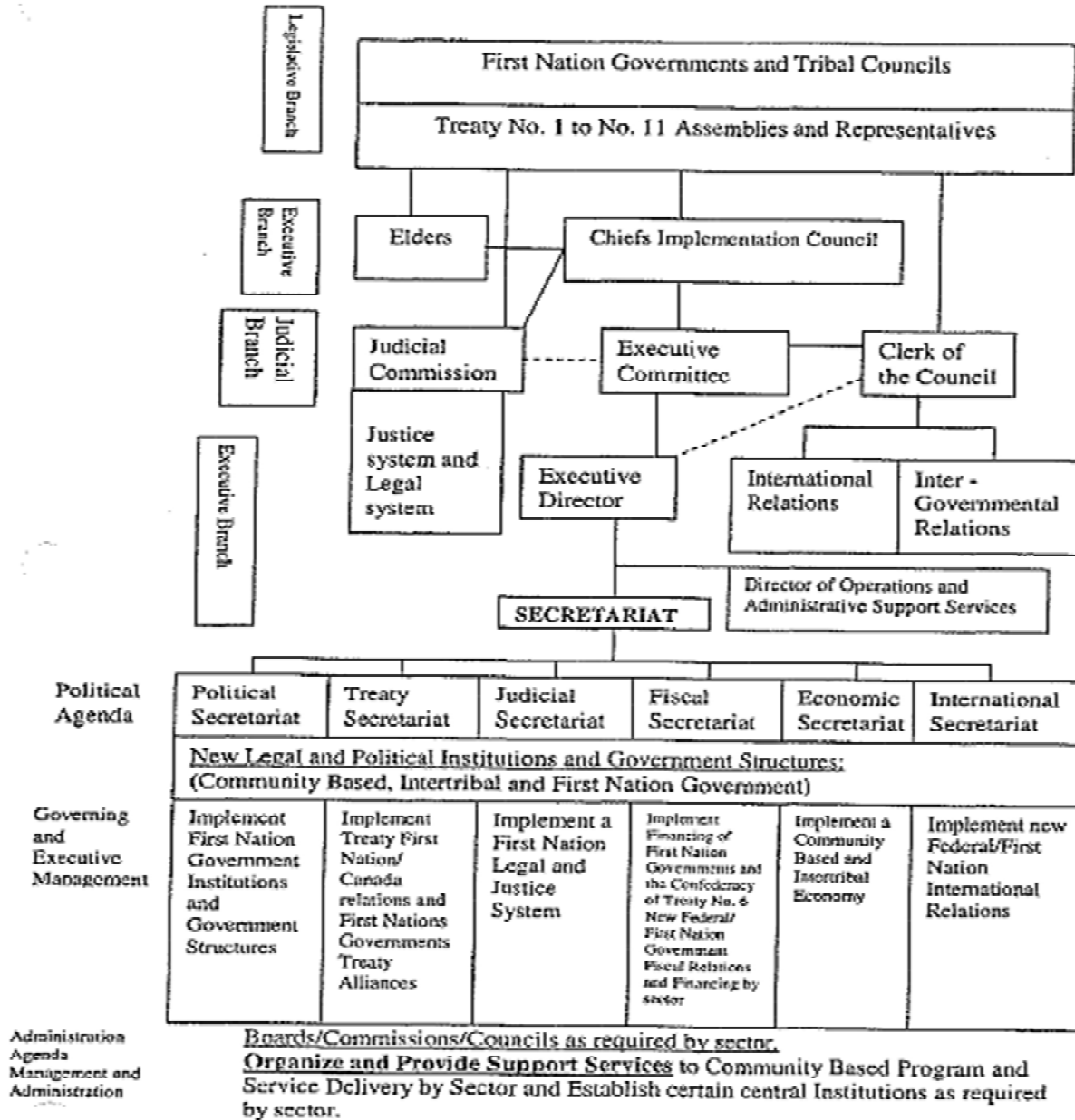
Sovereignty and Treaty Relations between First Nations and Canada

Recognition of the Equality of Government Jurisdiction, Law and Courts





Treaty No. 1 to 11 Government Structure and Institutions



Assembly of First Nations Sovereignty – Treaty Implementation Council and Protocol Office

Political Relations	Treaty Relations	Judicial Relations	Economic Relations	Fiscal Relations	International Relations
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(Secretariats Required for Each Component with a Clear Terms of Reference)
 (Identify the Formal Protocol Required)

Sovereignty – Treaty Implementation and Task Teams

Sovereignty Implementation Plans	Coordinator	Treaty Implementation Plans
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<u>Task Team</u> ➤ Inherent & Aboriginal Rights ➤ Giving Legal Effect	<u>Task Team</u> Inherent Rights and Powers of Self-Determination	<u>Task Team</u> Sovereignty – Treaty Bilateral Government-to-Government Relations	<u>Task Team</u> Treaty Relations and Treaty Alliances Community Based and by Treaty Area	<u>Task Team</u> Giving Legal Effect to Treaties Treaty Rights
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Concurrent Initiatives

<u>Task Team</u> New Federal Institutions and Structures of Parliament and Government for Indians	<u>Task Team</u> For the Federal Law Review and Process Respecting Indians	<u>Task Team</u> Empire and Canadian Colonial Policies for Indians and Decolonization Process	<u>Task Team</u> For the Implementation of International Laws	<u>Task Team</u> Implementing Financing of First Nation Governments
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(Task Team[s] Terms of Reference Required)

Note: Structure would be linked to similar structures by Treaty Area and Region with Community Based Institutions and Structures.

Treaties

- Legal status of the Treaties
- Status of legal parties to the Treaties.
- Define the spirit and intent of the Treaties.
- Formal application and enforcement of the Treaties.

Treaties and Treaty Rights (this list is not exhaustive):

- Spirit and Intent of the Treaty and ***Nationhood***.
- Spirit and Intent of the Treaty and ***First Nation Government***.
- Spirit and Intent of the Treaty and ***First Nations Institutions***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Administration***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Chief and Headmen Salaries***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***First Nations Lands, Water and Resources***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Education***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Health***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Social Assistance***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Police Protection and Extradition***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Economics***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***International Boundaries Crossing***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty to ***meet in Council***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Shelter***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty and ***Annual Reviews of Treaty***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty for ***Annual Annuity and Gratuity Payments***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty for ***Ammunition Annually***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty for ***Twine and Nets Annually***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty for ***Hunting, Fishing and Equipment and Supplies***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty for ***Agriculture Implements, Farming stock and Seed Grain***.
- Spirit and Intent of Treaty for ***Medals, Presents and Clothing***.

National Policies respecting First Nations – Canada Sovereignty – Treaty Relations Based on the Treaties and Post 1982 Constitutional Implementations

Canada-First Nations Relations are governed by and based on the legal and political framework that includes First Nation Inherent Rights, Aboriginal Rights and Title, Treaties and Treaty Rights, Royal Proclamation of 1763, Constitution Act 1982, British North America Act 1867, International Law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Treaty making provides for the lawful recognition of the National treaty making powers of the Governments of the Nations that are making the Treaties.

The national treaty making powers of the Governments of First Nations are recognized; and, the English Empire implements the national treaty making powers of the Crown in right of the Government of Great Britain.

The Treaties do not give the Crown any authority or mandate to:

1. Determine the First Nations form of Government.
2. Determine the form of First Nations Citizenship and/or Membership.
3. Determine the form of First Nations Title to Lands and Resources.

Our (First Nation) inherent rights and the traditions, customary laws and practices that we use in the exercise of our rights are:

- our inherent Spiritual rights of our form of spirituality, our cultural beliefs and values, spiritual systems, institutions and standards; and,
- our inherent social rights of social organization and family; health, welfare, education and justice systems, institutions and standards; and,
- our inherent economic rights and interests of livelihood and financing our spiritual, social and political systems and institutions, title to lands, territories, resources; conservation, environmental and harvesting standards and practices, an economic systems and institutions; and,
- our inherent political rights of self-determination, sovereign governing and legislative jurisdiction and authority, form (customary)of government, system and institutions of governing, regulate internal matters to protect our interests over spiritual, social and economic and political affairs, determine criteria for citizenship in our (First) nation and membership in our bands, regulate international affairs, conduct diplomatic relations and treaty relations.

Inherent Rights are granted by Creator, we are born with Inherent Rights, and Inherent Rights are inherited from generation to generation. We do not receive our First Nations Inherent rights from any treaty, constitution, government or legislation.

- Inherent Rights are *reserved* by Treaty Making.
- Inherent Rights are *recognized* by Treaty Making.
- Inherent Rights are *confirmed* by Treaty Making.

Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights Implementation

1. The United Nations Study and Findings:
 - The numbered Treaties are International Treaties.
 - In order to maintain the International Status of the Numbered Treaties, both parties to the Treaties have to give legal effect to the Treaties under the respective jurisdiction and laws.
2. Implementing and Enforcing Inherent Rights and Title
 - Plans and strategies for the implementation of Inherent Rights are required by sector.
 - Laws and policies of governments of our Nations are required to give legal effect and enforcement of our Inherent Rights.
 - These plans and strategies or laws and policies will not differ from Nation to Nation.
3. Implementation of Treaties
 - The provisions of Treaties from One to Eleven impacts on several sectors in the same way, for example, the education sector.
 - Implementing and enforcing the spirit and intent of the Treaties:
 - Inherent rights are reserved, recognized and confirmed by Treaty Making.

Both the Inherent rights and Treaty rights are to be implemented through community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary systems by sector under the jurisdiction and laws of the parties to the Treaties.

What is Needed: The *1982 Constitutional Act* implementation plans and strategies provide for the recognition of separate national policies for Indians, Métis, and Inuit, not aboriginal policies; this means there must be new national policies for Indians; new national policies for Métis; and, new national policies for Inuit.

A New Starting Point: The government has already agreed First Nations have inherent rights and powers of government. There must be federal recognition of First Nation Inherent Rights and Powers for governance under First Nations government, jurisdiction, law and courts which includes:

- new federal policies and fiscal relations recognizing the inherent rights and powers of First Nations/Indians to implement our own form of government based on First Nations custom, tradition and practice. Implement the financing of first nation governments that includes the political funding and the executive management funding;
- new federal policies and fiscal relations recognizing the implementation of the framework identified above that provides for the recognition of political relations implementing the equality of governments, jurisdictions, law, and courts respecting the First Nation governments, the federal government and provincial government;
- new federal policies and fiscal relations recognizing Federal/First Nation judicial relations and a First Nation/Indian Justice System and Legal System under the jurisdiction of First Nations governments and the recognition of new judicial relations respecting:
 - the First Nations legal system and judicial system;
 - the federal legal system and judicial system; and
 - the provincial legal system and judicial system.

New Political and Legal Structures and Institutions: The current political and legal framework of aboriginal rights and title, inherent rights, treaties and treaty rights. The Royal Proclamation of 1763, The Constitution Act of 1982, the British North America Act 1867, International Laws, the United Nations Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Post 1982 Implementation Plans and strategies requires new political and legal structures and institutions respecting First Nations-Canada relations impacting on Parliament and Federal Government Institutions and Structures:

1. Establish a **Ministry of Crown/Federal-First Nations Relations** with a secretariat in the office of the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister chairing a Senior Cabinet Committee Chair, meets twice annually and the First Ministers meeting annually with First Nations participation.
2. New national policies providing for the recognition of First Nations/Indian inherent “rights” and “powers” for self-determination and self-governance.
3. Establish the **Office of a Treaty Commissioner** with Treaty area secretariats as a new institution of Parliament, reporting to Parliament, with mutually acceptable terms of reference.
4. Parliamentary Commissioners for First Nations Affairs.
5. Annual federal law review and process.

Federal Ministry and Department of First Nation-Federal Relations

Establish a new federal ministry and federal department of Federal-First Nation Government relations responsible for implementation of:

- **Political Relations** - government-to-government bilateral relations and inter-governmental relations implementing the Equality of Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws as identified above:
- **Treaty Relations** - Treaty implementation by sector, Treaty rights, Treaty policies, inherent rights, aboriginal rights and title policies. Establish the Office of Treaty Commissioner as an Institute of Parliament as identified above. Establish new legal/political institutions and structures of First Nations for implementation of Treaties and for governance;
- **Economic Relations** - new national policies and fiscal relations recognizing a First Nation economy and economic relations. Negotiate and implement a new resource and revenue sharing arrangement to be implemented by sector through a First Nation economy under First Nation jurisdiction and laws. The new Economic Relations recognizing a First Nations Economy will provide for complementary arrangements respecting Provincial, Federal and International Economies.
- **Fiscal Relations** - new national policies recognizing new Federal- First Nations fiscal relations and institutions, recognizing new grant funding for the financing of First Nation government, new multi-year fiscal agreements and transfer agreements. New federal policies recognizing the federal constitutional and treaty obligations for Indians (First Nations) and new General Development and Community Development Fiscal Agreements by sector to be implemented through new Federal laws and policies impacting on each sector; (i.e.) Education, Social Development, Health, etc... New federal policies implementing a “Canada -First

Nations Social Union “to be implemented through a “First Nations social safety net that includes a guaranteed annual income for the disabled.” New policies implementing new Canada-First Nations Public Works and Infrastructure that includes:

- First Nations Housing on and off Reserves.
- First Nations Sewer and Water, Paved Roads and Highways.
- First Nation High Tech Infrastructure.

- **Judicial Relations** - new federal policies and fiscal relations recognizing a First Nations legal system and judicial system. New federal policies implementing new judicial relations between federal jurisdiction and courts, First Nations jurisdiction and courts and provincial jurisdiction and courts;
- **International Relations** - establish a new federal office for Canada- First Nations International Relations recognizing First Nations external and international relations. First Nations international trade and commerce, and national and international security for First Nations. Implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Peoples and the National and International Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights. Implement First Nation Jurisdiction over Border Crossing;

Portability of First Nations (Indian) Rights - implement a Canada - First Nations Social Security Agreement that provides for:

- Agreements between Governments of First Nations.
- The portability of inherent rights, aboriginal rights, and treaty rights in Canada and internationally (eliminate on/off reserve designation).
- Guarantee of an acceptable standard of living anywhere in Canada and internationally.
-

New Legal and Political Institutions of Governments of our Nations and between the Nations that have made Treaties

1. Treaties One (1) to Eleven (11) Legal and Political Institutions and Structures

- Establish Treaty/Governance Offices under Governments of our Nations as parties to the Treaties.
- Establish new Treaty Relations, Legal and political Institution and structure by Treaty area that includes: *Political* relations, *Treaty* relations, *Judicial* relations, *Economic* relations, *Fiscal* relations and *International* relations.
- Establish the Intertribal – Nations-to-Nation Treaty Council with the same new legal and political institutions and structures of Intertribal Governments linked to the communities and by Treaty area.

2. Implement the Inherent rights and powers of self-determination and a transition from the current administration structure that is implementing the federal/provincial policies and laws to implement the kinship/clan systems and the political organization and structures of governments of our nations implementing our jurisdiction and laws based on our respective customs, traditions and practices of our nations.

3. Enter into community based and intertribal implementation agreements implementing inherent rights and Treaty rights through traditional and contemporary systems by sector.

New Environmental Conservation Policies

The treaties provided for the recognition and guarantee of access to renewable resources. The First Nations traditional land and resource territories were guaranteed to remain intact through the treaty making process. The Crown agreed to replace any part of the First Nation economy and/or social need by providing opportunities with new initiatives where the First Nations livelihood was disrupted by settlement and/or development.

The First Nations environmental and conservation practices were governed by the natural laws of maintaining harmony and balance between humankind and nature. The current destruction of the environment and resources cannot continue at the present rate as we are witnessing critical events that cannot be ignored by governments and leaders.

Climate changes, new diseases (insect, human, animal, and plants), environmental degradation of the air, water, soil, new demands on existing natural resources, lack of good water, destructive weather world-wide, floods, droughts, earth quakes. ***The need to change is now!!!!!!***

An Environment Agreement is critical for our survival and new implementation plans and policies are urgently needed respecting and protecting clean air and fresh water and soil clean up and regeneration. All levels of governments must develop and implement the following:

- a. new federal environment and conservation plans and policies;
- b. new provincial environment and conservation plans and policies; and
- c. new First Nation environment and conservation plans and policies.

Parliamentary Commissioner for First Nations Affairs

Terms of Reference

- a. An Officer of Parliament, appointed by the Prime Minister, having the confidence of Opposition Parties and acceptable to First Nations for a term of office of five years.
- b. An Ombudsman, with powers of investigation, access to government documents, facilities and officials, mandated to receive and facilitate resolution of complaints and issues relating to the actions and omissions of government.
- c. Would receive complaints from “affected parties”, and as well have the power to conduct investigations on the Commissioner’s own initiative.
- d. Would act as a “place of last resort” after all other efforts short of litigation had failed, on complaints of a current nature.
- e. Would have no powers of implementation of recommendations, but relies on persuasion, credibility, and the risk of public exposure to have government itself take appropriate action to the Commissioner’s satisfaction.
- f. Would follow due process: the identified department/government agency given the opportunity to reply to the complaint, effort for “friendly reconciliation”, moving to investigation only if those efforts fail, making formal recommendations only after efforts to obtain voluntary implementation have failed.

- g. Report publicly to Parliament annually, through House and Senate Committees mandated to consider the report particularly considering recommendations which have not been implemented by government after having had the matter brought to the personal attention of the deputy minister and minister and ultimately to the Prime Minister.
- h. Estimated costs would not be greater than those similar offices such as the Privacy Commissioner.
- i. Public education would be a component, educating on standards of fairness, human rights, and other similar factors.
- j. Would represent Parliament in international fora on related issues including development of democratic government institutions.

Terminate the Empire and Canadian Colonial Policies

1830 Detribalization policies that implements Empire Colonial Policies with the continued objectives of:

- Assimilation,
- Integration,
- Civilization,
- Christianization,
- Liquidation.

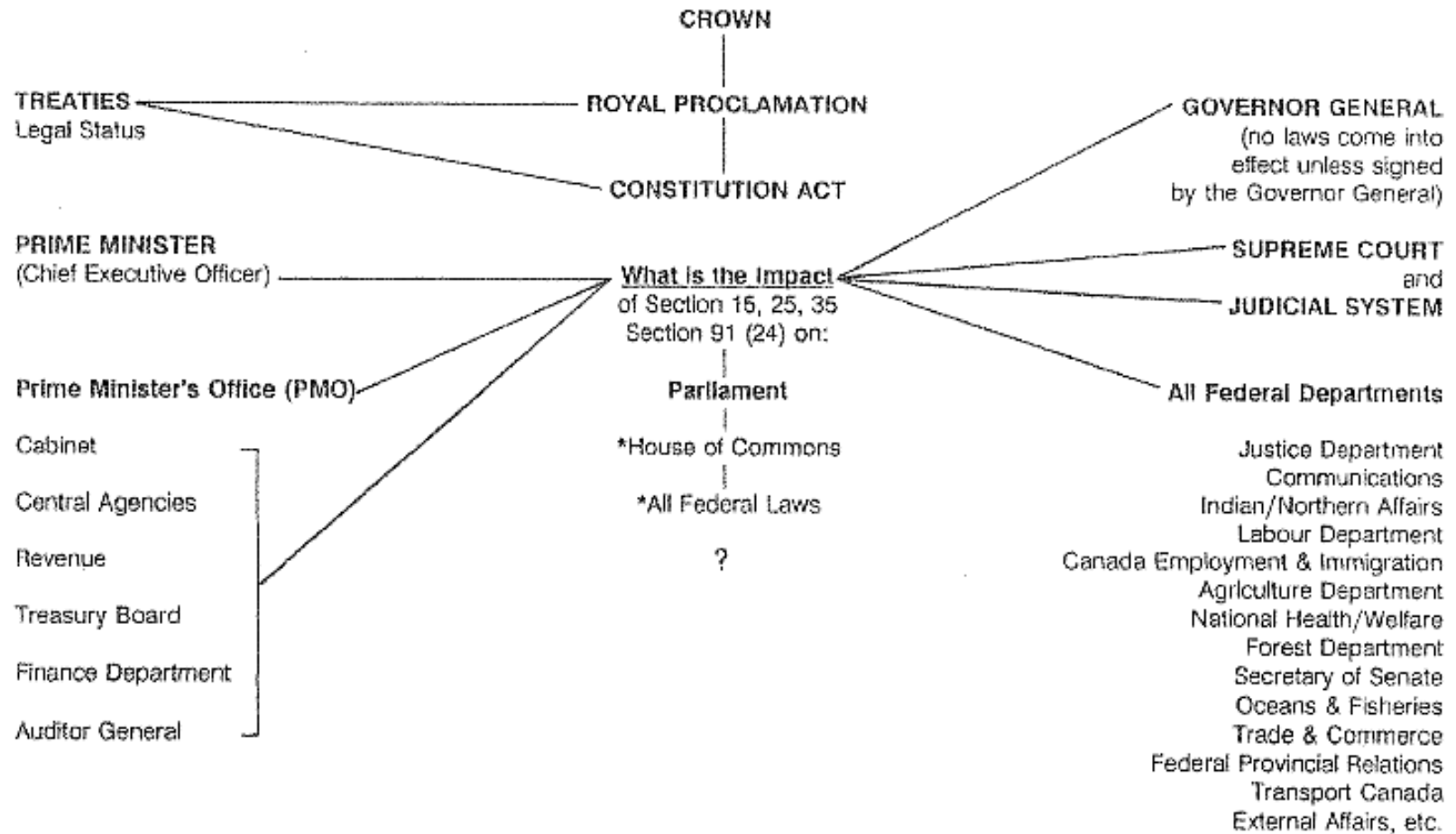
The detribalization policies target the destruction of Indian families and societies of First Nations. Canada's laws are based on these objectives and they are institutionalized in the institutions and structures of Parliament and the Federal/Provincial Governments and in the Canadian social, justice, economic and political systems. Current Canadian laws are based on implementing the colonial policies and objectives. For example, Canadian law currently insists on their inherent rights policy that fails to recognize our forms of government based on the traditions, customs and practices of respective Nations.

- 1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian problem within 25 years.
- 1969 White Paper Policies.
- 1974-76 Native Policies.
- 1980 Buffalo Jump Policies.

The policies are being implemented by the 1st and 2nd Generation Devolution Policies through Canada constructing new laws and/or amending existing laws to terminate the special status and special rights of Indians and the special and unique programs and services for Indians by implementing aboriginal policies and laws and/or Provincial jurisdiction and laws. The 1st and 2nd Generation Devolution Policies as designed to transfer and integrate Indian health, education, social welfare and child care under provincial governments, jurisdiction and laws designed to eliminate the special and unique programs and services for Indians in these same sectors.

Impact of the Treaties and the Constitution Act 1982

Section 15, Section 25(1) and (2), Section 35 (1) and (2), and Section 91 (24) BNA Act



How will each of the above give legal effect to the Treaties and the Constitution?

*Federal Law review and amendments to existing law.

*New Laws

*What form of Federal Law is required?

Treaties and the Constitutional Act 1982

Parliament			
Prime Minister P.M.O. Privy Council	Cabinet Ministers	Central Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue • Finance • Treasury Board • Auditor General 	Federal Department Agencies

Federal Ministry and Department of First Nation-Federal Relations						
Functions	Political	Treaty	Economic	Fiscal	Judicial	International
Institutions and Processes	Inter-Governmental Affairs Bilateral Relationships and Processes Federal Processes Federal Law Review Giving Legal Effect to: Section 25 (1) Section 25 (2) Section 35 (1) & (2) Section 91 (24)	Office of the Treaty Commission Institution of Parliament legislated by Parliament Bi-Lateral Relations and Processes Laws giving effect to Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector	New Economic Order Establish a First Nations Economy	Guaranteed Fiscal Agreements Transfer Payments and Grants Revenue Sharing Service/ Programs	Regulate relations and jurisdictions between First Nations Courts, Federal Courts and Provincial Courts Annual Federal Law Review	Jay Treaty Trade and Commerce Free Trade Migratory Bird Convention First Nations' International Relations Laws giving legal effect to UNDRIP.

