

***BILL S-3 An Act to amend the
Indian Act in response to the
Superior Court of Quebec decision
in Descheneaux c. Canada
(Procureur général)***

Information for Indian Registration
Administrators





Objective

The main objective of this guide is to provide a review of past amendments to the *Indian Act* and explain how the most recent amendments (2017) impact an individual's entitlement to registration.

We will review how the S-3 registration provisions of 2017 transmit to post-1985 applicants and provide an overview of how these amendments will impact those who were registered or entitled to be registered prior to 1985.



Purpose of the Session

- Provide information on the registration provisions as they relate to Bill C-31 (1985), Bill C-3 (2011) and Bill S-3 (2017)
- Background on Bill S-3
- Issues addressed by Bill S-3:
 - Cousins
 - Sibling
 - Omitted minors
 - Other
- Discuss the legislative amendments to the *Indian Act* under Bill S-3
 - category codes and provisions
- Provide information on how S-3 transmits to post-1985 applications
 - How to assess eligibility under S-3 in the Indian Registration System (IRS)



Glossary of Terms

- Indian Register – the official record identifying all Status Indians in Canada.
- Illegitimate – A child born to parents who are not married to each other.
- Enfranchisement – a process by which an Indian gave up status and band membership (voluntary or involuntary).
- Scrip – A certificate offered to persons of Indian ancestry primarily in the Northwest Territories and prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) as a one time payment in money or land in exchange for their aboriginal rights in and to the land. People who took scrip were not entitled to treaty rights.



Introduction to Registration Under the *Indian Act* (Past and Present)

Since its creation in 1876, the *Indian Act* has been amended many times and thus an individual's eligibility to registration has changed over the years. The main changes were introduced in 1951, 1985, 2011 and 2017:

1876

In 1876 eligibility for Indian status and band membership was narrowed to a much greater degree than in previous legislation:

- Male lineage was emphasized and the first reference to illegitimate children was introduced.
- Loss of band membership as a result of foreign residency for a period of over 5 years was introduced.
- Indian status was denied to half-breeds who had taken scrip.
- Any Indian by virtue of his education was now automatically enfranchised.



Introduction to Registration Under the *Indian Act* (Past and Present)

1951

- The Indian Register was created as a centralized record of all persons entitled to registration, (commonly known as the Black Register).
- The Indian Registrar was appointed and today remains the sole authority in the determination of which individuals shall be added to and deleted or omitted from the Indian Register and band lists.
- Individuals and band councils had the right to protest additions to or deletions and omissions from the Indian Register.
- Illegitimate male children of Indian males could be registered.



Introduction to Registration Under the *Indian Act* (Past and Present)

- The illegitimate child of an Indian woman was registered unless it was established that the father of the child was not an Indian.
- The double-mother clause: an Indian born of a marriage entered into after September 4, 1951 lost entitlement to registration at the age of 21 years if his/her mother and paternal grandmother were not entitled to registration as Indians before their marriages. (ONLY IN ONE QUEBEC BAND, Mohawks of Kahnawà:ke)
- An Indian was eligible for enfranchisement by meeting certain criteria. These included the ability to assume the responsibilities of citizenship and to support himself and his family (voluntary enfranchisement).
- A woman who had lost her status by marrying a non-Indian could be enfranchised (voluntary or involuntary).



Introduction to Registration Under the *Indian Act* (Past and Present)

1956

- The registration of illegitimate children of Indian women was now permitted without an investigation into paternity **but** if a protest was made regarding the paternity of a registered child and confirmation of non-Indian paternity was established, the child's name would be removed from the Indian Register and Band List.



Introduction to Registration Under the *Indian Act* (Past and Present)

1985 - Bill C-31

- Women no longer gain or lose their entitlement to registration as a result of marriage.
- The practice of enfranchisement is abolished.
- The marriage of parents is no longer to be a factor in the entitlement of children.
- Bands can now choose to control their own membership (Section 10 vs. Section 11).
- Eligibility for registration is significantly changed from previous legislation (See breakdown of Section 6 of the *Indian Act*).



Section 6 of the *Indian Act* (Bill C-31)

- 6(1)(a)** that person was registered or entitled to be registered immediately prior to April 17, 1985.
- 6(1)(b)** that person is a member of a body of persons that has been declared by the Governor in Council on or after April 17, 1985 to be a band.(ex .: Qalipu)
- 6(1)(c)** Restoration of Indian status to:
- Women who had lost status by marrying non-Indians.
 - Children enfranchised as a result of their mother's marriage to non-Indians.
 - Person's removed from the Register as a result of protests based on non-Indian paternity.
 - Person's omitted or deleted from the Register under the double-mother clause (very rare).
 - The illegitimate children of Indian women born prior to August 14, 1956 who were omitted or deleted due to non-Indian paternity.
- 6(1)(d)** Restoration of Indian status to:
- A person enfranchised prior to April 17, 1985 whose name appeared on an enfranchisement order.
 - A person deemed to be enfranchised with his/her parent(s) prior to September 4, 1951, but whose name did not appear on an enfranchisement order.
- but** - A wife who had no status prior to marriage to an enfranchised Indian is eligible only if it is now established that she was entitled in her own right.



Section 6 of the *Indian Act* cont'd (Bill C-31)

- 6(1)(e)** Restoration of Indian status to:
- A person removed from band membership as a result of living outside Canada for over five years without authority from the Superintendent General.
 - A person enfranchised as a result of his/her profession or education.
- 6(1)(f)** - Persons whose parents are both registered or entitled to registration as Indians under Section 6 of the *Indian Act*.
- 6(2)** - Persons who have one parent who is registered or entitled to be registered under subsection 6(1) of the *Indian Act*.



Section 7 of the *Indian Act* – NON ELIGIBILITY

Section 7 of the *Indian Act* – NON ELIGIBILITY

- A non-Indian woman who had gained status through marriage to an Indian and subsequently lost that status is not eligible unless she was entitled prior to her marriage or now has an entitlement in her own right under any of the provisions of Section 6.
- The child of a non-Indian woman who gained her status only through marriage to an Indian is not eligible if his/her father is not an Indian.
- However, if the mother at the time of her marriage was eligible for status or now has an entitlement in her own right through her descent from Indians, then the child may be eligible for registration.

