Index

Aboriginal and treaty rights, duty to negotiate

framework of modern aboriginal law and treaty rights —

```
constitutional obligations, 40-42
  Honour of the Crown, 38-40
generally, 37-38, 64-65
Honour of the Crown, duty to negotiate and treaty interpretation —
  court, role of, 47
  duty to negotiate, triggering, 46
  process, 42-44
  purpose and contents, 44-45
  reconciliation, and, 38-40
negotiation of Aboriginal title and rights —
  judicial declarations on negotiation assumptions, 55-58
  nature and content of title, 49-51
  policy and political assumptions underlying negotiation, 51-55
  reconciling disconnect in future negotiations, 58-64
Alton Natural Gas Storage Inc. v. Poulette, 109-112, 120-122
Anishinabek Nation Governance Agreement
generally, 95, 107-108
positive results —
  First Nations to have all powers of natural person, 99
  First Nations to have powers over penalties and enforcement, 99-100
  further negotiations to expand self-government, 100
  new financial support for agreement and First Nations governments, 99
  no effect on constitutionally protected Aboriginal or treaty rights, 100
  paramountcy of agreement and First Nations governments, 98-99
  recognition of First Nations jurisdiction, 97-98
positive/negative results —
  creation of level of Anishinabek government above others, 106
  division of federal transfer payment, 107
  First Nations authority not based on inherent right of self-government,
  limited bundle of self-government powers, 105
```

Anishinabek Nation Governance Agreement — continued

 $positive/negative\ results -- continued$

no role for treaty organizations, 107

potential negative results —

agreement and First Nations governments required to defray governance costs, 103-104

broad applicability of Charter, 103

enforcement costs and administrative inefficiencies, 105

First Nations governments blocked from enacting additional laws, 105 laws and decision-making subject to rights or appeal or review, 100-102 limits on paramountcy of agreement and First Nations governments laws, 102

new rights to participate in governance, 102

no funding for expanded citizenship and non-citizens residing on reserves, 104-105

what it does, 95-97

Attorney General, role in reconciliation, 29-31

Bill C-69, 9, 13-17, 21-23

Bill C-262, 131

British Columbia (Minister of Forests) v. Okanagan Indian Band, 33

Calls for Justice, National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, 1, 2, 4, 7-9, 15, 17, 23

Canada v. Stoney Band, 34

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

generally, 64, 97, 103, 108 s. 15, 30, 103

s. 25, 103

Canadian Energy Regulator Act, 13-14, 16-17

Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012, 9-11, 12, 13, 14

Cannabis Act

generally, 82, 83, 84, 87, 93, 94 legislative purpose, 91-92

INDEX 153

Cannabis regulation. See Retail cannabis regulation and right to selfdetermination

Coastal GasLink Pipeline, BC, 71

Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd. v. Huson, 109, 116-120, 120-122

Constitution Act, 1867, 83, 106

Constitution Act, 1982 s. 35, 25-26, 27-29, 31, 33-35

Court, role of

duty to negotiate, 47-48 reconciliation, 31-35

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act and reconciliation

effects of, 132-134
generally, 28, 123-124, 132, 150
implementation challenges —
 duty to consult and principle of free, prior and informed consent, 137-148
s. 3, 134-137
role in process of reconciliation —
 evaluation, 149-150
 process, 148-149

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples —
 evolution of Canada's position on, 128-131
 generally, 123-124, 124-128

Duty to negotiate and overlapping traditional territories

framework of modern aboriginal law and treaty rights — constitutional obligations, 40-42
Honour of the Crown, 38-40
generally, 37-38, 64-65
Honour of the Crown, duty to negotiate and treaty interpretation — court, role of, 47
duty to negotiate, triggering, 46
process, 42-44
purpose and contents, 44-45
reconciliation, and, 38-40
negotiation of Aboriginal title and rights — judicial declarations on negotiation assumptions, 55-58
nature and content of title, 49-51

Duty to negotiate and overlapping traditional territories — continued

negotiation of Aboriginal title and rights — *continued* policy and political assumptions underlying negotiation, 51-55 reconciling disconnect in future negotiations, 58-64

Eagle Spirit Energy Resource Corridor, Alberta and BC, 70

East Tank Farm, Alberta, 69

Energy projects under Impact Assessment Act. See Impact Assessment Act, Indigenous-led projects under

Fort McMurray West 500-kV Transmission Project, Alberta, 69

Government obligation to seek reconciliation, 26-29

Honour of the Crown

duty to consult, and, 137 duty to negotiate, treaty interpretation, and, 42-48 generally, 26-29, 35, 37-38, 40-42, 57, 60, 143-144 obligation to prove asserted Aboriginal rights, and, 63 reconciliation and, 38-40, 64, 148, 150 *Royal Proclamation of 1763*, 38