INSTURMENTS	Bilateral Agreement for the Implementation of Self-Government Process and Institutional Funding	Bilateral Agreement for the Implementation of the Treaties Process and Institutional Funding	Bilateral Agreement for the Implementation of New Economic Order & Relations Process and Institutional Funding General Economic Development Agreements	Guaranteed Transfers & Services Agreement General Development Agreements Guaranteed Social Safety Net Payments to Individuals Programs/Services Institutional Funding	Bilateral Agreement respecting Judicial Relations Process and Institutional Funding	Bilateral Agreement respecting International & External Affairs Relations Process and Institutional Funding
Fiscal Arrangements to Bands, Tribal Councils and FSIN						

Department of Federal First Nations Relations						
Functions	Political	Treaty	Economic	Fiscal	Judicial	International
Separate Schedule of Federal Law respecting the full scope and obligation under the Treaties and Constitution Act 1982 for the Federal Fiscal, Legal and Trust.	<p>An Act to establish the Ministry of Federal First Nations Relations</p> <p>A Department of Federal - First Nation Relations</p> <p>An Act respecting the Bilateral Relations to implement Inherent Rights to Self-Government and complimentary Federal Law recognizing First Nations' Jurisdiction and Law (including funding).</p> <p>An Act respecting the Institute for First Nations Law and Government</p>	<p>An Act establishing the Office of the Treaty Commission as an Institution of Parliament and the Bilateral process to implement the Treaties.</p> <p>Federal Law to implement and apply the provisions of the Treaties (Oral and written) Including funding.</p> <p>Schedule of Laws implementing the Inherent and Treaty Rights by Sector.</p> <p>An Act respecting First Nations Treaty Protection Offices.</p>	<p>An Act establishing a new Economic Order and Economic Relations.</p> <p>Complementary law recognizing First Nation Jurisdiction and Laws respecting a First Nations' Economy, including funding.</p> <p>An Act respecting a First Nations':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking System • Gaming • Resources • Lands • Etc. 	<p>Individual Acts respecting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education; • Social Services and Child Family Services; • Social Safety Net; • Housing and Infrastructure; • Information and Communication Technology; • Citizenship and Membership; • Health, etc. <p>An Act for Federal – First Nations Fiscal Relations and Financing of First Nation Governments at all levels.</p>	<p>An Act Respecting Judicial Relations and Jurisdiction.</p> <p>Complementary Federal Law recognizing First Nations' jurisdiction and law establishing First Nations' Judicial System and Courts.</p> <p>Annual Federal and First Nations Law Review.</p>	<p>Trade and Commerce</p> <p>Free Trade</p> <p>Migratory Birds Convention</p> <p>An Act respecting a First Nations jurisdiction for Border Crossing, External Relations and First Nations Free Trade</p>

FIRST NATIONS TREATY PROTECTION OFFICES and FIRST NATIONS ALLIANCES

TREATY COMMISSION (Treaty Area Representatives)				TRAINING TREATY SPECIALISTS - LEGAL SERVICES	
TREATY RELATIONS	TREATY RATIFICATION	DISPUTE MECHANISM	BILATERAL RELATIONS	LANDS	RESOURCES
Between the Bands of each Treaty area.	Rules of Interpretation	Tribunals	Implementation of the Bilateral Process	Lands reserved by Treaty	Resources reserved by Treaty
Between Treaty area	Oral and Written provisions	Courts	Sector Implementation	Lands occupied prior to Treaty	Resources Territory
Between First Nations' Governments and Canada represented by the Federal Government	Implementation	Jurisdictional Issues and Disputes	Co-ordination	Special Lands reserved & recognized by Treaty	Economic Benefits
International Treaty Relations	Application			Land Claims	Food
	Enforcement			Treaty Land Entitlement	Revenue Sharing
	Unfinished Treaty Business			Unfinished Treaty Business	Implementation Agreements
				Land Use Laws and Policies	Compensation Agreements
					Ownership & Management

NOTE:

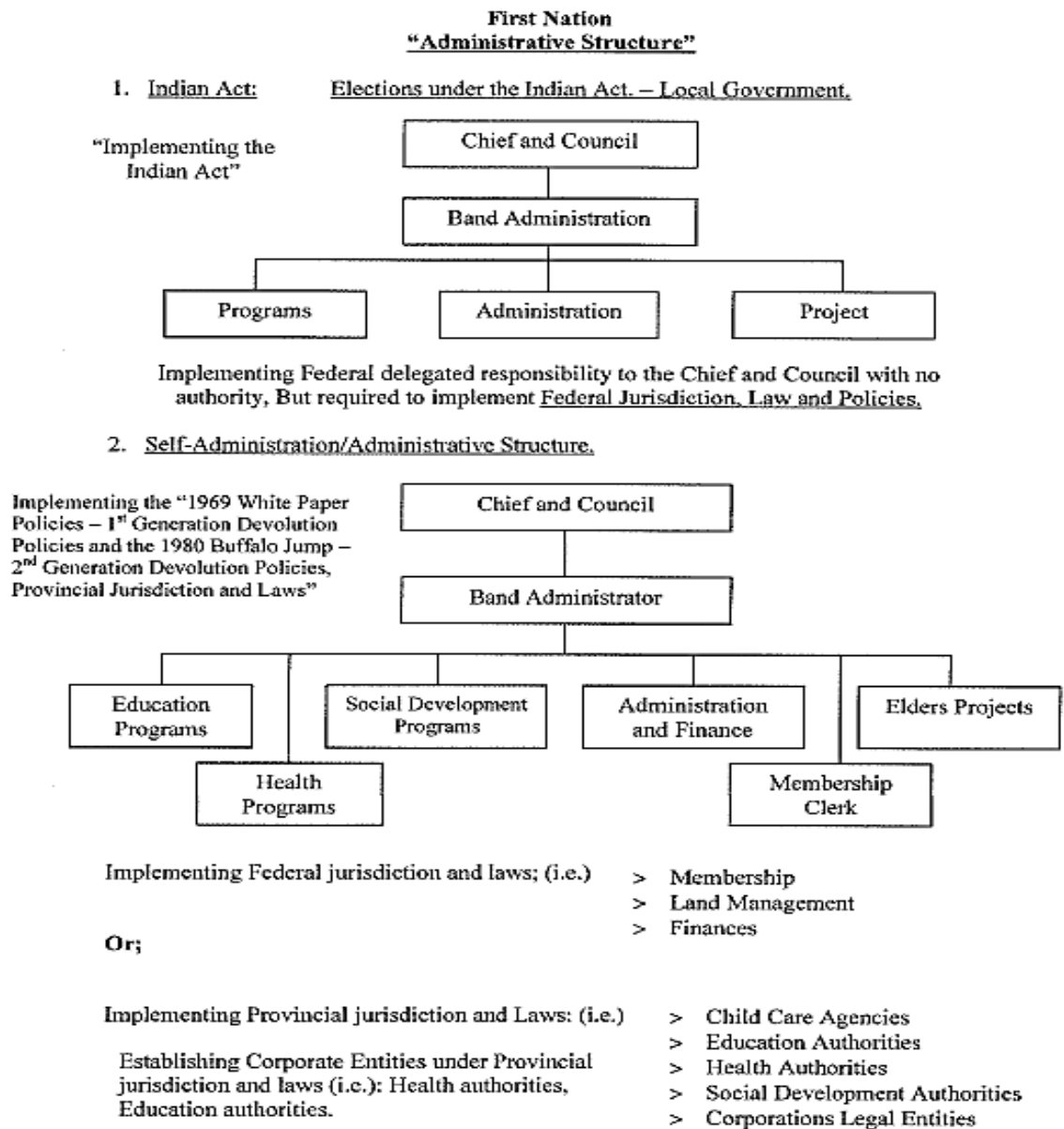
1. The Crown entered into Treaties 1 – 11 with the Bands of First Nations and considered these as "one major" treaty.
2. Each of the Bands will have to formally organize by Treaty area.
3. The Bands of each Treaty Area will have to formally organize between Treaty areas.

4. Political Organization and Governance Structures

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<p>First Nation Political organization and new Legal and Political Institutions and Structures of governments of First Nations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities. 2. Tribal/Agency Councils. 3. Federation of Nations – FSIN. <p>Implementing the inherent rights and powers of self-determination and the First Nations form of Government.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation Constitution and declaration exists. 2. The Inherent rights and powers of the Individuals and Families of the First Nation are recognized by the Treaties and amendments of the Constitution Act 1982 and International Laws. 3. First Nations are engaged in a transition form an Administrative Structure to the Political Organization and Government Structure under First Nation jurisdiction and laws. 4. The First Nations have experienced political, economic, fiscal and legal intimidation. 5. The FSIN Convention forming the Federation of Nations is based on First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish the new legal and political institutions and structures of First Nation Governments. 2. Formalize the implementation of the First Nation Constitution and the FSIN Convention. 3. Identify the political funding for First Nation Governments. 4. Identify the Executive Management funding for senior and middle management. 5. Identify and establish the departments required by sector. 6. Establish a schedule for the First Nation Lawful Assemblies for the families and their members to make, interpret and enforce First Nation Laws. 7. Establish the Clerk of the Council of each First Nation Governments at all levels. 8. Construct Laws by sector with capacity to delegate at to all levels by sector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formalize the functions of the governing bodies. 2. Implement First Nation jurisdiction and laws. 3. Establish the First Nation Departments by sector. 4. Establish the budgeting by sector. 5. Provide education and training by sector. 6. Establish the Treaty/ Governance Offices. 7. Identify and establish the office of the Clerk of the Council for each government. 8. See attached transition charts as models. 9. Implement new fiscal relations and new Fiscal Agreements. 10. Develop and implement First Nation Budgets. 11. Implement First Nations Laws by sector implementing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation/FSIN representatives. 2. Chief and Council representatives. 3. Federal representatives. 4. Intertribal representatives. <p>Schedule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase I: Establish the Treaty/Governance Offices. 2. Identify the transition plans. 3. Phase II: Establish continuous political organization of the First Nations. <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governing bodies and the First Nation Government. 2. Negotiations and implementation of Fiscal Agreements. 3. Implementation agreements.

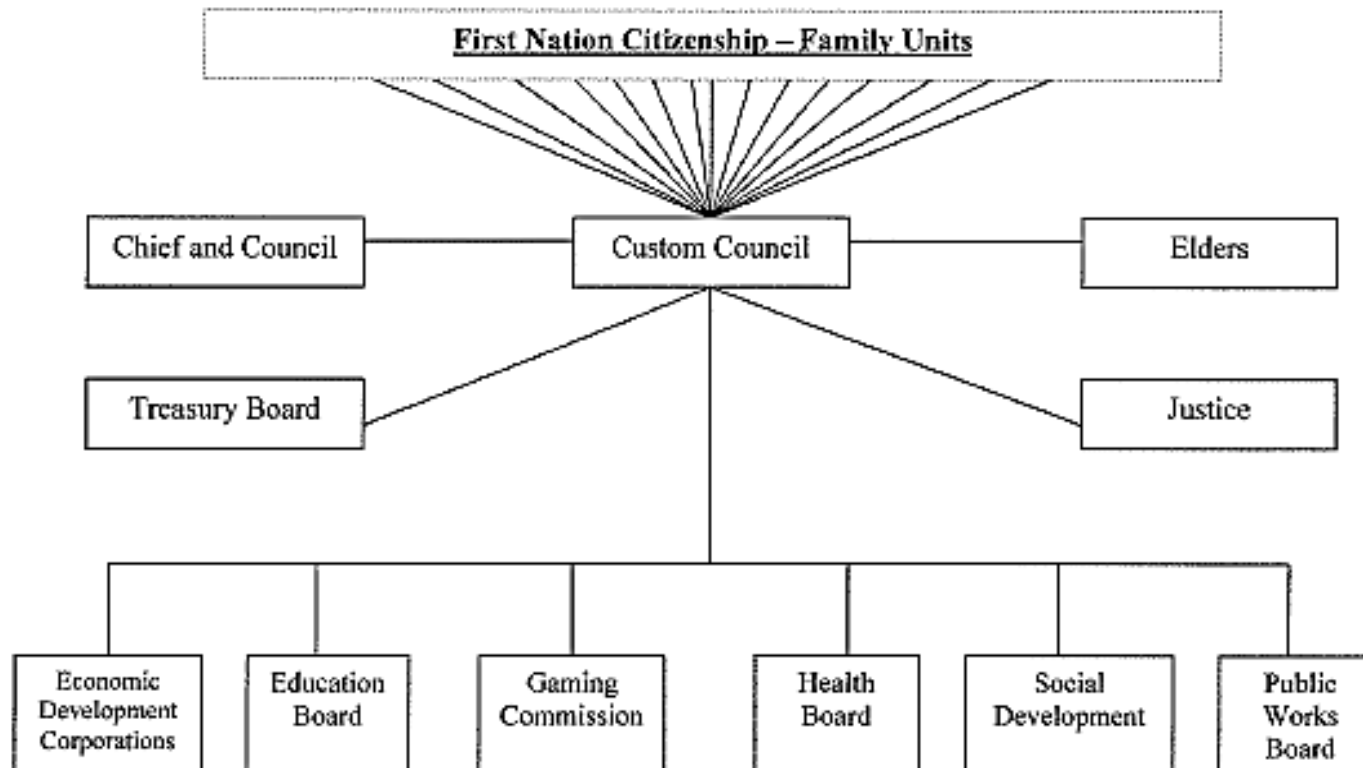
First Nation Transition to Self-Determination and the Impacts on Political Organization and Government Structure

Transition from First Nation administrative structures to political structures through the development of First Nation political organizations and government structures mandated and authorized by the First Nation Declaration and Constitution (Convention) under First Nation jurisdiction and laws (as illustrated).



3. Current Political Structure – Draft

Implementing First Nation Constitution and Declarations.



Chief and Council are ex-officio members of Boards, Commissions, etc...

Director of Operations is ex-officio on all Boards, Commissions, etc...

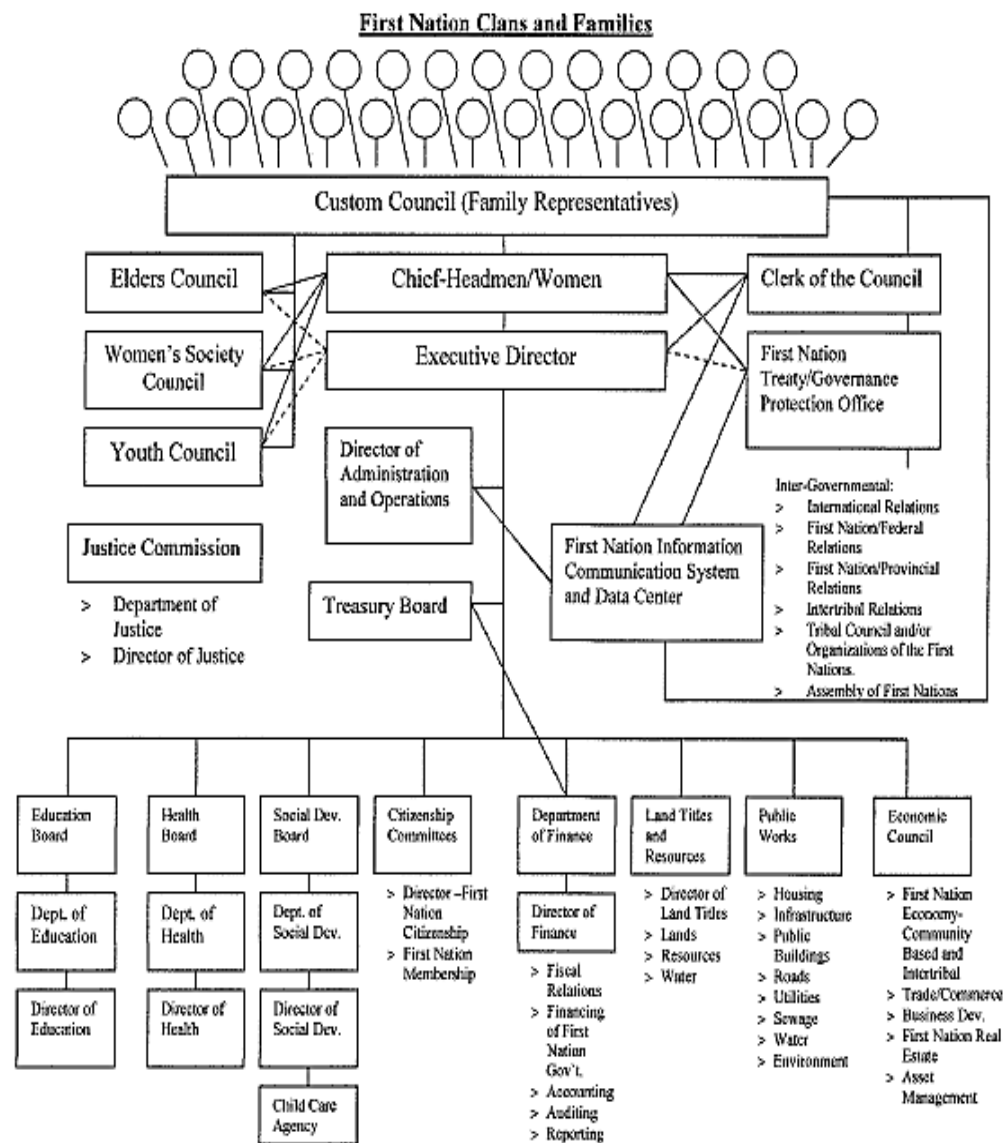
Implement new structures based on the First Nation Clan System, First Nation Traditions, Customs and Practices to include:

- Implementation of complementary traditional and contemporary processes for selection and/or election of the leadership of the Family Representatives to the Custom Council and/or Chief and Council.
- Clans delegating their respective functions and representation to each of their Family Representatives that the families select for their representative in the Custom Council.
- Chief and Headmen/Women elected by the First Nation membership under the First Nation Election Act.

Transition from the current structure to a First Nation traditional and contemporary political organization and government structure requires the implementation of:

- First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws.
- First Nation Inherent Rights and Title.
- First Nation Inherent Rights and powers of Self-Determination.
- First Nation (National) Treaty Making Powers, Treaty No. 1 to No. 11 and Treaty Rights.
- Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through Traditional and Contemporary systems under First Nation Jurisdiction and Laws.
- New First Nation Legal and Political Institutions and Structures for First Nation Government.
- First Nation Governance Structure of the Legislative Branch, the Executive Branch, Judicial Branch and Administrative Branch.
- Political Accountability, Program Accountability, and Fiscal Accountability under First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws with functions of the governing bodies.

4. Transition from the Current Structure to a First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Political Organization and Government Structure under First Nation Jurisdiction and Laws.



FSIN Convention and Convention Act

The Convention of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations is a political agreement between the Bands of First Nations that forms the body of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations.

Declaration

The Parties, each in turn, agree for themselves and their Bands to join together under style and name of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations' Chiefs Council, and each confirms and recognizes that the Creator bestowed natural laws to govern the Indian Nations' relationships consistent with nature and mankind, and each in turn does not accept a diminishing of their sovereign status as nations and of their vested or inherent rights by the act of entering this Convention.

The Convention is established and implemented under First Nation Governments jurisdiction and laws that lawfully establishes the Federation of Nations. The Convention provides for the lawful establishment of the obligations of each band of the First Nations as outlined in the principles. The recognition and participation of each band meeting the criteria of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations is determined by each Band without any political interference from any other Band or Tribal/Agency Council.

The Convention establishes the structure and political governing bodies or organs of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and is implemented through the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Convention Act.

The Convention establishes and recognizes the lawful Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations assemblies to conduct the business of their nations and the assemblies are lawfully recognized under First Nation Jurisdiction and laws.

Note: The structure and political organization of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations is based on traditional processes of kinship/clan systems for the selection of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Leadership, combined with the contemporary systems, for example the Election Act.

This is a unique arrangement that is designed to recognize the traditional processes of the selection of leaders and to strengthen the Offices of the Chiefs and Councils of First Nations.

The option has been put forward by the colonial thinking that the Chief and Vice-Chiefs of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations should be elected based on a vote by all members of every band; however, this will only serve to weaken the current political organization of the FSIN. The people have their option at the band level to choose their preferred candidate by instructing the delegates' representing them.

The impact of this contemporary process has to be seriously examined as it has the potential of formally dismantling the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and provide for the lack of recognition of the powers and executive authority of the Chiefs and Councils as the governments of First Nations.

The FSIN Convention Act is based on First Nation jurisdiction and law that lawfully implements the FSIN Convention and lawfully establishes the political structure, organs and governing bodies of the FSIN.

The Convention Act establishes the Office of the Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations whose executive authority and powers are delegated by the Chiefs of the member governments of bands of the Federation of Nations; and for the implementation of the Convention and Convention Act of the FSIN under First Nation jurisdiction and laws. The Office of the Chief has ex-officio status for all portfolio(s) of the FSIN, The Convention Act recognizes the "Executive" of the FSIN having the responsibilities for the management and operations of the FSIN while enforcing the objectives and principles of the FSIN.

The Convention Act establishes the offices of the Vice-Chiefs of the FSIN and they are delegated their responsibilities by the Chief who delegates the Executive Authority to each of the Vice-Chiefs affecting their responsibilities and duties through a portfolio system.

In addition, the Convention Act provides for recognizing that each of the Tribal/Agency Councils has a representative on the "Executive Council", who collectively are responsible for implementing and enforcing the Convention and Convention Act of the FSIN. The Convention Act recognizes the representatives of the Executive Council of the FSIN and the Convention of the FSIN is complemented by the conventions and convention acts of the associated Tribal/Agency Council of the FSIN, under First Nation Government, jurisdiction and laws.

The Convention Act provides for recognition of the "Senate" of the FSIN who are former First Nations Leaders with political experience and knowledge. The Senate has the role of protecting the Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights, First Nation governments, jurisdiction and laws.

The Convention Act provides for the recognition of the "Elders Council" who is experienced and gifted Elders in traditional medicine, healing, spiritual affairs, protocol and ceremonial responsibilities. The members of the Elders Council are the keepers of Treaty bundles and the pipe stems. They are gifted and recognized to conduct the Ceremonies. The Elders Council has the lead role for the implementation of the protocol respecting ceremonies.

Both the Senate and Elders Council are responsible to enforce the protocol and processes of the FSIN.

The office of "The Clerk of the Council" is established for the purpose of enforcing and implementing the Convention and the Convention Act of the FSIN. The Clerk is responsible for all the duties associated with the FSIN Political Agenda(s) of the Executive, the Executive Council, the Senate, the Elders Council and the lawful assemblies of the Chiefs. The Clerk of the Council is also responsible for the vetting and protocol process of the FSIN that includes the lawful processes of making First Nations laws of the First Nations and their respective governments. The Clerk of the Council has the Executive Authority to provide for the implementation and enforcement of all laws and policies of the FSIN and is responsible for the Senior Management of the FSIN implementing the Executive Management of all institutions, programs and projects of the FSIN.

The Convention Act provides for the lawful recognition of the "First Nations Laws" constructed and enacted in the lawful assemblies of the FSIN that formally mandates the authorities required for implementation of the portfolios and the implementation of sovereignty, inherent rights and powers for self-determination, inherent rights and title, Treaties and Treaty rights.

Tribal/Agency Council Conventions and Convention Acts

The FSIN Executive Council includes the representatives of the Tribal/Agency/Grand Councils and they are recognized by the Convention and Convention Act as they form one part of the governing bodies of the FSIN.

The Tribal/Grand/Agency Councils of the FSIN are established by a Convention and Convention Act that provides for the political organizations and structures under First Nations Governments, jurisdiction and laws.

The Tribal/Grand/Agency Council Conventions provides for the member Bands of the respective First Nations to implement a delegated authority from the Governments of First Nations who are members of each Tribal/Grand/Agency Council.

The authority for First Nations to determine their own membership in the FSIN also provide for their capacity to determine the form of Tribal/Agency Councils that they want to establish.

These Tribal/Grand/Agency Council Conventions and Convention Acts are designed and constructed to complement the Federation of Nations Convention and Convention Act of the FSIN, that are to be implemented under First Nation Governments, jurisdiction and laws; however, the Chiefs and Councils have

not validated or implemented the Tribal/Agency Councils Convention and Convention Acts. They have chosen to establish their Tribal/Grand/Agency Councils as Board of Directors under Provincial jurisdiction and laws as Corporate Entities in order to implement Federal/Provincial programs under Federal/Provincial jurisdiction and laws. This is a violation and provides for a disconnect impacting on the FSIN Convention and Convention Act and the recognition of the First Nation Governments political autonomy and their status as legal parties to the treaties. The Federal/Provincial Governments are implementing the first and second generation policies through the current Tribal/Agency Council and/or Band Corporate Entities under Provincial Jurisdiction and Laws.

The Chiefs and Councils are obligated to take political action to terminate the Corporate Entities and implement the Tribal/Grand/Agency Councils Convention and Convention Act. The Corporate Boards of Directors of the Chiefs as Directors of the Corporate Entity of the Tribal/Grand/Agency Councils effectively eliminates the status of the office of the Chiefs and Councils as legal parties to the Treaties and the political autonomy of their own governments.

First Nations Corporate Entities

The Convention Act of the FSIN provides for an article that authorizes the construction of incorporation laws under First Nation jurisdiction and laws. This form of First Nation laws to establish the incorporate entities or agency of First Nations has not been done and it remains outstanding political action that provides for certifying First Nations Corporate Entities and Institutions under First Nation jurisdiction and laws.

A First Nations Corporate Act must be constructed and enacted in the FSIN Assembly and ratified by the member bands of the Federation of Nations. This will provide for the capacity for the Corporate Entities under First Nation jurisdiction and laws to conduct business on and off reserves as well as regionally, nationally and internationally.

Principles

1. To ***formally join together as a collective body*** to be known as the “Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations’ Chief Council”, thereby affirming out relationships;
2. To ***formally define and outline the protocol governing the structures to be agreed upon*** which reflect the collective body of the “Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations’ Chiefs Council”, as an entity unto itself;
3. To ***formally define and affirm the relationships*** between the “Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations’ Chiefs Council”;

4. To ***promote and protect Indian self-determination and Indian Government*** through the establishment of Indian Government centres on and off the reserves ***through the development of Indian (Band) government constitutions, Indian Law, and also by establishing district or Treaty area structures and supporting institutions, in accordance with the principles of Indian Government, the Treaties, and appropriate Canadian, Saskatchewan and other legislative authorities*** as may be acceptable to the Parties hereto;
5. To ***promote and protect the rights of the Indian people*** as herein represented, including rights accrued to the parties hereto resulting from the international treaties which were entered into between the Indian Nations, and the Crown of Great Britain and of Ireland, their heirs and successors, as these Treaties are binding upon the said Crown, its heirs and successors, as represented by the Governments and peoples of the United Kingdom, Canada, Saskatchewan, and upon the Governments and peoples of the Indian nations herein partially represented;
6. To ***promote the betterment of the Indian people by advancing their welfare, education, health, economic, spiritual, cultural, land, resource and political rights and developments;***
7. To ***speak and act as a common voice on matters of mutual interest at the band, local, district, regional, national and international levels;***
8. To ***confirm each band and its Indian Government the final jurisdiction on the reserves, and the extra-territorial jurisdiction beyond the reserve boundaries into Treaty territory as guaranteed by the Treaty agreements aforementioned, and as that jurisdiction was previously confirmed by the British, North America Act of 1867, and by Indian Customary law and practice;***
9. To ***formalize Crown/Canada/Saskatchewan and Indian/Dene/Dakota trust and other relationships including office of Indian Rights protection*** wherever necessary.

