

Timeline of important Metis Legislation

1870: Manitoba Act: extinguish the Métis share of “Indian title” in the region in exchange for a 1.4-million-acre land reserve

1876: Indian Act: a consolidation of various laws concerning indigenous peoples enacted by the separate colonies of British North America prior to Confederation,

1982: Canadian Constitution: inclusion of Métis in the newly defined legal category “Aboriginal” and protected the Métis people’s “existing aboriginal and treaty rights” in Section 35

2003: Supreme Court Ruling: (R.V.Powley)allowed broader Métis hunting on traditional territory and instituted a legal test for rights-bearing Métis communities

2005: Senate Act: The Senate Act legislates the Senates responsibilities such as Mediation, Citizenship Appeals, and Ceremonial Duties

2006: Metis Citizenship Act: Gave individuals the ability to register as a Metis citizen.

2006 (Renewed in 2016): The Metis Nation Relationship Accord: Signed between MNBC and BC government to address health, housing, education, economic opportunities, Métis identification and data collection as well as any opportunities for engaging in a tripartite relationship with the federal government.

2007: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples: Article 3/4: Right to Self-determination thus right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions

2011: Memorandum of Understanding and the Joint Aboriginal Management Committee (JAMC): Formulated from the expired **Tsawwassen Accord of 2007** this MOU is a formal commitment made by the British Columbia government to establish improved collaboration between the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) and Aboriginal communities in child welfare service provision. (the First Nations Summit, Union of BC Indian Chiefs, United Native

Nations, Métis Provincial Council of BC, Bands, Tribal Councils and child welfare service delivery organizations)

2013: MMF V. Canada: court found that the federal government had failed in its constitutional obligation to protect Métis interests in the 1870s allocation of Manitoba lands

2016: Daniels Case: Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the federal government, rather than provincial governments, holds the legal responsibility to legislate on issues related to Métis and Non-Status Indians. The Daniels decision does not grant Indian Status to Métis or Non-Status peoples; however, the ruling could result in new discussions, negotiations and possible litigation with the federal government over land claims and access to education, health programs and other government services.

2017: Canada Metis Accord: Identifies Metis people as a distinct Aboriginal People

2018: MNBC and BC Joint Commitment: Commitment to working collaboratively towards MNBC authority over child welfare

2019: Bill C-92: Indigenous communities and groups will be free to develop policies and laws based on their particular histories, cultures, and circumstances.

2019: The Agreement: Service agreement between Metis Provincial Council of BC & Metis Nation Child and Family Society & Director of Children and Families

2019: Metis Nation Early Learning and Child Care Accord: the Métis Nation and the Government of Canada recognize the significant need for culturally appropriate and high-quality Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) programs and services for Métis children and families

2019: Bill C-26: Child, Family and Community Service Amendment Act (contained 50 amendments): outlines the director's legal obligation along with notifying metis commission involvements with metis communities and consulting with metis communities on yearly basis

2020: Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families: Affirms the rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples to exercise jurisdiction over child and family services, establishes national principles such as the best interests of the child, cultural continuity and substantive equality, contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, provides an opportunity for Indigenous peoples to choose their own solutions for their children and families

2020: Joint Commitment Agreement: Document indicated Minister of Children and Family Development, Katrine Conroy, signed an agreement that will give the MNBC the right to develop its own law, policies and practices pertaining to child welfare.

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