



An Overview of the First Nation Land Governance Registry (FNLGR)

BC Links to Learning Vancouver – December 2-4, 2024

First Nation Land Governance Registry (FNLGR)

The FNLGR is a pivotal initiative established under the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management*. It empowers First Nations to govern their land and resources independently, free from the constraints of the Indian Act.

The FNLGR aims to create a First Nation-controlled and independent land registry for Operational First Nations under the Framework Agreement and participating Self-Governing First Nations.

The current Canada-operated registry is outdated, unreliable, and difficult to navigate, with substandard service compared to other systems. Both First Nations and external stakeholders have expressed concerns over its instability and the quality of its data.



Presentation by:



Angie Derrickson Registrar



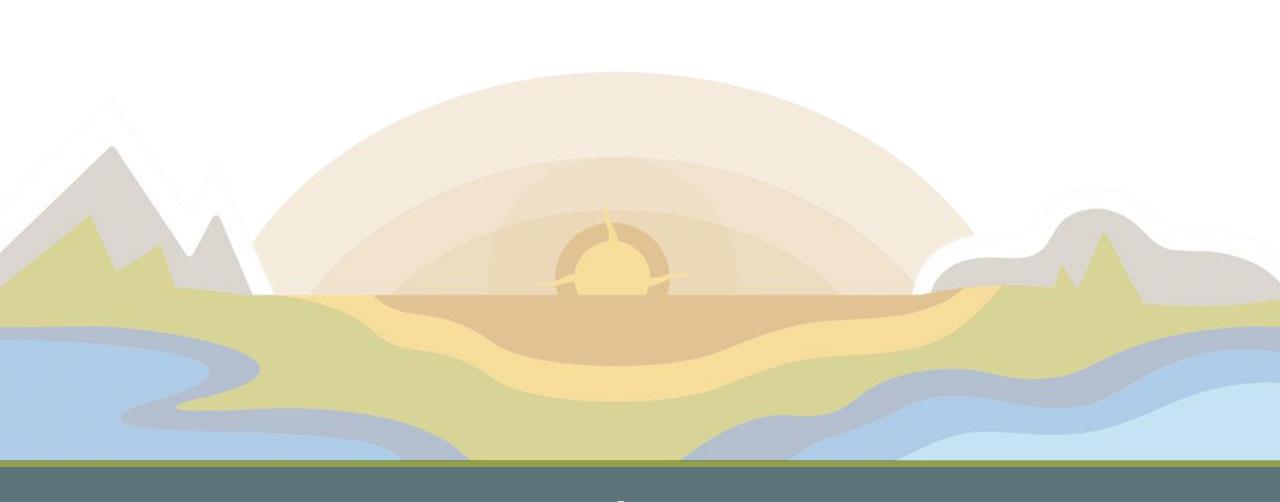
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West

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Presentation to:

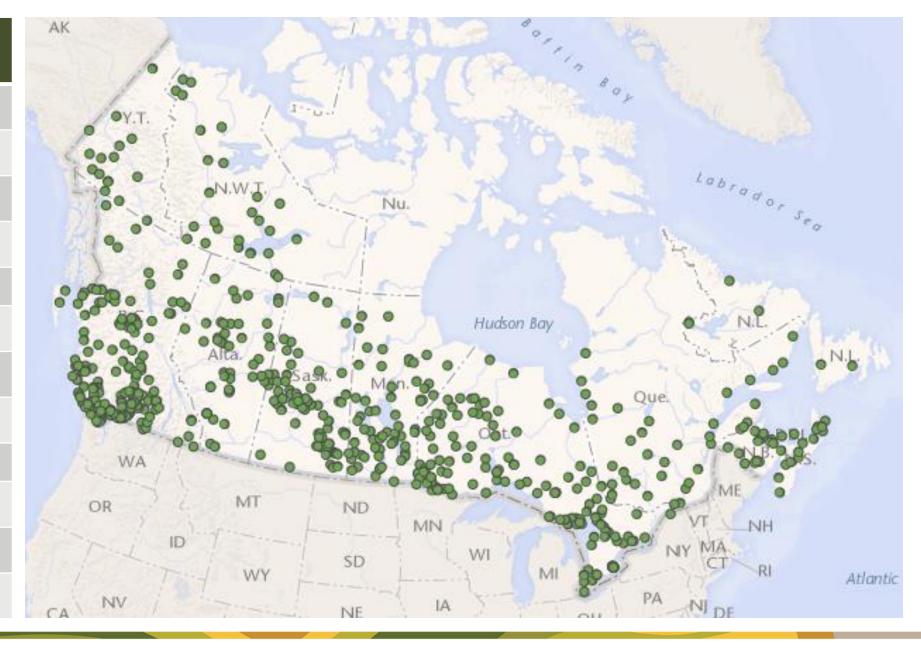


B.C. Links to Learning Tue, Dec 3, 2024 3:15 - 4:30 PM PT



Framework Agreement Land Code Governance Powers

First Nations across Canada	617
Yukon	16
Northwest Territories	26
British Columbia	198
Alberta	45
Saskatchewan	70
Manitoba	63
Ontario	126
Quebec	39
New Brunswick	15
Prince Edward Island	2
Nova Scotia	13
Newfoundland	4





Overview of Jurisdiction

Indian Act

Indigenous Service Canada





Framework Agreement

First Nation Self-Government over Reserve Lands





Comprehensive Self-Government & Modern Treaty Agreements









LAND REGISTRY SYSTEMS



ILRS

Indian Lands Registry System



FNLRS

First Nation Lands Registry System





SGFNLRS

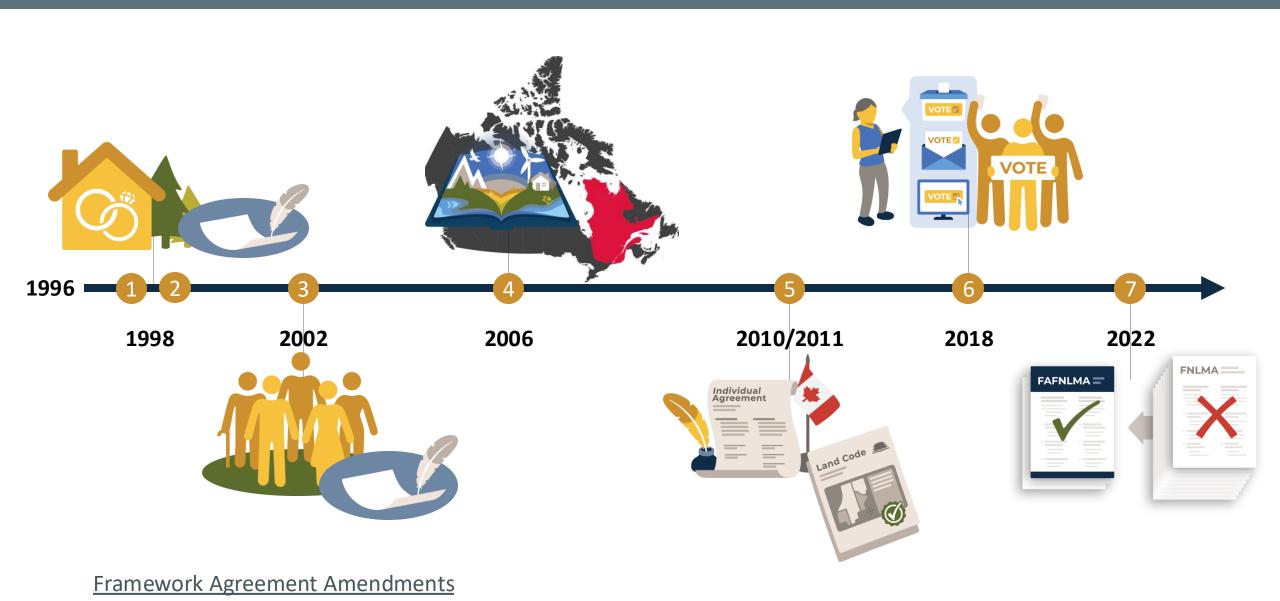
Self-Government First Nation Lands Registry System





