

**MODEL #1
FIRST NATION
FAMILY REAL PROPERTY LAW**
April 2nd, 2015

This Model Law was prepared for use by a First Nation that agrees with the following statements:

- 1. When spouses separate or divorce, taking care of the best interests and welfare of children is most important.**
- 2. Common law partners should be treated the same as married spouses.**
- 3. Members only hold CPs or other formal ways of holding real property on the reserve.**
- 4. Spouses can make agreements to deal with their real property when they separate or divorce.**
- 5. Disputes between spouses should be resolved amicably through mediation.**
- 6. If spouses cannot resolve their disputes the court should do so and decide how to apply this Law to their family real property.**

Important Notes:

- **The First Nation must find a lawyer who is appropriately knowledgeable to draft its First Nation's matrimonial real property law. Drafting laws is a unique type of legal task that differs from litigating in court or drafting contracts or agreements.**
- **The information in this document is to be used only by a qualified lawyer who is knowledgeable in First Nation's matrimonial real property law. You must not rely on the information in this document as an alternative to legal advice from a qualified lawyer.**
- **This draft contains notes in boxes where the First Nation's lawyer may want to consider changes or add extra provisions.**
- **In some cases, the First Nation may need to make a choice about certain provisions. These choices are indicated by text in square brackets, e.g. inserting the name of the First Nation or changing a number.**
- *First Nations developing a law for reserve lands located in the Province of Quebec are advised to consult with Direction des orientations et politiques of Justice Quebec.*

[NAME OF FIRST NATION]

FAMILY REAL PROPERTY LAW

First Reading on [date]

Second Reading on [date]

Third Reading on [date]

Approved on [date]

In Force on [date]

Note: This part can be changed if the First Nation does not have a process for three readings.

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Model First Nation Family Real Property Law

Preamble

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] has from time immemorial used and occupied its lands;

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] has the inherent right to govern itself, its members and its lands;

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] has [*pursuant to Treaty #*] reserved certain lands for the exclusive use and benefit of its members;

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] desires to protect its members living on its reserve lands in accordance with its culture and traditions;

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] does not wish to be bound by the default provisions of the federal *Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act* (Canada);

WHEREAS provincial laws respecting real property do not apply to reserve lands;

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] desires to provide a law appropriate to our culture and traditions respecting the use, enjoyment and occupation of family homes on its reserve lands and the division of real property rights or interests held by spouses or common-law partners on reserve lands;

WHEREAS spouses and common-law partners should be enabled to make agreements to deal with their rights and obligations upon separation, divorce or death and to resolve their disputes amicably;

WHEREAS [*name of the First Nation*] believes that the best interests and welfare of the children should be paramount when determining the rights and interests of spouses and common-law partners and that family homes should be a place of safety and comfort for children;

Note: The First Nation can add other relevant sentences to the Preamble, e.g. a reference to any applicable Treaty. Since a Preamble is just an introduction that gives some context to the Law, matters of substance should be put into the Law itself, rather than the Preamble.

The Chief and Council of the [name of the First Nation] enacts as follows:

Title

1. The title of this Law is the [name of the First Nation] Family Real Property Law.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of understanding this Law, the following definitions apply:

"Act" means the *Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act* (Canada).

"child" means

- (a) a child of the spouses, whether born in wedlock or not;
- (b) a child adopted by the spouses in accordance with the law of a province or territory or in accordance with Aboriginal custom;
- (c) a child of one spouse and adopted by the other spouse; or
- (d) a child whom the spouses have demonstrated a settled intention to treat as their child.

"common-law partner" means an individual who, in respect of another person, is not married to the other person but

- (a) has been living together with the other person in a marriage-like relationship continuously for a period of at least [one] year;
- (b) has been living together with the other person in a marriage-like relationship and together they are the natural or adoptive parents of a child; or
- (c) has entered into a domestic agreement that treats their relationship as marriage-like.

Note: The one-year period of living together in s. (a) is the same as in the Indian Act (Canada). A First Nation could change this period, but would have to assess the implications of any difference between the Law and the effects of the Indian Act.

"common-law relationship" means the relationship between common-law partners.

"Council" means the Council of the *[name of the First Nation]*.

"court" means *[choose only one of the courts listed below as appropriate]*

the Superior Court of Justice *[if First Nation is in Ontario]*,

the trial division of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island / Newfoundland
[if the First Nation is in Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland]

the Superior Court *[if First Nation is in Quebec]*

the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia / British Columbia / Yukon / the Northwest
Territories *[if First Nation is in Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Yukon or the
Northwest Territories]*

the Court of Queen's Bench *[if First Nation is in New Brunswick, Manitoba,
Saskatchewan or Alberta]*

[is another court designated for the purposes of the Divorce Act (Canada)?].