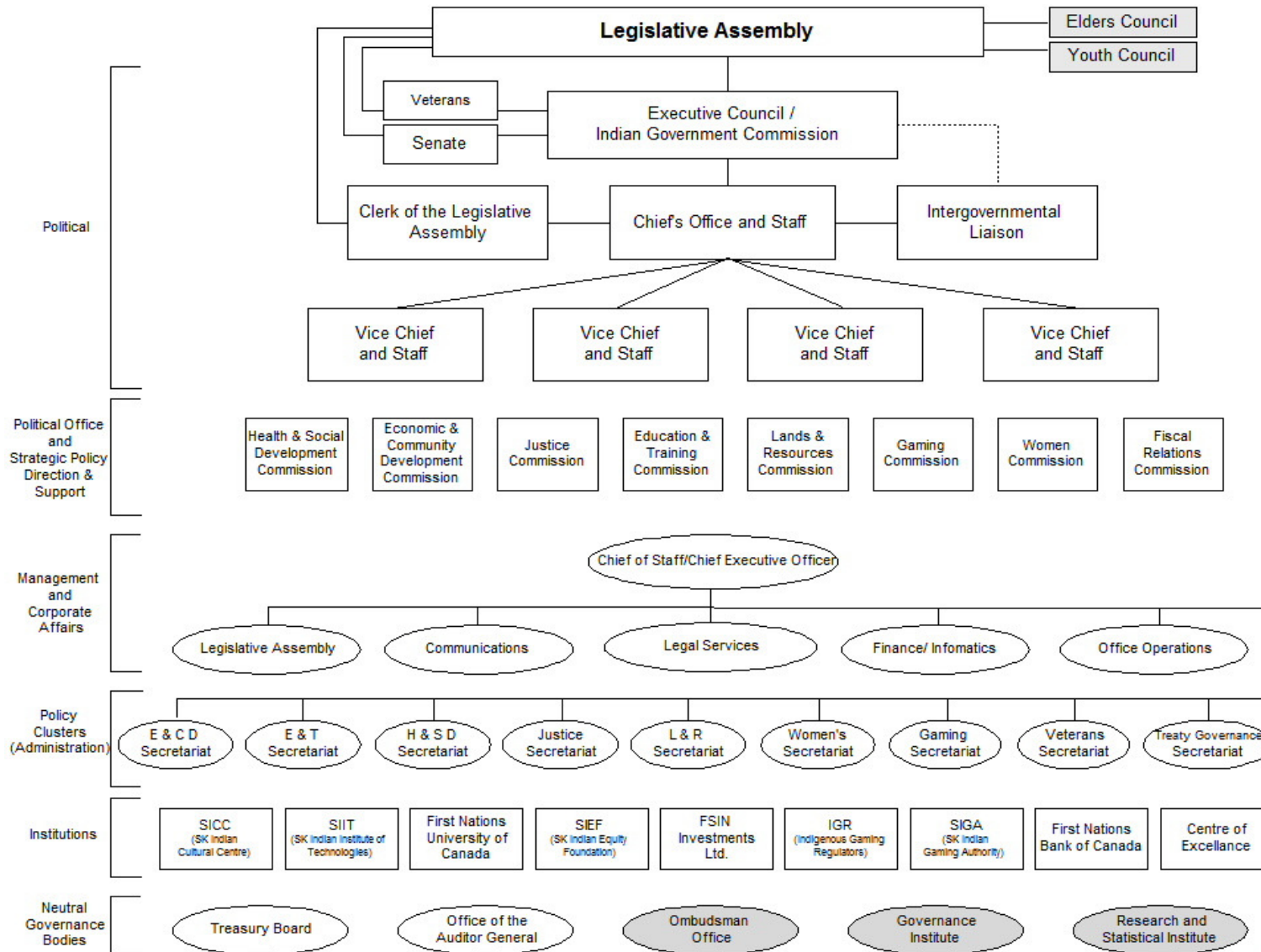
Powers, Duties and Responsibilities

The FSIN Chiefs Council shall exercise the following powers by appropriate legislation, in resolution and amendments thereto, subject to any limitations imposed by the Band Councils or District Chiefs Councils.

1. ***enhance and safeguard the natural laws***, which laws include Aboriginal rights as confirmed by the Treaties, as endowed to the Indian nations and their peoples by the Creator;
2. ***protect and strengthen the inherent sovereignty of Indian nations' policy and traditions***, including the preservation of Indian Culture and traditions by the development, and chartering of Indian controlled political, economic, social and judicial institutions;
3. ***protect, preserve, and reclaim Indian traditional homelands and resources;***

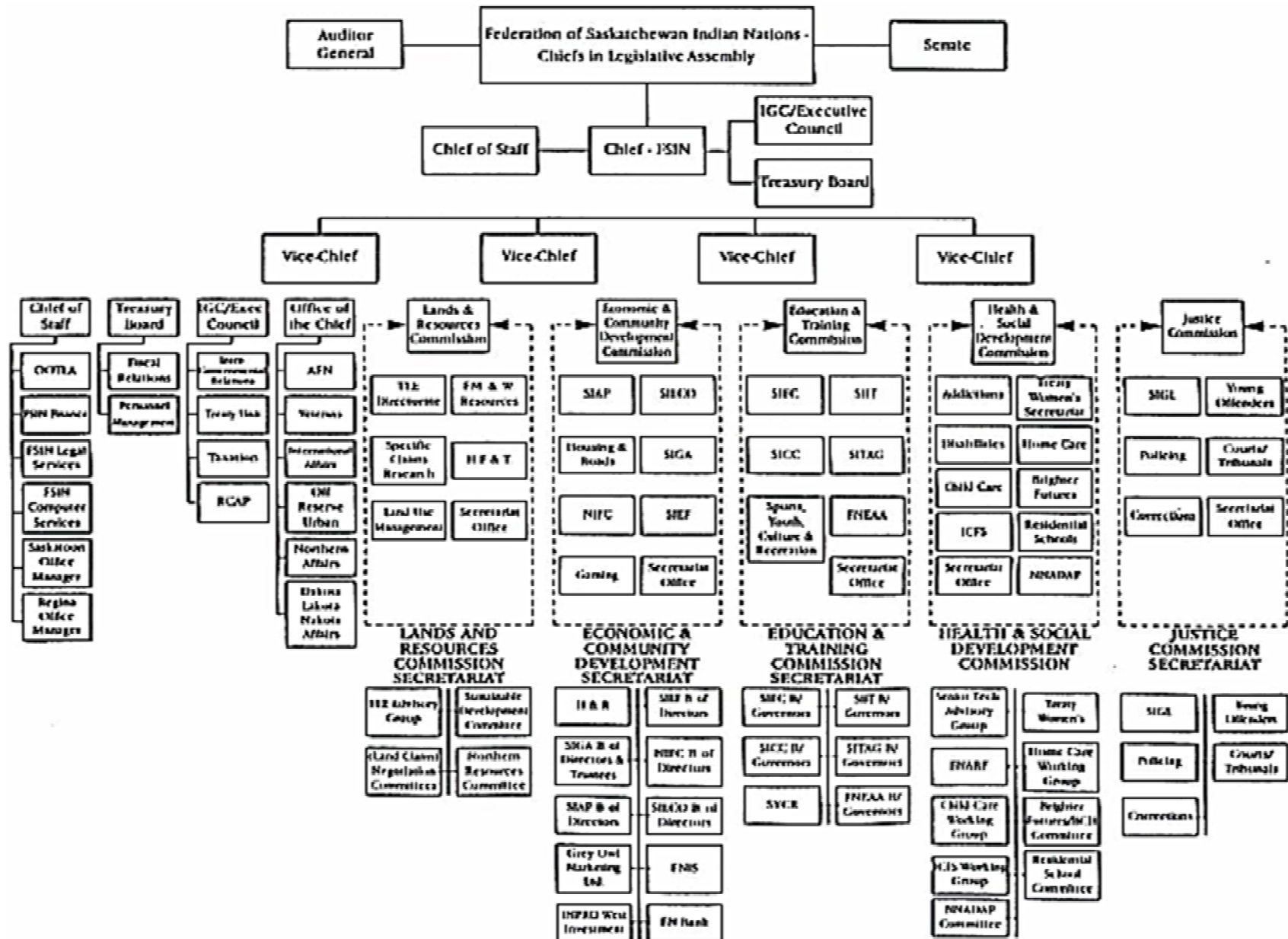
4. ***strengthen the political autonomy of the band governments***, and to recognize and enhance the common and different customs of the Bands;
5. ***assist Indian nations and their peoples to reaffirm their dignity and faith in their Treaties***;
6. ***respect and promote the Convention*** as guided by the *Declarations and Principles*;
7. ***promote the recognition and to safeguard treaty and aboriginal rights*** in the provincial, national and international forum among the governments of Canada, and the member states of the United Nations;
8. ***initiate, develop and negotiate for protocol and agreements*** included but not limited to the principles of an Indian/Canada/Crown relationship according to the spirit and intent of the treaties based on a trust and protectorate status between the Indian peoples, Canada and the Crown, and to negotiate for the implementation of a series of federal and provincial legislation confirming and protecting Indian Treaty rights on different subjects including the application of revenue sharing for Indian governments;
9. ***encourage communication and exchange with other First Nations***, who respect Indigenous peoples from other parts of Canada and the world;
10. ***implement and formalize the Crown/Canada/Indian relationship*** guaranteed by agreements, convention, and customary law;
11. ***plan legislation and regulations and amendments*** thereto ***on the process and procedure*** for the ***development of policy and for enacting legislation***;
12. ***appoint a trustee, who will purchase, acquire and hold title to all such goods and properties*** in his or its own name, and the title so held in the name of the trustee shall be ***held in trust for the benefit of the Chiefs***;
13. ***the above powers, duties and responsibilities shall be fulfilled consistent with the policy of coexistence with nature and mankind.***

FSIN Organizational Structures

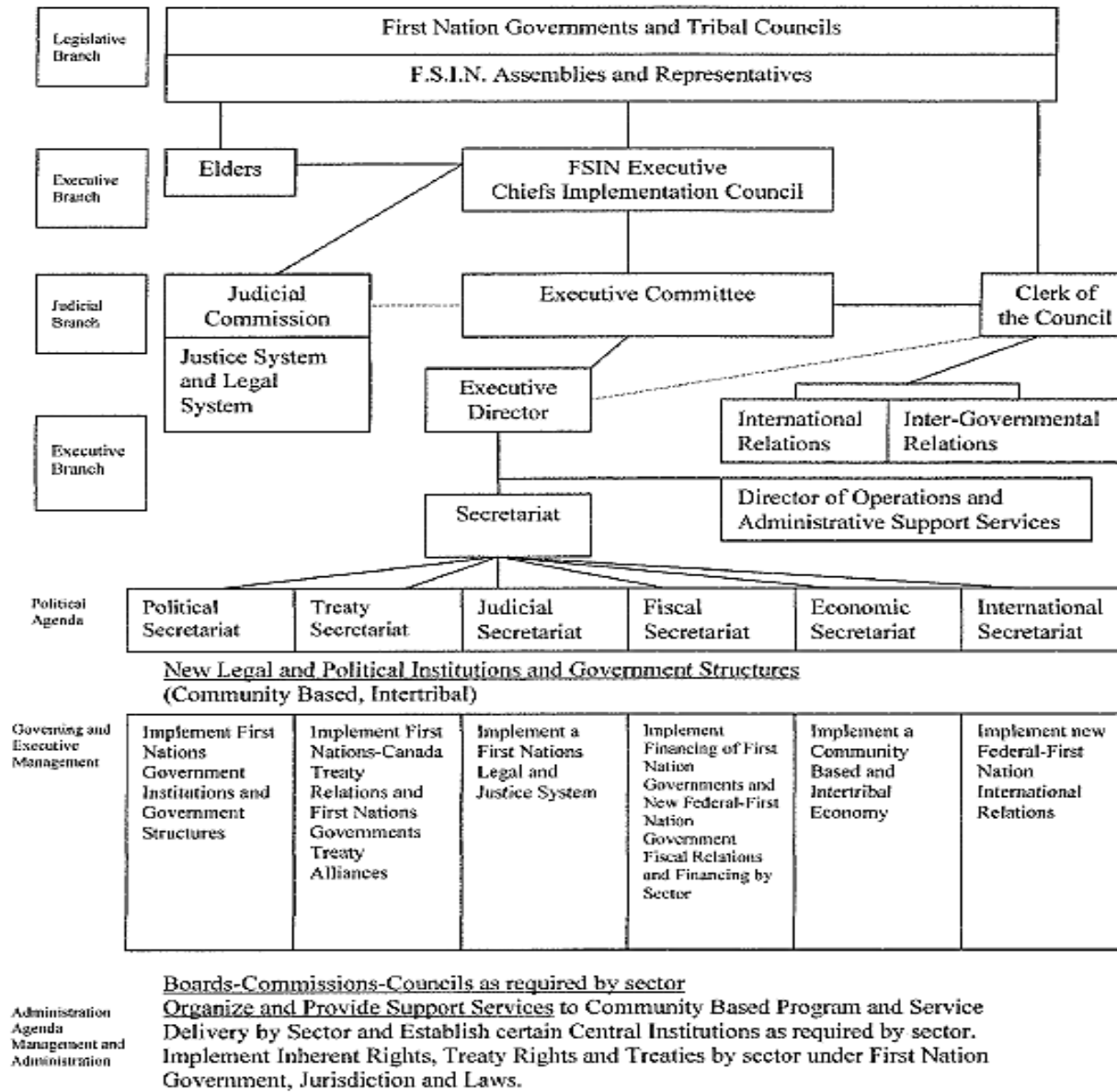


Approved May 31, 2000

FSIN Organizational Structure (prior to 2000)



Draft FSIN and First Nations Government Structure and Institutions



5. Treaty Governance

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
1. Implementing Treaty Relations, Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by Sector.	1. Inherent Rights and Title exist with all Nations that are the Collective Rights of Individuals and families of the Nations.	1. Establish a new mandate for Treaty/Governance.	1. Establish First Nations Institutes.	1. FSIN and First Nations Representatives.
2. Implementing Inherent Rights and Powers of Self-Determination and Governance.	2. Treaties 1 to 11 are International Treaties that have to be given legal effect under their own respective governments, jurisdiction and laws.	2. Treaty Relations; Implement the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through traditional and contemporary systems by sector under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws.	2. Establish Treaty/Governance by Community/FSIN. 3. Develop implementation agreements by sector to be signed by First Nations, Tribal/Agency Councils and FSIN.	2. Federal Representatives. 3. Provincial Representative.
3. Implementing Treaty Making Powers.	3. Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights have to be implemented through traditional and contemporary systems under First Nations Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws.	3. See schedule of First Nation Laws by sector and new Federal laws by sector giving legal effect to Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector.	4. Develop and draft First Nation Laws by sector giving legal effect to Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector.	Schedule
4. Schedule of First Nations Laws and Schedules of Federal Laws.	4. Treaty Relations implementation includes: a. Political Relations, b. Treaty Relations, c. Judicial Relations, d. Economic Relations, e. Fiscal Relations, f. International Relations.	4. Political Relations implementing equality of Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws respecting First Nation Governments, Federal Government and Provincial Governments.	5. Implement the transition from First Nations Administration Structures to Political Organization and Government Structures under First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws.	1. Implementation agreements by sector, January to March, 2015. 2. Construction of Laws by sector, January to September, 2015. 3. New Fiscal Relations and New Fiscal Agreements by March, 2015.
5. Implementation of First Nation Governments under Traditions, Customs and Practices.	5. Implementation of First Nation Governments under Traditions, Customs and Practices.	5. Judicial Relations implementing a First Nations Justice System under First Nations Justice and Judicial Relations Act.	6. Identify the new institutions and structures of First Nations Governments at all levels.	Required
		6. Economic Relations implementing a First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Economy under a First Nations Trade and Commerce Act and Incorporation Act.	7. Develop new Fiscal Relations implementing First Nations Financial Administration Act.	1. Research and Development.
		7. Fiscal Relations implementing First Nation Fiscal Relations and Financing of First Nation Governments at all levels under First Nations Finance and Administration Acts.	8. Develop First Nations Economy. 9. Develop A First Nations Justice System.	2. Implementation. 3. Development of First Nations Laws.
		8. International Relations implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	10. See charts with Sovereignty/Treaty Relations Policy Document.	4. Meetings, at all levels. 5. Federal/Provincial meetings. 6. Implementation agreements by sector.

Schedule of First Nations Laws and New Federal Laws by Sector

COLLECTIVE FIRST NATIONS	TREATY IMPLEMENTATION	CROWN
	Requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Agreements • New laws and policies for Implementation • New Relations/New Institutions 	Requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of State of First Nations
Individual First Nations	Inherent (Aboriginal) Rights Implementation	Federal Trust Centre <i>P/R - T/R - EC/R – J/R - F/R – INT/R</i>
1. Political Relations Implementation Agreement: “Equality of Governments, Jurisdictions, Laws and Courts”		
New Schedule of First Nations Law		New Schedule of Federal Laws
First Nations Convention; or Constitution and Political Relations		New Federal Act respecting the recognition of First Nations’ Jurisdiction and Laws – recognition of Equality.
2. Treaty Relations Implementation Agreement		
First Nations Treaty Implementation Act and Treaty Protection Office and Treaty Relations		New Federal Treaty Implementation Act and a Treaty Commission as an Institution of Parliament
3. Sub-Implementation Agreements		
First Nations Economy and a First Nations Act to Implement a First Nations’ Economy and Economic Relations	<i>Economic Relations Implementation Agreement</i>	New Federal Act respecting Economic Relations and Recognition of a First Nations Economy
First Nations Justice System and an Act to Implement a First Nations’ Justice System and Judicial Relations	<i>Judicial Relations Implementation Agreement</i>	New Federal Act respecting Judicial Relations and recognition of a First Nations Justice System
First Nations Acts Implementing First Nations’ Fiscal Relations	<i>Fiscal Relations Implementation Agreement</i>	New Federal Act respecting Fiscal Relations and Recognition of First Nations Fiscal Relations
First Nations Act implementing First Nations’ International Relations	<i>International Relations Implementation Agreement</i>	New Federal Act respecting First Nations’ International Relations
First Nations Acts implementing each sector that includes Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector.	<i>Community Development and Programs:</i> Health, Education, Indian Child Family Services, Social Development, Justice, Citizenship, Economy, Lands and Resources, Public Works, Housing and Infrastructure, Social Safety Net, Finance and Administration, Political Development, Executive Management, Environment etc.	New Federal Acts scoping out Federal Trust, Legal and Jurisdictional obligations by sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Act respecting H.E.W • Federal Act respecting Public Works and Housing • Federal Act respecting First Nations Social Safety Net • etc.

FIRST NATIONS NEGOTIATION TEAM: STRATEGY WORK PLAN BY SECTOR

Community Based and Intertribal	Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights	Traditional and Contemporary Systems	Sector	Implementation		
				First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law	Federal Government Jurisdiction and Law	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangements
1. Health	Inherent Rights to Health Treaty Rights to Health	Traditional Health System Contemporary Health System	Establish a Traditional and Contemporary Health System	First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Health Act	Federal Act respecting a Traditional and Contemporary Health System	Federal First Nations Fiscal Relations implementing a Traditional and Contemporary Health System
2. Education	Inherent Rights to Education Treaty Rights to Education	Traditional Education System Contemporary Health System	Establish a Traditional and Contemporary Education System	First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Education Act	Federal Act respecting a Traditional and Contemporary Education System	Federal First Nations Fiscal Relations implementing a Traditional and Contemporary Education System
3. Social Development/ I.C.F.S.	Inherent Rights to Social Development and Treaty Rights to Social Development and I.C.F.S.	Traditional Social Development and I.C.F.S. System Contemporary Social Development and I.C.F.S. System	Establish a Traditional and Contemporary Social Development and I.C.F.S. System	First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Social Development and I.C.F.S. Act	Federal Act respecting a traditional and Contemporary Social Development and I.C.F.S. System	Federal First Nations Fiscal Relations implementing a Traditional and Contemporary Social Development and I.C.F.S. System
4. Social Safety Net	Inherent Rights to the Social Safety Net Treaty Rights to the Social Safety Net	Traditional Social Safety Net Contemporary Social Safety Net	Establish a Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net	First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net	Federal Act respecting a Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net	Federal First Nations Fiscal Relations implementing a Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net
5. First Nations Government by Community and Intertribal and First Nations (Political Relations)	Inherent Rights and Powers for First Nations Government Treaty Rights to First Nations Government	Traditional Form and Processes and Contemporary Form and Processes for First Nations Government	Political Sector and First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Government	First Nations <i>Convention</i> and Convention Act	Federal Recognition Act of First Nations Government	Financing of First Nations Government-Community based and Intertribal

FIRST NATIONS NEGOTIATION TEAM: STRATEGY WORK PLAN BY SECTOR

Community Based and Intertribal	Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights	Traditional and Contemporary Systems	Sector	Implementation		
				First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law	Federal Government Jurisdiction and Law	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangements
6. First Nations Justice and Judicial System	Inherent Rights to Justice Treaty Rights to Justice (Judicial relations)	Traditional Justice System Contemporary Justice System	Judicial Sector and First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Justice System	First Nation Justice Commission and Justice Act	Federal Act respecting a First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Justice System	Federal-First Nation Fiscal Relations implementing a Traditional and Contemporary Justice System
7. First Nations Financing of Government and Fiscal Relations	Inherent Rights to Funding by Sector Treaty Rights to Funding by Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty Annuities 	Traditional and Contemporary Funding Arrangements by Sector and New First Nation Fiscal Departments/Institutes	Fiscal Relations Sector FIRST NATIONS/First Nation Government Financing and Federal/First Nation Fiscal Relations	First Nation Finance and Revenue Act Implementing the Financing of First Nation Governments	Federal Act Respecting Financing of First Nation Government and New Fiscal Relations	Federal-First Nation Fiscal Relations, Direct Transfer Payments for the Financing of Traditional and Contemporary Economy
8. First Nations/ Economy (Economic Relations)	Inherent Rights to Economics Treaty Rights to Economics	Traditional and Contemporary Economy implementing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by each sector of the Economy	Economic Sector Establish a Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Economy	First Nations Acts respecting a First Nation Economy	Federal Act Respecting a Traditional and Contemporary Economy	Federal-First Nation Fiscal Relations and the Financing of Traditional and Contemporary Economy
9. First Nations Citizenship and Membership	Inherent Rights to Citizenship and Membership Treaty Rights to Citizenship and Membership Jay Treaty-Dual Citizenship Status in North America	Traditional and Contemporary Citizenship and Membership System	Citizenship and Membership Sector Establish the Traditional and Contemporary Citizenship and Membership System	First Nation Citizenship Act and Membership Code	Federal Act respecting the First Nations Citizenship and Membership System	Federal-First Nation Financing of the Traditional and Contemporary Citizenship and Membership System

FIRST NATIONS NEGOTIATION TEAM: STRATEGY WORK PLAN BY SECTOR

				Implementation		
Community Based and Intertribal	Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights	Traditional and Contemporary Systems	Sector	First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law	Federal Government Jurisdiction and Law	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangements
10. First Nations Title Land	Inherent Rights and Title to First Nations Territory and Lands First Nations rights to Title Lands	Traditional Territory and Lands Contemporary Lands	Lands Sector Establish a Traditional Land Management regime for Traditional and Contemporary Land Use	First Nation Land Management and Land Use Act	Federal Act respecting Traditional and Contemporary First Nations Title Lands	Federal-First Nation Fiscal Relations for Traditional and Contemporary Land Management Use
11. First Nations Title Resources	Inherent Rights and Title for Resources Treaty Rights to Resources (Non-renewable resources are reserved by Treaty Making), includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Water & Air 	Traditional and Contemporary Management and Use of Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources, includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air, Air Space • Water Rights and Water 	Resource Sector Establish a Resource, Environment, Water, and Air Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations Resource Act, • Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act • Environment and Conservation Act 	Federal Act respecting a First Nations Resource, Environment, Water, and Air Management Act	Federal-First Nation Fiscal Relations implementing a Traditional and Contemporary Management System
12. Culture, Language and Spiritual Community, Intertribal and First Nation	Inherent Rights to Culture, Language and Spirituality Recognition of Culture and Language	Establish a Traditional and Contemporary Culture, Spiritual and Language System	Culture and Language Sector Establish a First Nations Spiritual, Cultural and Language System	First Nations Act Implementing First Nations Culture, Spirituality and Language	Federal Act respecting First Nations Culture, Language and Spirituality	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangement implementing a First Nations Culture, Language and Spiritual System
13. Inherent Rights, Aboriginal Rights, Treaty Rights by Community Based Intertribal and First Nation	Identify the Inherent (Aboriginal) Rights and define them in the First Nations Language Identify the Treaty Rights	Implement inherent (Aboriginal) Rights by Sector through Traditional Systems. Implement Treaty Rights by Sector through Contemporary Systems	First Nations Rights Sector implement both the Inherent (Aboriginal) Rights and Treaty Rights by Sector	First Nations Laws and Policies implementing and Defining Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by Sector	New Federal Laws and Policies recognizing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by Sector	New Federal and First Nations Fiscal Relations Implementing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by Sector

FIRST NATIONS NEGOTIATION TEAM: STRATEGY WORK PLAN BY SECTOR

Community Based and Intertribal	Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights	Traditional and Contemporary Systems	Sector	Implementation		
				First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law	Federal Government Jurisdiction and Law	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangements
14. Housing (Shelter and Public Works)	Inherent Rights to Shelter and Fuel Treaty Rights to Shelter and Fuel	Implement a traditional and Contemporary Housing and Public Works System Including Infrastructure	Housing and Public Works Sector Establish a Traditional and Contemporary Housing and Public Works System and Infrastructure	First Nations Laws and Policies implementing standards for Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure	New Federal Laws and Policies recognizing First Nations Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure	New Federal First Nations Fiscal Relations Implementing FIRST NATIONS housing, Public Works and Infrastructure by Sector
15. Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Gathering (Sectors of the First Nations Economy)	Inherent Rights to Hunt, Fish, Trap and Gather Treaty Rights to Hunt, Fish, Trap and Gather	Identify the Traditional Lands and Resource Territory Allocate the Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Gathering Lands and Resources Establish Management and Land Use Systems	Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Gathering Sector Allocate the First Nations and Intertribal Hunting, Fishing, Trapping, and Gathering Lands and Resources	First Nations Land Use and Management Act or First Nations Economic Resource Management Act	Federal Government Laws and Policies respecting the Traditional and Contemporary Hunting, Fishing, Trapping, and Gathering Rights	Fiscal Relations for First Nations Management of the Traditional Lands and Resource Use and Management of Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Gathering
16. Resource and Revenue Sharing	Inherent Rights to Resource Treaty Rights in Resource	Traditional Resource and Revenue Sharing Contemporary Resource and Revenue Sharing Establish a Resource and Revenue Sharing System	Resource Sector and Revenue Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for Past, Current Loss of Use and Benefits • Implement Revenue Sharing by Sector 	First Nation Resource and Revenue Sharing Laws and Policies	Federal Government Laws and Policies respecting Resource and Revenue Sharing by Sector	New Federal-First Nations Fiscal Relations Implementing Resource and Revenue Sharing

FIRST NATIONS NEGOTIATION TEAM: STRATEGY WORK PLAN BY SECTOR

	Community Based and Intertribal	Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights	Traditional and Contemporary Systems	Sector	Implementation		
					First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law	Federal Government Jurisdiction and Law	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangements
17. Parks and Protected Areas		<p>Inherent Rights to Sacred and Historical Lands and Resources</p> <p>Treaty Rights to Treaty Grounds, Cultural and Spiritual Lands</p>	<p>Establish First Nations Parks, Sacred and Treaty Grounds</p>	<p>Heritage and Park(s) Sector</p> <p>Identifying the Cultural and Spiritual Lands.</p> <p>Designating Treaty Grounds, Heritage and Park Sites</p>	<p>First Nations Land Act for Treaty Grounds, Heritage and Park Lands</p>	<p>Federal Government Laws Recognizing First Nations Treaty Grounds, Spiritual and Cultural Lands, Parks and Heritage Sites/Lands</p>	<p>Fiscal Relations implementing First Nations Heritage and Park Maintenance and Operation under First Nations Law</p>
18. Administration and Enforcement of First Nation Law		<p>Inherent Rights and Powers to determine own form of Government, Justice and Laws to determine implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>Treaties recognize First Nations Government and Reserved National Powers of each Nation.</p>	<p>Establish First Nations Traditional and Contemporary forms of Government Structures that provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Leadership and Executive Management Applying and • Implementing First Nation Jurisdiction and Laws. • Establish the Legislative • Branch for Making Laws 	<p>Political Sector and Judicial Sector</p> <p>Establish the Branches of Government using both the Traditional and Contemporary Systems of Government and Implement new Institutions and Structures of Government</p>	<p>Implement the Convention(s) and Convention Act(s)</p> <p>Establish the Executive Management Functions and Mandates through New Laws Create Laws and Policies for an Office of the Clerk of the Council</p>	<p>Federal Government Act Reporting the Recognition of First Nation Jurisdiction and Laws</p>	<p>New Fiscal Relations for Funding of the Executive Management and Leadership of First Nations Government and First Nations Justice System</p> <p>New Education and Training of First Nations Government Specialist, Treaty Specialist, Leadership and Executive Management Training</p>

FIRST NATIONS NEGOTIATION TEAM: STRATEGY WORK PLAN BY SECTOR

	Community Based and Intertribal	Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights	Traditional and Contemporary Systems	Sector	Implementation		
					First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law	Federal Government Jurisdiction and Law	Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Arrangements
19. First Nation Tax Regime (Community Based, Intertribal and National)		<p>Inherent Rights and Powers to Generate Revenue and for Taxation</p> <p>Treaties provide for Tax Exemption and prevent the Crown from Taxing Indians and Indian Lands</p>	<p>Establish a First Nation Tax Regime that reflects the Contemporary demands by Implementing a Taxation and Tax Exemption Regime</p>	<p>Revenue and Tax Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a First Nation Tax Regime for Taxation and Tax Exemptions 	<p>First Nations Tax and Tax Exemption Act</p> <p>First Nations Corporate or Companies Act, Authority to Certify Corporations with Tax Exemption Status</p>	<p>Federal Government Law and Policy respecting First Nation Tax Regime</p>	<p>New Financial Relations respecting First Nation Revenue and Taxation (Rebates)</p>
20. Schedule of First Nation Laws Identify all the Internal Affairs and External Affairs that requires First Nation Law		<p>Schedule of First Nation Law implementing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by Sector</p> <p>First Nation Law for all Internal Affairs</p> <p>First Nation Law for all External Affairs</p>	<p>Establish a First Nation Legal and Justice System for the Implementation of First Nations Government Jurisdiction and Laws</p>	<p>Legal Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a First Nation Legal System with New Institutions and Structures 	<p>First Nations Act Implementing a First Nation Legal and Judicial System</p>	<p>Federal Government Act respecting a First Nations Legal and Justice System</p>	<p>New Fiscal Relations implementing a First Nation Legal and Justice System</p>

6. Fiscal Relations and Financing of First Nations Governments

Implementation of “Multi-Year Financing of First Nations Governments at all levels (Communities, Councils and FSIN).