Provincial Land Titles Office

History of Framework Agreement Amendments



Framework Agreement Signatory First Nations across Canada





Economic Benefits for First Nations

1 in 3



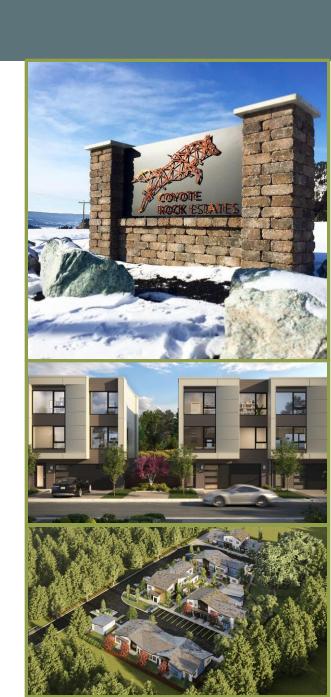
1/3 of First Nations in Canada are:

- Implementing land codes
- Developing land codes
- Interested in starting the process

More Opportunities

- Over 10,000 employment opportunities on and off reserve
- Numerous training and apprenticeship opportunities
- Increased economic development opportunities
- Benefits not only the Nation but the broader national economy

The Framework Agreement IT'S WORKING



44 Sections of the Indian Act (land management)

Under the *Framework Agreement,* 44 land related provisions of the *Indian Act* no longer apply to operational First Nations.



- Reserves (ss. 18-19)
- Possession of Lands in Reserves (ss. 20, 22-28)
- Trespass on Reserve (ss. 30-31)
- Sale or Barter of Produce (ss. 32-33)
- Roads and Bridges (s. 34)
- Lands Taken for Public Purposes (s. 35)
- Surrenders and Designations (ss. 37-41)
- Distribution of Real Property but not personal property on intestacy (ss. 49 and 50(4))

- Management of Reserves and Surrendered and Designated Lands (ss. 53-60)
- Management of Indian Moneys (ss. 61-69)
- Farms (s. 71)
- Removal of Materials from Reserves (s. 93)
- Regulations made under section 57 of the Indian Act; and
- Regulations under sections 42 and 73 of the Indian Act to the extent that they are inconsistent with the *Framework* Agreement or the land code or the laws of the First Nation

Framework Agreement & First Nation Land Codes





Empower First Nations to take jurisdiction over their lands through land codes and member ratification votes.

Enable councils to make land laws governing development, management, and conservation of their lands.

Reflect traditional governance practices while ensuring high standards for accountability and transparency.

Provide flexibility to incorporate cultural practices and unique land tenure systems.

Allow creation of regulations, policies, and enforcement measures, including environmental laws and penalties for non-compliance.



Examples of First Nation Land Laws



Land Use, Zoning, and Development



Allotment, Interests, & Licences



Environmental Assessment & Protection



Natural Resource Management



Trespass, Enforcement, & Ticketing



Residential Tenancy



Business Permitting & Licencing



First Nation Expropriation



Land Code Governance: Managing Interests and Rights



Interests active when the land code comes into force will continue under their current terms and conditions.

First Nations are not restricted by the terms of a designation if no interests were granted on the designated lands.