Note: The last reference above would be used if there was a specific family court available. Instead of using the court, a First Nation could decide to have another body make decisions under this Law, e.g. a First Nations Tribunal. This would be appropriate if such a body already exists or the First Nation has the resources to establish one.

"designated judge" means a justice of the peace or judge who is authorized under the Act for the purposes of the Act;

Note: The Act allows provincial governments to designate justices of the peace and judges to hear emergency protection applications. Because designated judges may be more readily available in cases of urgency, a First Nation may want to include this definition in its Law to allow them to hear applications for an exclusive occupation order under s. 8.4 of this Law. An application to the "court" may be difficult to access for a remote community. It is also possible for a First Nation to designate and use a local justice of the peace, if they know that he or she is suitable.

"dispose" includes to give, to sell, to exchange and any other method of disposal or instrument, including by a will.

"domestic agreement" means an agreement in which the parties agree on their respective rights and obligations

- (a) under their marriage or on separation;
- (b) on the annulment or dissolution of the marriage;
- (c) while living together or on ceasing to live together; or
- (d) on the death of one or both of them.

"family home" means a structure

- (a) where the spouses habitually reside or, if they separated or one of them died, they habitually resided on the day on which they separated or the death occurred; and
- (b) in which at least one spouse has any right or interest or that was allocated to at least one of the spouses by the [*name of the First Nation*].

Note: This definition deals with the situation where the spouses are living in band housing or someone else's house, e.g. they are living in the house of one of the spouse's parents or grandparents.

"family real property" means a right or interest held by at least one of the spouses that was

- (a) acquired during the marriage or common-law relationship; or
- (b) acquired before the marriage or common-law relationship, but in specific contemplation of the marriage or common-law relationship.

"[*name of the First Nation*] land" means [*describe the reserve lands of the First Nation*].

Note: This definition should be in the correct alphabetical order. If the legal description of the reserve is long, the description can be placed in a Schedule to the Law. Also the First Nation should consider whether to accommodate additional future reserve lands.

"member" means a person whose name appears on the membership list of [*name of First Nation*].

"peace officer" means a person referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of "peace officer" in section 2 of the *Criminal Code* (Canada).

Note: The First Nation could also include peace-keepers, if it has such officers available.

"right or interest" means [*delete any of the following that are not applicable*]

- (a) a Certificate of Possession;
- (b) a Certificate of Occupation;
- (c) any other right to possession allotted in accordance with section 20 of the *Indian Act* (Canada);
- (d) a permit referred to in subsection 28(2) of the *Indian Act* (Canada);
- (e) a lease under section 53 or 58 of the *Indian Act* (Canada);
- (f) a right or interest in or to land that is subject to the [*name of the First Nation*] Land Code / any Kanesatake Mohawk law; or
- (g) any other right or interest in or to a structure recognized by the Council or by the court under section 13.1 or 13.3.

Note: The First Nation should include only those rights and interests above that are used on its reserve. The rights and interests set out in s. (g) should be included for special cases.

"spouse" means an individual who, in respect of another person,

- (a) is married to the other person;
- (b) has in good faith entered into a marriage with the other person that is void or voidable; or
- (c) is a common-law partner of the other person.

Note: This definition means that a common-law partner will be considered a "spouse" for all purposes under this Law. If common-law partners are not to be treated the same, then s. (c) above should be deleted and the Law amended to include the words "common-law partner" in all sections relating to spouses that would apply to common-law partners.

Rules of Interpretation

3.1 For greater certainty, the rules in sections 3.2 to 3.11 apply to the interpretation and application of this Law.

3.2 A person ceases to be considered a child upon reaching the age of [18] years of age, unless he or she is dependent upon one of the spouses for care or financial support because he or she is

- (a) attending school; or
- (b) suffering from an illness or disability.

3.3 A marriage is valid if performed in accordance with the law of a province or territory or in accordance with Aboriginal custom.

3.4 The sex or gender of a person is not relevant to the interpretation of "spouse" or "common-law partner" or to the application of this Law.

3.5 A common-law relationship is considered to start when the common-law partners begin living together with each other in a marriage-like relationship or such other date as they may agree upon in their domestic agreement.