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<p>1. Examine the June, 2010, amendment to the Finance Administration Act, re; NISGA.</p> <p>2. The Auditor General’s findings of no Legislative Base for Department of Aboriginal Affairs and First Nations Inuit Health branch policies have to be formally followed up.</p> <p>3. There are now 234 Federal Departments, Agencies and Crown Corporations that receive funding.</p>	<p>1. Treaties No. 1 to No. 11 recognizes the peace, order and good Government of Indian Nations that include:</p> <p>a. Administration,</p> <p>b. Chief and Headmen/women salaries and benefits.</p> <p>c. Programs and services.</p> <p>2. The current self-administration by Chiefs and Councils implements Federal and Provincial jurisdiction and laws.</p> <p>3. No authority of First Nations Chiefs and Councils is recognized by the Federal Government.</p> <p>4. First Nation Inherent rights and powers of First Nations are lawfully and politically recognized and some First Nations are now implementing First Nation Government jurisdiction and laws respecting program and fiscal accountability.</p>	<p>1. First Nation Constitution and Declarations are being implemented through governing bodies that include:</p> <p>a. First Nation Lawful Assemblies.</p> <p>b. First Nation Chief and Council.</p> <p>c. First Nation Elders Council.</p> <p>d. First Nation Youth Council.</p> <p>2. New Fiscal relations and financing of First Nation Government have to include the development of Salary Grids, Benefits, and Expenses by sector.</p> <p>3. New fiscal agreements have to be developed and negotiated.</p> <p>4. Consolidate the Revenue from 234 Federal Departments, Agencies and Crown Corporations.</p> <p>5. Develop First Nation Finance Administration Acts.</p> <p>6. New Federal Laws are required respecting First Nation funding and arrangements.</p> <p>7. Similar Fiscal Relations of the NISGA/Federal Fiscal Relations and Legislation is required.</p> <p>8. First Nations Laws/Acts are required by sector establishing program standards by sector.</p>	<p>1. Examine Federal fiscal transfers.</p> <p>2. Develop, negotiate and implement First Nation Fiscal Relations and Budgets for the Financing of First Nation Governments by sector.</p> <p>3. Capacity building.</p> <p>4. Develop salary grids and benefits, expenses by sector;</p> <p>5. Political Sector:</p> <p>a. Chief and Council.</p> <p>b. Elders Council.</p> <p>c. Youth Council.</p> <p>d. Executive Staff.</p> <p>e. Political Staff.</p> <p>f. Executive Management.</p> <p>g. Education Sector and Health Sector.</p> <p>h. Social Development Sector.</p> <p>i. Justice Sector.</p> <p>j. Public Works and Tech Services Sector, etc...</p> <p>6. Prepare drafting instructions for Acts by sector.</p> <p>7. Negotiate new Federal/First Nation Fiscal Relations.</p> <p>8. Education and funding is required.</p> <p>9. New fiscal relations and new fiscal agreements with Grant Funding and Direct Transfers.</p> <p>10. Establish First Nation Departments of Finance at all levels.</p> <p>11. Develop general development agreements.</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>1. First Nation/FSIN Representatives.</p> <p>2. Federal representatives.</p> <p>3. Provincial representatives.</p> <p>4. International representatives as required.</p> <p>Schedule</p> <p>1. Phase I – Research and drafting of new fiscal relations and fiscal agreements.</p> <p>2. Negotiate the funding of the proposals,</p> <p>3. Financing of First Nation Government and initiate Federal negotiations.</p> <p>4. Phase II – Negotiations and implementation agreements and funding.</p> <p>Required</p> <p>1. Research and development.</p> <p>2. Capacity building.</p> <p>3. Implementation agreements.</p>
<p>Priority</p> <p>Establish a Task Team for negotiations of New Fiscal Relations and New Fiscal Agreements as per FSIN Resolutions.</p>				

Multi-Level Funding for Sectors and Programs

Sector / Program	Multi-Level Funding	Federal Funding Source and Consolidation of all Funding	
Sector A: First Nation Political Organizations and Implementation of First Nations Governments			
Program 1: Political Funding			
Program 2: First Nations Government Development		<p data-bbox="1339 461 1885 519">First Nations Governments and Federal Government</p> <ul data-bbox="1339 539 1885 893" style="list-style-type: none"> • New fiscal relations and a new fiscal agreement based on the framework and of Inherent rights, treaty rights, Treaties, Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the BNA Act of 1982. • Consolidation of all federal funding. • First Nation General Development and concurrent community based implementation of Inherent rights and Treaty rights by sector. 	
Program 3: Executive Management			
Program 4: Inherent Rights, Treaty Rights and Treaty Implementation			
Program 5: First Nations Government Offices and Complex			
Program 6: Development of First Nations Law, Policies & Public Admin			
Program 7: High Tech and Communications Program 8: Institutional Development			
Program 9: First Nation Government Specialists			
Section B: First Nation Economy			
Program 1: First Nations Trade and Commerce			<p data-bbox="1339 954 1696 980">First Nations Fiscal Relations</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1000 1814 1065">Establish a First Nations Department of Finance and Revenue.</p> <ul data-bbox="1339 1084 1885 1370" style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and Implement First Nations Budgets. • Invoice all Treaty Annuities • Develop First Nations Finance & Administration Law and Policies • Develop and Establish a First Nations Auditing System • Implement First Nations Fiscal Relations
Program 2: First Nations Government development			
Program 3: First Nations Banking			
Program 4: First Nations Energy and Resource Development			
Program 5: Trade and Commerce			
Program 6: Business and Industry			
Program 7: High Tech and Telecommunications			
Program 8: Free Trade			
Program 9: Training and Employment			

Sector / Program	Multi-Level Funding	Federal Funding Source and Consolidation of all Funding
Section C: Community Development		
Program 1: Treaty Protocol		
Program 2: Political Sector		
Program 3: Education Sector		
Program 4: Social Development Sector		
Program 5: Health Sector		
Program 6: First Nations Economy		
Sector D: First Nations Fiscal Relations		
Program 1: First Nation Budgeting Strategy		
Program 2: Finance and Administration		
Sector E: Human Resources and Community Services		
Program 1: First Nation Social Safety Net		
Program 2: First Nation Justice System		
Program 3: First Nation Education System		
Program 4: First Nation Health System		
Program 5: First Nation Social Development		
Program 6: First Nation Child and Family Services		
Program 7: First Nation Youth Development		
Program 8: First Nation Facilities and Planning		
Program 9: First Nation Schools, Institutes and Colleges		
Program 10: First Nation Specialists		
Program 11: First Nation Environment and Conversation		
Program 12: First Nation Custody		
Program 13: Training and Employment		

Sector / Program	Multi-Level Funding	Federal Funding Source and Consolidation of all Funding
Sector F: First Nations Public Works and Infrastructure		
Program 1: Department of Public Works & Infrastructure		
Program 2: First Nation Government Development		
Program 3: First Nation Banking		
Program 4: First Nation Energy and Resource Development		
Program 5: Trade and Commerce		
Program 6: Business and Industry		
Program 7: High Tech and Telecommunications		
Program 8: Free Trade		
Program 9: Training and Employment		
Program 10: Engineering and Technical Services		
Program 11: First Nation Environment and Conservation		
Program 12: Housing		
Sector G: Resource and Revenue		
Program 1: First Nation Revenue		
Program 2: First Nation Capital		
Program 3: Resource Sharing		
Program 4: Revenue Sharing		
Program 5: Tax Convention		
Program 6: Fiscal Relations		
Program 7: First Nation Taxation Regime		
Program 8: First Nation General Developments		
Program 9: First Nation Social Safety Net and Supplementary Funding		
Program 10: First Nation Economy Production and Revenue Generation		

7. First Nations Governments Jurisdiction over Citizenship and Membership

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<p>First Nation Citizenship of the First Nations and Membership Code.</p> <p>Priority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement negotiations respecting jurisdiction over Citizenship and Membership. 2. Negotiate the new Funding Arrangements. 3. Establish First Nation Citizenship and Membership Registrar. 4. Implement the Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation Communities are one Political Unit of the respective Nations. 2. The members are born with the heritage of their respective Nations. 3. The members and families are citizens of their respective Nations. 4. The First Nation Government has powers for Citizenship of the Members and Families. 5. Treaty making and Numbered Treaties No. 1 to No. 11 recognize the powers and jurisdiction of the First Nation Governments over Citizenship and Membership. 6. The Federal government registers Indians under the Indian Act. 7. First Nations Citizenship Acts have to be developed and implemented. 8. Section 35(2) recognizes Indians, Metis and Inuit citizenship <i>not</i> membership; in what form – dual citizenship status. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the Inherent Rights of the Nation and People. 2. Review the First Nation Citizenship Acts. 3. Establish First Nation Government jurisdiction over Citizenship and Membership. 4. Identify the First Nation Membership Code that verifies individuals and families registered to father or mother’s family. 5. Review all Federal Law respecting Indian Status and Membership. 6. Develop the First Nation government registry for Citizenship and Membership. 7. Develop the Fiscal Relations and the Financing of First Nation control and management of First Nation Citizenship and Membership. 8. Identify the dual citizenship laws. 9. Identify the Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights Nationally and Internationally. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizenship Acts and First Nation Membership Codes. 2. Establish the First Nation Department of Citizenship and Membership. 3. Develop the forms for registration. 4. Identify the costs associated with control and management of Citizenship. 5. Identify the various forms of dual citizenship for First Nation. 6. Identify the process and arrangements for the portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights (Social Security Agreements). 7. Identify the traditional process for inheriting status. 8. Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. 9. Implement the Inherent Rights of the Nations. 10. Implement First Nation Status Cards and Pass Ports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation/FSIN Representatives. 2. Federal Representatives. 3. Provincial Representatives. <p>Schedule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Phase I</u> – Implement First Nation Citizenship Acts. 2. Implement the Membership Codes. 3. <u>Phase II</u> – Identify the implementation and negotiations plans and strategies. 4. Secure the Funding. <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drafting of Laws. 2. Implementation of First Nation type of citizenship and membership. 3. New Fiscal Relations and new Fiscal Agreements.

8. First Nations Lands and Resources

Establishing Jurisdiction for Inherent Rights and Title and Treaty Rights to First Nations Lands and Resources

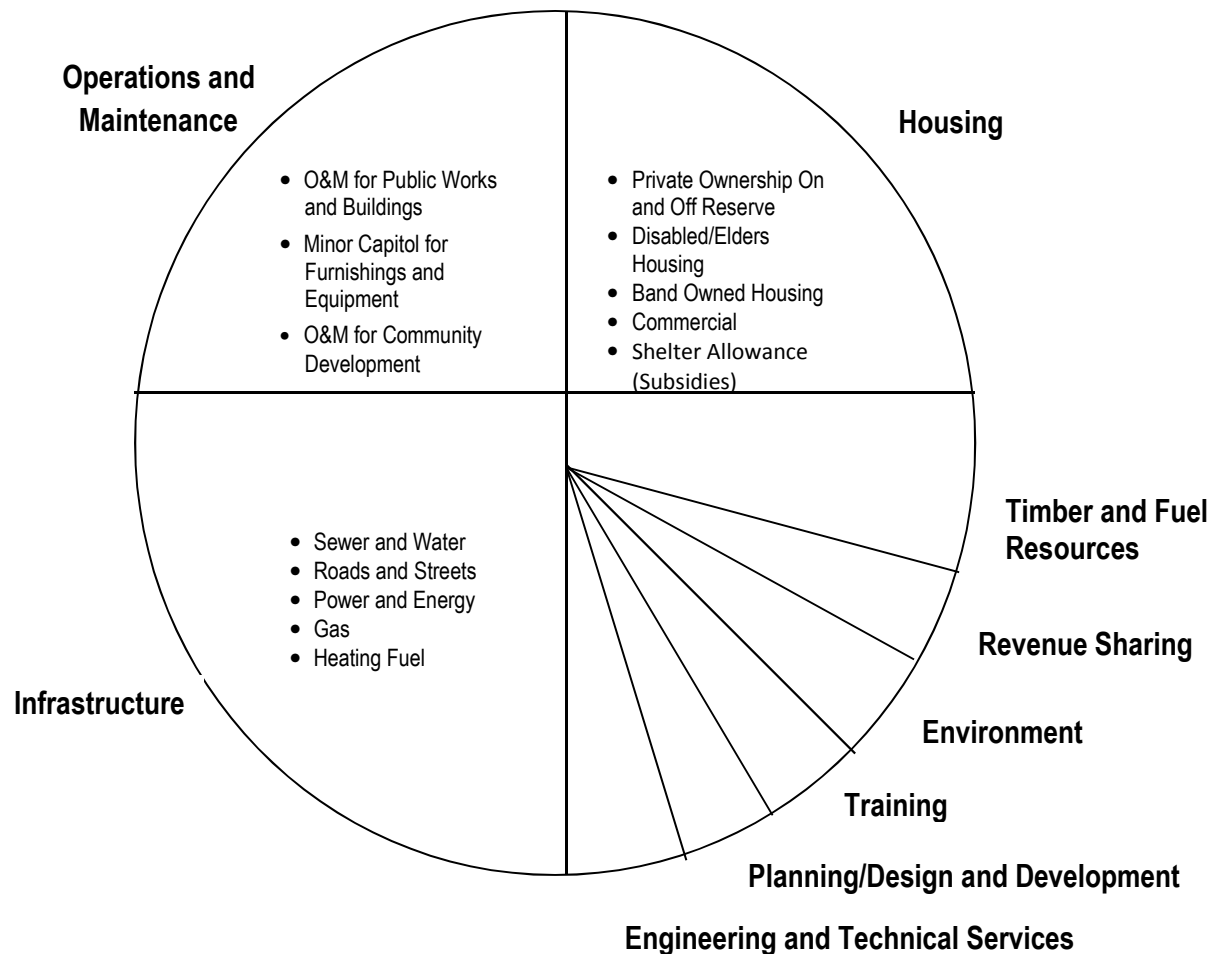
Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
1. First Nation Traditional Lands and Resources.	1. The Treaties recognize our traditional lands and resources in traditional territories.	1. Identify and mapping of all traditional lands and resources.	1. Implement First Nation ownership, control, management, and access to traditional lands and resources under First Nation jurisdiction and laws.	1. First Nation/FSIN Representatives
2. Establishing a First Nation Real Estate Agency.	2. Our Inherent rights and title are recognized by Treaty rights and Inherent rights to lands and resources.	2. Construct new First Nation laws for First Nation Land Title and Resource Acts.	2. Implement the First Nation Real Estate Agencies.	2. Tribal Councils Representatives
3. First Nation Land Title and Resource, on Reserve Lands and Treaty Areas.	3. The Provincial Government is making laws for the use, access and management of all Crown Lands including pastures.	3. Establish a First Nations Real Estate Agency.	3. Organize the Assembly of Lands for First Nations held under Commonly Owned Lands for general and for specific use.	3. Federal Representatives
Priority	4. Traditional lands and resources territories include Crown Lands.	4. First Nation Land Assembly Community Owned under First Nation jurisdiction and laws.	4. Develop and implement the First Nations Lands and Resource Acts on and off reserves.	4. Provincial Representatives
1. Implement jurisdiction for Lands and Resources.	5. Federal Government is constructing new Federal Law to privatize Reserve Lands.	5. Establish the control, management and access of lands and waters.	5. Implement the plans and strategies.	Schedule
2. Reject new Federal Laws impacting on First Nations Lands and Resource.	6. The Treaties Provide for the recognition of the Sovereignty of First Nations remaining Intact in the Title to the Lands Reserved by Treaty Making.	6. Develop the short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies.	6. Reject new Federal Laws by Resolution.	1. Phase I – Develop the First Nation Real Estate Agencies.
3. Implement First Nation Government – Departments of Land Titles.	7. The Doctrine of Discovery does not recognize Indigenous Rights to the Title to Lands and Resources.	7. There is a need to implement a “Formal Land Assembly” by First Nations.	7. Establish First Nation Government Land Titles and Registry.	2. Prepare First Nation Lands and Resource Act.
4. Negotiate new funding.		8. There is a need to secure the traditional lands and resources under First Nation Governments, jurisdiction and laws.		3. New Fiscal Agreements.
		9. Implement the Inherent/Treaty Rights to Lands, Water and Resources under First Nations Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws.		4. Phase II – Initiate implementation of negotiations and land assembly.
				Costs
				1. Research and development.
				2. Proposal Development.
				3. Corporation Entities.
				4. Implementation Agreements

9. First Nations Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure

Implementation to Establish Public Works Systems and Departments of Technical Services

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<p>Priority</p> <p>1. Negotiate the funding for the housing 5year Resource Plan.</p> <p>2. Develop the Department Tech Services and Public Works.</p> <p>3. Develop the Sewer and Water Plans and Strategies.</p> <p>4. Trades and Skills Training.</p>	<p>1. The First Nation Housing, Sewer and Water, roads, etc... have been funded and implemented as separate projects.</p> <p>2. Funding has been provided by project.</p> <p>3. Short term funding has been available to date.</p> <p>4. Operations and Maintenance for capital projects has been limited with no maintenance funding.</p> <p>5. Federal Infrastructure Funding is provided to a few First Nations.</p> <p>6. Annual Capital and Operations/Management Funding for General and Community Developments.</p>	<p>1. Develop the short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies for First Nation Public Works.</p> <p>2. Establish the First Nation Public Works and Tech Services Department.</p> <p>3. Create the capacity for First Nation construction corporate entities.</p> <p>4. Develop the plans and strategies for Public Works and Tech Services that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community social housing, b. Urban housing, c. Roads and highways, d. Streets, e. Electrification, f. Utilities, g. Public buildings, h. Minor and major capital. <p>5. Operations and maintenance for capital projects.</p> <p>6. Asset management on and off reserve.</p> <p>7. Education and training for skills and trades.</p> <p>8. Create First Nation Labour Force.</p> <p>9. Implement new Institutions and Structures for First Nations that includes Housing Authorities and Real Estate Authorities and Agencies, etc...</p>	<p>1. Establish the First Nation Department of Public Works and Tech Services that are community based and intertribal.</p> <p>2. Identify the funding and develop new fiscal relations and financing of the First Nation Public Works project.</p> <p>3. Develop and negotiate new multi-year fiscal agreements.</p> <p>4. Create the First Nation labour Force and Pool of Tradesmen/women.</p> <p>5. Establish the First Nation construction entities.</p> <p>6. Establish the First Nation Assets Management Corporation.</p> <p>7. Negotiate the 2015/16- five year Housing Resource Plan.</p> <p>8. Negotiate Trades and Skills Training Proposals.</p> <p>9. Develop the Multi-Community Sewer and Water Plans.</p> <p>10. Implement the First Nation Community Plans.</p> <p>11. Develop comprehensive General Development Agreements. (See Model Attached)</p> <p>12. Research the NISGA Capital Plans and Funding expires 2036.</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>1. First Nation/FSIN representatives.</p> <p>2. Federal representatives.</p> <p>3. Provincial representatives.</p> <p>Schedule</p> <p>1. Phase I – Initiate negotiations for Public Works and establish a First Nation labour Force.</p> <p>2. Phase II – Establish the Department of Public Works and Tech Services and negotiate new fiscal agreements.</p> <p>3. Negotiate the funding for the housing Development, Multi-Year.</p> <p>Required</p> <p>1. Proposal development.</p> <p>2. Negotiations.</p> <p>3. Implementation agreement.</p> <p>4. Funding Arrangements.</p>

First Nation Government Housing, Public Works and Tech Services



- Community Based General Development and Community Development Multi-Year Fiscal Agreements that includes Matching Dollars.
- New Fiscal Relations and Financing of On and Off Reserve Housing Development.
- Special Housing for Disabled and Elders.
- Special Housing Agreement.
- Special Highways and Roads Agreement.
- Special Environmental Agreement.
- Establish First Nations Departments of Housing and Public Works.
- Establish First Nations Tech Service Centers.

10. Carbon Credits, Environment and Air Space

Implementation of Carbon Credits and Air Space Jurisdiction

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
1. A First Nation Carbon Credit.	1. A new sector known as Carbon Credits is fast becoming a source of generating revenue.	1. Establish a First Nation Environmental Agency.	1. Establish and implement First Nations owned Carbon Credits.	1. First Nations/FSIN Representatives.
2. Treaty Area and Traditional Territory Carbon Credits	2. First Nation reserve lands are generating Carbon Credits.	2. One Division would be designated to register and certify First Nations Lands for Carbon Credits.	2. Monitor and Collect data of Carbon Credits on reserve lands and in Treaty and Traditional Territories.	2. Intertribal Representatives.
3. First Nation Government Jurisdiction for all environment and air space.	3. The Treaties guarantee First Nations access to traditional lands and resource that are generating Carbon Credits.	3. Assemble the information and data of Carbon Credits for each reserve and Treaty/Traditional territory.	3. Establish and implement First Nations Institutions:	3. Federal Representatives
	4. There is a need for First Nations to get engaged in the Carbon Credit Industry.	4. Establish a multi-purpose community based and intertribal information and communication system with community based and intertribal data centers.	4. First Nation Environmental Agencies.	4. Provincial Representatives
	5. The current estimates for Carbon Credits:	5. Develop the education and training.	5. First Nations Information/Communication Technology system.	5. Corporate Representatives
Priority				Schedule
1. Initiate the Training for Carbon Credits.	• \$30.00 per ton	6. Initiate plans and strategies to protect the elements that sustain all life forms.	6. Community Based and Intertribal Data Centers.	1. Phase I – Develop the proposals for funding of the First Nation Carbon Credit plans and strategies.
2. Establish the First Government Environment Agencies.	• The current International Market is paying \$30.00 per Ton for Carbon Credits.		7. Construct and make First Nation Laws:	2. Phase II – Initiate negotiations and implementation plans and strategies.
	• Carbon Credits are used by industry to offset the pollution from the Current Industry (i.e.) Coal Production.		8. Environmental Act – Carbon Credits.	
	• The market is an International Market.		9. Lands and Resources Act.	
	• There is a need to occupy the field of environment respecting the elements that sustain all life forms.		10. Develop and construct laws for ownership, control, management and access of Carbon Credits and jurisdiction for air space.	Work Required
			11. Generate First Nation's revenue from Carbon Credits owned by First Nations	1. Development of Proposals.
			12. Market First Nations Carbon Credits.	2. Implementation and negotiation.
			13. Negotiate new Fiscal Agreements.	3. Secure new fiscal agreements.