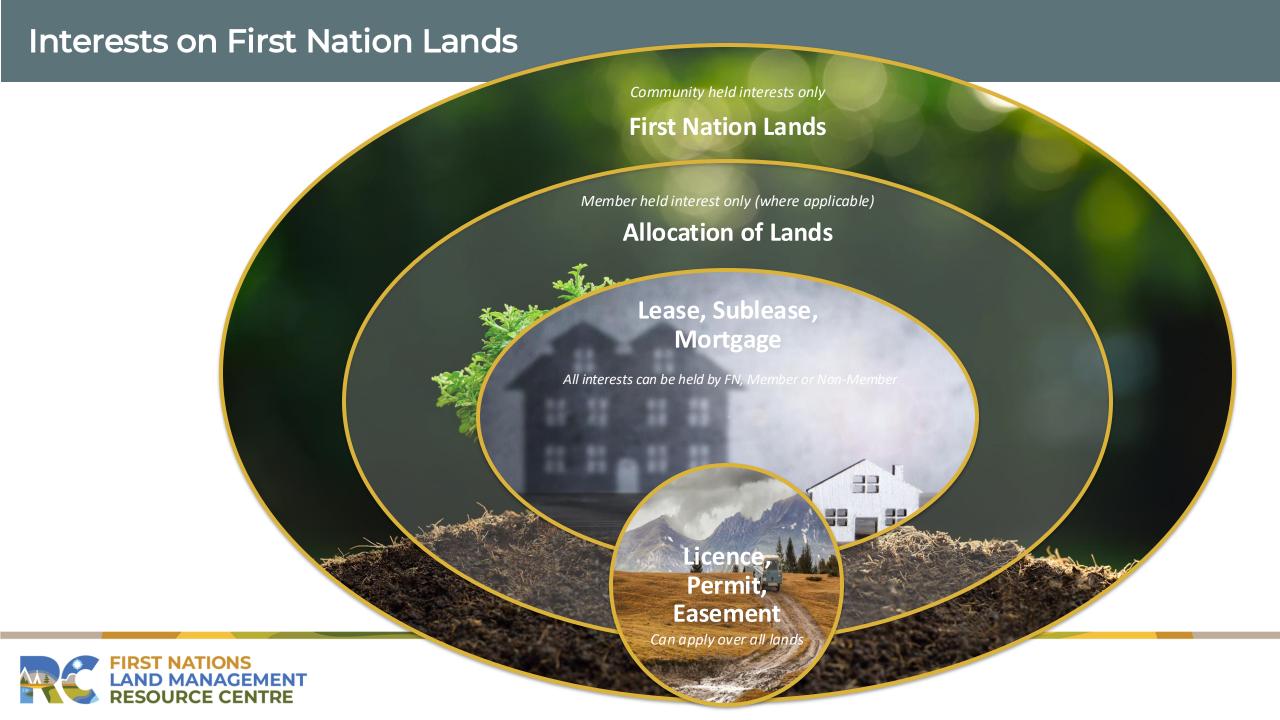


Existing rights of locatees in possession of First Nation land (issued under Indian Act) to transfer, lease and share in natural resource revenues are defined in the land code.

New interests, land rights, or licenses can only be acquired or granted in accordance with the land code.







Types of Interests on First Nation Lands

First Nation Land

• Community uses, unique interest to a particular First Nation e.g., FN offices, halls, schools, band-owned housing, protected areas, infrastructure, cemetery, FN owned businesses



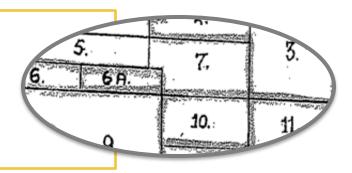
Allocation of Land to Members

- Individual First Nation Member Interests or other form of permanent allotted interest for members, may include creation of additional interests like cottage or residential agreements, or leases etc.
- Could also be commercial leases where a third-party has been granted use by an individual interest holder



Traditional, Custom or Family Holding

- An original allocation or compounded heirs
- The use may have been granted orally in the past and may have only been identified through a rough sketch or old metes or bounds description that may have been incorrect
- longstanding custom allocations issues may need to be resolved





Types of Interests on First Nation Lands (cont.)

Non-Member or third-party

• Lease, Sublease, Mortgage agreements for residential, commercial/retail space, offices rented to third party institutions, churches, healing lodges, recreational uses, post offices, etc.



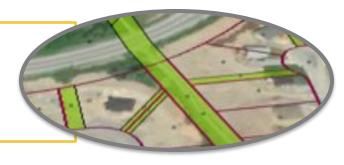
Licence

• Any right of use or occupation of that Land, other than an Interest in the Land Granted for natural resources such as timber, sand, gravel etc.



