Enforcement under Treaty: Reconciliation in (in)Action

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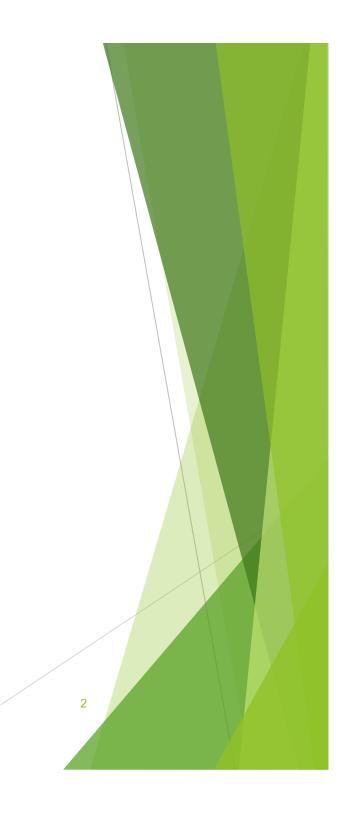
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Agenda

- Enforcement as Reconciliation
- Treaty Context
- Practical Challenges





Enforcement as Reconciliation

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Returning to self-government...



Enforcement as Reconciliation

- To govern means to rule, to have laws
- Laws, rules we obey for a civilized society
 - Public order, peace and safety
- Democracy (Greek "demos") of the people
 - "Rule of law", all are equal under the law
- Self-determination, to determine our own laws, how we want our society to be
- Colonization, imposing the laws of one society on another society (disempower)

Enforcement as Reconciliation

- "Reconciliation" (Oxford English Dictionary)
 - (1) The restoration of friendly relations;
 (2) The action of making one view or belief compatible with another.
 - Requires action, meeting, coming together, restoring, combining
- "Cornerstone" (Oxford)
 - An important quality or feature on which a particular thing depends or is based

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- ► Foundational, joining
- "Treaty" means returning to self-government in a modern way, blending traditions with current needs, respected by other governments

Enforcement as Reconciliation





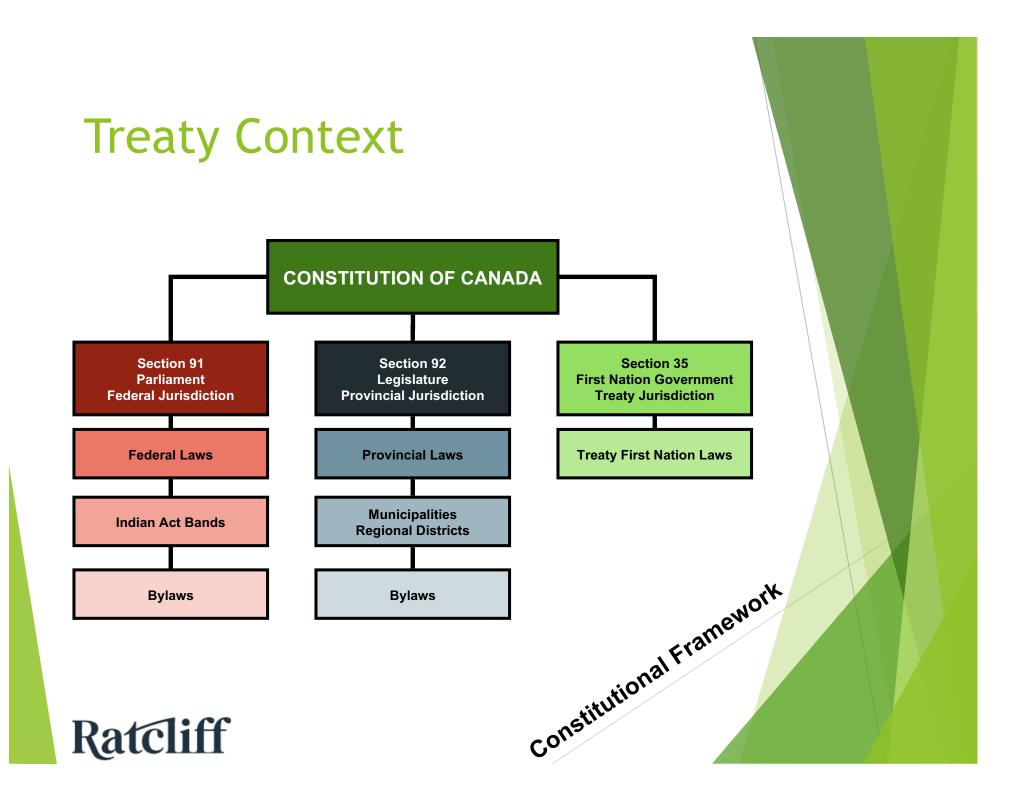
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What self-government looks like...