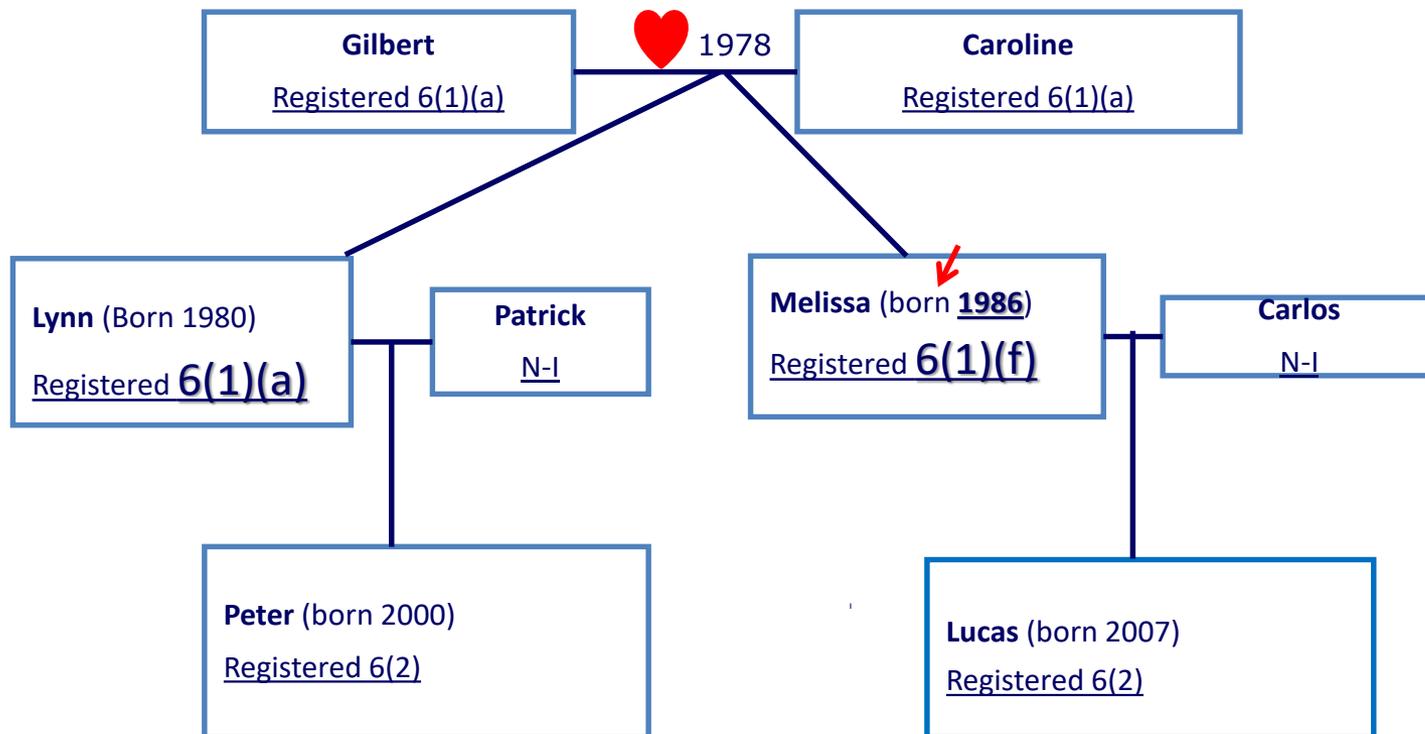


Let's see some family trees for a better understanding



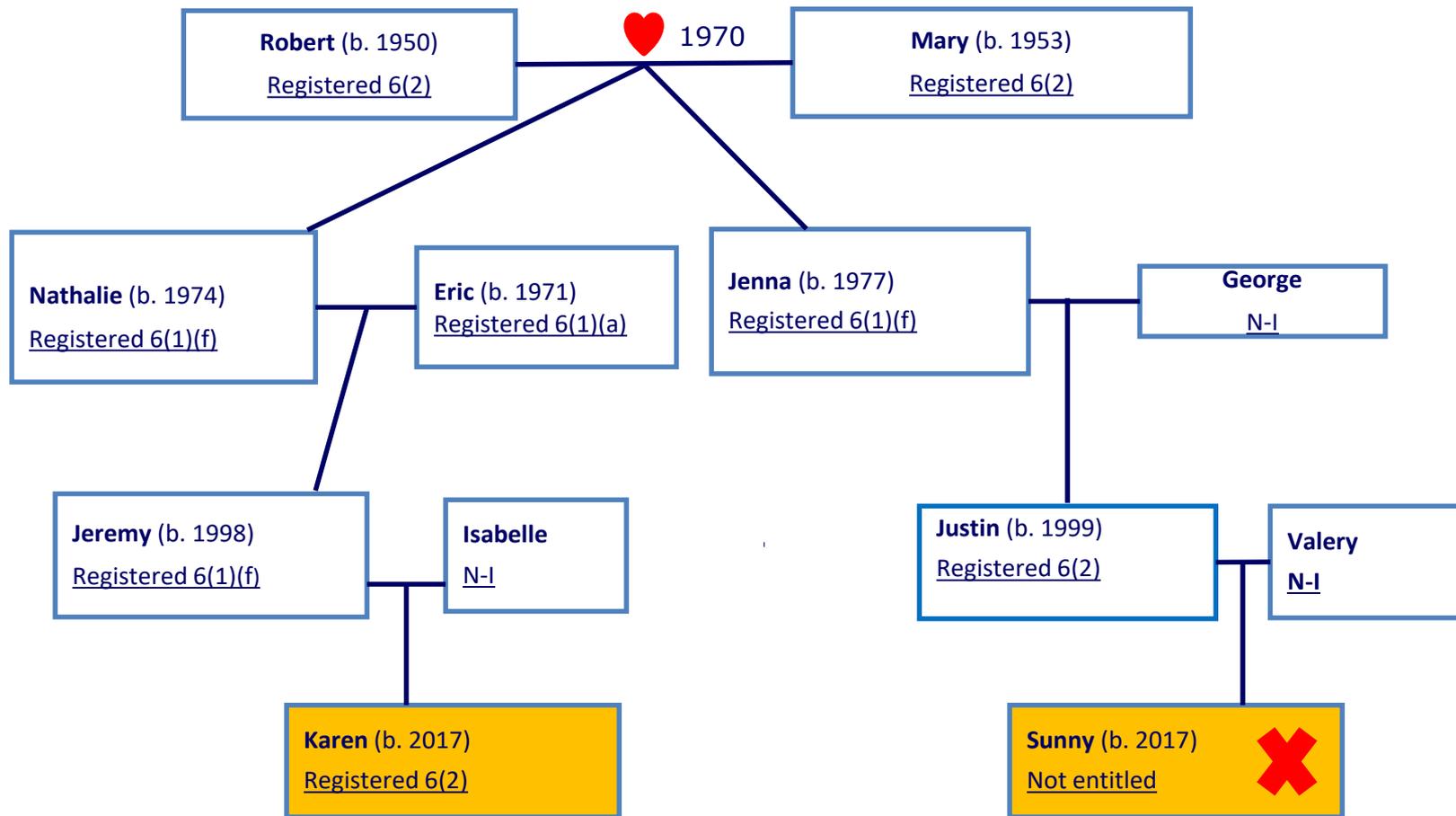


Registration Scenario #1





Registration Scenario #2





Introduction to Registration Under the *Indian Act* (Past and Present)

2011- Bill C-3: *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (GEIRA)

The changes introduced by Bill C-3 allows eligible children of women who lost Indian Status as a result of marrying non-Indian men to become entitled to registration under paragraph 6(1)(c.1) of the *Indian Act*. This will in turn allow for the registration of the grandchildren.

Eligibility criteria:

1. Your grandmother lost her status or is deemed to have lost her status as a result of marrying a non-Indian prior to April 17, 1985.
2. One of your parents is registered or entitled to be registered under sub-section 6(2) of the *Indian Act*.
3. You or one of your siblings is born on or after September 4, 1951

For the time being, eligibility to registration is only favorable for grandchildren who were born on or after September 4, 1951.



Background information on Bill S-3: Descheneaux and Yantha Court Cases

- In 2011, plaintiffs Stéphane Descheneaux, Susan Yantha and Tammy Yantha, of the Abénakis of Odanak First Nation, filed a legal motion challenging the constitutional validity of the rules for the acquisition and transmission of entitlement to Indian registration under Section 6 of the *Indian Act*.
- They argued that amendments to the *Indian Act* under the 2011 *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) in response to the 2009 McIvor decision did not go far enough in addressing sex-based inequities in Indian registration.



2017 - Bill S-3: *An Act to amend the Indian Act in response to the Superior Court of Quebec decision in Descheneaux c. Canada (Procureur général)*

- On August 3, 2015, the Superior Court of Quebec ruled that paragraphs 6(1)(a), (c) and (f) and subsection 6(2) of the *Indian Act* unjustifiably infringe equality rights under the Charter and struck down these provisions. The Court declared that key provisions of the *Indian Act* unjustifiably violated equality rights by perpetuating sex-based inequities in eligibility for Indian registration between descendants of the male and female lines.
- It also brought to light the long-standing and unaddressed broader issues relating to Indian registration, band membership and First Nation citizenship.



Background information on Bill S-3: Descheneaux and Yantha Court Cases

The Federal response was a two-staged approach:

- 1) Address the elimination of known sex-based inequities in Indian registration, including the issues that were raised in Descheneaux, through legislative amendments. This resulted in the introduction of 7 new categories under Section 6 of the *Indian Act*.
- 2) Address broader issues relating to Indian registration and Band membership in comprehensive consultations with First Nations, Indigenous groups and affected individuals through a collaborative process that will examine the broader issues relating to Indian registration, band membership and citizenship with a view to future reform.



2017 - Bill S-3: An Act to amend the Indian Act in response to the Superior Court of Quebec decision in Descheneaux c. Canada (Procureur général)

Immediate Amendments address:

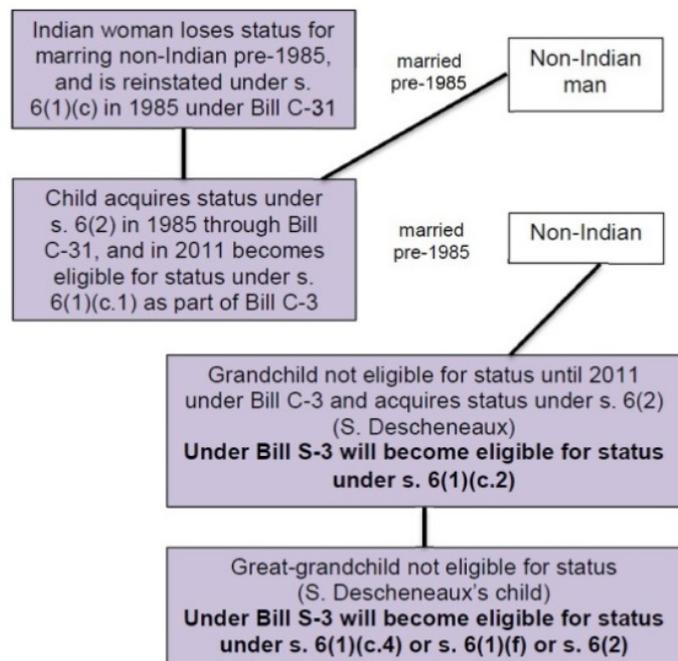
- Issues raised in Descheneaux: Cousins issue and Siblings issue
- Omitted minors issue
- Great-grandchildren of a parent affected by the Double-Mother rule and by the Siblings issue
- Great-grandchildren of an Indian great-grandmother who parented out of wedlock with a non-Indian
- Issues raised in Gehl: unknown or unstated parentage

Bill S-3, *An Act to amend the Indian Act in response to the Superior Court of Quebec decision in Descheneaux c. Canada (Procureur général)*, received royal assent on December 12, 2017, and came into force on December 22, 2017.