Permit, Easement or Right of Way

e.g. utilities, roads, access, flood





Registration of Interests on First Nation Lands

Framework Agreement

First Nation Self-Government over Reserve Lands







FNLRS

First Nation Lands Registry System



Land Development

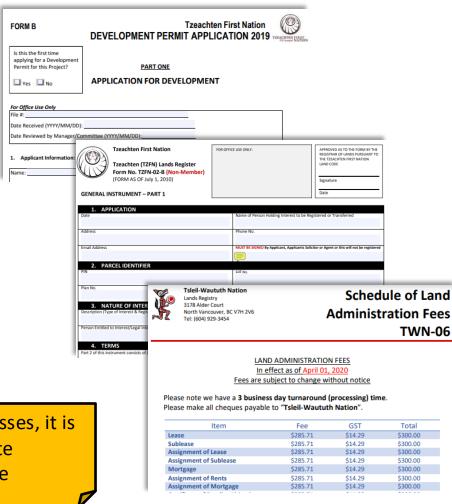
- Laws, Policies & Procedures
- Development Applications
- Environmental Approvals
- Development Permits & Fees

Land Registry

- Land Code, Laws, Policy & Procedure
- Land Survey and Subdivision
- Land Registry Forms
- Registration Fees

Each First Nation will have their own processes, it is important to contact the appropriate

First Nation Land Governance Office







First Nation Land Governance Registry (FNLGR)

What brought us to this point?



Government of Canada



Canada initially unwilling to give up control of land records/registry

Canada's land registry unreliable - access & privacy issues



First Nations have built capacity & experience registering documents

Since 2020, AGM
Resolutions to explore a
First Nations led land
registry

What we heard from First Nations

Impact of 5-Month Registry Downtime

Challenges and disruptions faced by land managers in governance and workflow.

First Nations Running Their Own Registry

Importance of self-governance and the potential for a more reliable and relevant system.

Benefits of a New Registry

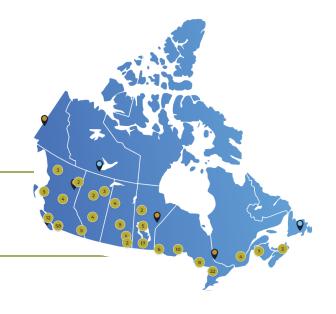
Increased efficiency, user-friendliness, and security for Land Governance Offices.

Suggestions for FNLRS Changes

Key improvements recommended for accessibility, functionality, and support services.

Voices of Land Managers

Insights from land managers, bankers, assessors, and other professionals shared during interviews and calls.



The Problem We Want to Fix

- A land registry is a cornerstone of economic development
- All other governments in Canada have a modern, reliable and trustworthy registry
- The current federal land registries are:
 - Obsolete
 - Poor standard of service
 - Major delays & outages
 - FN land registry capacity is increasing Canada's capacity is declining



Why a First Nations Led National Land Registry?



A First Nation-led land registry would address many of the deficiencies of Canada's registry.

Respects self-government and specialized First Nation organizations

Responds to needs identified by leadership and First Nations lands staff

Responds to evolving First Nations approaches

Invest in a First Nation-led approach instead of the current federal land registry

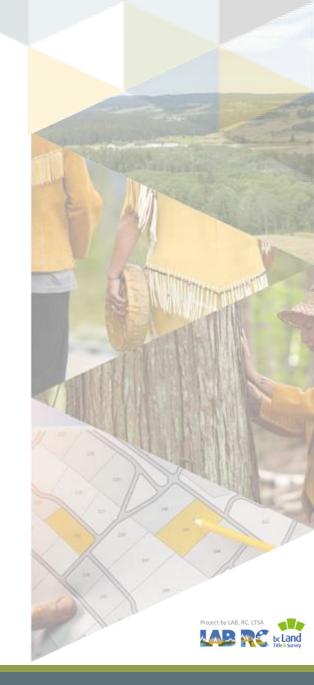
FNLGR Vision

First Nations Governed Service Oriented

Trusted

Comprehensive

Sustainable



FNLGR High Level Timeline

Registry Goes Live Registry Fully Built Today Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Current Year THEME **Build & Regulations Build & Operations set up Build & Transition Transition Transition Build IOC** Build FOC Build **Ongoing System Sustainment User Testing User Testing** Testing First Wave Ongoing Transition of ready First Nations Transition Pilot Project Regulations Regulations Drafting Approved Training Material **Deliver Training to Users** Training Strategy Establish Governance Set up Operations Staff Governance Operations set up and staffing **Funding Approved** Registry in Operation **Launch Activities Current Funding** Operational Funding Required **Funding**