Modern Treaty

- Protected by Canadian Constitution
- Recognizes Indigenous community's Constitution
- Recognizes Indigenous community's government
- Recognizes Indigenous community's lawmaking
- Becoming part of the Constitutional fabric of Canada
 - Treaty is paramount over all Federal and Provincial law
 - Treaty cannot be changed without Indigenous community's consent



Three questions of enforcement

- Is there a law that creates an offence?
- Did someone commit that offence?
- How will the penalty for that offence be enforced?
- Bands under the Indian Act
 - Face major obstacles on the first question
 - Rarely get past this threshold question
 - No process for third question
- Treaty removes those obstacles (in theory)
 - Indigenous community's lawmaking recognized and protected

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- Treaty provides powers to
 - Enact enforcement laws
 - Appoint enforcement officers and give them powers
 - Appoint prosecutors
 - Have offences prosecuted in Court
 - Determine penalties for offences
- Enforcement under Treaty (in theory) is a more clearly defined legal foundation from which Indigenous community can govern from

- Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement
- 1.1.1 Treaty protection
 - This Agreement is a treaty and a land claims agreement within the meaning of sections 25 and 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.
- 1.5.1 Concurrent law model
 - Federal Law and Provincial Law apply to the Maa-nulth First Nations... [and] Maa-nulth First Nation Lands...



- 1.8.1 Treaty paramountcy
 - This Agreement prevails to the extent of an inconsistency or a Conflict with Federal Law or Provincial Law.
- 13.32.2 Enforcement responsibility
 - "Each Maa-nulth First Nation Government is responsible for the enforcement of its Maa-nulth First Nation Laws..."



13.32.1 Power of enforcement

- "Each Maa-nulth First Nation Government may make laws to provide for:
 - a. the appointment of enforcement officers to enforce its Maa-nulth First Nation Law; and
 - b. powers of enforcement, provided such powers will not exceed those provided by Federal Law or Provincial Law for enforcing similar laws."



13.32.25 Enforcement standards

- ...[a] Maa-nulth First Nation Government will:
 - a. ensure that [its] enforcement officials ...are adequately trained to carry out their duties having regard to ... other enforcement officers carrying out similar duties in British Columbia; and
 - b. establish and implement procedures for responding to complaints against its enforcement officials.



13.33.1 BC Provincial Court

- The Provincial Court of British Columbia has the jurisdiction to hear prosecutions of offences under Maanulth First Nation Laws.
- 13.33.3 Offence Act (BC)
 - The summary conviction proceedings of the Offence Act apply to prosecutions of offences under Maa-nulth First Nation Laws.



13.33.6 Prosecution of offences

- Each Maa-nulth First Nation is responsible for the prosecution of all matters arising from a Maa-nulth First Nation Law...and may carry out this responsibility by:
 - a. appointing... individuals to conduct prosecutions... in a manner consistent with the principle of prosecutorial independence...
 - b. entering into agreements with Canada or British Columbia in respect of ...prosecutions...



▶ 13.32.7 BC Supreme Court

Each Maa-nulth First Nation may, by a proceeding brought in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, enforce, prevent or restrain the contravention of a Maa-nulth First Nation Law of the applicable Maa-nulth First Nation Government.



Practical solutions...



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- Two sides of lawmaking
 - Breadth of lawmaking
 - ▶ 78 provisions recognize lawmaking authority
 - Like Federal, Provincial and Local Governments
 - Laws are only as good as they are enforced
 - Respect and authority only through enforcement
 - No enforcement means lawlessness
 - Lawlessness means no self-determination, no reconciliation
 - Solutions
 - Move slowly forward

Enforcement capacity

- Training and salary for officers
- Treaty First Nation
 - Historical disadvantages to overcome
 - Limited experience and resources
- Solutions
 - Enforcement Agreements
 - New fiscal relationships with other governments
 - Invest in enforcement, reconciliation cornerstone

- Relationship with local police
 - RCMP provincial police (regular policing)
 - Federal and provincial laws
 - First Nations Policing Program (FNPP, enhanced policing)
 - Community Tripartite Agreements (CTA) and Letters of Expectation (LOE)
 - "Day shift", "relationship building"
 - Indian Act, Indian Reserve model
 - Significantly underfunded (85-95/108)

- Relationship with local police (cont.)
 - Detachment inconsistencies
 - ▶ No service, limited service, delayed service
 - FNPP won't do regular policing and regular policing won't do enhanced policing
 - FNPP low priority, officers reassigned to regular policing or positions vacant for years
 - Solutions
 - Proactive involvement in CTA/LOE development
 - Detachment Local Services Agreement

- Violation ticket framework
 - Tickets are "short form" prosecutions
 - BC Provincial Court authority
 - Provincial tickets administered by ICBC
 - \$80k set up, \$20k annual fee
 - Offence Act (BC) not compatible with Treaty
 - Solutions
 - Treaty table working to amend Offence Act (BC) to accommodate Treaty tickets in BC Provincial Court

• Court debt collection

- Local governments skip "proving debt" step and go straight to judgment by filing certificate
 - Local Government Bylaw Notice Enforcement Act (BC)
- Under Treaty, all enforcement (other than prosecutions) heard in BC Supreme Court, but no process for filing debt certificate
- Solution
 - Working with BC and Court to develop process

Conclusion

- Enforcement requires attention, cornerstone of reconciliation
- Enforcement challenges are complex, but few (4) and have practical solutions
- Easier for Treaty First Nations
 - Legal standing, Constitutionally protected lawmaking authority and paramountcy
- Self-determination in action

THANKS FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