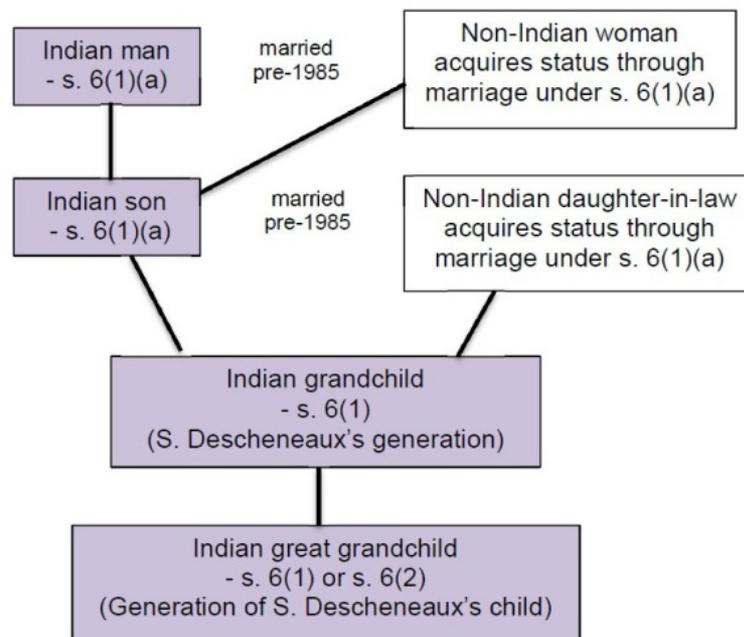
The “Cousins” Issue

- The “cousins” issue relates to the differential treatment in how Indian status is gained and passed on among first cousins dependent on the sex of their Indian grandparent.
- Although the 2011 *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act* (Bill C-3) removed the inequality directly affecting the grandchildren of Indian women who had legally married non-Indians in certain circumstances, it did not address a further inequality that directly affected the great-grandchildren of such women. Therefore, it did not bring matrilineal entitlement to Indian registration into line with patrilineal entitlement in comparable circumstances.

Maternal Line: Marriage to a non-Indian



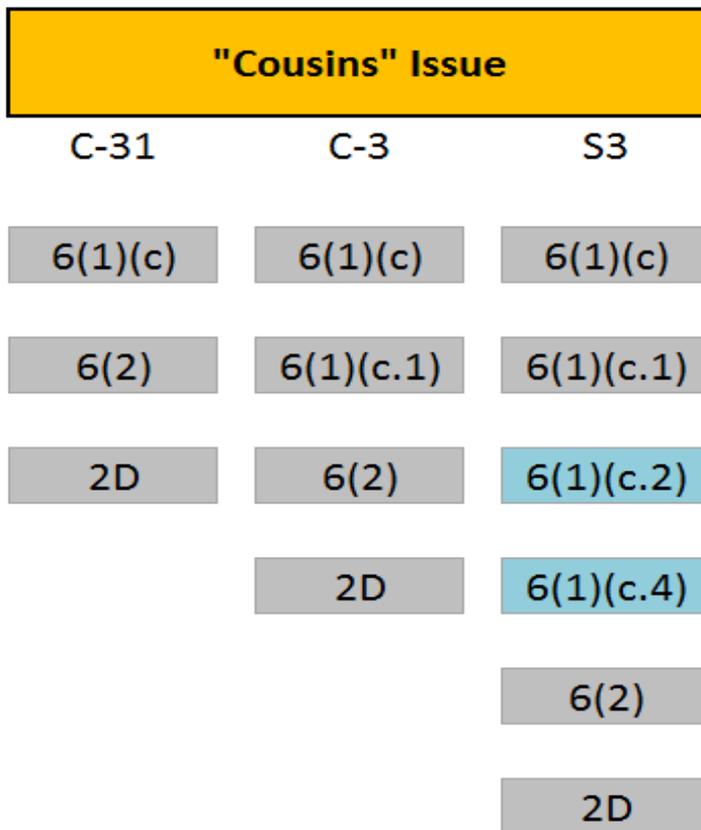
Paternal Line: Marriage to a non-Indian





The "Cousins" Issue

- Paragraphs 6(1)(c.2) and 6(1)(c.4) were drafted to rectify this inequity.
- By adding these provisions, the great-grandchild of a woman who lost her status following her marriage to a non-Indian prior to April 17, 1985 would have the same ability to pass entitlement to their child as their male counterparts.