Milestone:

Milestone:

IOC: Initial Operating Capabilities FOC: Fully Operational Capabilities

Build & Design

Goal: Expand available land information

New FNLGR items with respect to the FNLRS are highlighted in white

Land Maps

- Reserves
- Parcels
 - Including Sub-PIN
 - Surveyed & mapped
- Primary Instrument/ Interest
- Land Code exclusion areas
- FN-specific map features

Land Records

Select data regarding:

- 1. Civic addresses
- 2. Valuation / taxation data
- 3. Land use / zoning data
- 4. Environmental concerns
- 5. Property notes

Core Land Register

- First Nations
 - prominence
- Land Laws, e.g., Land Code
- Land Admin Roles

- Reserves
- Lands Set Aside
- Parcels
- Instruments
- categorized
- Property
- Interests
- Excluded lands

- EOTs
- Certificates
- 'All Nations' General Index

Build Plan for Initial Operating Capability (IOC)



Two-year **Build Plan**



Must-have features Fall 2025



Three-month Release Plans



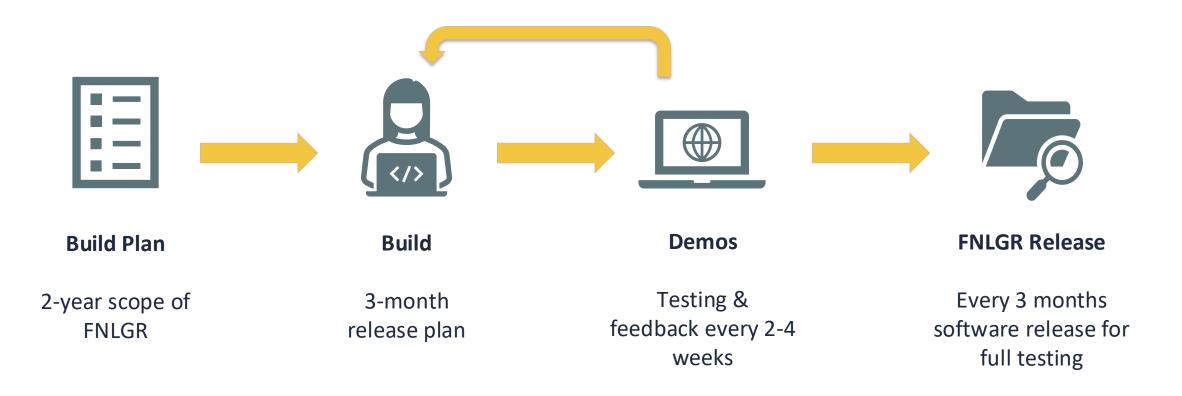
Set expectations for software delivery



Quarterly review & update

FNLGR Development Process

Collaborate to Build a Registry That Meets Your Needs



FNLGR Engagement



RC	Team

- •Andrew Beynon
- •Leeanna Rhodes
- •Angie Derrickson
- •Rob Pinkerton
- •Kara Zemel
- •Dean Bear
- •Lise Steele
 •Leana Farlam
- Hugh Benevides
- •Reuben Danakody
- •Alan Cunnane
- Alan Cunnane

RC Test Group

- •Brittany Hall
- •Heather McIntyre
- •Joey Fulton
- Katharina Trottier
- Kiley Shebageget

LTSA Team

Whitecap Dakota

Nation*

Williams Lake

First Nation

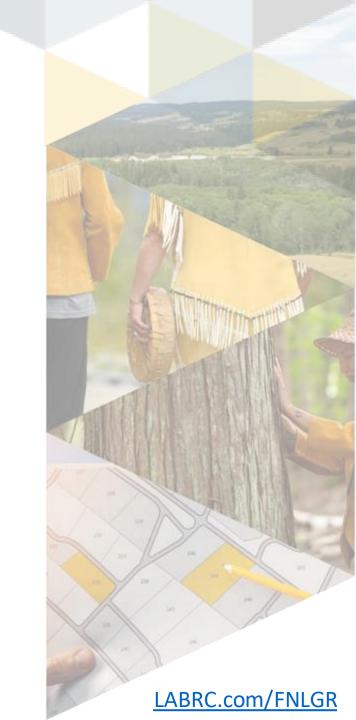
- •Gregory Steves
- •Criag Utian
- •Vipin Thomas
- Dave Rachman
- •Duncan Fraser
- •Eric Liu