Note: The relationship would start for valuation purposes when they start living together, as opposed to when they pass the threshold of being common-law partners. A First Nation could choose a different start date, e.g. after the[one] year period of continuous living in s. (a) of the definition or when they become parents in s. (b) of the definition.

3.6 Persons are deemed to have lived separate and apart for any period during which they

- (a) lived apart and either of them had the intention to live separate and apart from the other, or

- (b) continued to live together but their marriage or common-law relationship had ended.

3.7 A period during which persons have lived separate and apart shall not be considered to have been interrupted or terminated only because they resumed living together for the purpose of reconciliation during one or more periods totalling not more than [90] days.

Note: The 90 day period is a period used in other similar provincial legislation. A First Nation could choose a different period.

3.8 Structures located on but not affixed to [*name of the First Nation*] land are subject to this Law.

3.9 If a family home is also normally used for more than just a residential purpose, the rules on family homes include only the portion of the structure that may reasonably be regarded as necessary for the residential purpose.

3.10 Family real property does not include any asset acquired by a spouse by way of inheritance, unless it can be shown that the inheritance was devised or made with the intention of benefiting both spouses.

3.11 This Law does not limit or preclude any right or remedy available under any other law, including the common-law or the legislation of the First Nation, the province or Canada.

Application of this Law

4.1 This Law applies in respect of

- (a) the use, enjoyment, occupation and possession of family homes on [*name of the First Nation*] land; and
- (b) the rights and interests of spouses in or on [*name of the First Nation*] land.

Note: This Law does not apply to bank accounts, household goods or other personal property. It only applies to real property on the reserve.

4.2 This Law applies to spouses only if at least one of them is a member.

Note: This Law would NOT cover non-member couples living on the reserve. For example, a non-Aboriginal couple or couples who are members of other First Nations, Métis or Inuit living on the reserve on leased land. This Law will not apply to real property owned or occupied by these other couples.

Note: If the First Nation wants to also cover couples where one of the spouses is an "Indian" (within the meaning of the Indian Act), use this alternative option:

4.2 This Law applies to spouses only if at least one of them is

- (a) a member; or
- (b) a person who, pursuant to the *Indian Act* (Canada), is registered as an Indian or is entitled to be registered as an Indian.

4.3 This Law applies in respect of rights and interests acquired both before and after this Law takes effect.

Domestic Agreements

5.1 Spouses and people entering into a marriage or common-law relationship are encouraged to enter into a domestic agreement.

5.2 A domestic agreement may divide the rights and interests of spouses differently than provided under this Law, subject to the power of the court to over-ride the domestic agreement because it is unfair and inequitable after considering the factors in section 13.4.

5.3 A domestic contract is only enforceable if

- (a) it is made in writing; and
- (b) it is signed by the parties; and
- (c) the signatures of the parties are witnessed.

Use, Enjoyment and Occupation of Family Home

6.1 A family home is for the use, enjoyment and occupation of the spouses and their children.

6.2 The right of a spouse or child to use, enjoy and occupy the family home is a personal right that is enforceable only against each other.

6.3 The right of a child to use, enjoy and occupy the family home is

- (a) paramount over the right of a spouse to use, enjoy and occupy the family home; and
- (b) continues until the court makes an order, or other accommodation is arranged, in the best interests and welfare of the child.

6.4 A spouse who is occupying the family home when the other spouse dies is entitled to continue to occupy the family home for 180 days after the spouse's death.

Note: The 180 day period is a period used in other similar provincial legislation. A First Nation could choose a different period.

6.5 To avoid uncertainty, spouses may designate a structure as their family home in a domestic agreement.

Note: A First Nation with a developed registry system may add the following section to allow a spouse to designate a structure as his or her family home.

6.6 To avoid uncertainty, a spouse may, in a form approved by Council, designate a structure as the family home, if at least one spouse has a right or interest in it.

Restrictions on Disposition of Family Home

7.1 No spouse shall dispose of or encumber a right or interest in a family home unless

- (a) the other spouse joins in the instrument or consents to the transaction;

- (b) the other spouse has released all rights or interests in the family home by a domestic agreement; or
- (c) the Council consents to or authorizes the transaction or releases the property from the application of this section.

7.2 Any disposition or encumbrance contrary to section 7.1 has no effect.

Note: This rule is absolute. A third party purchaser would not be protected. A First Nation could allow a third party purchaser who buys in good faith without notice of the contravention of s. 7.1 to obtain rights, but that would work against the injured spouse.