Impact Assessment Act, 14-16. See also Impact Assessment Act, Indigenous-led projects under

Impact Assessment Act, Indigenous-led projects under

```
generally, 67, 80
impact assessment process, Indigenous participation—
collaborative process, 72
exercise of powers, constraints on, 76
generally, 71
Indigenous governing bodies, 75-76
phases of process—
decision-making phase, 74
impact assessment phase, 74
impact statement phase, 74
planning phase, 73
post-decision phase, 75
"spectrum of engagement", 72-73
streamlined process, 77-80
```

INDEX 155

Impact Assessment Act, Indigenous-led projects under — continued

Indigenous-owned energy projects —
Coastal GasLink Pipeline, 71
Eagle Spirit Energy Resource Corridor, 70
East Tank Farm, 69
Fort McMurray West 500-kV Transmission Project, 69
Muskowekwan Potash Mine Project, 67-68
Trans Mountain Expansion Project, 70

Injunctions and blockades, self-help remedies

Alton Natural Gas Storage Inc. v. Poulette —
application of test, 111-112
generally, 109-110, 120-122
test for interlocutory injunction, 110-111
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd. v. Huson —
application of test, 119-120
generally, 116-117, 120-122
role of Indigenous law, 117-119
generally, 109, 121-122
Taseko Mines Limited v. Tsilhqot'in National Government —
generally, 112-113, 120-122
history of Taseko project, 113-114
interlocutory injunction test, 114-116
treatment of blockades in injunction cases, 120-121

Ktunaxa Nation v. British Columbia (Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations), 34-35

Kwakiutl Nation v. Canada (Attorney General), 34

Lax Kw'alaams Indian Band v. Canada (Attorney General), 33, 35

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, National Inquiry. See National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and resource extraction sector

Mitchell v. Minister of National Revenue, 26

Muskowekwan Potash Mine Project, Saskatchewan, 67-68

National Energy Board Act, 9, 12-13, 16

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and resource extraction sector

```
background of National Inquiry, 3-4
Bill C-69 —
  Canadian Energy Regulator Act, 16-17
  generally, 13-14
  Impact Assessment Act, 14-16
calls for justice, 1, 2, 4, 7-9, 15, 17, 23
connection, 2
findings of Inquiry —
  economic insecurity, 6
  industry culture, 7
  narrow and short-sighted decision-making, 7
  rotational shift work, 5
  substance abuse and addictions, 6
  transient workers, 4-5
  workplace environment, 5
generally, 1-2, 23
previous regulatory regime —
  Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012, 9-11
  National Energy Board Act, 12-13
project assessment process, evolution, 9
resource extraction sector -
  gender-based analysis plus, 17-21
  increased engagement with Indigenous Peoples, 21-23
```

Newfoundland and Labrador (Attorney General) v. Uashaunnuat (Innu of Uashat and of Mani-Utenam), 25, 35

R. v. Gladstone, 27

R. v. Van der Peet

two-stage analysis, 86-89

Reconciliation, public interest in, See also Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act and reconciliation

Attorney General, role of, 29-31 courts, role of, 31-35 generally, 25-26, 35-36 government obligation to seek, 26-29

Resource extraction sector, MMIWG and

gender-based analysis plus, 17-21

INDEX 157

Resource extraction sector, MMIWG and — continued increased engagement with Indigenous Peoples, 21-23

Retail cannabis regulation and right to self-determination

Aboriginal regulation, 83-84 Cannabis Act federal regulation, 82, 83, 84 legislative purpose, 91-92 federal regulation, Cannabis Act, 82, 83, 84 generally, 92-94 legalization of recreational cannabis, 82 provincial regulation application to First Nation reserves, 83 generally, 82-83 self-determination Canadian Aboriginal law, and, 85-86 contestable concept, 84-85 justification, test, 89-92 Van der Peet two stage test, 86-89 Tobique raid, 81-82, 84-85 Tribal ReLeaf dispensary, 81-82, 84-85

Right to self-determination, retail cannabis regulation and. See retail cannabis regulation and right to self-determination

Royal Proclamation of 1763, 38, 56

Self-determination, 125-127. See also Retail cannabis regulation and right to self-determination

Taseko Mines Limited v. Tsilhqot'in National Government, 109, 112-116, 120-122

Tobique First nation medical cannabis dispensary raid, 81-82, 84-85

Trans Mountain Expansion Project, Alberta and BC, 70

Treaty rights. See Aboriginal and treaty rights, duty to negotiate

Tribal ReLeaf. See retail cannabis regulation and right to self-determination

Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia, 34

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Declaration, See also Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act and reconciliation

evolution of Canada's position on, 128-131 generally, 29, 123-124, 124-128

Wewaykum Indian Band v. Canada, 27-28