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Notice Notice Notice Notice		7		Yakweakwioose			Shuswap First Nation
First Nation Nation Nation Nation Nation	Soohwahlie First Nation	Swan Lake First Nation	Tsawout First Nation	Tsleil-Waututh First Nation	Tzeachten First Nation	We Wai Kai Nation	Westbank First Nation*

FNLGR First Nation Focus Group

Thank you for your participation!

FNLGR Demo



Governance Overview



FNLGR Organization Establishment and Progress Goals

Establish FNLGR with initial board and staff

Advance technology build and draft legislation

Objectives

Establish
FNLGR
organization
with board
and staff

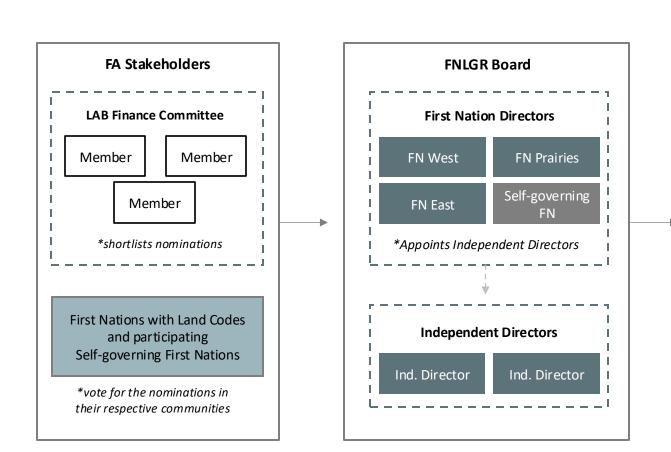
Build capacity for registry operations

Draft regulatory framework changes

Engage with First Nations and stakeholders Demonstrate commitment to leadership and governments

Continue technology build with First Nations' input

FNLGR Corporation & Board of Directors



FNLGR BOD Nominations FNLGR Board Nominations Applications Closed (Nov 4) Application Review (Nov 28) Final Selection by Operational & SGA First Nation Regional Votes (Dec 10-20) Announcement (TBD)

FNLGR Organizational Chart



RC Director, Land Code Governance Andrew Beynon



Registrar Angie Derrickson



Program Manager
Alan Cunnane



Sr. Registration
Officer - East
Kara Zemel



Sr. Registration Officer - WestBrittany Hall



HR GeneralistChris Cardamone



Support Team

- Leeanna Rhodes, GIS Specialist
- Rob Pinkerton, Survey Advisor
- Luke Forbes, Legal Survey Analyst
- Hugh Benevides, Counsel, LC Governance
- Leana Farlam, TMPD Manager

Other positions will continue to be identified based on staffing needs moving forward.

Legislative & Regulatory Matters

To ensure independence, autonomy and economic prosperity for First Nations through FNLGR, the LABRC is asserting the following key strategic regulatory and policy positions:

FA Amendments

- Amend FAFNLMA to remove First Nations lands from Canada's registry and transfer them to FNLGR.
- Amend the Framework Agreement to enforce FNLGR regulations and authorize the operation of the new registry.

Registry Regulations

- FNLGR Regulations developed by LAB (not Canada) to include:
 - ✓ Application for Registration
 - ✓ Registration of Interests
 - ✓ Registration of Plans
 - ✓ Effect of Registration
 - ✓ Application to Rescind Registration
 - ✓ Lands Added to or Removed from Reserve
 - ✓ General Index

Privacy & Security

- The Federal Privacy Act will not apply to the new FNLGR.
- FNLGR regulations authorize ongoing information transfer by Canada without additional agreements.
- FNLGR regulations ensure safe, secure, and legally compliant information transfer.
- Partnership with LTSA will establish advanced security controls that exceed Canada's current system.