11. First Nation Health and Social Development System

Priority	Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
	1. Take Control of Child Welfare.	1. First Nation Inherent Rights to Health and Social Development exists for implementation.	1. Develop plans and strategies to implement Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights to Health and Social Development through a traditional and contemporary Health and Social Development system.	1. Develop the short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies.	1. First Nation/FSIN Representatives.
	2. Establish a Department of Traditional and Contemporary Health and Social Development.	2. First Nation Treaty Rights to Health and Social Development exists for implementation.	2. Develop and construct new First Nation laws that include traditional and contemporary Health and Health Care Act.	2. Develop the model of the First Nations Department of traditional and contemporary Health and Social Development.	2. Federal Government Representatives.
	3. Negotiate New Fiscal Agreement and Fiscal Relations.	3. The Treaties and the Constitution Act 1982 recognizes the Federal Legal and Fiscal obligations for Indian health and Health Care and Social Development that includes Child Welfare and Elder's Care.	3. First Nation traditional and Contemporary Social Development Act.	3. Develop and prepare drafting instructions for:	3. Provincial Representatives.
		4. First Nations Administer Health and Social programs and services delegated by the Federal Government but without any lawful authority governing the Federal Policies.	4. First Nation traditional and contemporary Child Welfare and Family Services Support Act.	4. *First Nation traditional and contemporary Health and Health Care Act.	
			5. Identify and develop the new fiscal relations between First Nation Government and the Federal Government.	5. Implement Child Welfare under Social Development Act and Child Welfare and Family Support Act.	
			6. Identify the financing of First Nation Government traditional and contemporary Health and Social Development systems.	6. New Federal law and Act for Indian Health, Social Development and Child Welfare and Family Support.	
			7. Establish the First Nations Departments of Health and Social Development at the Community level, Tribal/Agency Council Levels and the FSIN Level.	7. Negotiate new fiscal relations and new fiscal agreements.	
			8. Implement the Federal/First Nations Social Safety Net.	8. Education and Training by sector.	
				9. Develop new institutions and structures for health, social development, child, family and Elders care.	
				10. Implement the Treaty No. 6 Medicine Chest Health/Social Task Force Findings (Charts Attached).	
				11. Enter into implementation agreements by community, tribal/agency council and FSIN.	
				12. Implement direct transfer payments under a Federal/First Nations Social Safety Net.	

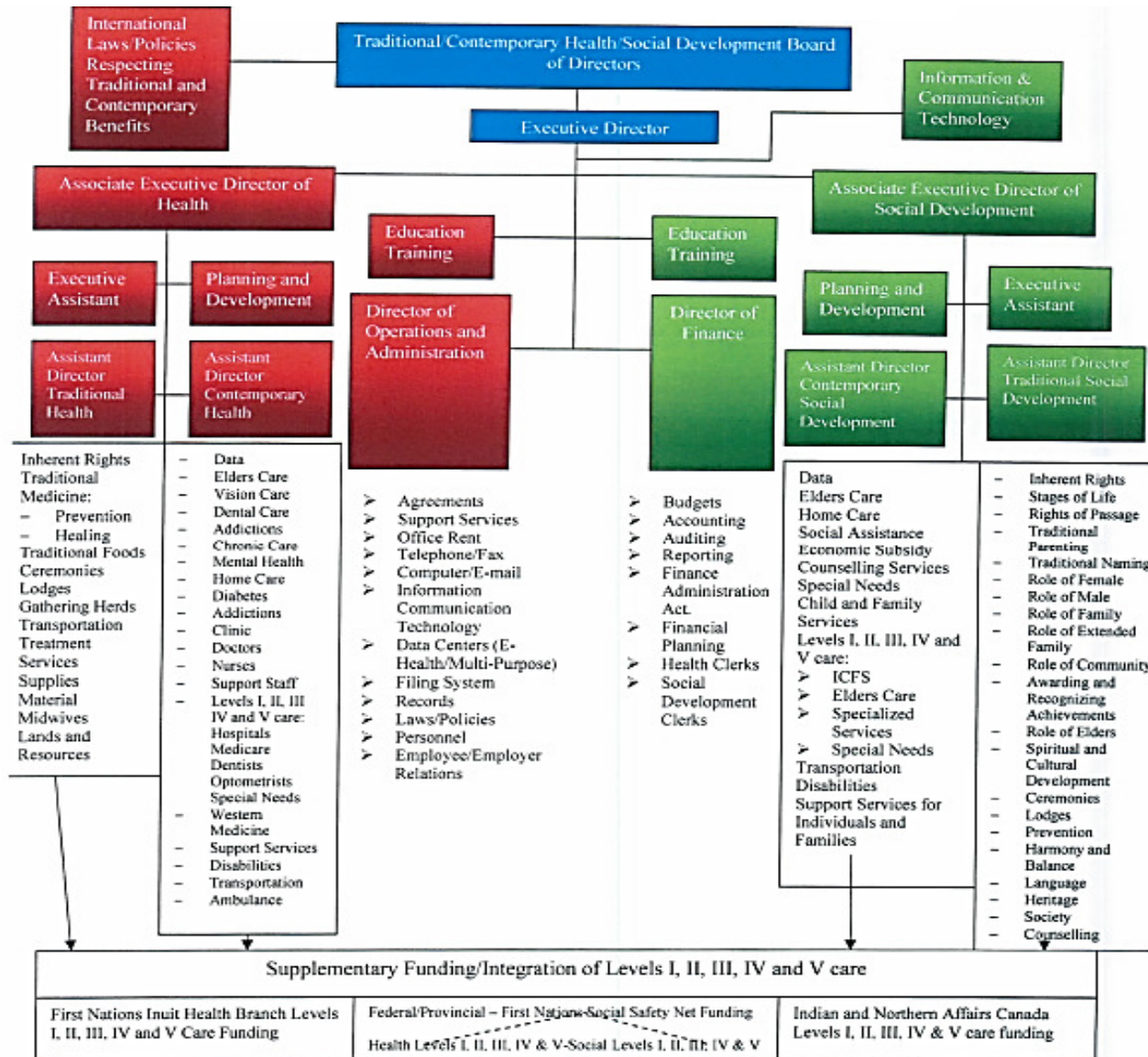
Schedule

1. Phase I – Research and development.
2. Phase II – Development and Strategies.
3. Phase III – Drafting Instructions for Laws and Policy.
4. Phase IV – Negotiations and implementation of comprehensive arrangements.

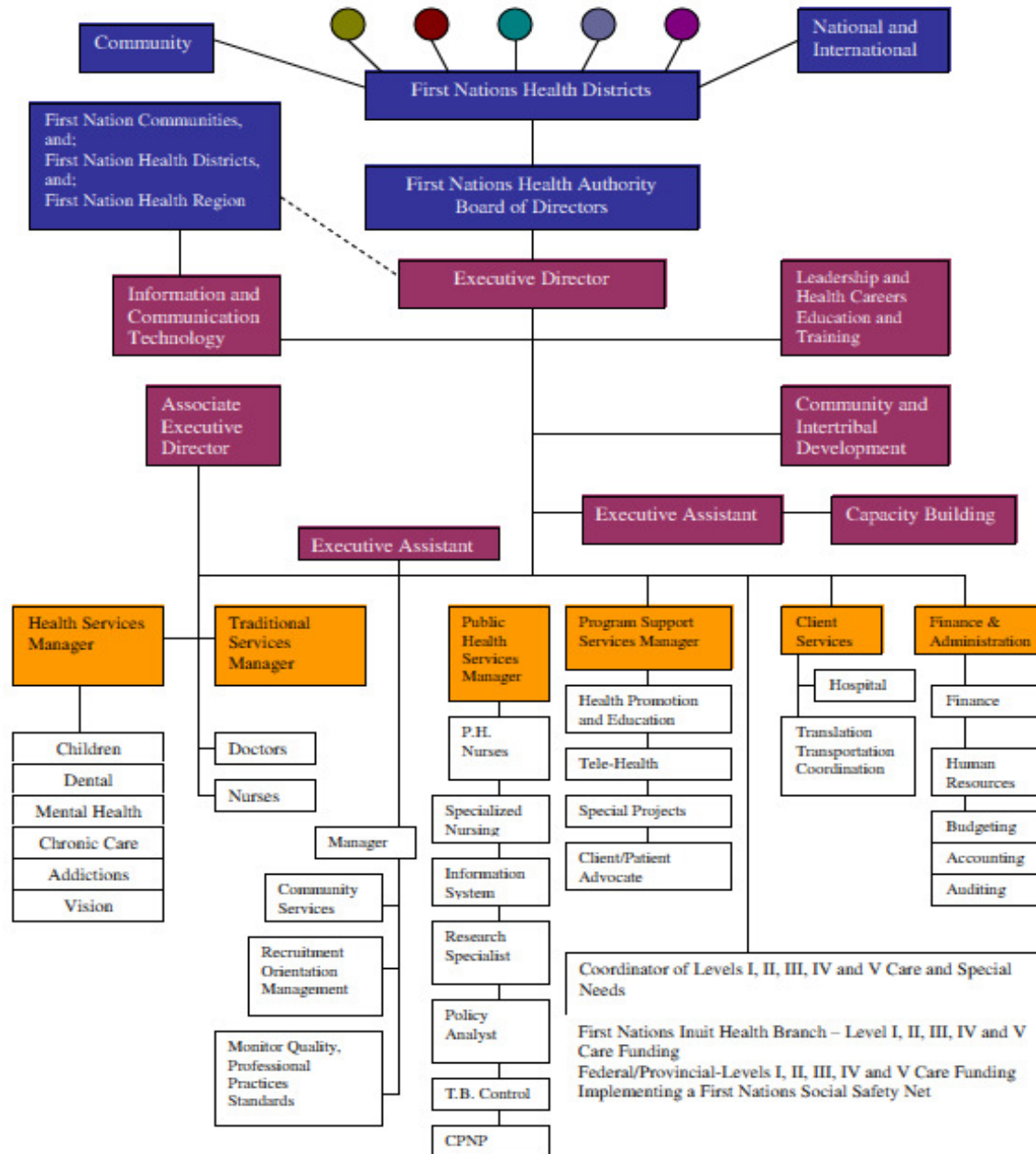
Required

1. Research and development funding.
2. Drafting of Laws.
3. Draft of proposals.
4. Implementation agreements and fiscal agreements.

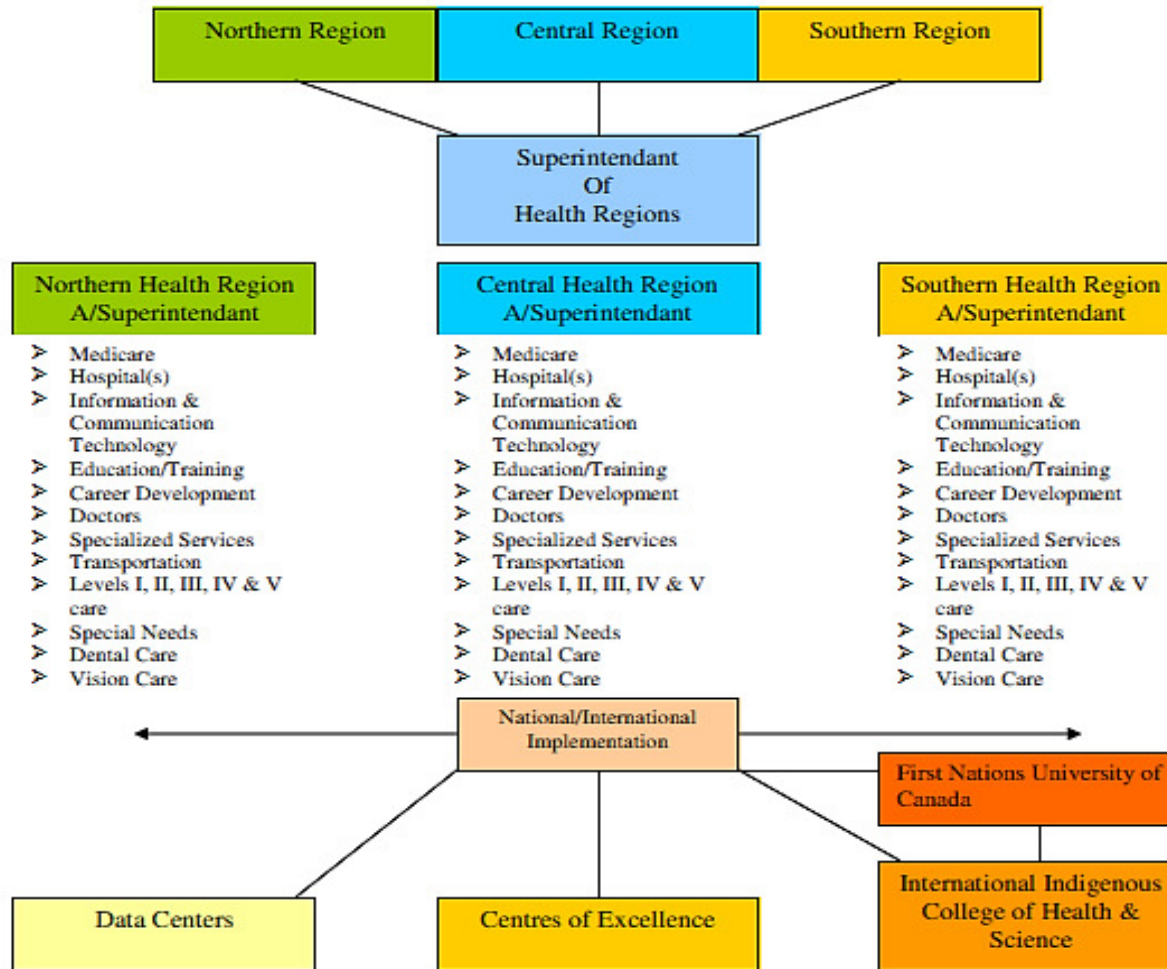
First Nations Community Based Traditional and Contemporary Health System and Traditional Contemporary Social Development System and Integration of Levels 1 – 5 Care and Special Needs for Health and Social Development (Inherent Rights, Treaty Rights, Human Rights and Constitutional Rights)



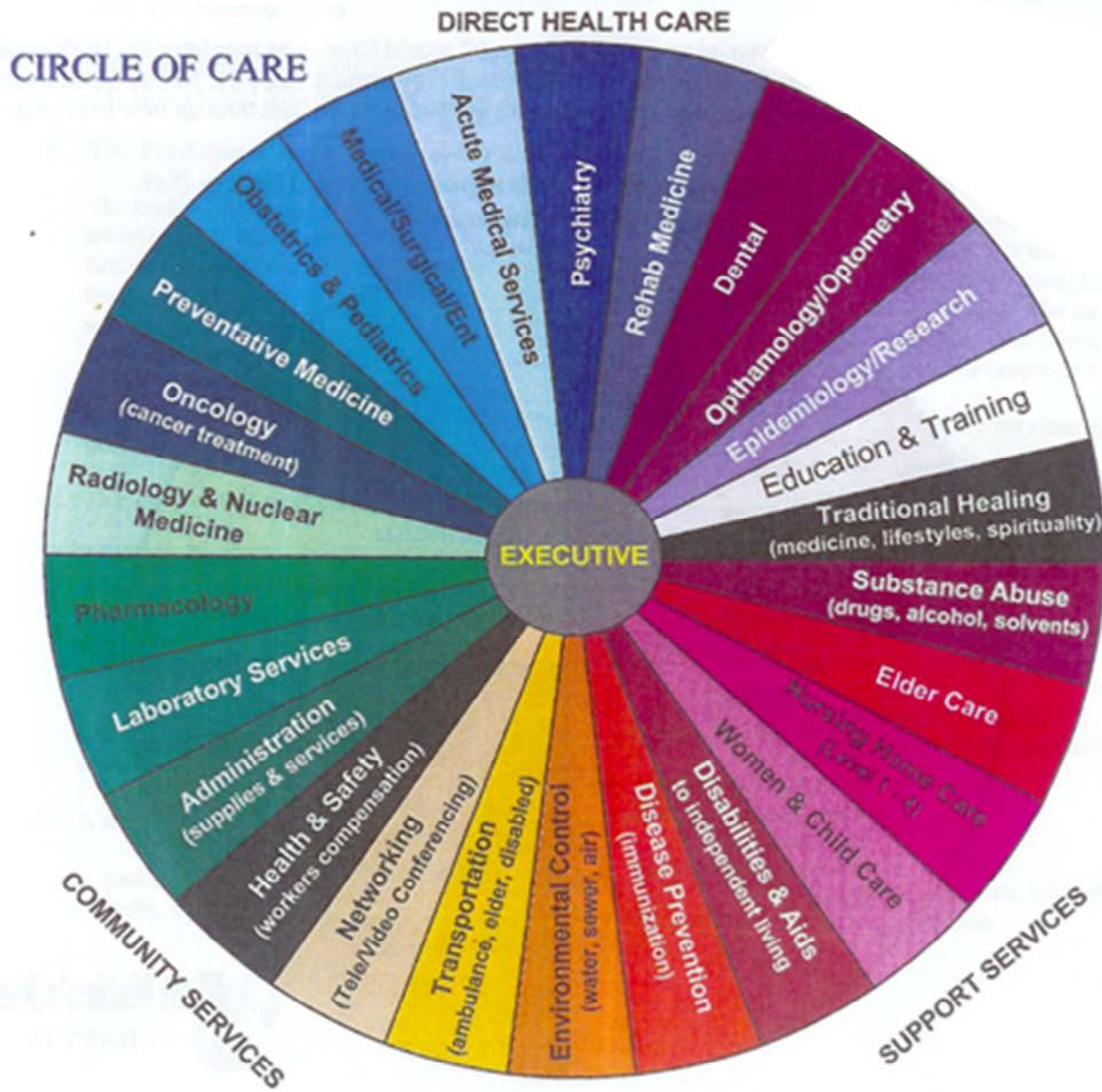
First Nations Community Health Authority: 3 to 5 First Nations per Health District by First Nation Health District



First Nations Health Region Councils



- Each First Nation Health Region would have several First Nation Health Districts.
- The Community Based Traditional and Contemporary Health and Social Development system would be linked to and be supported by their respective Health Districts and Health Regions.
- The information/communications technology system would include the “Indigenous Information Communication Enterprise”-“IICE”
 - IICE – I – Community
 - IICE – II – District, Region
 - IICE – III – National, International



First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net (Supplementary Fiscal Relations)

1. The Traditional and Contemporary Health Sector

The Traditional Health system will provide for traditional healing, traditional medicine, traditional ceremonies and institutions, traditional medicine healers (men and women), traditional nutrition/diets, traditional teachings, individual/collective inherent rights and the duties and responsibilities associated with inherent rights.

The Contemporary Health system will include hospitals, dentists, optometrists, Medicare, Levels 1, 11, III, 1V and V care, special needs, etc.

2. The Traditional and Contemporary Social Development System

The traditional Social Development system provides for individual, and collective responsibilities associated with the inherent Aboriginal Rights of First Nations. The traditional life skills teach First Nation values of respect, sharing, self-identity and self-esteem, the roles of men and women; traditional parenting skills; the traditions, customs and practices of First Nations are taught. The sacred and spiritual ceremonies are implemented respecting individual achievement and/or family healing and/or celebrations. Traditional medicines are gathered for healing and for spiritual ceremonies.

The contemporary Social Development system will include Indian Child and Family services, elders/home care, Level 1, 11, 111, 1V and V Care; institutional funding, special needs, etc.

3. The Traditional and Contemporary Education system

The traditional education system provides for the traditional teachings at all levels. Supplementary funding is needed for the traditional teachings at the post-secondary levels; for First Nations colleges and a First Nations university system; First Nations research and development of First Nations culture, history, languages, etc.

The contemporary Education system provides for access of First Nations Peoples to all post-secondary education, universities and colleges guaranteeing reduced administration fees and tuition fees.



4. A New First Nations Income Security System

A new First Nations Income Security system will include child benefits, elder's benefits, veteran benefits, economic benefits, Canada/First Nation Pension Plan and shelter allowances.

Canada – First Nations Social Union Accord

An accord between Canada-First Nations implementing the Canada-First Nations Social Union through a First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net must be negotiated and implemented. The framework mandates and authorizes a Canada-First Nations Social Union as per the components outlined above.

The First Nations' traditional and contemporary Social Safety Net implementing the Canada-First Nations' Social Union between the Federal Government and First Nation Governments will form the basis for complementary undertakings and provide for the direct fiscal transfer payments to First Nation Governments and institutions.

The joint planning can be arranged similar to the current federal/provincial/territorial processes. The federal spending powers improving social programs for Indians/First Nations impacting on social transfers, predictability, Canada wide initiatives supported by transfers to First Nations; direct federal spending, dispute avoidance and resolution (sector negotiations and review provisions).

A "Federal First Nations' Ministerial and Chiefs Council" would have to be mandated for implementation of the First Nations-Canada Social Union with the Federal Government and First Nation Governments implementing the First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Social Safety Net through new fiscal relations agreements.



12. First Nations Education System

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<p>Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish Departments of Education. 2. Negotiate the Trades and Skills Training by Sector. 3. Negotiate funding for the implementation of the First Nation Institutes. 4. Negotiate funding for the Executive Management and Leadership Training. 5. Negotiate a new Fiscal Agreement. 6. Giving Legal Effect to the Federal Legal, Fiscal and Trust Obligations for Indian Education based on the Treaties and Constitution Act 1982. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation Inherent Rights to Education is recognized. 2. First Nation Treaty Rights to Education is recognized. 3. The current Federal policies for Indian Education have no legislative base. 4. Indian Education is implemented under Provincial jurisdiction and laws. 5. Indian Post-Secondary Education is recognized as a Treaty Right that includes Trade, Skills and Professional Education. 6. Current funding is limited to enrolment and/or students being accepted by education institutions. 7. British Colombia government and the Federal government made laws recognizing British Colombia First Nations' jurisdiction for education. 8. First Nation Education Funding is underfunded as documented by the Auditor General. 9. A new Federal Indian Education Act is required. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies for the implementation of Inherent rights and Treaty rights through a First Nation traditional and contemporary Education system that is community based and intertribal. 2. Develop drafting instructions for a First Nation traditional and contemporary Education Act. 3. Examine and identify the new Fiscal Relations and Financing of the First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Education Act. 4. Identify the form of new Federal Laws that are required guaranteeing Federal, legal and fiscal jurisdiction for Indian (First Nation) education. 5. Develop the Financing of a First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Education System. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish the First Nation Departments of Education. 2. Initiate the implementation of the First Nation traditional and contemporary Education system. 3. Draft the First Nation Education Act. 4. Initiate the negotiations of new fiscal relations and financing of First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Education system. 5. Establish new institutions and structures of the First Nation Education system. 6. Develop and implement the First Nation Institute for Law and Government. 7. Initiate workshops and training for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Leadership, b. Executive Management, c. Employees, d. Youth. 8. Scope out the new form of Federal Law required respecting Federal Jurisdiction, First Nation Jurisdiction and Provincial Jurisdiction. 	<p>Responsible</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation Representatives. 2. Federal representatives. 3. Provincial representatives. 4. Institute representatives as required. <p>Schedule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase I – Research and development. 2. Develop proposals. 3. Initiate negotiations. 4. Phase II – Negotiations and implementation. <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building. 2. Research and development. 3. Implementation agreements.

Spirit and Intent of Treaty to Education: The Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights to Education

The Indian Nation's negotiators sought, and the negotiators of the Crown agreed to EDUCATION as a RIGHT. The Government of Canada, upon receipt of direction from and under the authority of the Indian Government, was made responsible for the establishment of the necessary facilities and the required resources.

"And further Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in each reserve hereby made, whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it."

"Further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in the reserve, allotted to each Band, as soon as they settle on the said reserve, and are prepared for a teacher."

"And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made, as to Her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it."

"And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made, as to Her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it."

"Further, Her Majesty agrees to pay the salaries of such teachers to instruct the children of the said Indians as to Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable."

"Further, Her Majesty agrees to make such provision as may from time to time be deemed advisable for the education of Indian children."

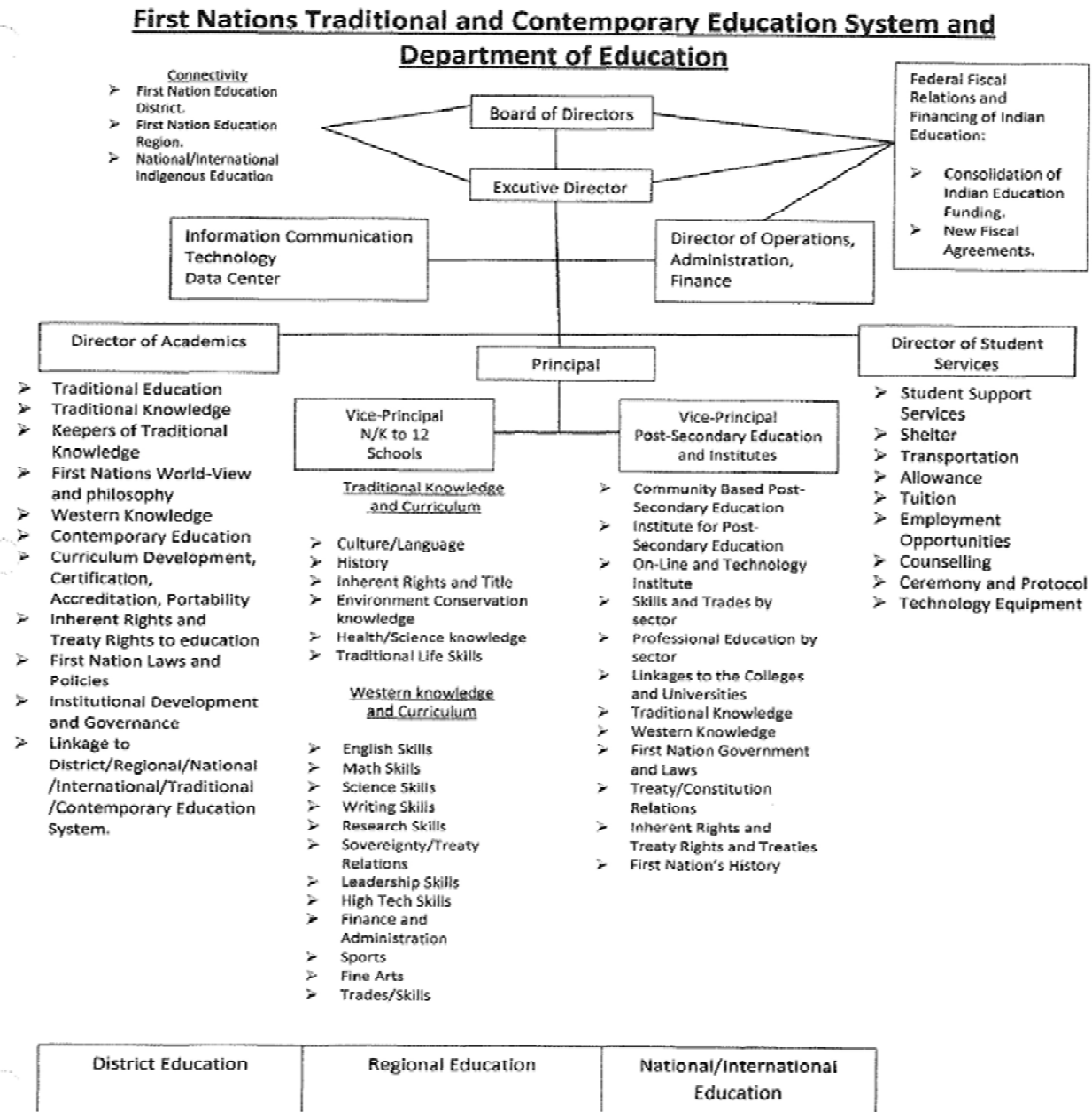


The Inherent Right to Education is reserved, recognized, confirmed and guaranteed by Treaty, Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Constitutional Act of 1892.