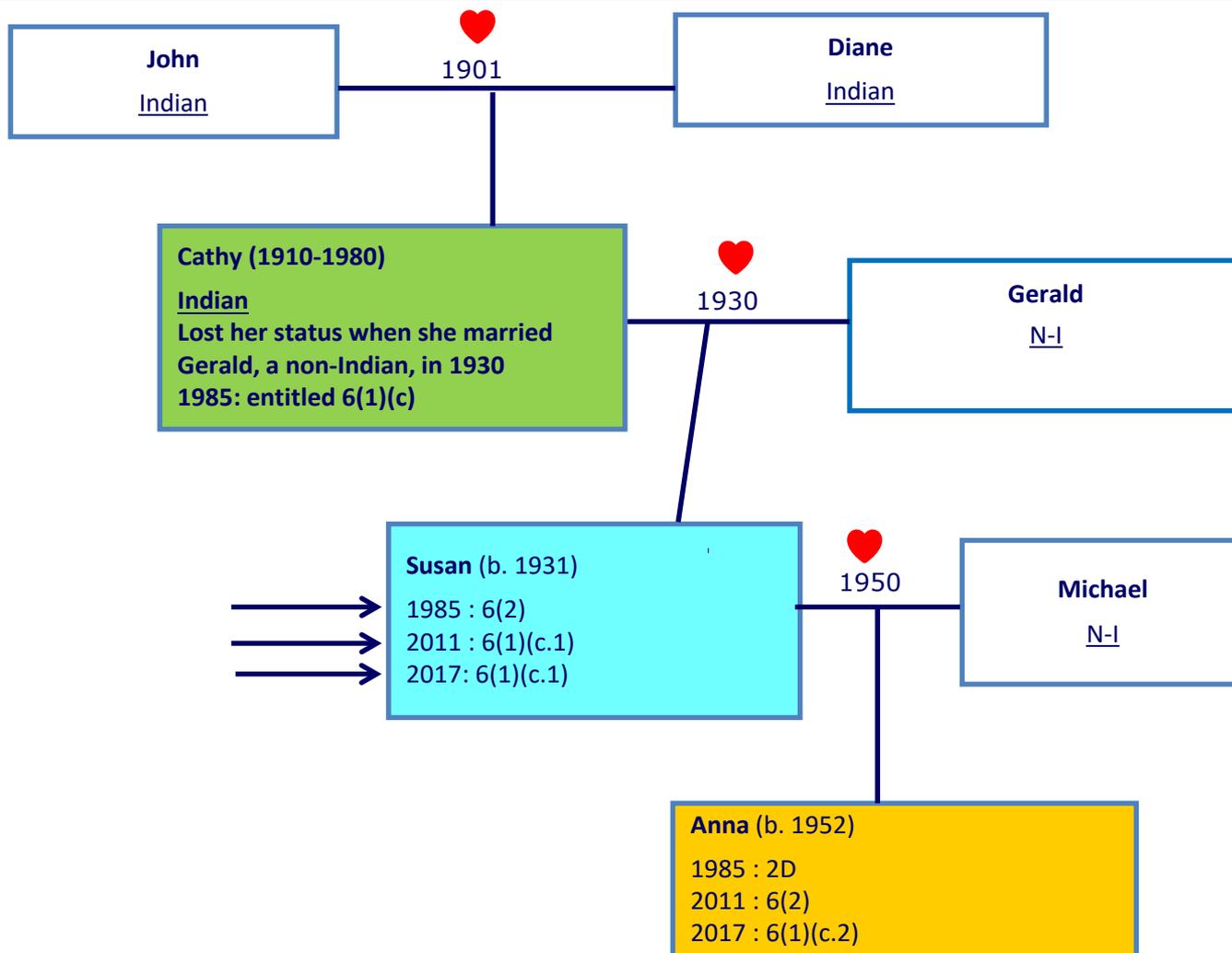


Let's see some family trees for a better understanding





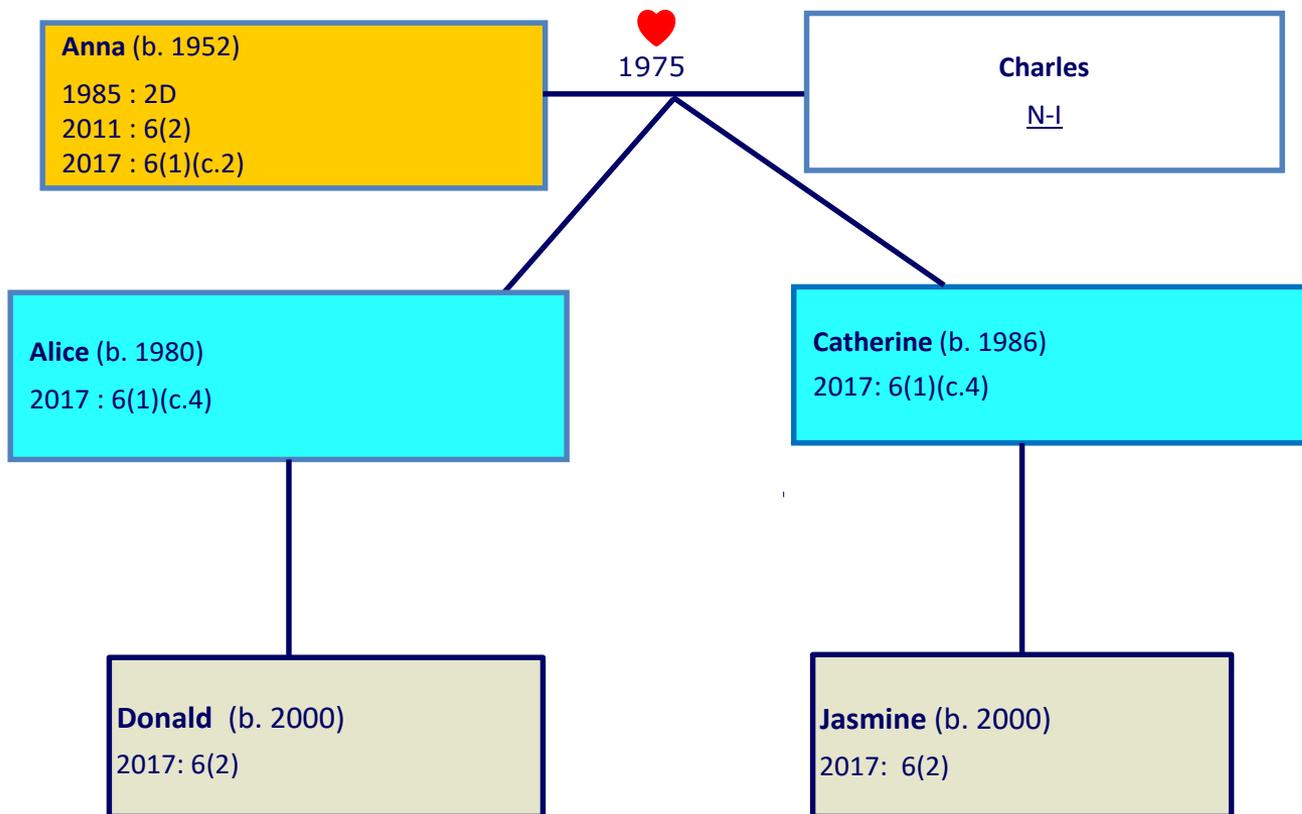
Registration Scenario #1 – Cousins issue – Maternal line (Reflecting 3 Indian Acts, C-31, C-3, S-3)





Registration Scenario #2 – Cousins issue – Maternal line (Reflecting 3 *Indian Acts*, C-31, C-3, S-3)

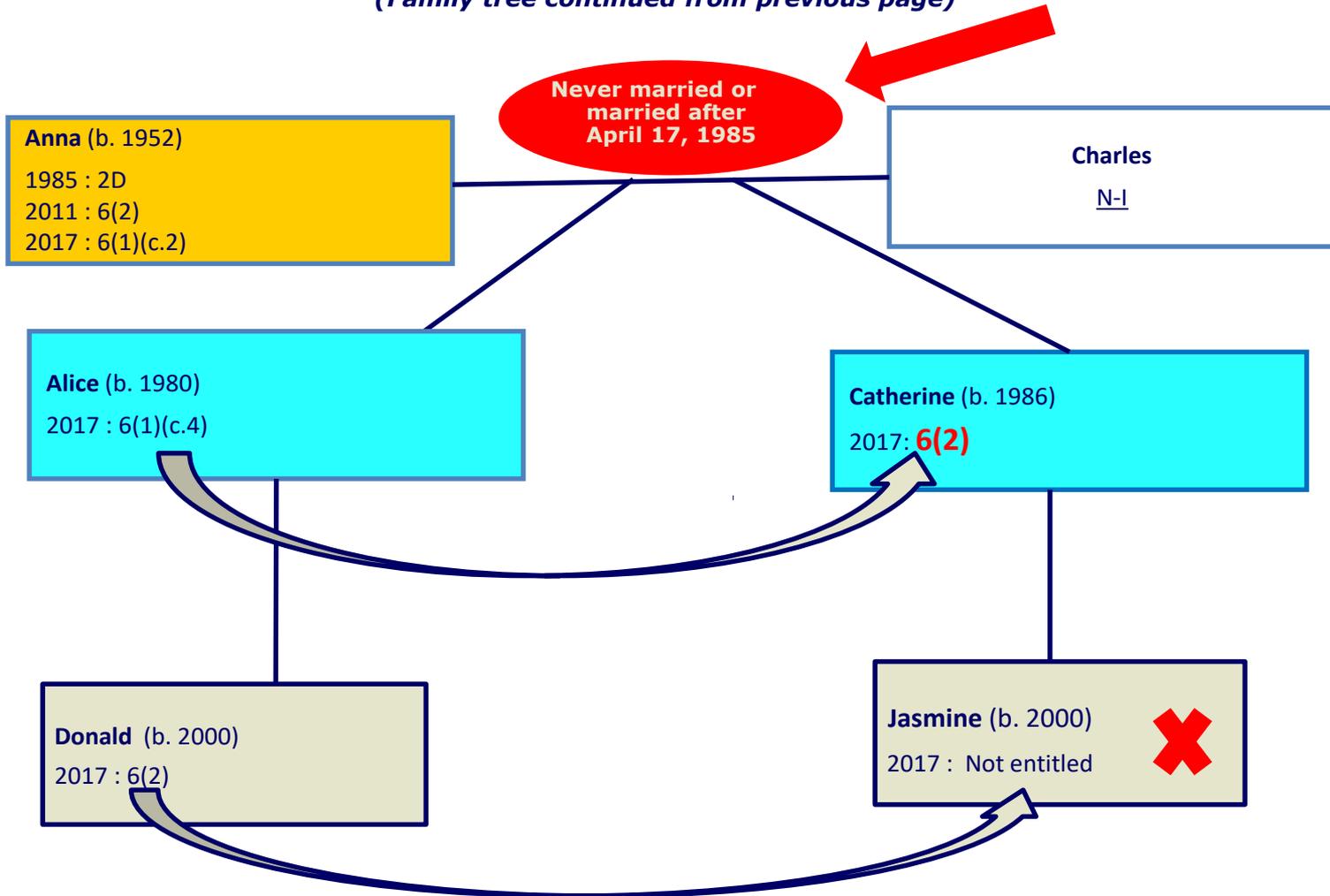
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Registration Scenario #3 – Cousins issue – Maternal line (Reflecting 3 Indian Acts, C-31, C-3, S-3)

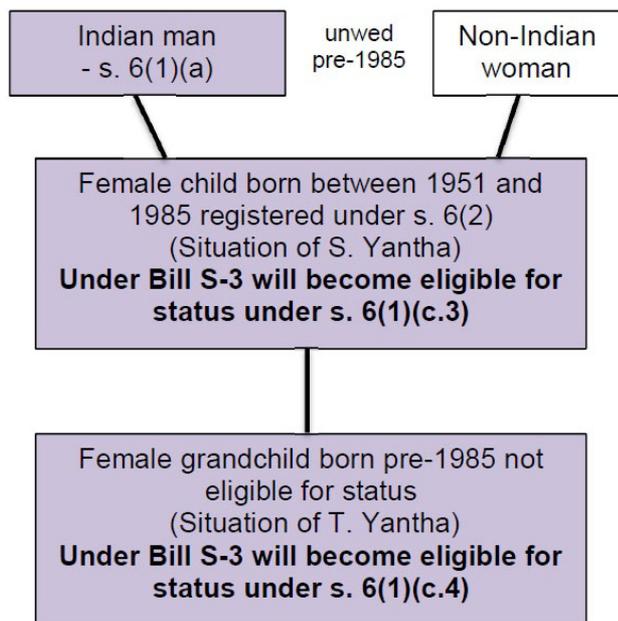
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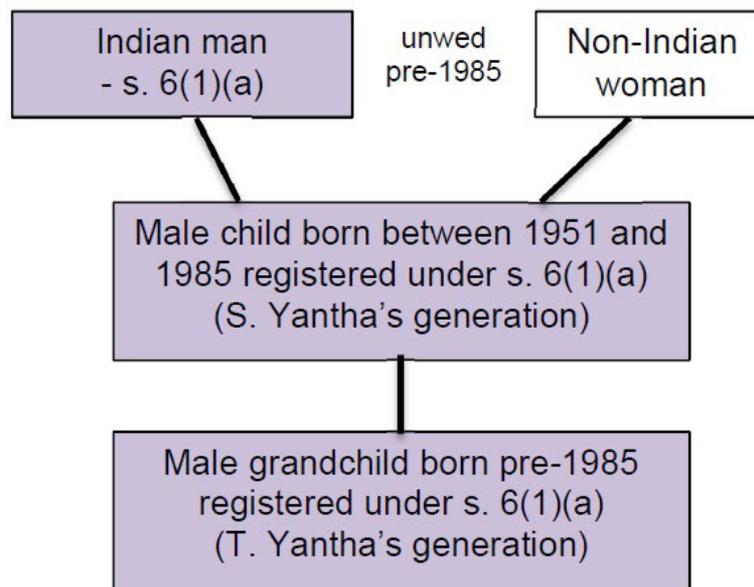
The "Siblings" Issue

- The "siblings" issue concerns the different treatment in the ability to pass on Indian status between male and female children (siblings) born out of wedlock between the 1951 and 1985 amendments to the *Indian Act*.