7.3 For greater certainty, any sale or encumbrance is subject to any other applicable law of the First Nation and to the *Indian Act* (Canada).

Note: A First Nation with a Land Code may include a reference to their Land Code here.

Application for Exclusive Occupation of Family Home

8.1 The court may, on application, order that

- (a) one spouse or child be given exclusive rights to use, enjoy and occupy the family home or part of it for the period that the court directs and release other property that is a family home from the application of all or part of this Law;
- (b) a spouse or other person preserve and deliver up the family home and its contents to a spouse, a child, [another person or the First Nation];
- (c) a spouse or other person not disturb the occupants of the family home;
- (d) a spouse make periodic payments to the other spouse for exclusive use, enjoyment and occupation;
- (e) all or part of the contents of the family home remain in the home or be removed from the home;

- (f) a spouse pay for all or part of the repair and maintenance of the family home and other related liabilities, or to make periodic payments to the other spouse for these purposes; and
- (g) exclusive occupation extends to the portion of any land that is contiguous to the family home and that is necessary for the use and enjoyment of the family home.

8.2 When making an order under section 8.1, the court shall consider all the circumstances of the parties, including

- (a) the best interests and welfare of any affected children and their paramount right to use, enjoy and occupy the family home;
- (b) any existing orders under this Law and any existing support orders;
- (c) the financial position and medical condition of the spouses;
- (d) the provisions of any domestic agreement;
- (e) the availability of other suitable and affordable accommodation;
- (f) any risk of violence or harm to a spouse or child or another person occupying the family home;
- (g) the length of time each spouse has resided in the family home;
- (h) whether any third party holds a right or interest in the family home;
- (i) the interests of any elderly person, or person with a disability, who habitually resides in the family home, if one of the spouses is that person's caregiver;
- (j) any other exceptional circumstances related to a person, other than the spouses or children, who is occupying the family home; and
- (k) the collective rights of the First Nation and any financial interest of the First Nation in the family home.

8.3 If the family home is occupied under a rental agreement, the terms of the rental agreement apply to the persons granted exclusive occupancy during the period of the order.

8.4 If an order under this section is needed urgently, the application may be made to a designated judge, instead of the court, and the designated judge may make the order on a

temporary or emergency basis and without prior notice to another party pursuant to sections 14.3 and 14.4.

- 8.5** For greater certainty, an order made under section 8.1 does not
- (a) change who holds a right or interest in or to the family home; and
 - (b) prevent an executor of a will or an administrator of an estate from transferring such an interest or right to a named beneficiary under the will or to a beneficiary on intestacy.

Sharing Family Real Property

- 9.1** A spouse may apply to the court to divide the value of their family real property
- (a) on the breakdown of the marriage or common-law relationship; or
 - (b) on the death of the other spouse.

9.2 Each spouse is entitled to an equal share of the value of their family real property.

9.3 For greater certainty, when dividing or sharing the value family real property, the following rights and interests cannot be transferred to or held by a person who is not a member:

- (a) a Certificate of Possession;
- (b) a Certificate of Occupation; or
- (c) any other right to possession allotted in accordance with section 20 of the *Indian Act* (Canada).

Compensation for Other Real Property

10.1 If one spouse has a right or interest that is not family real property, the other spouse, is entitled on division of the family real property to compensation for that right or interest in accordance sections 10.2 and 10.3.

10.2 If the spouse is a member, he or she is entitled to be paid to the greater of the following amounts calculated for each right or interest:

- (a) one half of the amount by which the right or interest appreciated in value from the beginning of the marriage or common-law relationship to the valuation date; and
- (b) the difference between any amounts paid by the spouse for improvements to the structure and any liability incurred to make those payments.

10.3 If the spouse is not a member, he or she is entitled to be paid

- (a) in the case of a structure, the greater of the following amounts:
 - (i) one half of the amount by which the structure appreciated in value from the beginning of the marriage or common-law relationship to the valuation date, and
 - (ii) the difference between any amounts paid by the spouse for improvements to the land and any liability incurred to make those payments; and
- (b) in the case of any other rights and interests, the difference between any amounts paid by the spouse for improvements to the land and any liability incurred to make those payments.

Valuation of Real Property

11.1 Unless the court determines that another value is more appropriate, rights and interests must be valued at the cost of replacing the real property, to which the right or interest right applies, minus the following amounts:

- (a) the amount of any accrued depreciation applicable to it;
- (b) the amount of any outstanding debts or other liabilities assumed for acquiring it; and
- (c) the amount of any outstanding debts or other liabilities assumed for improving or maintaining it.