Treaty Indian people were assured:

1. Education facilities and financial resources required to preserve Indian life, values, and Indian Government authority, would always be provided.
2. Education, as authorized by, according to the direction from, and under the control of, Indian authority will be established in perpetuity.
3. The Education system would be the way by which the continuation of all Treaty Rights is ensured to future generations.

4. The system established would enable Treaty Indians to function as special, autonomous Confederate members in Canada, in a socio-economic environment compatible with non-Indian society.



Drafting Instructions for the Development of a First Nations Traditional and Contemporary Education Act

The Act must include the following:

1. Implementation of First Nation jurisdiction and laws governing the program standards for a traditional and contemporary Education System.
2. Implementation of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights for Education through a Traditional and Contemporary Education System under First Nation government, jurisdiction and laws.
3. Implementation of First Nation government, jurisdiction and laws for certification of:
 - a. Curriculum.
 - b. Teachers/Instructors.
 - c. Schools/Post-Secondary Institutions.
4. Community Based and Intertribal traditional and contemporary education system with delegated jurisdiction for education districts (Tribal) and education regions.
5. Reference the Treaties.
6. Reference Federal Legal/Fiscal Obligations for Indian Traditional/Contemporary Education.

Structuring the First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Education Act

Title: Traditional and Contemporary Education Act.

Preamble: First Nations Worldview and Philosophy for a Traditional and Contemporary Education under First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws implementing Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through a Traditional and Contemporary Community Based and intertribal Education System.

Definitions:

Part I: Community Based government, jurisdiction and laws for implementing and enforcing a comprehensive traditional and contemporary education system:

- Pre-School, k — 12, Post-Secondary, Skills and Trades and Professional Education and Training.
- New legal and political education institutions and structures including a Department of Education and Board of Education, schools and institutions, etc...
- Certification of curriculum for all education programs, services and delivery.

- Certification of schools (on/off reserve) and institutions; (i.e.) SIIT, SICC and FNUC.
- Registration of students' attendance.
- Regulations for Parental Participation.
- Fiscal relations and financing of the traditional and contemporary education system and new Fiscal Agreements.
- Identify a list of traditional and contemporary education programs.
- Regulations for registering students and graduation certification.
- Portability of certification.
- Transportation.
- Organized sports and recreation — sport college system.
- Support Programs and Services.
- Information and Data Ownership.
- Information and Communication Technology Education Systems.
- Distant Education System.
- On-Line Education System.

Part II:

Drafting instructions for delegated jurisdiction and laws establishing the First Nation Education Districts with new institutions and structures that includes a Department of Education, Board of Education, etc...

- Specialized support programs and services.
- Professional Development.
- Institutions.
- Urban Education Service Centers and Schools, certified as per Part I.
- Connectivity to community based and regional intertribal traditional and contemporary education systems.
- Information/Communication Technology and Connectivity.
- Portable Certification of Programs.
- Information/Data Systems.
- Fiscal Relations, New Fiscal Agreements and Financing of the District
- Education systems.
- Tuition agreements.

Part III: First Nation Government, delegated jurisdiction and laws establishing regional, national and international education system.

- Regional Department of Education.
- New institutions and structures certified under this act as per Part I.
- Certify the Post-Secondary Institutions;
- Certify Sask. Institute of Technology.
- Certify Sask. Cultural Center.
- Charter and Certify First Nations University of Canada.
- Portability of Certified Programs.
- Center of excellence linking schools and post-secondary institutions and all sectors.
- Information and Communication Technology, Connectivity and Multipurpose Data Center.
- National and International education systems and Intertribal agreements.
- Support programs and services.
- District Education — Community Based and Intertribal, National and International.

Part IV: References

Reference Treaties No. _____

Reference the Federal Treaty/Constitutional Legal/Fiscal Obligations for Indian Traditional and Contemporary Education.

Reference the Section 87 of the Indian Act, re; Tax Exemption.

Reference Federal Finance Administration Act, Section 19.1 NISGA Amendment.

Reference First Nation Finance Administration Acts — Amendments for Fiscal Accountability to be implemented and enforced at community, district and regional levels.

13. First Nation Information and Communication Technology System and Multi-Purpose Data Centre

Implementation of a “First Nation Information and Communication Technology System and Multi-Purpose Data Centre”

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
1. First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Information and Communication Technology System.	1. The sector for Information and Communication Technology is a new field that is being lost to Non-Indian Ownership.	1. Establish a First Nations owned information and communication technology system that is community based and intertribal ownership.	1. Implement First Nations Ownership of Information and Data.	Responsible 1. First Nation/FSIN Representatives 2. Federal Representatives. 3. Provincial Representatives. 4. Corporate Representatives. Schedule 1. Phase I – Develop proposals for funding of First Nation Technology system and education and training. 2. Negotiate Financing. 3. Capacity building funding includes ICT. 4. Phase II – Negotiations and implementation of the new fiscal relations and financing of First Nations ICT Systems. Required 1. Proposal development 2. Negotiations and implementation of fiscal agreements.
2. Establish First Nation Information and Communication Enterprise.	2. The Federal and Provincial Governments require access to Indian Information and Data for Education, Health and Child Care and other sectors.	2. Establish a First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Information and Data Centers.	2. Implement First Nations ownership of Information and Communication Technology systems, Data Centers and Revenue.	
3. First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Information and Data Centers.	3. INAC, FNIHB and Industry Canada had three quarters of a billion dollars for First Nation High Tech Infrastructure in 2010-2011 Fiscal Year. None was provided to First Nations.	3. Develop and construct First Nations Acts and Laws for Information, Communication and Data: a. Ownership. b. Access. c. Control. d. Security. e. Surveillance.	3. Develop and implement Education and Training for the High Tech.	
4. First Nations Government Information and Communication Technology Act and Information and Data Laws: a. Ownership. b. Access. c. Control. d. Management. e. Security. f. Surveillance.	4. No Federal Law exists governing High Tech. 5. The Social Network in High Tech is used by First Nations Nationally. No regulations, policies or laws exist.	4. Develop the First Nations Jurisdiction over Environment and Air Space under First Nations governments, jurisdiction and laws. 5. Develop and implement high tech training for all sectors: a. In-School b. Post-Secondary c. Skills/Trades	4. Implement First Nations jurisdiction and laws for technology and technology systems. 5. Establish First Nation jurisdiction over air space. 6. Establish “IICE”.	
5. First Nations Air Space.	6. First Nations Information and Data is required by sector.	6. Identify funding and develop new fiscal relations and financing of First Nations Information and Communication High Tech and Data Centers.	7. Negotiate new Fiscal Agreements and access the current Federal funding arrangements for Indigenous Information/Communication Enterprise.	

Priority

Negotiate the Funding for the ITC Proposal

**FIRST NATIONS GOVERNMENT
Indigenous Information Communication
Technology Enterprises**
"I. I. C. E."

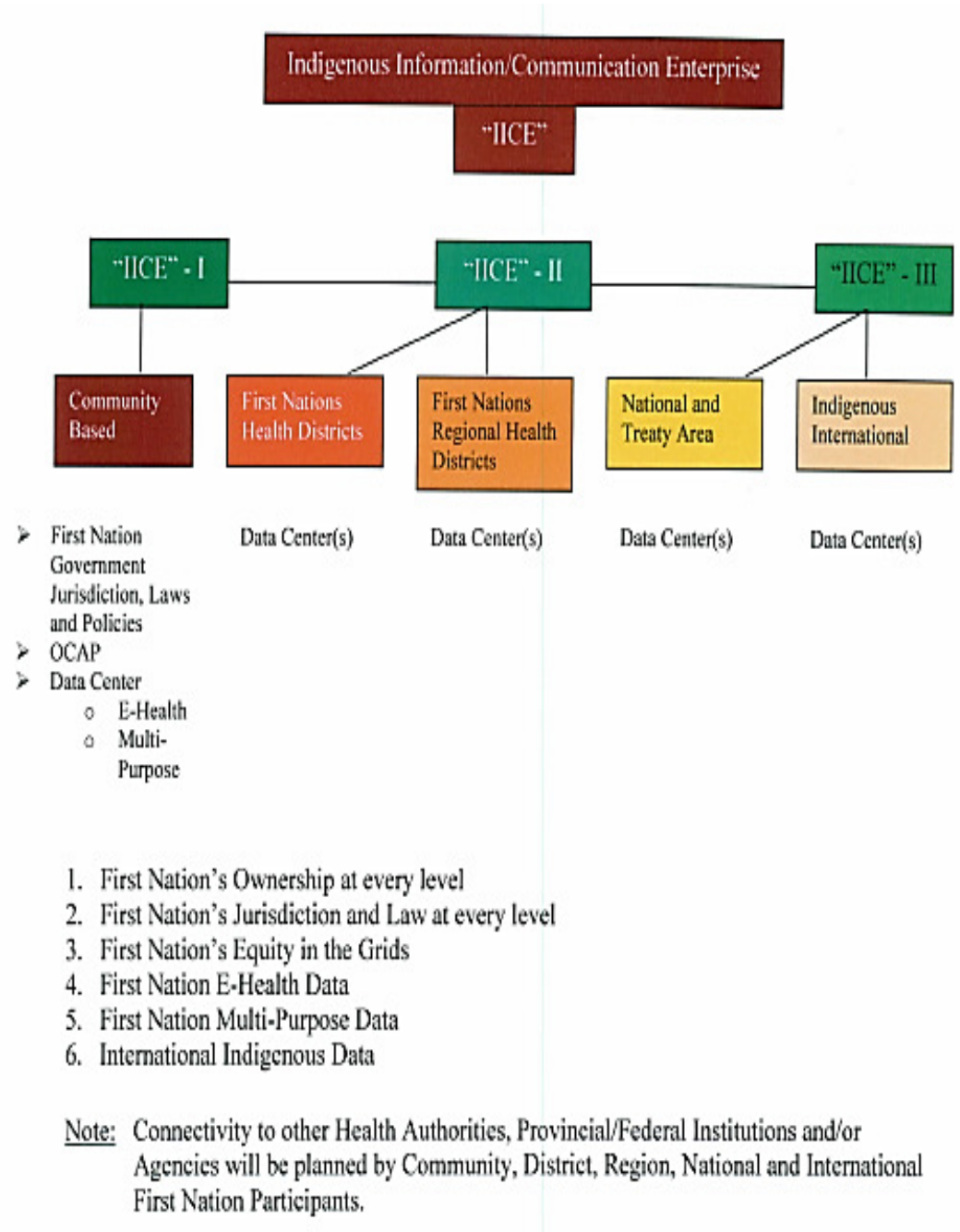
First Nations Ownership of:

- Information
- Data
- Corporate ownership of the Technology
- Management

**First Nations Community Based and Intertribal
Information and Communication Technology for:**

- E-Health
- Multi-Purpose

Connectivity by Community, First Nation Health Districts,
First Nations Regions (Treaty Area), National and
International



Indigenous Information – Communication Technology Enterprises (“I I C E”)

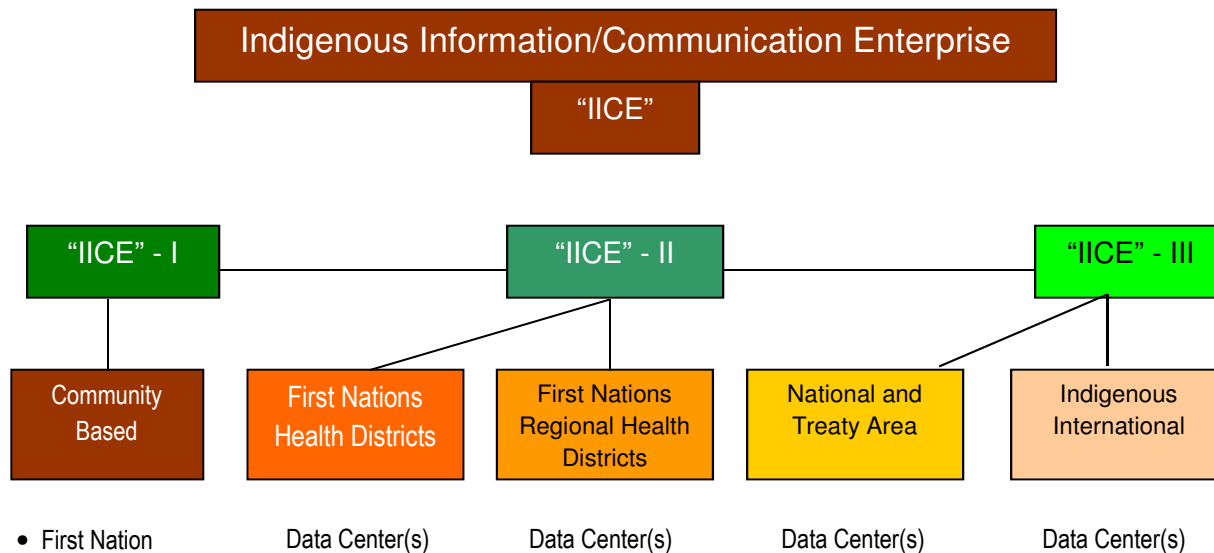
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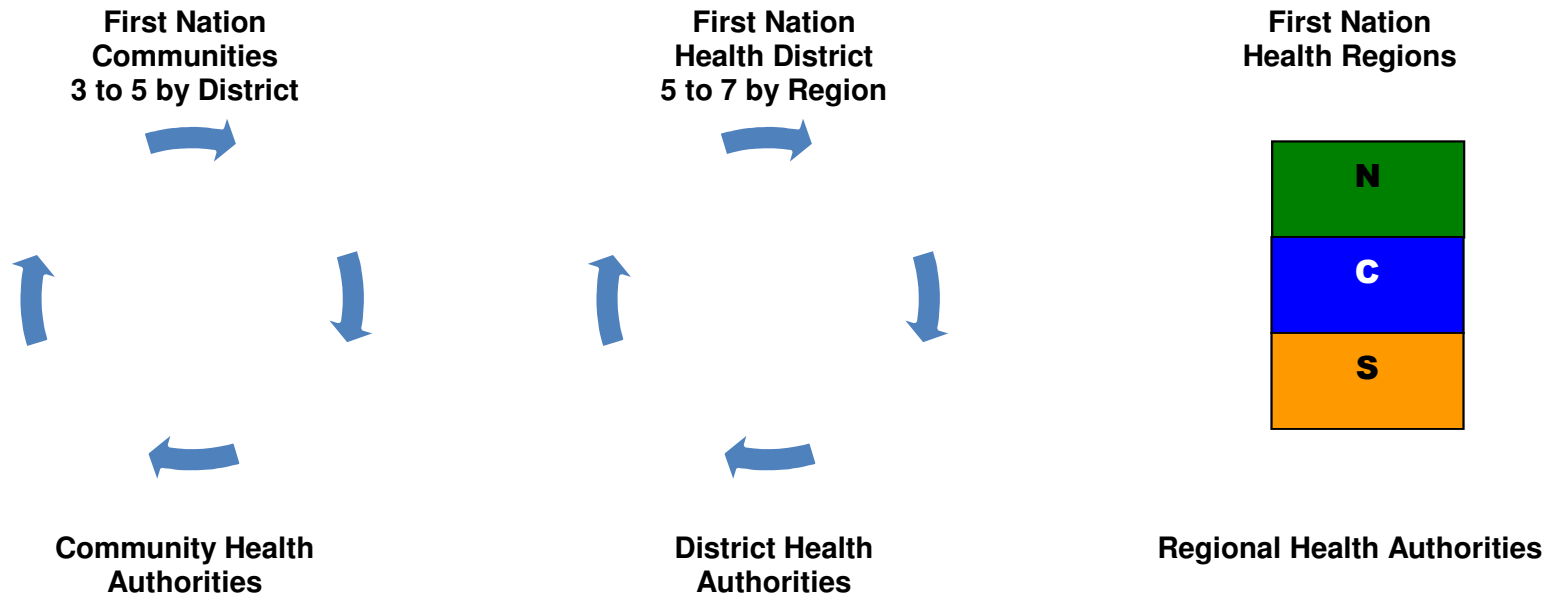
1. First Nation's Ownership at every level
2. First Nation's Jurisdiction and Law at every level
3. First Nation's Equity in the Grids
4. First Nation E-Health Data
5. First Nation Multi-Purpose Data
6. International Indigenous Data

Note: Connectivity to other Health Authorities, Provincial/Federal Institutions and/or Agencies must be planned for by Community, District, Region, National and International First Nation Participants.

- First Nation Government Jurisdiction, Laws and Policies
- OCAP
- Data Center
 - E-Health
 - Multi-Purpose

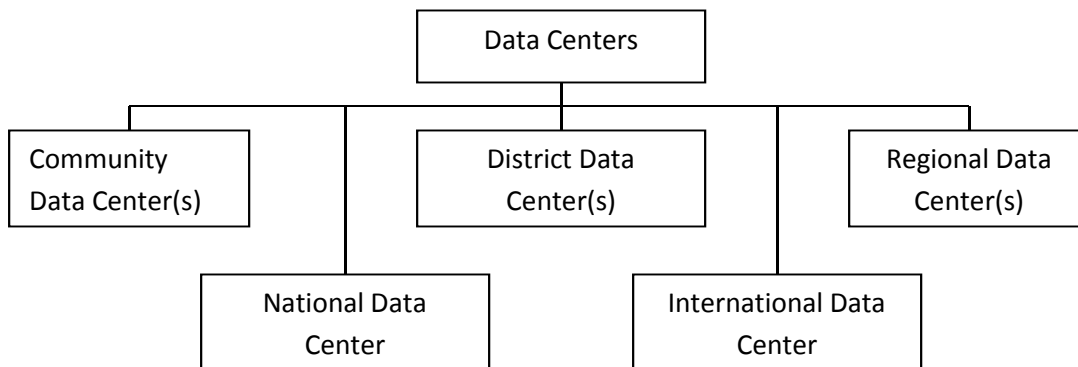
Governance Structures and Corporate Structures

First Nation Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Health System under First Nation Government Jurisdiction and Law



I.I.C.E. Levels

1. Community Based.
2. Intertribal - First Nation Health District(s) and First Nation Health Region(s) (By Region and/or Treaty Area)
3. National and International.



Note:

- A High Tech system is required for the Health Sector – E-Health
- A Multi-Purpose High Tech system is required for Community Based information/Communication Technology
- By sector, Health sector, Education sector, Social Development sector, Public Works sector, Housing sector, Membership, etc...

14. First Nation Economy

Economic Relations and Community Based and Intertribal Economy

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
Implement the Traditional and Contemporary First Nation Economy.	1. Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights provide for the recognition of Economic rights that are in the form of both traditional and contemporary economics.	1. Short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies have to be developed in order to implement a First Nation community based and intertribal Economy under First Nation jurisdiction and laws.	1. Implement Inherent rights and Treaty rights through a First Nation community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary Economy under First Nation Government, jurisdiction and laws.	1. First Nation/FSIN Representatives.
1. Establish the Community Based Economic Projects.	2. Both Federal and Provincial jurisdiction and laws are designed to eliminate economic opportunities for First Nations and members.	2. Drafting instructions for First Nations Economic and Corporate Laws that are required.	2. Establish the new First Nation Economic Institutions and Structures that include a Department of Economics at all levels.	2. Federal Representatives.
2. Trades and Skills Training.	3. The Treaties and Constitutional framework recognizes a First Nations traditional and contemporary economy.	3. New fiscal relations and financing of First Nation Economic Relations Agreements.	3. Establish a First Nation Economic Council with a mandate to implement:	3. Provincial Representatives.
3. Governance and Office Complex.	4. Economic intimidation is still being implemented by Federal and Provincial governments respecting Indian Economics.	4. First Nation Budgets have to be developed.	4. First Nation Trade and Commerce Act.	4. Corporate representatives.
4. Negotiate a General Development Agreement.	5. The Treaties no. 1 to no. 11 and the Jay Treaty recognize First Nation Trade and Commerce that includes National and International Free Trade.	5. Researching funds have to be negotiated.	5. First Nation Corporation Act.	5. Intertribal representatives.
		6. Education and training for all sector of the economy.	6. First Nation Lands and Resources Act.	
		7. Trades/Skills and Professional Education and Training.	7. First Nations Foundation Acts.	
		8. Identify all careers required by sector.	8. Implement the Governance and Office Complex.	
		9. Develop new legal and economic institutions and structures of the First Nations Economy.	9. Develop a Free Trade Zones:	
			10. Free Trade Data Center.	
			11. Implement the Information and Communication Business Entity. Indigenous Information / Communication Enterprise (IICE).	

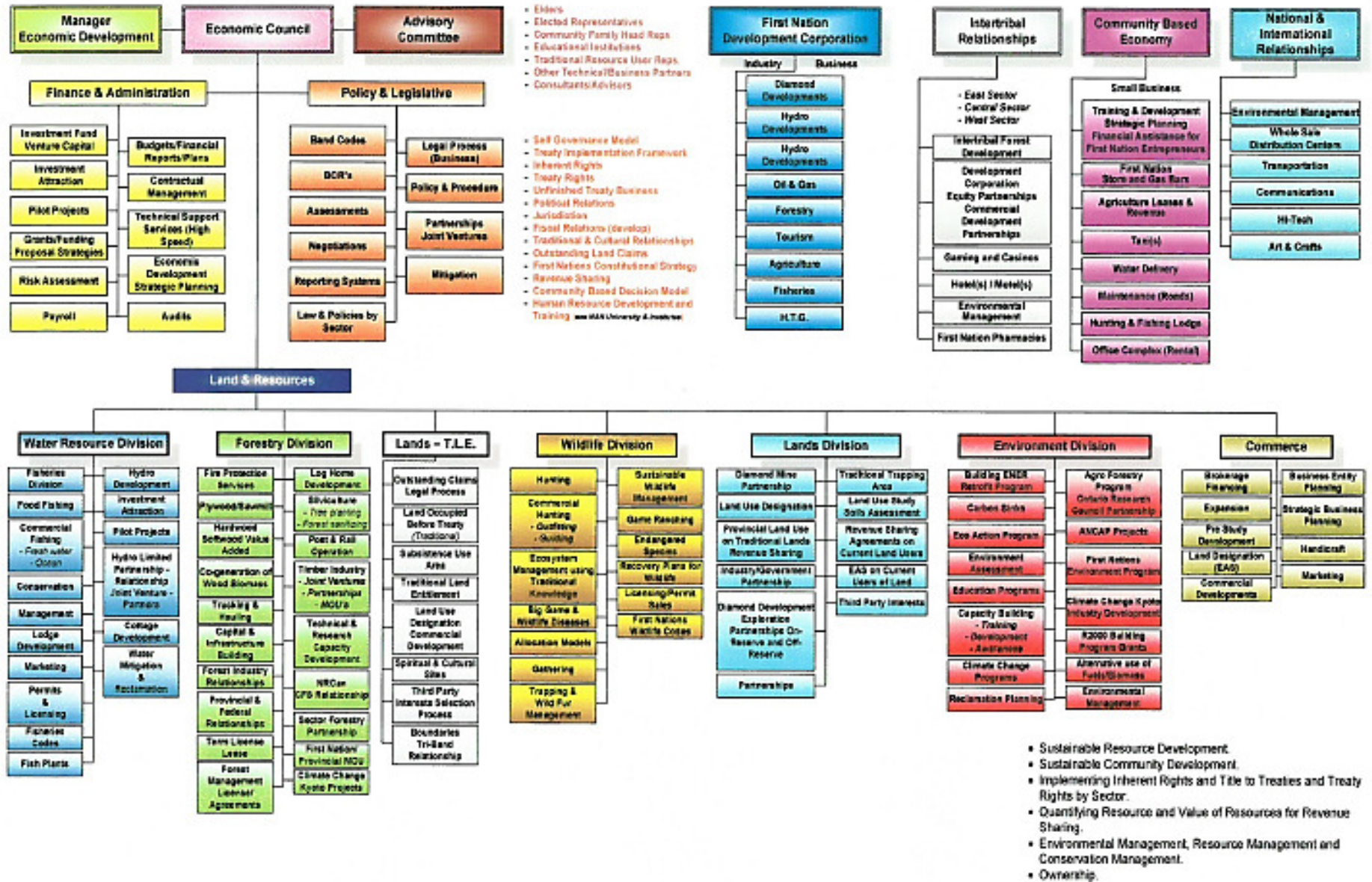
Schedule

1. Phase I – Research and development of the First Nation traditional and contemporary economy.
2. Develop proposals as required.
3. Phase II – Negotiation and implementation of Fiscal Agreements.