Female Child Born Out of Wedlock to an Indian Father between 1951 and 1985



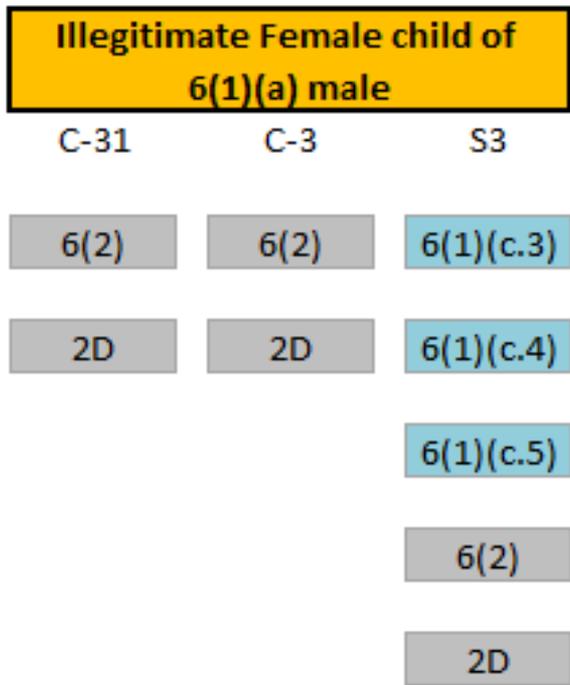
Male Child Born Out of Wedlock to an Indian Father between 1951 and 1985





The “Siblings” Issue

- Paragraphs 6(1)(c.3), 6(1)(c.4) and 6(1)(c.5) were drafted to rectify this inequity.
- By adding these provisions, illegitimate female children of 6(1)(a) males born between 1951/09/04 and 1985/04/17 would become entitled under 6(1)(c.3) rather than 6(2) and would have the same ability to pass entitlement to their children (and subsequent grandchildren and great-grand-children depending on their dates of birth or the marital status of their parents) as their illegitimate male counterparts.



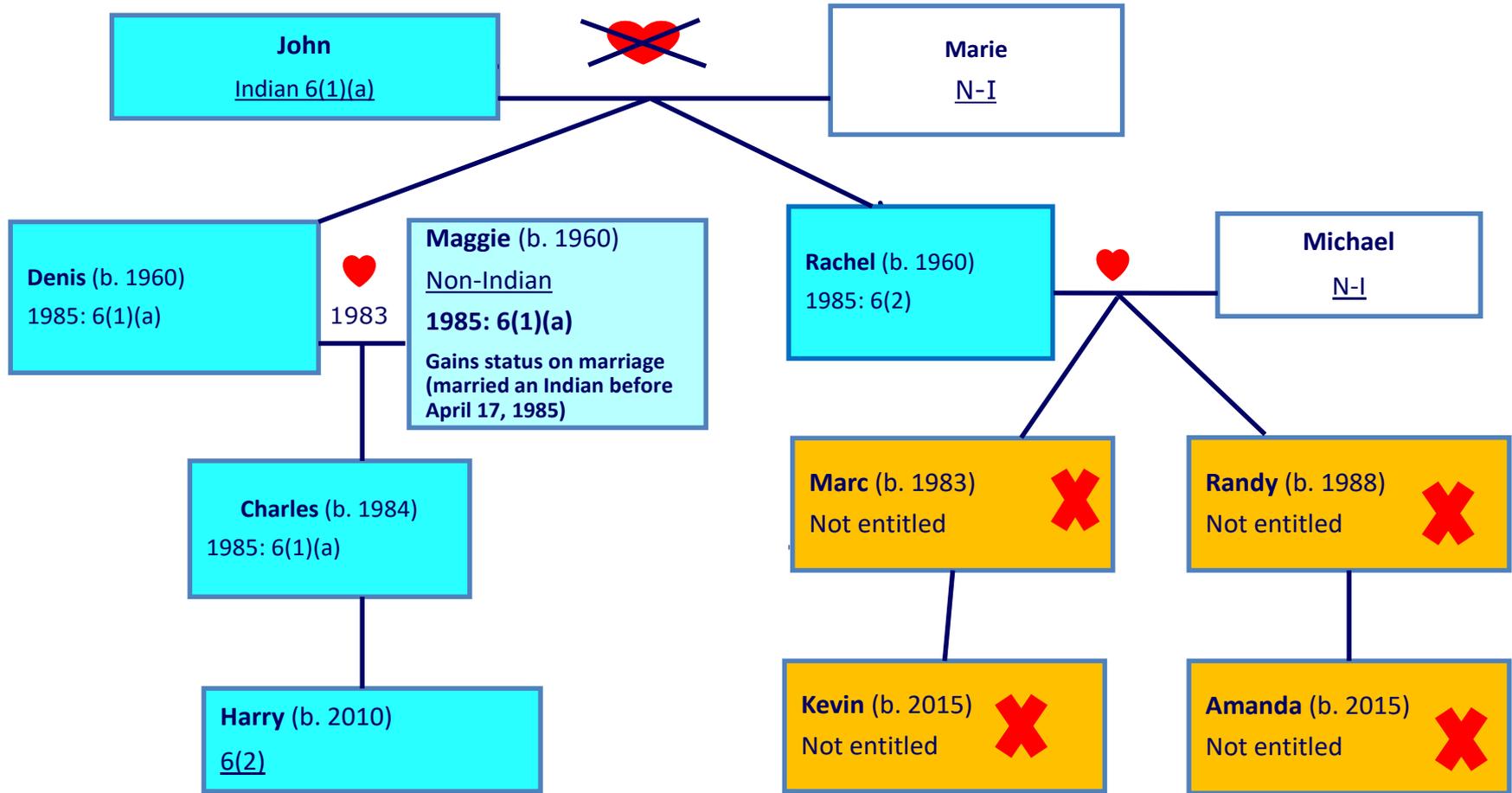


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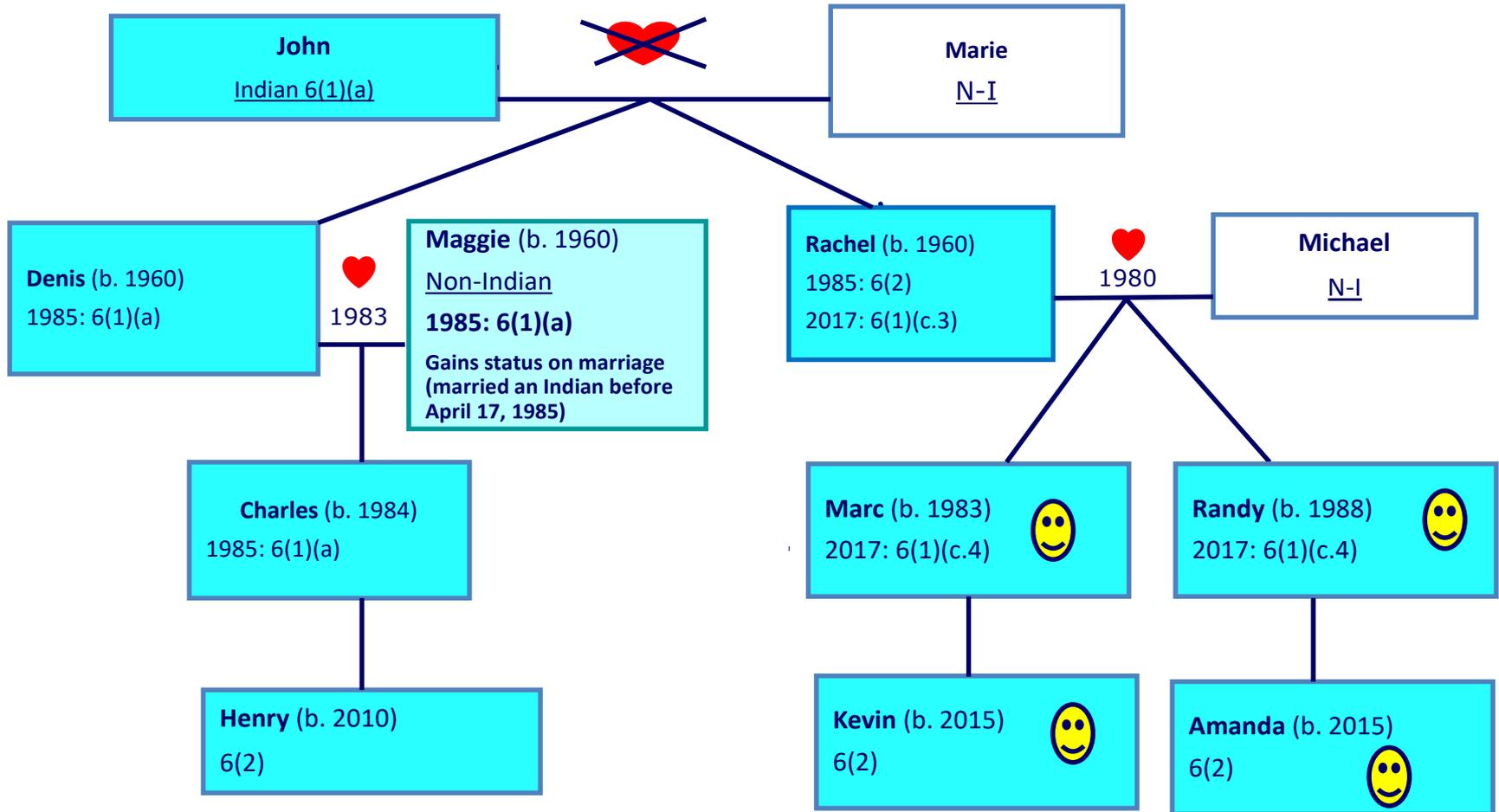