Note: Valuation of real property on reserve will be difficult to determine, since there is little market for these rights and interests and there is little market data available. This is particularly true for remote First Nations. Replacement value is recommended as the method. This is the first version of s. 11.1. A First Nation may instead value market value as the method of valuation.

11.1 Rights and interests must be valued at the amount that a buyer would reasonably be expected to pay for comparable rights or interests minus the amount of any outstanding debts or other liabilities assumed for acquiring the rights or interests or for improving or maintaining the structures and lands that are the object of the rights or interests, unless the court determines that another value is more appropriate in the circumstances.

11.2 For greater certainty, the value of a right or interest does not [necessarily] mean its insured value or the value of equivalent property off reserve.

11.3 The date for determining the value of rights and interests is the earliest of the following dates:

- (a) the date a divorce is granted;
- (b) the date the marriage is declared a nullity;
- (c) the date the spouses began to live separate and apart;
- (d) the date on which a spouse manifested the intention not to continue the marriage or common-law relationship;
- (e) the date one spouse dies;
- (f) the date an application is made to the court for
 - (i) exclusive occupation of the family home,
 - (ii) division of family real property, or
 - (iii) irresponsible depletion.

Mediation

12.1 Spouses who have a dispute about matters under this Law should make a reasonable attempt to resolve it through the efforts of a mutually agreed upon mediator in a process that accords with the traditions, customs and practices of the [*name of First Nation*].

Note: If the First Nation has an alternate dispute resolution method available, e.g. an

Elders Committee, it could require the parties to use that method instead of or in addition to mediation.

12.2. Mediation does not prevent a party from seeking a remedy from the court, especially in urgent circumstances.

Powers of the Court

13.1 The court may, on application,

- (a) determine whether or not a structure is a family home and if so, its extent;
- (b) authorize the disposition or encumbrance of the family home without the consent of a spouse, if the spouse
 - (i) cannot be found or does not contest the application,
 - (ii) is not capable of giving or withholding consent, or
 - (iii) is unreasonably withholding consent; or
- (c) declare as of no effect and set aside any sale or encumbrance of a family home made in contravention of section 7.1.

13.2 The court may, on application, make any order that it considers necessary to stop or restrict the irresponsible depletion of family real property.

13.3 The court may, on application,

- (a) determine what is family real property and any other right or interest;
- (b) determine the value and the date for fixing the value of the family real property under section 11.3;
- (c) determine the amount payable by one spouse to the other; and
- (d) provide for the method by which the amount payable is to be settled, including
 - (i) payment of the amount in a lump sum,

- (ii) payment of the amount by instalments,
- (iii) the transfer of a right or interest, subject to section 9.3,
- (iv) the set-off or compensation of any amounts owed by one spouse to the other, or
- (v) any combination of the methods referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (iv).

13.4 Despite sections 9.2 and 10.1, the court may divide the family real property in unequal shares or adjust the payments under section 10.2 or 10.3, if the court considers that would be unfair and inequitable after considering the following:

- (a) the best interests and welfare of any affected child, including the need to provide accommodation or to properly support any affected child;
- (b) any payments payable for the support of a child and any financial responsibility related to the care and upbringing of the child;
- (c) any domestic agreement;
- (d) any agreement between one or both spouses and a third party;
- (e) the length of time that the spouses have lived together;
- (f) the length of time, if any, that the spouses have lived separate and apart;
- (g) the date when the property was acquired;
- (h) any significant change in the value of the interests or rights in question between the day for fixing the value date and the day on which the order is made;
- (i) whether one spouse has exclusive occupation of the family home by agreement or order;
- (j) any contribution, whether financial or in some other form, made directly or indirectly by a third party on behalf of a spouse to the acquisition, disposition, operation, management or use of the property;

- (k) any direct or indirect contribution made by one spouse to the career or career potential of the other spouse;
- (l) the extent to which the financial means and earning capacity of each spouse have been affected by the responsibilities and other circumstances of the marriage or common-law relationship;
- (m) any a substantial gift of property by a spouse to a third party or any transfer of property by a spouse to a third party other than a bona fide purchaser for value;
- (n) any previous distribution of property between the spouses by gift or agreement or pursuant to an order of any court;
- (o) any tax liability that may be incurred by a spouse as a result of any transfer or sale of property or any order made by a court;
- (p) any dissipation or reduction in value of the property caused by a spouse;
- (q) any benefit received or receivable by the surviving spouse as a result of the death of his or her spouse;
- (r) any financial or other interests of the First Nation or third parties in the family real property;
- (s) any debts or liabilities of a spouse, including debts paid during the course of the marriage or common-law relationship;
- (t) the value of other property that is subject to division or has been divided under the applicable family law of a province or territory;
- (u) any other relevant fact or circumstance.