Costs

1. Research and development of proposals.
2. Negotiation costs.
3. Implementation agreements and costs.

Community Based and Intertribal Economies and Economic Development



Healthy – Safe Sustainable and Productive Communities

List of Community Based and Intertribal Economies and Economic Development Sectors

Finance & Administration

- Investment Fund: Venture Capital
- Budgets/Financial: Reports/Plans
- Investments: Attraction
- Contractual: Management
- Pilot Projects
- Technical Support Services (High Speed)
- Grants/Funding: Proposal Strategies
- Economic Development: Strategic Planning
- Risk Assessment
- Payroll
- Audits

Policy & Legislative

- Band Codes
- Legal Process: Business
- BCR's
- Policy & Procedure
- Assessments
- Partnerships: Joint Ventures
- Negotiations
- Mitigation
- Reporting Systems

Lands and Resources

Water Resource Division

- Hydro Development
- Investment Attraction
- Pilot Projects
- Hydro Limited Partnerships-Relationships
- Joint Venture Partnership

Forestry Division

- Fire Protection Services
- Truck & Hauling
- Timber Industry Joint Venture Partnerships MOU
- Capital & Infrastructure Building
- Technical Research & Capacity Development
- Federal/Provincial Relationships
- Term License Lease
- Forest Management License Agreements

Lands – TLE

- Outstanding Claims Legal Process
- Lands Occupied before Treaty (Traditional)
- Subsistence Use Area
- Traditional Land Entitlement
- Land use Designation Commercial Development
- Spiritual & Cultural Sites
- Third Party Interests Selection Process

Wildlife Division

- Hunting
- Sustainable Wildlife Management
- Game Ranching
- Endangered Species
- Eco-System Management using Traditional Knowledge
- Gathering
- First Nations Wildlife Codes

Lands and Resources continued

Lands Division

- Traditional Trapping Areas
- Land Use Designation
- Land Use Study Sells Assessment
- Provincial Land Use on Traditional Lands
- Revenue Sharing
- Industry/Government Partnership
- Third Party Interests

Environment Division

- Carbon Sinks
- ANCAP Projects
- Eco Action Program
- First Nations Environment Program
- Environment Assessment
- Education Programs
- Climate Change: Kyoto Industry Development
- Capacity Building: Training, Development and Awareness
- Climate Change Programs

Agriculture

- Grain
- Cash Crops
- Gardens
- Pastures
- Fish Farms
- Beef Cattle
- Dairy Cattle
- Poultry
- Hogs
- Sheep

Commerce

- Brokerage Financing
- Business Entity Planning
- Expansion
- Strategic Business Planning
- Pre-Study Development
- Handicraft
- Lands Designation (EAS)
- Marketing
- Commercial Developments

First Nations Development Corporations

- Oil & Gas
- Forestry
- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Land Lease

Education and Training

- Human Resources Development
- Career Development
- Professional Development
- Small Business
- Technology
- Education and Training by Sector!!!!
- Trade and Commerce

Banking

- First Nations Bank(s)
- New Financial Institutions

Marketing

- Intertribal Trade
- National Trade
- International Trade
- Marketing by Sector

CB/I Generating of Revenue

- Heritage Foundations
- Focus on Generating Revenue
- Collection of Revenue
- Revenue Sharing – Communities, Tribal Councils and FSIN
- Reporting
- Accounting
- Distribution

Free Trade Zones

- Free Trade Agreements
- Community Based
- Intertribal, Regional, National, International
- Canada and U.S.A. First Nation Tribal Trade
- Tax and Tariff Free Exemptions

Information/Communications

- First Nations Information/Communication System
- OCAP
- Multi-Purpose Community Based and Intertribal Data Centres and Backup Systems
- Business Opportunities

Carbon Credits

- Monitoring Capacity
- Storing Data
- Marketing
- Lamp Assembly

Community Based Economy	Intertribal Relations	National/International Relationships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Business • Co-op Store & Gas Bar • Agriculture Leases and Revenue • Pasture Leases and Revenue • Taxi(s) • Water Delivery • Road Maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty Territories • Equity Partnerships • Commercial Development Partnerships • Gaming & Casinos Hotels & Motels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Management • Whole Sale Distribution Centres • Transportation • Communications • Hi-Tech • Arts & Crafts

Implementing a First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Economy

Strategic Planning

Develop a five year economic development plan designed with three key components/phases which would provide for a more viable and successful business plan and venture:

1. Business Management Training
2. Equity Loan Fund
3. Business Management Support

Strategic Goals

Establish and provide an opportunity for bands to become involved in the pursuit and planning of a business venture which would benefit community band members now and in the future.

Assist in developing a structured Corporation/Cooperative which would provide equitable and shared investment, business management skills and a strong equity position which would increase opportunities for commercial financing and business loan opportunities.

Organizational Plan

Provide technical support in the research, development and establishment of a detailed organizational plan that would include:

- Terms of Reference
- Work Plan
- Business Plans
- Future goals for business development
- Sources of Revenue
- Supporting documentation – BCRs, Resolutions etc.

Creating New Institutions and Structures for Corporate/Business Development under First Nations Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws

1. First Nations Real Estate Agencies
2. First Nations Environmental Agencies
3. First Nations Information and Communications Systems
 - Indigenous Information/Communication Enterprise “I.I.C.E”
4. First Nations Energy Council
 - a) Hydro
 - b) Wind
 - c) Solar
 - d) Geothermal
 - e) Oil/Gas – First Nations Oil and Gas
5. Resource Development Inc.
6. Carbon Credit Agency
7. Intertribal Trade Agreements
8. Regional, National and International Free Trade Zones
9. First Nations Tobacco Inc.
10. First Nations Wholesales and Distribution Centre
 - a) Arts and Crafts Wholesale
 - b) Pharmaceuticals Wholesales
 - c) First Nations Pharmacies
11. First Nations Transportation Company

15. First Nations Jurisdiction over Gaming

Item	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Code Amendment. 2. First Nations Gaming Act. 3. New Legal and Political Institutions and Structures of First Nation Governments implementing the First Nations Economy that includes the Gaming Sector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaming is an Inherent Right that includes traditional games impacting on gaming. 2. First Nations Gaming was reserved by Treaty Making. 3. The Federal Government Amended the Criminal Code to prevent criminal charges being laid against the Provincial Governments for implementing gaming. 4. Provincial Governments does not have any jurisdiction on Reserves. 5. SIGA is owned by First Nations operating 6 Casinos. 6. The FSIN/Provincial Government framework agreement provides for implementation of First Nations Jurisdiction for Gaming. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the field of First Nations Gaming implementing the Gaming Sector through a Community Based and Intertribal Economy. 2. Constructing Gaming Laws implementing First Nations Gaming Jurisdiction at all levels under First Nations Gaming Act. 3. Develop a First Nations Gaming Implementation Agreement to be signed by all the Chiefs and Councils of the Governments of First Nations, the Tribal/Agency Councils and the FSIN. 4. Identify and prepare drafting instructions for the form of the Criminal Code Amendment. 5. Scope out all First Nations Gaming categories and activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the new institutions and structures for the First Nations Gaming Sector. 2. Review the current First Nations Gaming Act and construction of laws governing gaming at all levels. 3. Identify the expansion of the First Nations Gaming Industry to include National Lotteries and International Gaming. 4. Initiate the Federal Lobby for the amendment to the Criminal Code respecting First Nations Jurisdiction for Gaming. 5. The amendment requires options to First Nation Governments. 6. Implementation agreements for all parties. 7. Table at FSIN Assemblies. 	<p>Schedule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Agreement, January to March, 2015. 2. Drafts, First Nation Gaming Act, Drafting Instructions of Criminal Code Amendment, March-April, 2015. 3. Lobby – March, 2015. <p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobby in Ottawa. 2. Internal Meetings, First Nations and FSIN. 3. Drafting of Laws. 4. Implementation.

First Nations Gaming

The treaties are silent respecting First Nation's gaming and First Nations gaming jurisdiction is reserved by the Numbered Treaties. The Crown agreed by Treaty making and entering into the Treaties to provide for First Nations social and economic benefits with new forms of contemporary economic developments and activities, which includes the current major gaming developments and the new gaming industry. The parties to the Treaties agreed that where the Crown interfered with our means of providing our First Nations traditional livelihood the Crown would agree to recognize and provide for new social and economic opportunities such as First Nations gaming.

First Nation gaming has been a long outstanding issue and both the legal and political advice has prevented the matter of First Nation jurisdiction from being fully addressed by all parties. To date, there remains much misunderstanding respecting both federal jurisdiction and/or provincial jurisdiction over gaming jurisdiction. The mandate of the Gaming Secretariat must be one of identifying and documenting the arrangements impacting on the recognition of First Nation's jurisdiction for gaming. The authority and mandates for gaming must be clarified under the federal division of power through Section 91 of the British North America Act and the powers and mandates of the Federal Government and Parliament for gaming as identified by the Criminal Code and the Constitution Act 1982 and the British North America Act 1867.

First Nations economy is not limited to on reserve developments or within reserve boundaries; it includes: economic plans and strategies for on reserves, Treaty areas, regional, national and international developments and implementation strategies. The implementation agreements impacting gaming relations must provide for formal clear and/or shared areas of jurisdictional arrangements respecting First Nations Government, Federal Government and Provincial Governments. The full scope of First Nations Gaming as one sector of the First Nations Economy must be identified and developed as it impacts on First Nations at the Community/Band, Regional and National levels. First Nations Gaming structures and institutions must be organized in order to implement a new First Nations Gaming Framework respecting First Nations Gaming Jurisdiction and Relations. A detailed political and legal work plan must clearly identify the political strategies and agenda from the legal/technical work plan on the recognition of First Nation's gaming. There is a need to identify and to develop First Nations laws governing and occupying the field of First Nation's jurisdiction for gaming.

16. Legal and Judicial System

Priorities	Background	Action Plans	Deliverables	Responsible
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement the Community Crime Prevention Program and develop the plans for a Traditional and Contemporary Justice and Legal System. 2. Negotiate a New Fiscal Agreement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation Inherent Rights and Powers include the powers to determine First Nation Judicial Relations and form of justice. 2. Inherent Rights and Treaties recognize a traditional and contemporary Justice system. 3. The legal and political framework of the Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Constitution Act 1982 and International Laws recognizes a First Nation Traditional and Contemporary Justice System. 4. Indians are over represented in the current Federal and Provincial Justice and Corrections systems. 5. Police Services are guaranteed by the Treaties. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies to develop and implement a First Nation traditional and contemporary Justice system that is community based and intertribal. 2. Develop the implementation of new judicial relations between: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Nation Justice System. b. Federal Justice System. c. Provincial Justice System. d. International Justice System. 3. Identify and prepare drafting instructions for First Nation traditional and contemporary laws and acts. 4. Identify the new legal and political institutions and structures required for implementing the First Nation traditional and contemporary Justice System. 5. Identify the new fiscal relations and the financing of the First Nation Justice System. 6. Identify the Inter-face of the Jurisdiction and Laws between Governments of First Nations, Provincial Governments and the Federal Government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare the drafting instructions for the Acts implementing the First Nation traditional and contemporary Justice System. 2. Develop the proposals for the community based and intertribal Judicial Relations and Justice System Implementation Agreement. 3. Identify elements of Department of Justice: 4. Traditional Justice, 5. Contemporary Justice. 6. Implement the Crime Prevention programs and services and secure the funding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Court services, b. Justice workers, c. Preventative programs and services, d. Alternative programs; e. Mediations, f. Youth Worker. g. Administration of Courts and Services, h. Administration of tribunals and sentencing circles. i. Policing and Investigations. j. Probation, corrections. k. Peace Keepers. l. Security and surveillance. m. Information and Communication Systems. n. Fiscal Relations and Fiscal Agreements. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FSIN and First Nation Representatives. 2. Federal representatives. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public Safety Representative. b. Justice/Corrections Representatives. 3. Provincial representatives. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Justice. b. Corrections.
				<p>Schedules</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting with Justice Minister and AANDC Minister. 2. Phase I – Research and development of proposals. 3. Phase II – Drafting instructions and laws. 4. Phase III – Negotiations of funding for implementing short term, medium term and long term plans and strategies. 5. Negotiate the Funding for Crime Prevention Proposal.
				<p>Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and development. 2. Negotiations and implementation agreements.

Part Two: Implementation Agreements

- Each draft Implementation Agreement provides a framework on how we can decolonize within each sector and come together at all levels.

First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Self-Determination and Self-Government Agreement

Between The Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas Sovereignty of the respective Nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of Inherent Rights and Powers, Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and

Whereas the collective Inherent Rights and Powers of the respective Nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The right and power to determine our own form of government,
- The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts,
- The right and power to determine our own form of laws,
- The right and power to determine our internal affairs,
- The right and power to determine our external affairs,
- The right and power to determine our international affairs; and

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations inherent rights and powers for Self-determination and Self-government;

Whereas the Nations are planning to implement the new legal and political institutions and structures of Governments of their respective Nations under their First Nation jurisdiction and laws; and

Whereas the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights of the Nations require their respective Governments to implement and enforce the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through Traditional and Contemporary systems by sector that provides for giving legal effect to Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights under the Nations Governments jurisdiction and laws; and

Whereas the Sovereignty-Treaty Relations governed by the framework identified in the first whereas provides for the recognition of political relations, treaty relations, economic relations, judicial relations, fiscal relations, international relations and bilateral government-to-government relations between the legal and political parties to the numbered treaties.

Therefore the parties hereby agree to:

1. Implement the Inherent Rights and Powers of the Nations:
The rights and powers associated with the Inherent Rights and Powers including:
 - a. The right and power to determine our own form of government.
 - b. The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts.
 - c. The right and power to determine our own form of laws.
 - d. The right and power to determine our internal affairs.
 - e. The right and power to determine our external affairs.
 - f. The right and power to determine our international affairs.
2. Develop and implement Conventions, Convention Acts or Constitutions and Constitution Acts of the Nations.
 - Based on the respective customs, traditions and practices establishing their traditional and contemporary legal and political forms of institutions and structures of their governments.
3. Develop and Implement Sovereignty-Treaty Relations that include:
 - a. **Political Relations** recognizing the equality of governments, jurisdiction, laws and courts. The legal and political traditional and contemporary institutions and structures of community based and intertribal governments of First Nations are recognized; and,
 - b. **Treaty Relations** recognizes bilateral government-to-government relations; the Crown-First Nations Treaty relations and the First Nations Treaty Alliances between treaty areas.
 - c. **Judicial Relations** recognizing First Nations-Crown Judicial relations and a First Nations community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary justice system under First Nations jurisdiction and laws.

- d. **Economic Relations** recognizing First Nation-Crown Economic relations and a First Nation community based and intertribal regional, national and international traditional and contemporary economy.
 - e. **Fiscal Relations** recognizing the First Nations-Crown Fiscal relations and the First Nation fiscal relations and the financing of governments of the Nations that is community based and intertribal.
 - f. **International Relations** recognizing the First Nations International relations, First Nations traditional and contemporary economy that is community based and intertribal that is regional, national and international implementing First Nation rights and powers of Trade and Commerce, Border Crossing, Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through Social Security Agreements. Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by Sector.
4. Implement the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through the plans and strategies of the work plans for reconciliation and decolonization by sector.

Development and negotiations of new fiscal relations between the Federal Government and First Nations Government that provides for:

- a. The financing of governments of First Nations that is community based and intertribal.
- b. Secure the political funding and executive management funding of the governments that provides for the capacity for political accountability, program accountability, and fiscal accountability under First Nation jurisdiction and laws.

Development and implementation of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights under First Nations laws that implement traditional and contemporary systems by sector as identified in a work plan.

The Nations further agree to implement this agreement through the arrangements and processes listed below:

- 1. Co-host a series of Self-determination and Self-government workshops for the collective work on the following:
 - a. Workshop on the Conventions and Convention acts and/or Constitutions and Constitution acts of the governments of respective Nations.
 - b. Workshop on a Justice system and laws of the respective Nations.
 - c. Workshop on Financing of Governments of the Nations.
 - d. Workshop on development of the acts and laws by sector.

2. Implement the Bilateral Government-to-Government Legal and Political relations and processes as lawfully recognized by the Sovereignty-Treaty relations framework.
3. Establish the First Nations Institute for Law and Government that is community based and intertribal.
4. Identify and implement the fund raising and activities for fund raising and establish a First Nations Heritage Fund to be managed by a management committee with a mutually acceptable Terms of Reference and mandate.
5. Implement the processes and structures for Treaty No.2, No. 4, No.5, No.6, No.8, and No.10 that are community based and intertribal that include:
 - Establishing the Treaty Offices by Community.
 - Establish the Treaty Governance Offices by Treaty area.
 - Establish the Treaty No. 1 to No. 11 Treaty Alliance Office.
6. Establish a Treaty Governance Task Team by Band, Tribal/Agency/Grand Council and FSIN.

First Nations Governments and Federation of Nations Implementation Agreements by Sector Resolution for the Implementation of Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights by Sector

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas First Nation Governments Treaty Making Powers are recognized, and;

Whereas the Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights impact on all sectors; and;

Whereas the Inherent Rights are reserved, recognized and confirmed by Treaty Making; and;

Whereas the Treaty Making provides for the recognition of Treaty Rights; and;

Whereas the Treaty-Constitutional Framework provides for legal and political recognition of Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights;
and;

Whereas the United Nations Declaration provides for recognition of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights of Indigenous Peoples by sector;
and;

Whereas the Governments of First Nations of the Federation of Nations agree to implement Inherent Rights, Treaties and Treaty Rights
by sector under First Nation Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws that are Community Based and Intertribal; and;

Whereas the Policy Documents by sector provides for the Political Instruction for the development of plans and strategies by sector and
for the drafting of the implementation agreements by sector.

Be it resolved that the research and development of Implementation Plans and Strategies are mandated for the following by sector:

1. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Economy and Implementation Agreements.
2. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Education System and Implementation Agreements that includes:
 - a) Community Based Virtual/Multiversity Campuses.
 - b) The Charter for the First Nations University of Canada.
 - c) The Indigenous College of Law.
 - d) The International Indigenous College of Health and Science.
 - e) First Nations Certification Commission.
3. Community Based and Intertribal Political Organization and Government Structures and Implementation Agreements:
 - a) Implementing the Inherent Rights and Powers of Self-Determination.
 - b) First Nation Constitutions and/or Conventions.
 - c) Federation of Nations Convention.
4. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Health and Social Development system and Implementation Agreement that includes:
 - a) Child Welfare and Family Support.
 - b) Disabilities.
 - c) Safe homes and Communities.
 - d) First Nations Social Safety Net.
5. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Justice System and Implementation Agreement.
6. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Lands and Resources system and Implementation Agreement that includes:
 - a) Reserve and Traditional/Treaty Territory.
 - b) First Nations Lands and Resource Act.
 - c) Resource/Revenue Sharing By Sector.
 - d) Land Assembly for Social and Commercial use and occupation.
7. Community Based and Intertribal Housing, Public Works and Tech Services system and Implementation Agreements.

8. Community Based and Intertribal Citizenship and Membership System and Implementation Agreements:
 - a) Portability of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights.
 - b) Terminate the On/Off Reserve Policies.
 - c) Inherent Rights, Duties and Responsibilities of Individual Members and Families.

9. Community Based and Intertribal Fiscal Relations and Financing of Governments of First Nations and Implementation Agreements:
 - a) Financing of First Nation Governments by Community.
 - b) Financing of Tribal and Agency Councils.
 - c) Financing of Federation of Nations (FSIN).
 - d) Federal/First Nations Fiscal Relations.

10. Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary *Carbon Credits, Environmental and Air Space System* and Implementation Agreement that includes:
 - a) First Nation Environmental Agencies.
 - b) Multi-Purpose Data Centers.

11. Community Based and Intertribal *Inherent Rights and Title* Implementation Plans and Strategies by sector and Implementation Agreements.

12. Community Based and Intertribal *Treaty and Treaty Rights* Implementation Plans and Strategies by sector and Implementation Agreements.

13. Community Based and Intertribal *Information and Communication Technology System* and Implementation Agreements that includes:
 - a) First Nations Ownership of the Information and Communication Technology System.
 - b) Multi-Purpose Data Center.

14. Community Based and Intertribal Sovereignty-Treaty Relations between the Crown/First Nations and Implementation Agreements that includes new legal and political institutions and structures of Governments that includes:
 - a) First Nation Governments.
 - b) Treaty Areas/Between Treaty Areas.

- c) Federal Government and Parliament.
 - d) Provincial Government.
 - e) Implementing Political Relations, Treaty Relations, Judicial Relations, Economic Relations, Fiscal Relations and International Relations.
15. Community Based and Intertribal Implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* by sector as identified above.
16. Community Based and Intertribal Implementation of the *Federation of Nations* and Implementation Agreements by sector as identified by:
- a) First Nation Governments by Community as political units of their respective Nations and as parties to the Treaties; and,
 - b) The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Convention and Convention Act.

Be it further resolved that the policy documents provide the political instructions for the drafting of the implementation plans and strategies by sector and for the drafting of the implementation agreements by sector.

Finally be it resolved each of the Governments of First Nations Tribal/Agency Councils and the Federation of Nations (FSIN) ratify and sign the implementation agreements by sector respecting the Unity and Collective support for the Implementation of the Plans and Strategies at the Community, Tribal/Agency Council and the Federation of Nations (FSIN) levels.

First Nation's Community Based and Intertribal Judicial Relations and Traditional and Contemporary Justice System

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas Sovereignty of the respective Nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of Inherent Rights and Powers, Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and

Whereas the collective Inherent Rights and Powers of the respective Nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The right and power to determine our own form of government,
- The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts,
- The right and power to determine our own form of laws,
- The right and power to determine our internal affairs,
- The right and power to determine our external affairs,
- The right and power to determine our international affairs; and

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations inherent rights and powers for Self-determination and Self-government, the Nations are mandating the planning for the implementation of the new Judicial relations and the new legal and political institutions and structures of the Justice system of their respective Nations under their Governments, jurisdiction and laws; and

Whereas the Inherent rights and Treaty rights of the Nations require their respective Governments to implement Inherent rights and Treaty rights through traditional and contemporary systems by sector by giving legal effect to the Inherent rights and Treaty rights under First Nation jurisdiction and laws that will be enforced by First Nation's Justice system; and,

Whereas the Sovereignty-Treaty Relations governed by the framework identified in the first whereas provides for the recognition of political relations, treaty relations, economic relations, judicial relations, fiscal relations, international relations and bilateral government-to-government relations between the legal and political parties to the numbered treaties;

Whereas the Treaties No.2, No. 4, No.5, No.6, No.8, and No.10 do not authorize the Crown in right of Canada to determine our form of self-determination and self-government, citizenship (membership) and the title to lands and resources “reserved” by the Treaties.

Therefore the parties hereby agree to:

1. Implement the community based and intertribal judicial relations and justice systems under their respective governments, jurisdiction and laws,
2. Cooperate and participate in the development of the community based and intertribal judicial relations and justice system act, laws and regulations,
3. Support and participate in the negotiations of the financing of the First Nation’s judicial relations and justice systems.
4. Cooperate and participate in the development and implementation of the new legal and political institutions and structures of the First Nations judicial relations and justice system impacting on each community and the intertribal judicial relations.
5. Assist and participate in the development of the judicial relations between the community based and intertribal justice system, federal justice system, provincial justice system and international courts.
6. Support the development and implementation of institutes of law and government of the Nations. (Separate agreement for Institutes of Law and Government and an Indigenous College of Law.)
7. Support the negotiations of funding of a multi-year fiscal agreement for education and training required for the work force of the First Nation Justice system.
8. Establish a First Nation law review process that provides for all laws to be brought into line with the following:
 - a. Inherent Rights that are reserved by Treaty making, recognized by Treaty making and confirmed by the Treaties.
 - b. The Treaties (Oral/Written) and Treaty rights.
 - c. The Inherent rights and title and sovereignty of Indian Nations recognized by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 that forms the Common Law that is implemented by the Governments of the Crown (Except Quebec). The Royal Proclamation of 1763 requires enforcement by virtue of Section 25(2) of the Constitution Act 1982.
 - d. The Constitutionally protected Inherent Rights, Aboriginal rights and Treaty rights by virtue of Section 35(1) of the Constitution Act 1982.

- e. The framework recognizing the political relations, Treaty relations, judicial relations, economic relations, fiscal relations and international relations.
 - f. The law review process will impact on an intertribal law review, federal law review and provincial law review.
9. Examine the institution and structure of Tribal Courts for establishing the community and intertribal courts and tribunals.
 10. Develop and implement the processes and laws for the implementation of international laws respecting First Nations/Indigenous Nations that includes the enforcement of the international status of the Treaties No.2, No. 4, No.5, No.6, No.8, and No.10.
 11. Co-host workshops on developing and implementing judicial relations and a traditional and contemporary justice system.
 12. Establish the community based institute for law and government.

First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Fiscal Relations and the Financing of the Respective Nations

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas Sovereignty of the respective Nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of Inherent Rights and Powers, Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and

Whereas the collective Inherent Rights and Powers of the respective Nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The right and power to determine our own form of government,
- The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts,
- The right and power to determine our own form of laws,
- The right and power to determine our internal affairs,
- The right and power to determine our external affairs,
- The right and power to determine our international affairs; and

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations inherent rights and powers for Self-determination and Self-government mandating the planning for the implementation of new fiscal relations, new fiscal arrangements and agreement for the Nations under their respective governments, jurisdiction and laws;

Whereas the financing of respective governments of the Nations is required for the implementation of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by sector, that includes Capitol Operations and Maintenance funding of the political sector, culture/language sector, public works/housing sector, environment sector, education sector, health/social sectors, etc...;

Whereas the Sovereignty-Treaty Relations governed by the framework identified in the first whereas provides for the recognition of political relations, treaty relations, economic relations, judicial relations, fiscal relations, international relations and bilateral government-to-government relations between the legal and political parties to the numbered treaties;

Whereas the Treaties and the Constitution Act 1982 recognizes and provides for Parliament and the Federal Government's legal, fiscal and trust obligations for Indian programs and services in all sectors;

Whereas the governments of the respective Nations are required to implement new institutions and structures for fiscal relations, for political accountability, program accountability and fiscal accountability under their jurisdiction and laws;

Whereas the financing of community based and intertribal institutions and structures of the Nations is required.

Therefore the parties hereby agree to:

1. To develop and implement the fiscal relations and financing of their governments by establishing:
 - a. Department of Finance and Revenue,
 - b. Treasury Board and Management Committee,
 - c. A Fiscal Relations Process that guarantees political accountability, program accountability and fiscal accountability,
 - d. A budgeting process and cycle for budgeting, negotiating and implementing First Nations Budgets based on needs, rights and interests for the total Band Membership.
2. Develop and enact a Finance Administration Act establishing the Department of Finance to implement the jurisdiction and laws for budgeting, fiscal agreements, accounting/auditing, reporting and regulation of standards for salary grids and benefits by sector.
3. Develop the salary grids and benefits by sector that includes the political sector and executive management costs associated with political accountability, program accountability and fiscal accountability.
4. Develop the inter-departmental and project enforcement of the Finance Administration Act.
5. Secure the separate financing of the Department of Finance and Revenue of programs and services for the finance and administration, high tech equipment, etc...
6. Secure additional funding for the training of managers and employees of the Governments of the Nations.
7. Assist and support the Federal negotiations for the new fiscal relations that include the consolidation of revenue to be transferred as grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
8. Assist and participate in the plans and strategies to generate First Nations revenue.

First Nations Community-based and Intertribal Information and Communications Technology Agreement

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas First Nation governments recognize and accept that a community-based and intertribal information and communications technology system has to be established under First Nation governments jurisdiction and laws; and

Whereas the governments of First Nations support and agree to establish and implement First Nations' ownership, control and management of information and data under First Nation's jurisdiction and laws; and

Whereas the governments of First Nations require multi-purpose community-based and intertribal data centers and the First Nation's owned information and communication technology system; and

Whereas the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Assembly Resolution 1949 has mandated the development and implementation of the Indigenous Information Communication Enterprise Inc. (IICE); and

Therefore the parties hereby agree:

1. To form a partnership establishing the Indigenous Information Communication Enterprise Inc. known as "IICE".
2. To develop and implement First Nations laws and policies to enforce First Nation jurisdiction over the ownership, control, access, permission and security of First Nation information and data.
3. To develop and implement Indigenous Information and Communication Technology System (IICE) and Data Centers that are community-based, district, regional, national/treaty area and international.