Registration Scenario #1 – YANTHA CASE



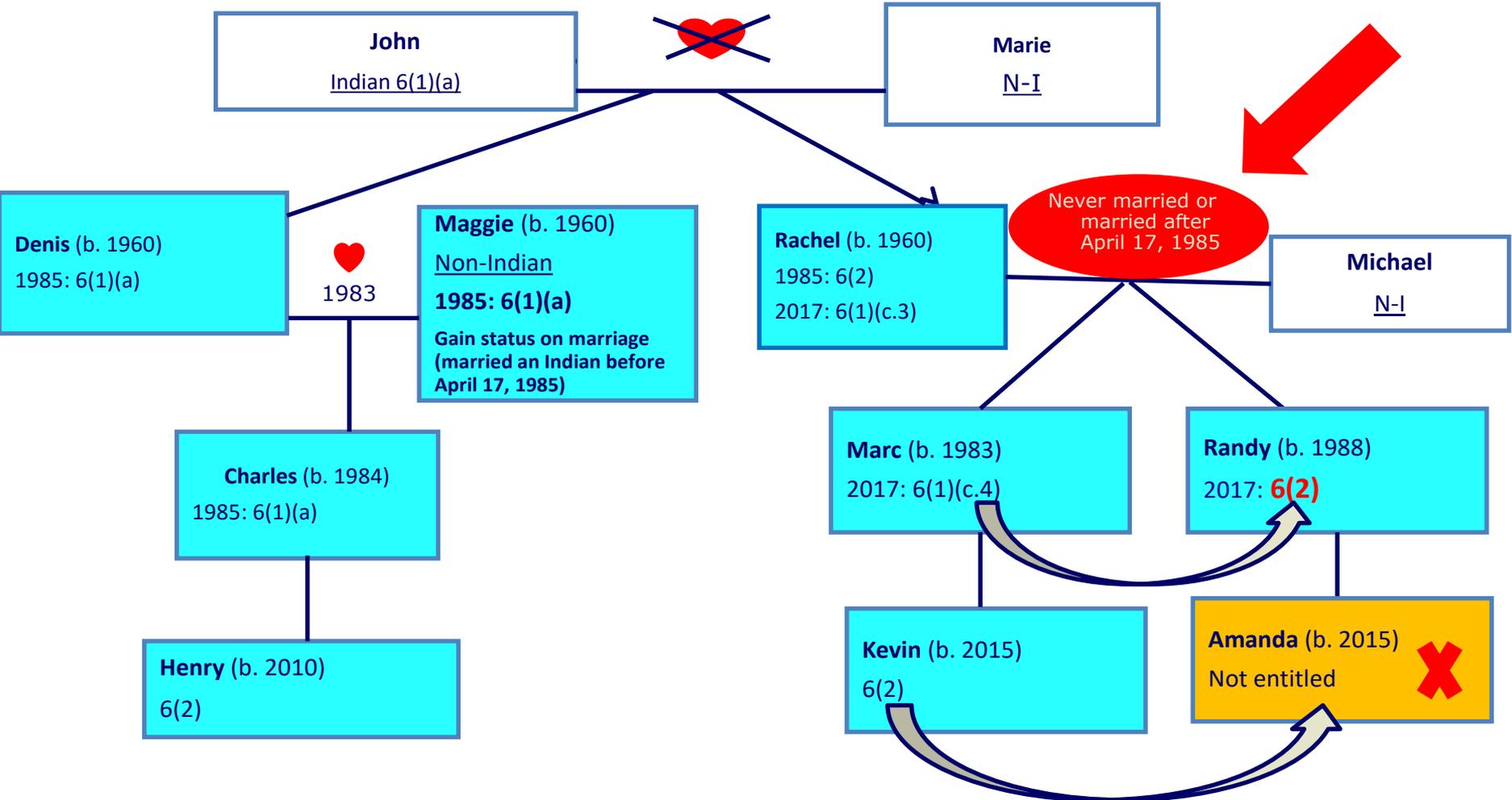


Registration Scenario #2 – YANTHA CASE Resolved





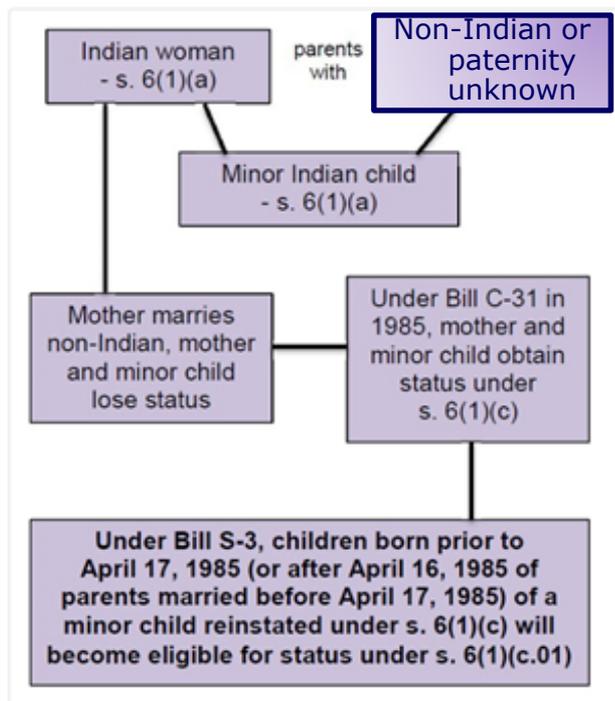
Registration Scenario #3 – YANTHA CASE Resolved



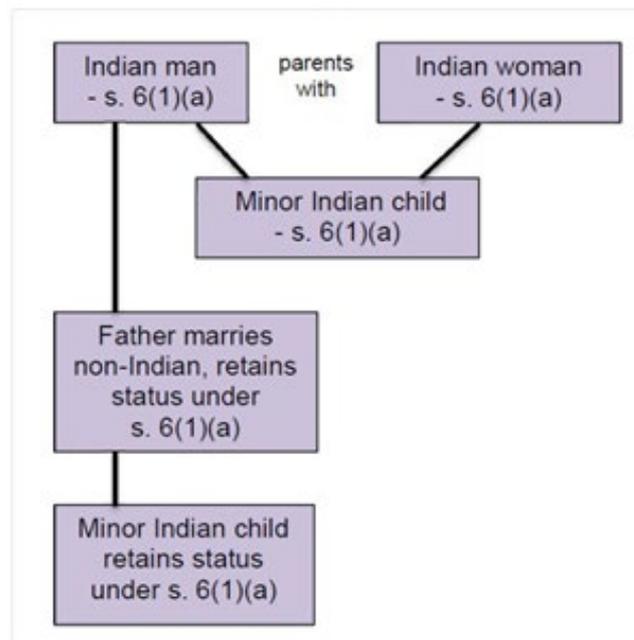
The Issue of Omitted Minors – 12(1)(a)(iii) enfranchised

The “omitted minors” issue addresses the differential treatment of minor children, born “illegitimate” or “out of wedlock” to an Indian mother, who were recorded on a band list and who lost entitlement to Indian status, between September 4, 1951 and April 17, 1985, as they were minors at the time of their mother’s marriage to a non-Indian.

Minor child born to Indian mother loses status following mother’s marriage to a non-Indian



Child born to Indian father; father subsequently marries a non-Indian woman prior to April 17, 1985, after the birth of his child; child retains Indian status





The Issue of Enfranchised Minors under subparagraph 12(1)(a)(iii) – enfranchised as a result of mother’s marriage to non-Indian

- Paragraph 6(1)(c.01) was drafted to rectify this inequity.
- By adding these provisions, children of individuals who were enfranchised following their mothers marriage to a non-Indian are now entitled under paragraph 6(1)(c.01).

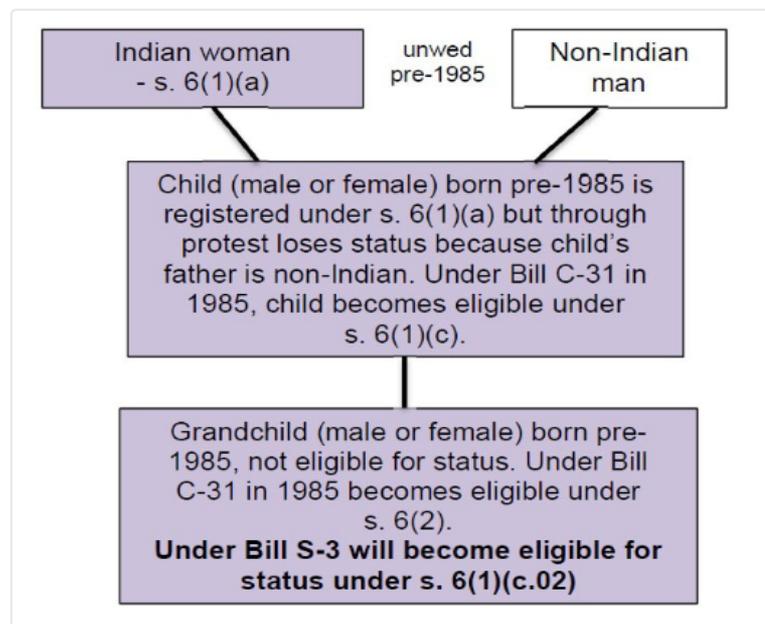
Enfranchised following Mother's marriage to a non-Indian			
	C-31	C3	S3
Enfranchised Minors	6(1)(c)	6(1)(c)	6(1)(c)
	6(2)	6(2)	6(1)(c.01)
	2d	2d	6(2)
			2D

The Issue of Omitted Minors (under subsection 12(2) Non-Indian Paternity)

“Removed by Protest” issue – Omitted from the Indian Register due to Non-Indian Paternity

- This “removed by protest” issue addresses the differential treatment of children born out of wedlock between September 4, 1951 and April 17, 1985 to an Indian woman and non-Indian man and who, through protests, lost eligibility for status due to their non-Indian paternity.