General Provisions for Orders

14.1 The court may attach any conditions it considers appropriate to its decision or order under this Law and give such directions as are necessary for those purposes.

14.2 The court may, on application to make a decision or order under one section of this Law, make a decision or order under another section, or combine them.

14.3 The court may make its decision or order on an emergency or temporary basis.

14.4 The court may make a decision or order without prior notice to another party, if the court believes that it is justified in the circumstances.

14.5 The applicant for any order or decision under this Law shall serve a copy of the application and a copy of the subsequent order or decision on the First Nation, subject to section 14.4.

14.6 The First Nation is entitled to make representations on any application for an order or decision under this Law, subject to section 14.4.

14.7 In determining the best interests and welfare of a child, the court shall also consider

- (a) the possible disruptive effects on the child of a move to other accommodation; and
- (b) the child's views and preferences, if they can reasonably be ascertained.

14.8 No application may be made under section 13.4 more than [three] years after the day the spouses lived separate and apart, unless the court grants leave on the grounds that exceptional circumstances justify the late application.

Note: The three-year period is a period used in other similar provincial legislation. A First Nation could choose a different period.

14.9 The court may, on application, confirm, vary or revoke any order or decision made under this Law, including an order made by a designated judge under section 8.4.

14.10 For greater certainty, the judicial rules applicable to the court or designated judge apply to orders and decisions made under this Law.

Administration

15.1 A copy of this Law appearing to be certified as a true copy by an officer of the [name of First Nation] is proof of the original without proof of the officer's signature or official character.

15.2 The Council shall ensure that a copy of this Law, as amended from time to time, is available for public inspection at locations designated by the Council and may make it public any other means of communication that the Council considers appropriate.

15.3 An applicant who obtains an order or decision under this Law shall, without delay, send a copy of it to the Reserve Land Register, established under the *Indian Act*.

Appeals

16.1 An appeal from an order under this Law does not operate as a stay or suspend the operation of the order unless the judge hearing the matter decides otherwise.

Enforcement

17.1 A peace officer may arrest without warrant any person the officer believes on reasonable and probable grounds to have contravened an order for exclusive occupation.

17.2 A peace officer may assist in making an application on behalf of a spouse or child with that person's consent, or if that person does not consent, with leave of the court.

17.3 A peace officer shall, on the request of an applicant or if directed by the court, assist in the enforcement of any order made under this Law, including

- (a) serving notice of an order or decision upon any person; and
- (b) accompanying the applicant or any specified person to the family home or other location in order to supervise compliance with the order or decision.

17.4 Any person who contravenes the provisions of an order or decision made under this Law is guilty of an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to

- (a) in the case of a first offence, a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both; or
- (b) in the case of a subsequent offence, a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

Note: The amounts of the fines and imprisonment above are the same as in the federal provisional rules. A First Nation could choose lesser amounts or periods.

Amendment or Repeal

18.1 This Law may be amended or repealed only by a subsequent law made by the Chief and Council.

18.2 The Council must hold at least three meetings that are open to all members to consider and discuss any amendment or repeal of this Law.

18.3 The Council must, at least 30 days in advance of the first meeting, take reasonable measures that are in accordance with the traditions, customs and practices of [*name of the First Nation*] to inform its members of

- (a) the time and place of all the meetings;
- (b) their right to attend and participate in these meetings;
- (c) a summary of the proposed amendments or repeal; and
- (d) the requirements for approval under sections 18.4 and 18.5.

18.4 Every member who is 18 years of age or over, whether or not resident on [*name of the First Nation*] land, is eligible to vote on whether to approve the amendment or repeal.

18.5 An amendment or repeal of this Law is not valid unless approved by a majority of the eligible members who participated in the final meeting.

Note: A First Nation may use another method of approval. For example, the same method required under the Act to approve this Law.

Coming Into Force

19.1 This Law comes into force on [December 1, 2014].

Note: A First Nation could choose a different date, but it must be a date after the approval vote. The Law should not be retroactive. Keep in mind that the federal provisional rules will come into force on December 16, 2014, and so if the Law is not yet in force the federal provisional rules will apply until the Law does come into force.