



TSEYCUM FIRST NATION LAND CODE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Tseycum Land Code dated for reference March 12, 2025 (the “Land Code”) is a framework that, if approved by Tseycum members, will guide decision-making in relation to Tseycum Reserve Lands (referred to in this summary as the “Land”).

It is a means for Tseycum People to reaffirm our rights and responsibilities as they relate to governing ourselves and our lands, waters and territories.

Once in force, Chief and Council, with support from the lands department and the lands committee, will oversee the management and administration of the Land in accordance with the Land Code and applicable rules and policies.

This summary is an information tool for the upcoming vote on the Land Code. In addition to the summary, we encourage you to read the full Land Code and reach out to Tseycum’s Land Code team with any questions or comments.

Preamble

The Land Code starts by setting out who we are and why we wish to enter Land Code. It states that we have used, occupied, and watched over our lands, waters and territories for generations and that the Land Code is an important step in revitalizing our connections to them. It also outlines and confirms our intention to govern the Land in accordance with our culture and traditions.

Part 1: Preliminary Matters

Part 1 includes the definitions in the Land Code, interpretation, the authority to govern, purpose of the Land Code, and a description of the reserve lands.

The Land Code:

- applies to all Tseycum Reserve Lands and provides a description of the lands in Appendix A of the Land Code;
- will be interpreted in accordance with the language, the culture, traditions and customs of Tseycum;
- does not impact Tseycum aboriginal, treaty or inherent rights;
- does not change any lands, or any rights on lands, that are not subject to the Land Code;
- does not change the fiduciary relationship between Canada and Tseycum First Nation and its Members; and
- outlines a process for additions to lands.

Part 2: Tseycum First Nation Legislation

Part 2 outlines the process for law making powers for lands, approval process for the land laws, publication of the laws, enforcement, offences and fines respecting the land.

In an emergency, Council may enact a law in accordance with section 7.6 of the Land Code. In that case, the law expires 120 days after its enactment unless it is re-enacted by Council in accordance with the required preliminary steps.

Part 3: Community Meetings and Approvals

Part 3 discusses the meeting of Members and community approval procedures, participation of eligible voters, and the procedures for notice of the meeting of Members.

Section 13.1 requires Council to call a meeting of Members prior to:

- the enactment of a Land Law respecting a community plan or subdivision plan;
- making a decision concerning any development affecting a heritage site or an environmentally sensitive property;
- enacting a Land Law respecting environmental assessment and protection;
- enacting a Land Law respecting family homes and matrimonial interests;
- enacting a Land Law respecting the rights and procedures on community expropriation; and
- any other matter that Council deems subject to this section.

13.2 states that no quorum or minimum level of participation is required at a meeting of Members and 13.3 states that Member approval is not required for Council to proceed with respect to any of the matters set out in subsection 13.1.

Section 14 states that community approval shall be obtained for the following:

- any master land use plan;
- any new grant or disposition of an Interest or License in any Tseycum First Nation land exceeding a term of thirty-five years;

- any renewal of a grant or disposition of an Interest or License in any Tseycum First Nation land that extends the original term beyond thirty-five years;
- any grant or disposition of non-renewable Natural Resources on any Tseycum First Nation land exceeding a term of five years;
- any deletion of a heritage site;
- any voluntary exchange of Tseycum First Nation land; and
- any other matter, Land Law or class of law that Council, by Resolution, declares to be subject to this section.

For clarity, as per section 14.2, community approval is not required for a grant or disposition of an Interest or License for the purpose of developing community housing.

Sections 14.4 to 14.6 describes the type of methods that consist of Community Approval.

Section 15 describes when a Ratification Vote is required and the process.

Part 4: Protection of Land

Part 4, section 16 describes the expropriation of land where required for community works or Tseycum First Nation purposes, the process to be followed, the requirement of an expropriation land law, compensation, and a dispute resolution process.

Section 17 describes any voluntary exchange of land with Tseycum First Nation and requires community approval.

Part 5: Accountability

Part 5, section 18 addresses conflict of interest with respect to Council, employees, boards, committees and the Dispute Resolution Panel. This section outlines the process for addressing conflict of interest.

Section 19 addresses the financial matters relating to the land and natural resources, proposed financial policies, and the administrative structure. Section 20 requires an annual report to be published and section 21 addresses the access to information including the auditor's report, annual report and lands financial records.

Part 6: Land and Natural Resources Administration

Part 6 sets out the administrative structure for the land and natural resources including

- lands staff,
- lands committee,
- the process for implementing land laws and rules for the committee meetings,
- implementation of the lands committee, and
- a policy for the selection and term of the lands committee.

Part 7: Interests and Licenses in Land

Part 7 contains:

- the determination of fees and rent for Interests and Licenses,
- the registration of Interests and Licenses,
- limits on Interests and Licenses,
- existing and new Interests,
- transfer and assignment of Interests,
- limits on mortgages and seizures,
- member leasing,
- residency and access rights,
- public access, use of roads, trespass,
- transfers on death, and
- Family Homes and Matrimonial Interests Land law.

Part 8: Dispute Resolution

Part 8 outlines the process to address a dispute resolution, the purpose of rules, dispute prevention, disputes prior to Land Code, a Roster Panel, a Dispute Resolution Panel and powers of the Panel.

Parts 9: Other Matters

Part 9 contains various provisions to address liability and offences including application of the criminal code, fines and imprisonment. Section 47 addresses the process for revisions and amendments to the Land Code and what is required. Section 48 outlines when the Land Code takes effect if approved.