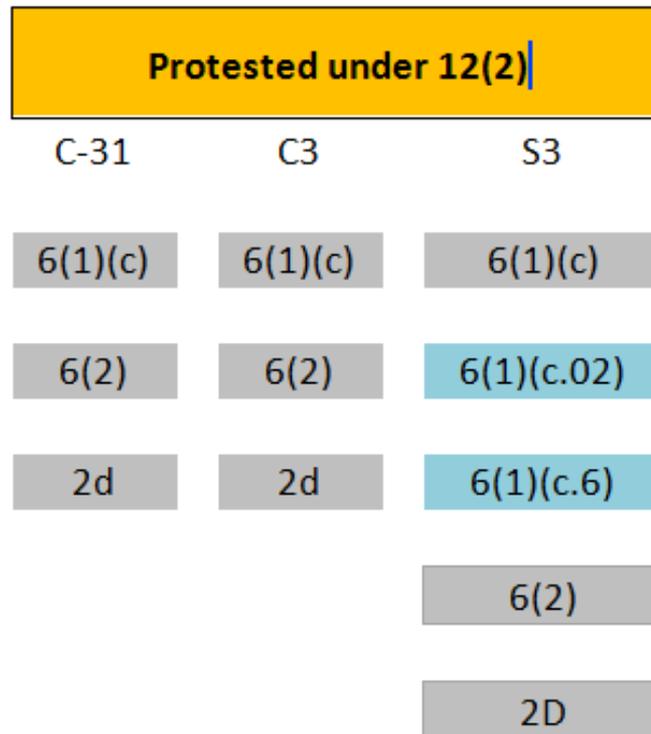
Children born out of wedlock, prior to 1985, of an Indian mother and non-Indian father, but through protest lost Indian status





The Issue of Omitted Minors (under subsection 12(2) Non-Indian Paternity)

- Paragraph 6(1)(c.02) and 6(1)(c.6) was drafted to rectify this inequity.
- By adding these provisions, individuals whose lost status following the successful protest by a Band would become entitled under 6(1)(c.02) and would have the ability to pass entitlement to their children and subsequent grandchildren.

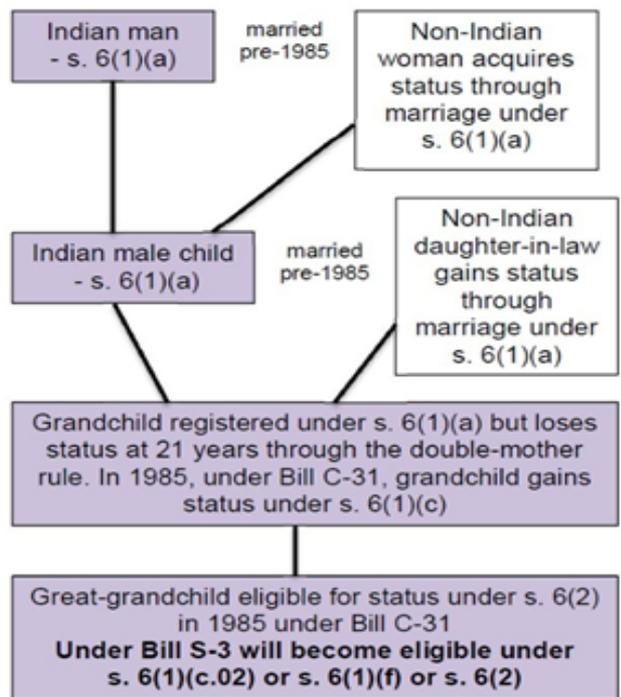


Additional issues addressed by the Government

“Removed by Protest” issue – Double-Mother rule (Paragraph 12(1)(a)(iv))

- This “removed by protest” issue addresses the differential treatment of children, born between September 4, 1951 and April 17, 1985 whose mother and paternal grandmother both gained status as a result of their marriage to an Indian male prior to April 17, 1985 (double-mother rule).

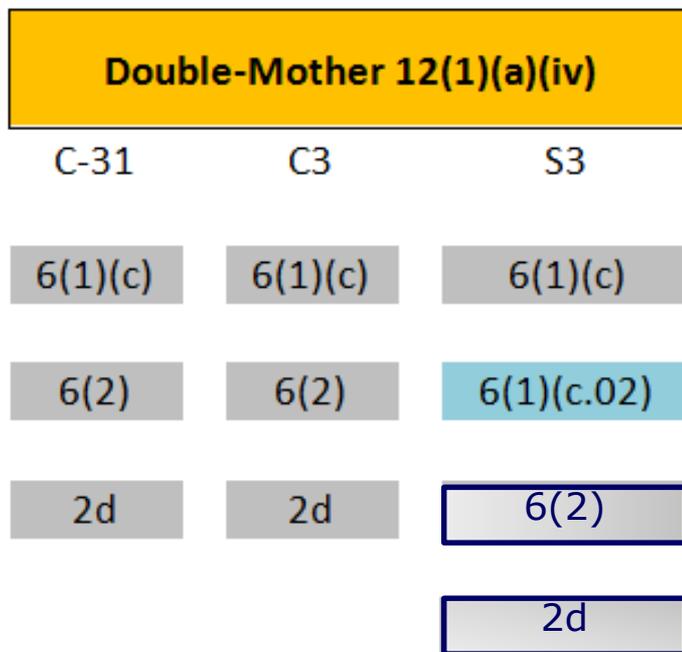
Great-grandchildren, born prior to 1985 of a parent affected by the double-mother rule (paternal line)





Double-Mother

- Paragraph 6(1)(c.02) was drafted to rectify this inequity.
- By adding this provision, individuals whose parent lost status due to the “double-mother” rule would become entitled under 6(1)(c.02) and would have the ability to pass entitlement to their children and subsequent grandchildren.



New Category Codes – Bill S-3

Category	Key Provisions and Issue Addressed
6(1)(c.01)	Their parent was, as a result of that parent’s mother’s marriage, omitted or deleted from the Indian Register on or after September 4, 1951 under subparagraph 12(1)(a)(iii) as it read immediately before April 17, 1985.
	Addresses “Omitted Minors” issue
6(1)(c.02)	Their parent was omitted or deleted from the Indian Register on or after September 4, 1951 under subparagraph 12(1)(a)(iv) or subsection 12(2), as it read immediately before April 17, 1985.
	Addresses “Double-Mother” and “Removed by Protest” issues
6(1)(c.2)	One of their parents is registered or entitled to be registered under paragraph (c.1)
	Addresses “Cousins” issue
6(1)(c.3)	They were born female during the period beginning on September 4, 1951 and ending on April 16, 1985, their parents were not legally married to each other at the time of the birth, and their father was at the time of that person’s birth entitled to be registered
	Addresses “Sibling” issue

New Category Codes – Bill S-3

Category	Key Provisions and Issue Addressed
6(1)(c.01)	Their parent was, as a result of that parent’s mother’s marriage, omitted or deleted from the Indian Register on or after September 4, 1951 under subparagraph 12(1)(a)(iii) as it read immediately before April 17, 1985.
	Addresses “Omitted Minors” issue
6(1)(c.02)	Their parent was omitted or deleted from the Indian Register on or after September 4, 1951 under subparagraph 12(1)(a)(iv) or subsection 12(2), as it read immediately before April 17, 1985.
	Addresses “Double-Mother” and “Removed by Protest” issues
6(1)(c.2)	One of their parents is registered or entitled to be registered under paragraph (c.1).
	Addresses “Cousins” issue
6(1)(c.3)	They were born female during the period beginning on September 4, 1951 and ending on April 16, 1985, their parents were not legally married to each other at the time of the birth, and their father was at the time of that person’s birth entitled to be registered.
	Addresses “Sibling” issue

Rationale's : Section 6 of the *Indian Act* (2017-Bill S-3)

Applicant's Rationale: 6(2)	One parent registered under [paragraph 6(1)(x)] of the <i>Indian Act</i> .
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.01)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under section 6(1)(c) of the <i>Indian Act</i> as a result of their enfranchisement with their mother following her marriage to a non-Indian.
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.02)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under section 6(1)(c) of the <i>Indian Act</i> as a result of being omitted due to non-Indian paternity.
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.02)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under section 6(1)(c) of the <i>Indian Act</i> as a result of the double-mother clause.
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.2)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under paragraph 6(1)(c.1) of the <i>Indian Act</i> .
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.3)	Illegitimate female child of a 6(1)(a) male and a non-Indian female, born between September 4, 1951 and April 16, 1985.
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.4)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under paragraph 6(1)(c.2) of the <i>Indian Act</i> .
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.4)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under paragraph 6(1)(c.3) of the <i>Indian Act</i> .
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.5)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under paragraph 6(1)(c.4) of the <i>Indian Act</i> as a result of their parent's registration/entitlement to registration under paragraph 6(1)(c.3) of the <i>Indian Act</i> .
Applicant's Rationale: 6(1)(c.6)	One parent (registered/entitled to be registered) under paragraph 6(1)(c.02) of the <i>Indian Act</i> .
Parent's Rationale:	Parent category amended from 6(2) to 6(1)(x) pursuant to the 2017 amendments to the <i>Indian Act</i> .



