Jordan's Principle: The 8 Steps To Get There
As Outlined in the New Brunswick Jordan's Principle Agreement

Case Conferencing

Start Here
A First Nation child needs services other children are entitled to but neither government will pay...

1. Does the case involve a jurisdictional dispute between a provincial and federal government?
2. Does the First Nation child live on a reserve?
3. Have they been assessed and have been found to have multiple disabilities requiring services from multiple providers?

Resolution reached through case conferencing at the local level
No time frame specified

Referral to focal point if not resolved at local level
No time frame specified

If not resolved at the focal point level, relevant asst. deputy minister decides whether to declare a jurisdictional dispute
No time frame specified

Resolution at focal point level
Within an additional 45 work days

Counterpart Asst. deputy minister responds to request to enter into dispute process from primary asst. deputy minister. If accepted, Jordan's Principle jurisdictional dispute is declared.
Within a reasonable time frame

Relevant asst. deputy minister notifies responsible counterpart in fed/prov. Ministry, in writing, of a jurisdictional dispute and requests to enter into dispute resolution process
No time frame specified

Focal point will hold an initial case conference meeting with focal points from other parties
Within 10 work days of receiving necessary information

NO child should be denied services other children are entitled to

Jordan's Principle Declaration

Once a Jordan's Principle dispute is declared, and the service is deemed by the province as a provincial/territorial normative standard, then the First Nation child finally receives services

Services are paid for by provincial/territorial health care

Typical Process for Non-First Nations Canadians