From: Josée Touchette
To: Touchette, Josée; stephen.wallace@gg.ca
CC: Dupuis, Anick; Sherif, Nihal
Date: 2013-06-03
Time: 09:30 - 10:00
Subject: Call with Stephen Wallace
Place: JT to call Mr. Wallace @ 993-0259
Attachments: New First Nations treaty alliance expected to emerge during July meeting while AFN gathers in the Yukon

DOCUMENT ATTACHED FOR REVIEW PRIOR TO THE CALL

Contact: Andrea Savoie - 993-1365

Subject: GG reported as going to Onion lake Treaty chiefs meeting. Mme Touchette would like to provide background.

Attachment

From: Nihal Sherif
To: Dupuis, Anick
Date: 2013-05-30 16:14
Subject: New First Nations treaty alliance expected to emerge during July meeting while AFN gathers in the Yukon

Could you attached this e-mail to the meeting request with Stephen Wallace.
Txs.

Jorge Barrera
APTN National News

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APTN National News could not immediately confirm whether Anaya or Johnston would appear at the meeting.

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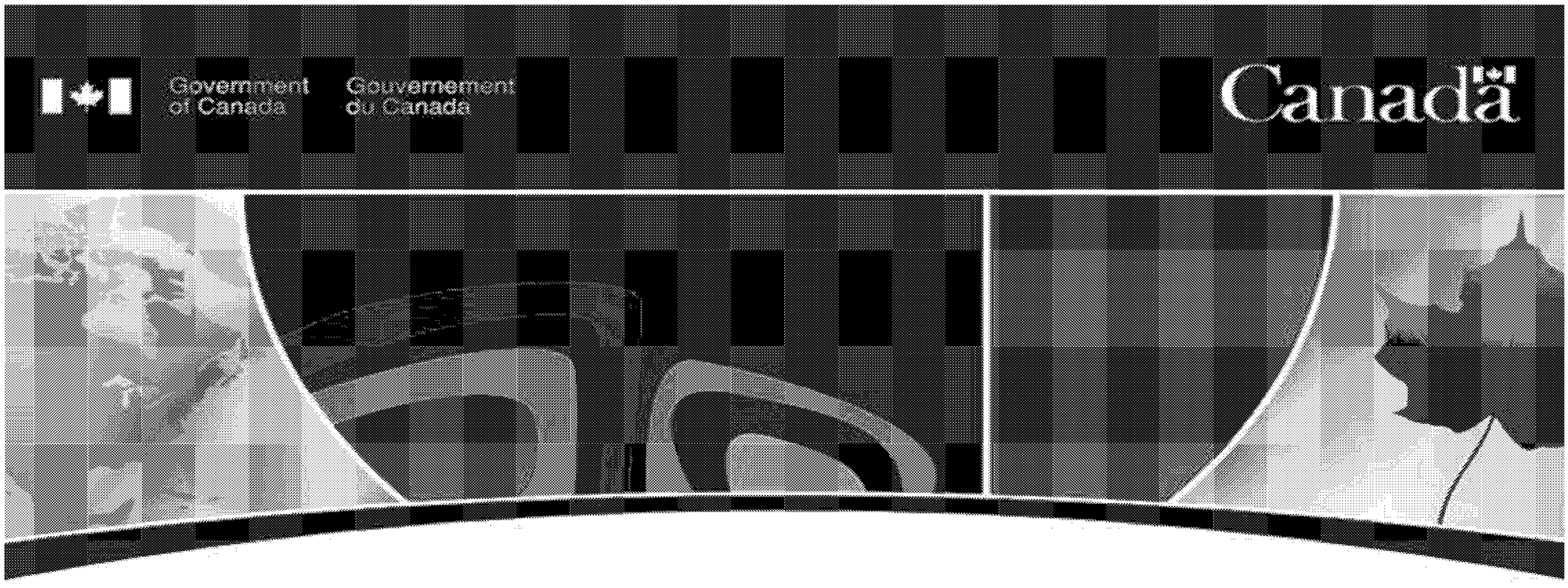
Discussions are also expected to touch on the "mission statement" for the alliance, its principles, membership and jurisdictional matters.

AFN regional chief for Saskatchewan and Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Chief Perry Bellegarde is also expected to speak at the meeting.