4. To First Nations ownership on every level that includes:
 - First Nations intertribal jurisdiction and laws at every level
 - First Nation equity and ownership of the grids.
 - First Nations E-Health and multi-purpose data.
 - International indigenous data.
5. First Nations connectivity to other health authorities, federal/provincial institutions and/or agencies will be planned by community, district, regional, national/treaty area and international First Nations/Indigenous participants.
6. The First Nation information communications technology division and organization structure will include:
 - a) First Nation's ICT Council
 - b) Information Communication Technology Division:
 - Information Communication Technology Policy Governance Commission
 - Data-Security and Privacy Commission Information Communications Technologies Limited Partnership Corp. to be known as "Indigenous Information Communication Enterprise" IICE, with an operation division and service and training division
 - c) Network readiness assessment:
 - Infrastructure
 - Connectivity
 - Network equipment
7. The transition will provide for the establishment of an information and communication technology central and registry agency responsible for the following:
 - a) Securing funding for the establishment of the agency with an implementation secretariat:
 - First Nation Network Operation Center (NOC)
 - First Nation Video Conference Bridge
 - The First Nations University of Canada (P.A.) Video Conferencing Bridge

- Establish a Secretariat consisting of:
 - Chief Information Director
 - E-Health Director
 - Multi-Purpose Director
 - Senior Network Engineer
 - Database/Application Developer
 - Education/Training
 - Policy and Governance Developer

b) Secure the funding for the following:

- ICT Council and Executive
- Data Security and Privacy Commission
- Director for Coordination of the organization of all the above and the negotiation for the funding through multi-year fiscal agreements.

8. Identify the First Nations and areas of the participants who are prepared to initiate immediate action for implementation of their data centers and information and communication technology systems.
9. Support negotiation for a multi-year fiscal agreement for the education and training for the trades, skills and professions required to implement, manage and control the data centers and the Indigenous Information Enterprise system (IICE)
10. The parties agree to enter into partnerships with the private sector with expertise and knowledge in the field of information and communication technology. Any such partnerships will be formally engaged by agreement to be appended to this agreement.

The implementation of this agreement by the parties, as signatories to this agreement, will require a one year notice.

First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Economic Relations and Traditional and Contemporary Economy

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas Sovereignty of the respective Nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of Inherent Rights and Powers, Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and;

Whereas the collective Inherent Rights and Powers of the respective Nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The right and power to determine our own form of government,
- The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts,
- The right and power to determine our own form of laws,
- The right and power to determine our internal affairs,
- The right and power to determine our external affairs,
- The right and power to determine our international affairs; and

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations inherent rights and powers for Self-determination and Self-government, the Nations are mandating the planning for the implementation of the new Judicial relations and the new legal and political institutions and structures of the Traditional and Contemporary Economy system of their respective Nations under their Governments, jurisdiction and laws; and;

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations Inherent Rights and Powers for Self-Determination and Self-Government, the Nations are mandating the planning for the implementation of the new Economic Relations and the new Legal and Political Institutions and Structures of the Traditional and Contemporary Community Based and Intertribal Economy system of their respective Nations under their Governments, Jurisdiction and laws; and;

Whereas the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights of the Nations require their respective Governments to implement Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through the Traditional and Contemporary Economy giving Legal Effect to the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights by each sector of the economy under First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Law.

Therefore the parties hereby agree to:

1. Implement the Community Based and Intertribal Economic Relations and a Traditional and Contemporary Economy under their respective Governments, Jurisdiction and Laws.
2. Cooperate and participate in the development of the Community Based and Intertribal Economic Relations and a Traditional and Contemporary Economy Act, laws and regulations.
3. Support and participate in the planning and implementation of Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights through each sector of the Traditional and Contemporary Economy.
4. Cooperate in and implement the new legal and political institutions and structures of the First Nations Economic relations and the Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Economy, securing ownership and equity in each sector of the First Nations Economy.
5. Assist and participate on the development of Economic Relations and Trade that include Trade, Commerce and Investment Agreements between the Community Based and Intertribal Economy, Federal Economy, Provincial Economy and the International Economy.
6. Support the development and implementation of an Indigenous College of Trade and Commerce under First Nation Jurisdiction and Laws impacting on human resources, education and training.
7. Support the negotiations of resource and revenue sharing that includes matching Federal and provincial funding.
8. Develop and implement the processes for the implementation of International Laws and Policies of trade, commerce and investment.
9. Develop and implement Trade, Commerce and Investment Laws and Agreements that include:
 - a. Community Based trade, commerce and investment laws and agreements.
 - b. Intertribal, Regional and National trade, commerce and investment laws and agreements.
 - c. International Native American Free Trade, Commerce and Investment Agreement.
 - d. International Indigenous Free Trade, Commerce and Investment Agreement.

10. Examine the current International Agreements impacting on trade, commerce and investment relations:
 - a. International Labour Agreement.
 - b. Canada/USA/Mexico Free Trade Agreement.
 - c. The Jay Treaty.
 - d. International Monetary Fund.
 - e. World Bank.
11. Co-host a series of Indigenous Economic Summits; Focusing on the implementation of Economic Relations, Traditional and Contemporary Community Based and Intertribal Economy, Trade, Commerce and Investment.
12. Focus on the Termination of the Federal and Provincial Laws and Policies that create barriers and economic sanctions for First Nations.

First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Health and Health Care and Social Development System Agreement

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas Sovereignty of the respective Nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of Inherent Rights and Powers, Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and

Whereas the collective Inherent Rights and Powers of the respective Nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The rights and powers to determine our own form of government,
- The rights and powers to determine our own form of justice and courts,
- The rights and powers to determine our own form of laws,
- The rights and powers to determine our internal affairs,
- The rights and powers to determine our external affairs,
- The rights and powers to determine our international affairs,
- The rights and powers to determine our form of a traditional and contemporary health and health care system,
- The rights and powers to determine our form of a traditional and contemporary social development system,
- The rights and powers to determine our form of a traditional and contemporary social safety net,
- The rights and powers to determine our form of a traditional and contemporary ICFS system.

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations inherent rights and powers for self-determination and self-government;

Whereas the Nations are planning to implement the new legal and political community based and intertribal institutions and structures of traditional and contemporary health and social development systems;

Whereas the inherent rights to health and social development and the treaty right to health and social development have to be implemented by the Governments of the respective Nations through the community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary systems;

Whereas the framework of the treaties and the Constitution Act 1982 provides for the lawful and political recognition of the Federal legal and fiscal obligations for Indian health and health care and social development and ICFS;

Whereas the fiscal relations between the Federal government and Governments of First Nations has to provide for the implementation of the financing of Governments of First Nations for Indian community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary health and social development systems;

Whereas the governments of respective Nations require the laws and policies implementation of community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary health and social development systems;

Whereas the Federation of Nations has the mandate to develop and implement the community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary health and social development systems;

The parties hereby agree to:

1. Implement a community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary health and social development systems;
2. Implement the community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary health and health care systems and social development systems under First Nation Governments, jurisdiction and laws governing the program standards;
3. Develop and implement the First Nations community based traditional and contemporary health and social department institutions and structures;
4. Develop and implement the intertribal health and social development districts and regional institutions and structures linked to the community based department of health and social developments;
5. Develop and implement the plans and strategies for the financing of the traditional and contemporary health and health care systems and social development systems and ICFS systems;
6. Develop and implement the First Nations social safety net for securing the supplementary funding for the health, social and educational sectors and the income security funding;

7. Develop and implement the Federal-First Nations social safety net that provides for direct transfers from the consolidated revenue fund in the form of grants for supplementary funding of social, health and education programs. The income security funding will include the current Child Tax Credit, Veterans Pensions and Benefits, Unemployment Benefits (Canada's Employment Insurance), and new Canada-First Nations pension plans and a guaranteed annual disabilities income for the individuals and/or families;
8. The Primary Health Care will be funded by the Provincial Government;
9. The implementation of Primary Health Care funding would be included in the supplementary funding of the First Nations social safety net;
10. Support negotiations and implementation of the multi-year and multi-million dollar agreements for education and training agreement required for the skills and professional careers required for the health and social public services of Governments of the Nations in the health sectors and social development sectors;
11. The Federal government and Parliament's legal and political treaty and constitutional obligations for Indian health and health care and social development and ICFS have to be given legal effect through new Federal Acts and Laws respecting Indian Traditional and Contemporary Health and Health Care and Social Development Systems and Social Safety Net;
12. Participate in the development of the First Nations Acts and Laws implementing the jurisdiction and laws governing the program standards for the traditional and contemporary health and social development systems;
13. The Treaties do not give the Federal government and/or Parliament any authority to determine the form of Self-Determination and/or Self-Government of First Nations.

The participants to this agreement will require a mandate from their lawful assemblies and a resolution from the Chief and Councils of the Nations.

First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Education System

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas Sovereignty of the respective Nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of Inherent Rights and Powers, Treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and

Whereas the collective Inherent Rights and Powers of the respective Nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The right and power to determine our own form of government,
- The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts,
- The right and power to determine our own form of laws,
- The right and power to determine our internal affairs,
- The right and power to determine our external affairs,
- The right and power to determine our international affairs; and

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of First Nations inherent rights and powers for Self-determination and Self-government, the Nations are mandating the planning for the implementation of the new Judicial relations and the new legal and political institutions and structures of the Justice system of their respective Nations under their Governments, jurisdiction and laws; and

Whereas the Nations are planning to implement the new legal and political community and intertribal institutions and structures of a traditional and contemporary Education system;

Whereas the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights to education have to be implemented by the Governments of the respective Nations through the community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary plans and strategies;

Whereas the framework of the Treaties and the Constitution Act of 1982 provides for the lawful and political recognition of the Federal Legal and Fiscal Obligations for Indian education that includes a traditional and contemporary education system;

Whereas there is the framework for fiscal relations between the Federal government and governments of First Nations that provides for the implementation of the financing of First Nation Governments for an Indian community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary Education system;

Whereas the Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights to Education include:

- a. Head start.
 - b. Kindergarten to Grade Twelve.
 - c. Post-Secondary Education for Skills, Trades and Professional Education.
- The Treaties guarantee a school and the definition of school includes all of the above.

Whereas the Governments of the respective Nations require laws and policies for the implementation of a community based and intertribal traditional and contemporary education system.

The parties hereby agree to:

1. Implement Inherent Rights and Treaty Rights to Education through a Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Education System.
2. Implement a Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Education system under First Nation Government, Jurisdiction and Laws.
3. Develop and implement the First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Institutions and Structures of the Traditional and Contemporary Education System.

4. Develop and implement the First Nation Departments of Education linking the community, regional, national and international institutions and structures.
5. Develop and implement the supplementary funding impacting on Indian Education that includes the Traditional and Contemporary Education system.
6. Develop the fiscal relations and financing of First Nation Governments for the traditional and contemporary education system.
7. Negotiate the complementary Federal Government lawful recognition of First Nations jurisdiction and laws respecting an Indian Traditional and Contemporary Education System.
8. Negotiate the Federal Legal and Fiscal Obligations for the funding of the Traditional and Contemporary Education System.
9. Negotiate the Fiscal Relations and new Fiscal Agreements that provides for Direct Transfer of Grant Funding out of the Federal Consolidated Revenue Funds. (I.E.) NISGA – Department of Finance Administration Act, Section 19.1 amended June 10th, 2010.
10. Develop and implement First Nations Colleges by Region and by Sector linked to the First Nations University of Canada.
11. Develop and implement Indigenous International Institutions and/or Colleges and exchange agreements.
12. Establish First Nation Institutes of Law and Government.
13. Secure the First Nation Research and Development funding from the Four Federal Crown Corporations that provides funding to Universities of Canada for research and students in graduate studies.
14. Participate in the development and implementation of First Nation Acts and Laws that implements the jurisdiction and laws governing the program standards for the Traditional and Contemporary Education System.

The participants to this agreement will require a mandate from their lawful assemblies and a resolution from the Chiefs and Councils of the Nations.

First Nations Community Based and Intertribal Traditional and Contemporary Citizenship and Membership Agreement

Between the Federation of Nations, the Governments of Nations and Treaties:

- Treaty No. 2 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 4 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 5 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 6 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 8 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- Treaty No. 10 and Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Sioux Nation and the Respective Governments of the Nations.
- The Tribal/Agency Councils of the Federation of Nations.
- The Federation of Nations as represented by the FSIN.

Whereas sovereignty of the respective nations exists and the sovereignty is recognized by the legal and political framework of inherent rights and powers, treaties, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Constitution Act 1982, the Supreme Court of Canada and International Law; and,

Whereas the collective inherent rights and powers of the respective nations and citizens include the rights and powers that are associated with:

- The right and power to determine our own form of government,
- The right and power to determine our own form of justice and courts, a the right and power to determine our own form of laws,
- The right and power to determine our internal affairs,
- The right and power to determine our external affairs,
- The right and power to determine our international affairs; and

Whereas the framework provides for legal and political recognition of first nations
Inherent rights and powers for self-determination and self-government, the nations are mandating the planning for the implementation of the new judicial relations and the new legal and political institutions and structures of the traditional and contemporary economy system of their respective nations under their governments, jurisdiction and laws; and;

Whereas the framework and the treaties from no. 1 to no. 11 provides for the Lawful recognition of first nation government, jurisdiction and law for control and management of first nations citizenship and membership; and;

Whereas the treaties no. 1 to no. 11 do not give the crown or governments of the Crown any authority to determine the first nations form of citizenship and/or membership; and;

Whereas the governments of respective nations require the development and Implementation of first nation citizenship laws and membership regulations; and;

Whereas the inherent rights and treaty rights are portable nationally and internationally; and;

Whereas the federal Indian off and on reserve policies have no legislative base and the those policies have to be terminated; and;

Whereas the inherent rights and title of respective nations inherent rights are reserved by treaty making, inherent rights are recognized by treaty making and the treaties confirm the recognition of inherent rights and powers of the governments of the nations for control and management of citizenship and membership; and;

Whereas there are individual and collective duties and responsibilities associated with each of the inherent rights of the respective nations; and;

Whereas there are arrangements that provide for the recognition of the dual citizenship of Indians of their respective nations; and;

Whereas there are customary adoptions governed by the traditions and customs of the respective nations; and;

Whereas the inherent rights and treaty rights of the citizens of the nations require their respective governments of their nations to give legal effect to their rights through the jurisdiction and laws by sector.

The parties hereby agree to:

1. To develop and implement citizenship laws for respective nations from treaty no.2, no. 4, no.5, no.6, no.8, and no.10.
2. Construct citizenship laws that identify and define the inherent rights of the respective nations.
4. The citizenship laws will provide for the recognition of dual citizenship and the portability of inherent rights and treaty rights nationally and internationally.
5. Cooperate and assist with the federal negotiations for new federal law respecting recognition of first nation's jurisdiction over citizenship and membership as recognized by the framework and the treaties no.2, no. 4, no.5, no.6, no.8, and no.10.
6. Ensure that the laws provide for recognition of the lawful entitlement of funding for first nation citizens and members as provided for by the Treaties and the Constitution Act 1982.
7. Eliminate the on and off reserve policy impacting on Indians.

Signatories

The Parties hereby enter into these agreements on this ___ day of _____, 20__ hosted at _____.

Signed by Treaty Area; No.2, No. 4, No.5, No.6, No.8, and No.10; and Governments of the Sioux Nation.

Signed by First Nation Governments as Legal Parties to Treaties No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No.8 and No.10 and the Governments of the Sioux Nation.

Signed by	Representing



Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

LEGACY

CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.
 - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.
 - iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.
 - iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
 - v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.
3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:
 - i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies.

- ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making.
 - iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

EDUCATION

6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.
9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:
- i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation.
 - ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates.
 - iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula.
 - iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
 - v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems.
 - vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children.
 - vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.

12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:

- i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
- ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
- iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
- iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
- v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.

15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-language initiatives.

16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.

17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

HEALTH

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.

19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess

long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.

20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.
23. We call upon all levels of government to:
 - i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field.
 - ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities.
 - iii. Provide cultural competency training for all healthcare professionals.
24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

JUSTICE

25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.
26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.
27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*,

Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal– Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.
30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.
32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.
33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.
34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:
 - i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD.
 - ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD.
 - iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community.
 - iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.

36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.
37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.
38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.
39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.
40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:
 - i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.
 - ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, endorsed by Canada in November 2012.

RECONCILIATION

CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE *UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE*

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION

45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.
- ii. Adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
- iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
- iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.

46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:

- i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation.
- ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and the reformation of laws, governance structures, and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.
- iii. Full adoption and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
- iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
- v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.
- vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.

47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*
- ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practice, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*
- iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.*
- iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

50. In keeping with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.

52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:

- i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.
- ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:
- i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
 - ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
 - iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.
 - iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.
54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.
55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
- i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
 - iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
 - iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant

mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.

- v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
 - vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
 - vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual “State of Aboriginal Peoples” report, which would outline the government’s plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church’s role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.
59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church’s role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.
60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.
61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:

- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.
- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:

- i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.
- ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
- iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
- iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.

63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:

- i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
- ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
- iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
- iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.

64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on

Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

66. We call upon the federal government to establish multiyear funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and to make recommendations.

68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.

69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to:

- i. Fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.
- iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.

70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:

- i. Determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.

MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION

71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.
74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.
75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.
76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:
 - i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies.
 - ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.
 - iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

COMMEMORATION

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.
 - iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.
80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION

84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
- i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.

- ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
 - iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians, including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.
85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:
- i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples.
 - ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal– Crown relations.

SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION

87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.
89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
- i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.
 - ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes.

- iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that is culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples.
 - iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure those Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
- i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
 - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
 - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.
94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:
- I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

Treaties and Comprehensive Claims in Canada

COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIM

Comprehensive land claims are based on the assertion of continuing Aboriginal rights and claims to land that have not been dealt with by treaty or other means. Comprehensive land claims negotiations address concerns raised by Aboriginal people, governments and third parties in Canada about who has the legal right to own or use the lands and resources in areas under claim.

HISTORIC TREATY

An Indian treaty, as understood by the Government of Canada and the courts, is an agreement between the Crown and a specified group or groups of Indian people (Treaty First Nations) in which the parties created mutually binding obligations that were to be solemnly respected. The treaty sets out the promises, obligations, and benefits of the respective parties to the treaty. Between 1725 and 1923, treaties were signed between the Crown and many of the Indian tribes and nations living in what was to become Canada. Today these treaties are known as historic Indian treaties.

FINAL AGREEMENTS

A Final Agreement is the outcome of successful land claim negotiations. It details agreements reached between the Aboriginal group, the province or territory, and Canada on all issues at hand, including resources, financial benefits, self-government, and land ownership. The Final Agreement must be ratified by the parties, and signed by the principals. Canada then passes settlement legislation that gives effect to the Final Agreement and renders it valid.

2002 - Tlicho Agreement (signed on August 25, 2003)

1999 - Nisga'a Final Agreement

1998 - Trondek Hwech'in Final Agreement

1998 - Trondek Hwech'in Self-Government Agreement

1997 - Little Salmon/Carmacks Final Agreement

1997 - Little Salmon/Carmacks Self-Government Agreement

1997 - Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement

1997 - Selkirk First Nation Self Government Agreement

1993 - Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement - Volume I (effective date 1994)

1993 - Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement - Volume II (effective date 1994)

1993 - Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of the Yukon

1993 - Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Self-Government Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Final Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Self-Government Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Teslin Tlingit Council Final Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Teslin Tlingit Council Self-Government Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation Final Agreement (effective date 1995)

1993 - Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation Self-Government Agreement/ (effective date 1995)

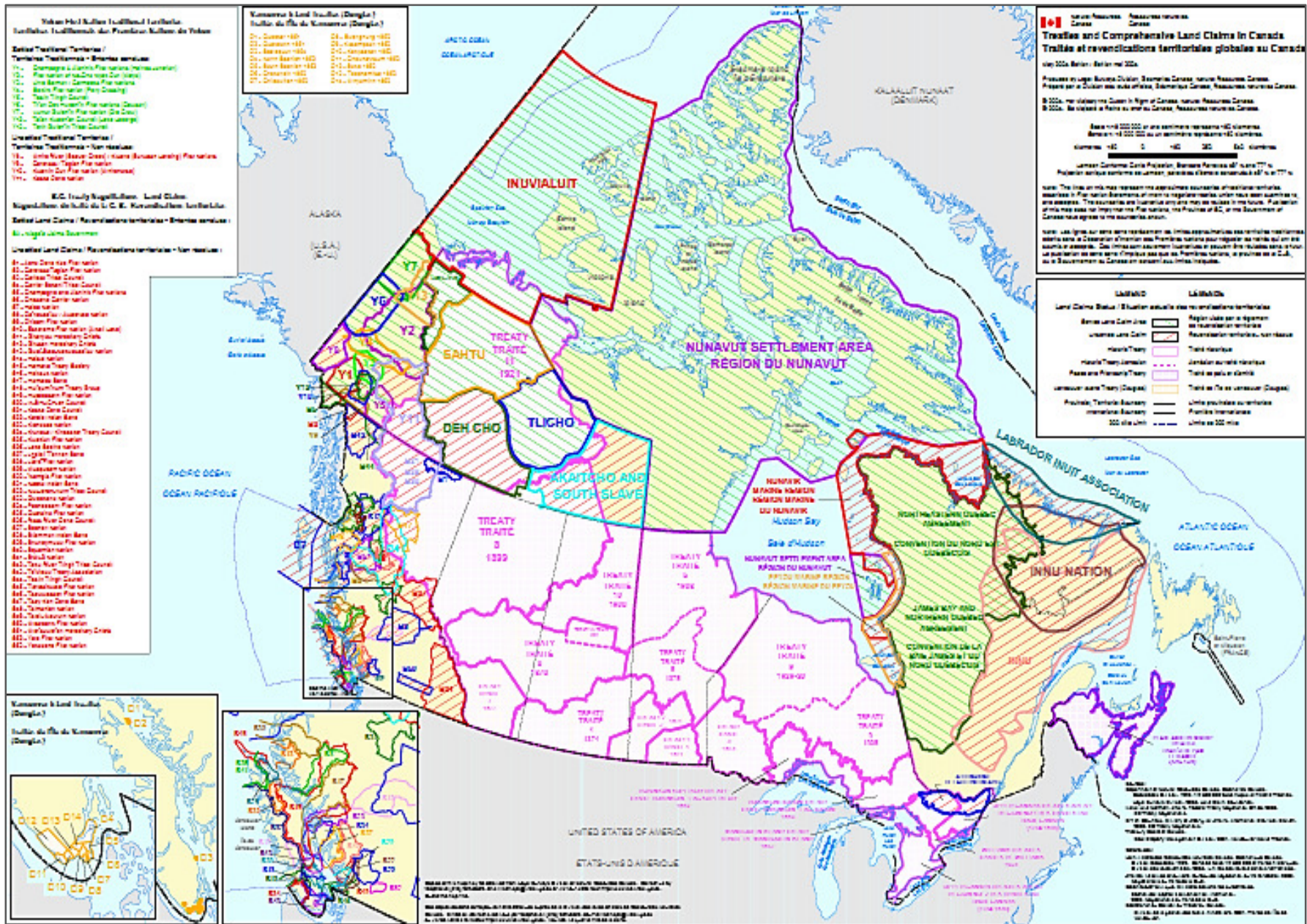
1993 - Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

1992 - The Gwich'in (Dene/Metis) Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement

1984 - The Western Arctic Claim The Inuvialuit Final Agreement

1978 - The Northeastern Quebec Agreement

1975 - James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and Complementary Agreements (effective date 1977)



Federal/Provincial – 2012 Plans and Strategies for Implementation of the Colonial Policies of the 1830 Detribalization Policies, the 1947 Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem within 25 Years, the 1969 White Paper policies, the 1974-76 Native Policies and the 1980's Buffalo Jump policies.

Based on Objectives of Assimilation, Civilization, Christianization, Liquidation and Integration.

Section 25(2)

Section 35(1) and (2)

Section 91 Powers, Parliament, Federal Government

- Section 91-(24) Federal Jurisdiction for Indians and Indian lands.
- Indian Act and Amendments.
- Terminating Indian Title to Lands that are reserved by Treaty Making and the Treaties;
 - Land Management Act – Fee Simple land Status on Reserves under Federal Jurisdiction;
 - Cowesses,
 - Muskoday,
 - Treaty Land Entitlement Bands.
 - Private Properties Act
 - Matrimonial Act.
- Indian Taxation Board.
- 1st Generation Devolution policies. →
- 2nd Generation Devolution policies. →
- Transparency and Accountability Act.
- Federal Self-Government Policies; →
 - Meadow Lake Tribal Council.
 - White Cap First Nation.
- Finance Administration Act June 2010 Amendment.
- Federal Corporate law.
- Federal Institute Act(s).
- James Bay Cree NISH CAPI Act.
- NISGA act.
- Indian/Métis Act. (Yukon)
- Saskatchewan Land Entitlement Act.
- British Columbia First Nation Education Act.
- First Nations Inuit Health Branch Health transfer.
- Indian Information and Data.
- Human Rights Amendment to include Individual Rights versus Collective Rights.
- First Nation Election Act.
- On/Off Reserve Policies.

Section 92 Powers, Provincial Legislature Provincial Government

- Integration and Assimilation of:
 - Indian Education – Indian Education Authorities.
 - Indian Health – Indian Health Authorities:
 - All Nation hospital.
 - Athabasca hospital.
 - NETHA.
 - Indian Child Care – Child Care Agencies.
- The Authorities and Agencies are incorporated under Provincial jurisdiction and laws.
- Organizations and Institutions incorporated under Provincial jurisdiction and laws:
 - Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
 - Meadow Lake Tribal Council.
 - Prince Albert Grand Council.
 - Saskatoon Tribal Council.
 - Touchwood/Qu'Appelle Tribal Council.
 - Battleford Tribal Council.
 - Battleford Agency Council.
 - Yorkton Tribal Council.
 - Treaty No. 4 – East Tribal Council.
 - Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Association, Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technology, First Nations University of Canada.
- All Band, Tribal/Agency Councils, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Businesses are incorporated under Provincial jurisdiction and laws.
- Indian Information and Data.
- On/Off Reserve Policies.

Sovereignty/Treaty