Unknown and Unstated Parentage – Background

- In 2002, plaintiff Lynn Gehl commenced an action against the Crown seeking a declaration that Section 6 of the *Indian Act*, is contrary to the *Charter* because it discriminates against applicants for registration (a) who were born out of wedlock or whose ancestors were born out of wedlock; (b) who do not know their paternity or the paternity of their ancestors; or (c) whose ancestors were never registered or recognized as “Indians” prior to 1985.
- On **April 20, 2017** the Ontario Court of Appeal determined the Indian Registrar's policy at the time with respect to unknown or unstated parentage was unreasonable, as it imposed a high evidentiary burden and required an applicant to disclose the identity of the parent, grandparent or ancestor, even in cases where identity was unknown.
- The court recognized that women have been disproportionately disadvantaged by the evidentiary requirements in proving paternity. The court also found that the Indian Registrar's policy fell short in addressing circumstances where women could not or would not disclose paternity.



Unknown and Unstated Parentage – Background cont...

- In response to the Gehl decision, Bill S-3 was amended to include a new provision in the *Indian Act* to address the issue of unknown or unstated parentage.
- The added provision provides flexibility for applicants to present various forms of evidence and requires the Indian Registrar to draw from any credible evidence and every reasonable inference in favor of applicants in determining eligibility for registration in situations of an unknown or unstated parent, grandparent or other ancestor.



Previous 'Unstated Paternity' Policy

- In the event that the applicant's original long form birth certificate was silent on one of the parents, but Indian parentage was asserted, then one of the following was required:
 - applicant's amended long form birth certificate
 - original Statutory Declaration(s) from both the applying parent and the unstated parent
 - copy of court order declaring biological parentage; or
 - DNA test results



New Unstated or Unknown Parentage Policy

- This policy seeks to address cases of serious evidentiary difficulties in proving parentage. It provides flexibility in the types of evidence that can be submitted to demonstrate Indian parentage and ensures that the balance of probabilities standard is applied when considering applications for registration in situations of unknown or unstated parentage.
- Files with unstated and unknown parentage may involve extensive research and analysis and may rely on the balance of probabilities when determining eligibility for registration. These files will be treated as complex and must be processed by Headquarters.



1951 Cut-Off

- The bulk of legislative changes adopted to address sex-based inequities in the *Indian Act* came into force on December 22, 2017.
- Bill S-3 also included provisions that will remove the 1951 cut-off. This amendment will come into force at a later date, once consultations with First Nations and Indigenous groups are completed through a collaborative process.

Roles and Responsibilities

IRAs:

- support the Department and the Government in delivering on key commitments and in responding to First Nation communities and members in the area they serve.
- are critical to the delivery of the Department's services and support the Registrar in performing registration activities related to post-1985 registrations
- provide services to in-person applicants, advises on application requirements and intakes applications
- facilitates SCIS issuance by advising applicants on application requirements
- May be delegated authority to process applications for individuals born on or after April 17, 1985 who are eligible for registration under 6(1)(f) and 6(2) of the Indian Act.

Processing of Post-1985 Applications

- Prior to the coming into force of Bill S-3, the eligibility of an applicant born post-1985 was primarily based on whether one or both parents was registered or entitled to be registered for Indian status. As such, post-1985 applicants were entitled to registration under paragraph 6(1)(f) or subsection 6(2) of the *Indian Act*.
- Under Bill S-3, eligibility of individuals born **post**-1985 is primarily dependent on whether the applicant's parents/ancestors were legally married at any time prior to the 1985 legislative amendments to the *Indian Act*.
- In order to appropriately determine whether an individual is potentially entitled to one of the new S-3 registration provisions, ancestral entitlement and marital history of the individuals parent will need to be reviewed.



Post-1985 Applications potentially eligible under S-3

IRAs and Regional offices should forward the applications of the following individuals to the Winnipeg Processing Unit:

- child of 6(1)(c);
- child of a 6(1)(c.02);
- child of one 6(2);
- children of parent(s) registered under 6(1)(c.1) – 6(1)(c.4) where there is evidence of a legal marriage prior to April 17, 1985 or no evidence of marriage as the parents would have been too young to have been married prior to that date;
- child of a 6(1)(f) whose parent is registered under 6(1)(c), 6(1)(c.1), 6(1)(c.2), 6(1)(c.3), 6(1)(c.4).
- child of a parent registered under 6(2) who is eligible for a category amendment as a result of the 2017 legislative amendments;
- applicant who self-identifies under S-3;
- applicant identified by departmental staff as eligible under S-3; and
- applicant where S-3 eligibility is unclear.



Indian Registration System (IRS)

Let's take a look at the Indian Registration System (IRS)





How to assess eligibility under S-3 in the Indian Registration System

This section will outline how information contained in the Indian Registration System should be reviewed in order to assess an individual's potential eligibility under S-3.

Identify the entitlement category of the applicant's parent(s):

As per current procedures, an individual's parent's registration category should be reviewed. The parent(s) can be located via their registration number or other personal information provided by the applicant.



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Reports	Sys Admin			

Indian Registration System

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Client Services

Registration

View Register Page

ACTIVE

Registration #: **0141052001**
 Band: **014 - TEST**
 Surname: **ADAMS**
 Given Name: **JASON**
 Birth Date: **1967/10/22**

Date Created: [Return to Search](#)

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Information

Events

Family

Family Tree

CIS History

Documents

Additional Registration Information

Birth Name: ADAMS	C3 Entitled: No
Alias:	Gender: Male
Marital Status: SINGLE	Category: 6(1)(c.2)
Marriage Date:	On Diand Band List: No
Spouse Reg #:	Date of Death:
Province: ONTARIO	Print Page
Residence: Off Reserve	
Reserve:	

Father: **(Non Indian)**
 Mother: **LOCEY, DIANE MARIE**

The parent's category code should be clearly outlined in Client Services



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Indian Registration System

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Client Services

Registration

View Register Page

Registration #: 2540255601 ACTIVE
 Band: 254-TEST
 Surname: TEST
 Given Name: JOHNNY
 Birth Date: 1990/10/22 Date Created:

Information	Events	Family	Family Tree	CIS History	Documents
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Individual Established References to the Black Register

Family Number	Surname	Given Name	Birth Date	Band Admin Code	Band Name
No Black Register references have been established for this individual.					

- The ✓ symbol indicates that the individual is the head of the household on the Black Register Page
- No ✓ symbol indicates that the individual appears on the Black Register Page

Individual Established References to documents

Document Type	Scanned Date	User
Long Form Birth Certificate	2011/05/09	TEST
Registration letter	2011/06/23	
Letter of Authority	2011/06/23	

Individual Established References to card application supporting documents.

Document Type	Last Modified Date	Last Modified User
Other	2011/11/08	
Worksheet	2011/11/08	
Other	2011/11/08	
Statement of Live Birth	2011/11/08	
Adult Application Form	2011/11/08	
Driver's License	2011/11/08	
Guarantor Declaration	2011/11/08	

Alternately, for those that have access to the 'Documents Tab', the Letter of Authority may be reviewed to confirm the entitlement category of the parent(s) / grandparent(s)



Review the marital history of the applicant's parent(s) (if applicable)

This step is required for all applicants whose parents are registered 6(1)(c.1) – 6(1)(c.4)

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Indian Registration System

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Client Services

Registration

View Register Page

ACTIVE

Registration #: **0141052001**
 Band: **014 - TEST**
 Surname: **ADAMS**
 Given Name: **JASON**
 Birth Date: **1967/10/22** Date Created: _____

Information	Events	Family	Family Tree	CIS History	Documents
-------------	--------	--------	-------------	-------------	-----------

Additional Registration Information

Birth Name: ADAMS	C3 Entitled: No
Alias: _____	Gender: Male
Marital Status: SINGLE	Category: 6(1)(c.2)
Marriage Date: _____	On Diand Band List: No
Spouse Reg #: _____	Date of Death: _____
Province: ONTARIO	
Residence: Off Reserve	
Reserve: _____	<input type="button" value="Print Page"/>

Father: (Non Indian)
 Mother: **LOCEY, DIANE MARIE**



While current marital status may be recorded as single or the person appears to still have their birth name, a full assessment of marital history must be completed as it may impact an individuals entitlement to registration

Français	Contact Us	Help	Search	Canada Site
Client Services	Entitlement	Adoption	Protest	Band
Enquiries	Reports	Sys Admin		

Indian Registration System

View Register Page

Registration #: **1720329001 (3634799)** **ACTIVE**
 Band: **172 - Aamjiwnaang**
 Surname: **TEST**
 Given Name: **JESSA**
 Birth Date: **1958/05/21** Date Created: **2018/03/11**

Information	Events	Family	Family Tree	CIS History	Documents
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Individual Event History				
Event	Event Date	System Remark	Recorded By	Recorded Date
8400	2018/03/11	DECLARED ENTITLED REGISTRAR LETTER DATED 2018/03/11 F. R6000-172 (1003208161)	MACKENZIEL	2018/03/11
1800	1979/04/04	MARRIAGE TO EXAMPLE, JOHN	MACKENZIEL	2018/04/20



Questions?