Bellegarde once ran against Atleo and is expected to again vie for the AFN's top job.

jbarrera@aptn.ca
@JorgeBarrera



Advancing the policy agenda into the next phase of the mandate

Presentation at Executive Committee
June 13, 2013

SECRET

Page 4

is withheld pursuant to sections

est retenue en vertu des articles

21(1)(a), 21(1)(c)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

A number of touch-points since January kept Aboriginal issues in the spotlight

Two court decisions opened a new front

- *CAP/Daniels* decision that Métis are considered "Indians" under s.91(24)
- *Manitoba Métis Federation* decision that government failed to uphold the honour of the Crown

A number of social policy issues garnered attention, though often short-lived

- Human Rights Tribunal hearings on child and family services
- Report on Aboriginal incarceration rates
- Chapters on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Diabetes in the Auditor General's Spring Report
- Release of National Household Survey data

***#IdleNoMore* has faded but *#SovereigntySummer* gaining profile**

- Carefully monitoring potential for new disruptions and protests

Pages 6 to / à 10

are withheld pursuant to sections

sont retenues en vertu des articles

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Communications - *#glasshalffull*?

Key Points & Milestones

- Emerging from extraordinary Parliamentary session with new laws (C-27, C-47, S-2, S-8 and FN Education Act this fall) - and progress made on many key departmental files
- ***Economic participation and accountability*** of Aboriginal peoples resonates with Canadians
- New ***AANDC Facebook page*** will improve social media outreach
- ***#idlenomore:*** persists as an underlying thematic, however recent high-profile protests have not resonated with the majority of Canadians

Challenges ahead

- Social media creates increased ***real-time issues management challenges and opportunities***
- Defenders of the Land, Idle No More and other groups are organizing a ***'Sovereignty Summer'*** for the coming months and are calling for a number of changes, including the repudiation of Doctrine of Discovery and enactment of UNDRIP

Pages 12 to / à 14

are withheld pursuant to sections

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From: Sabrina Bertrand
To: Josée Touchette; Josée Villeneuve; Nihal Sherif
CC: Angela Matchim
Date: 2013-06-10 14:15
Subject: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks.
Attachments: Re: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks. ; NCR-#5390898-v1-PSD_-_ARO_-_LTE.DOCX

Bonjour,

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Could you kindly provide your input and/or approval for the LTE attached as soon as possible? The LTE has been approved by Chris Duschênes (see attached e-mail) and ESDPP, and was also sent to RIA and RO.

Many thanks and apologies for such short notice

Sabrina

Sent: Mon Jun 10 10:29:03 2013
Subject: globeunlimited: Government cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian
Government cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian
RICHARD WAGAMESE
Special to The Globe and Mail

Five years ago, Stephen Harper stood in the House of Commons and issued the historic apology for the legacy of government and church-run residential schools. At that time, many Aboriginal people held hope that this marked the beginning of a new and empowering chapter in relations between the government and Aboriginals. Now the government has slashed funding to 43 representative Aboriginal organizations. The new chapter clearly needs severe editing.

Assembly of First Nations national chief Shawn Atleo expressed surprise at the severity of the cuts. His group saw funding axed by 30 per cent. For me, it was no surprise at all. When the Tories announced last September that cuts were coming, and bandied about a 10 per cent number, I expected a much harsher outcome, especially to the national Aboriginal organizations.

Along with the AFN, chops were made to the funding of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, the Métis National Council and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. To me they billboarded this move back when the government changed the name of Indian Affairs to Aboriginal Affairs; meaning everyone brown would be under the same umbrella. Last week's announcement only confirmed my suspicion.

Now, there are those who will say that this is all good. They will say that native people need to be swept under the same collective rug as everyone else in this country. They will say that Canada spends too much on them already. They will say a lot. But the truth is, that if a government can cut the knees out of organizations geared to the upward advancement of people then it's going to be someone else's turn next.

The Harper government doesn't care that thousands of underprivileged Canadian kids exist on 22 per cent less child care funding than their neighbours. They don't care that hundreds of thousands of Canadians can't drink safe water. They don't care that whole Canadian communities exist in the dreary world of chronic unemployment and welfare.

These aren't just Aboriginal people. These are Canadians. These are your neighbours. Clearly, the government has little concern for their continued wellbeing and that should worry everyone. Sometime, somewhere another group of Canadians is going to feel the brunt of Mr. Harper's dedication to balancing the budget and eliminating the deficit at all costs; human, planetary and otherwise. Someday, everyone is going to get to feel how it feels to be an Indian in this country.