Roles & Responsibilities of the Registrar

Authorities under the FA Legislation and FNLGR Regulations



Registry Administration



Support for First Nations



Compliance & Standards



Land Management Facilitation



Education & Outreach



Stakeholder Coordination

FNLGR Fees & Cost Recovery

Part of the 2026 operational funding budget submission is to quantify the socio-economic impacts of a modern, digitized First Nations land registry system.

Economic Benefits Study

- Key Benefits
 - More efficient land transactions with less uncertainty.
 - Easier access to credit via clear land interests.
 - Stronger tenure security boosting reserve investment.
 - Improved community planning with accurate records.
 - Reduced liability from system errors.
 - Enhanced economic opportunities through efficient land administration.

Fee Structure Review & Cost Recovery

- Goals:
 - Align fees with the regulatory framework.
 - Balance accessibility with sustainable operations.
 - Match service standards of other Canadian land registries.
 - Consider exemptions for First Nations and their membership.
 - Include both submission and search/product fees.

FNLGR Transition

Data Analysis

Catalogue Issues

Transition

Onboarding

Pilot Phase

- Begins with 5 First Nations from Focus Group
- Pilot will test and refine the transitional process
- A wide range of land transactions will be selected
- This phase requires dedication and commitment
- Anticipate longer timelines during the pilot phase
- Supports next phases to have smoother processes

FNLGR Training & Support

More information available as we progress from build plan to launch date

- RC will continue to support training needs
- Support First Nations as they effectively manage land registries
- RC will continue to fund legacy projects to reinforce long-term land governance

Capacity Building and Training



- Support First Nations transition from FNLRS to FNLGR system, including data and survey fabric
- Project team will develop tailored work plans for tracking registry errors/omissions
- Aligns with onboarding and training efforts scheduled for Q2-2025

Transitional Workplan



FNLGR Launch Activities

Regional Open Houses

Details are now available, visit our website for more information.



West Region

• January 29-30, 2025
River Rock Resort & Casino - Richmond

Prairie Region

• February 5-6, 2025 Grey Eagle Resort & Casino - Calgary

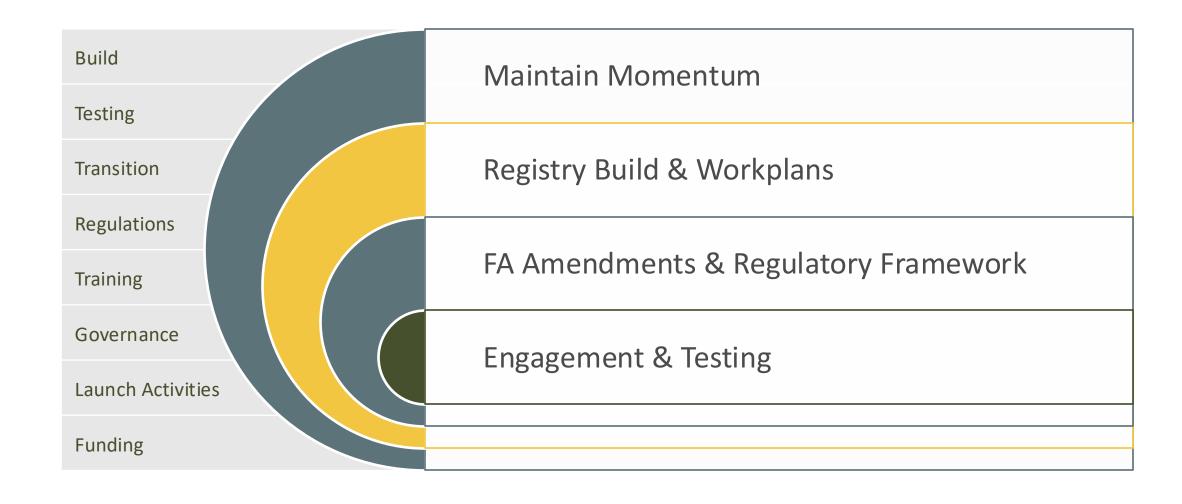
East Region

• February 26-27, 2025 Courtyard Toronto Downtown - Toronto

Online Registration: <u>labrc.com/events</u>



Moving Forward









www.LABRC.com/FNLGR