That's the implication in this round of cuts. Anyone who can stand in the House of Commons and issue an apology for grievous harm to a people only to continue a campaign of abject disregard for them will not consider the rights and needs of anyone. Anyone. So all of those who trumpet these cuts as timely or necessary need to worry for their own.

An apology is only as good as the change in behaviour that follows it. Nothing in the five years since that false statement in the House has changed. Only the collective voice of Idle No More kept the sorry state of Aboriginal affairs and issues in the public eye. With national political organizations further hamstrung by an uncaring government, and no talks scheduled in the foreseeable future, Canada can count on another, more strident round of protests.

Say what you will, but protest when leadership fails is a viable avenue for the clarification and articulation of issues. What needs to be said, and the women and youth behind Idle No More are the perfect vehicle, is that the dishonour of one is the dishonour of all. Aboriginal issues are now Canadian issues, because when government can act with such callous disregard for lives and futures we are all Indians now.

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Sabrina Bertrand
Conseillère principale en communications / Senior Communication Advisor
Planification stratégique / Strategic Planning
Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada / Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

tél: 819-997-3544

Attachment

Letter to the Editor – Globe and Mail

To the Editor:

I would like to clarify several points raised in your June 10th article entitled: Government Cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian. Let me be clear that one of my Department's core priorities is and will remain to create conditions for healthier, more sufficient First Nation communities. To sustain the progress we must focus our resources on the delivery of essential services and programs that reflect our shared priorities, such as education and economic development.

For example, we are working with key First Nation partners on a concrete agenda to improve the education attainment of First Nation students and to provide them with quality education that enables them to realize their aspirations. Since greater participation in the labour force and the economy offers the best route to better conditions for families and communities, we want to ensure that First Nation youth can access the skills and training they need to secure employment by improving the on-reserve Income Assistance Program. The Government committed $241 million to this initiative over five years through Budget 2013.

Ensuring the safety and security of First Nations children on reserve is another key priority for the Government of Canada. To date, six tripartite frameworks under the Enhanced Prevention Focused Approach to Child and Family Services have been agreed upon in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. Collectively this means that 68 per cent of First Nations children and families on reserve across Canada now benefit from the enhanced prevention approach with more than $100 million per year in additional investments being provided to these jurisdictions.

The Government of Canada is taking further action to give First Nations the same health and safety protections for drinking water in their communities as other Canadians by bringing Bill S-8, Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act to a vote in the House of Commons. This bill is the product of engagement between the Government and First Nations on safe drinking water legislation and enforceable standards over the past seven years. Should this proposed legislation be passed [update on progress], further engagement with First Nations on the development of federal regulations will follow.

While these are just a few of the examples of real progress, we must remember that there are simply no quick fixes, and much work remains ahead. We are focusing on real, incremental, structural reforms to deliver results for Aboriginal peoples.

[**June 11, 2013 will mark the fifth anniversary**] of the Prime Minister's 2008 historic Statement of Apology, which acknowledged the Government of Canada's role in the Indian Residential Schools system and underlined Canadians' resolve to learn from these tragic events to ensure they will never be repeated. Through reconciliation between Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians we look to the future and to working together to ensure First Nations, Métis and Inuit are full participants in building a stronger country for all Canadians.

The objective of the reductions in funding for National and Regional Aboriginal Representative Organizations is to ensure that funding is directed at priorities and to eliminate duplication of projects. We recognize the right to protest, and to demonstrate and speak out, but we continue to believe the best way to address issues is through discussions and collaboration. Progress continues and we remain committed to continuing to work with all Aboriginal peoples, First Nations, Métis and Inuit, to do just that.

Hon. Bernard Valcourt,
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
Date: June 10, 2013

From: Anick Dupuis
To: Josée Villeneuve
Date: 2013-05-31 11:41
Subject: Fwd: New First Nations treaty alliance expected to emerge during July meeting while AFN gathers in the Yukon
Attachments: New First Nations treaty alliance expected to emerge during July meeting while AFN gathers in the Yukon

can you add it please for me. Im swamped with dockets.

Anick Dupuis
Adjointe Exécutive au SMAP
Politiques et orientation stratégique
>>> Nihal Sherif 2013-05-31 11:40 >>>

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From: Nihal Sherif
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jbarrera@aptn.ca
@JorgeBarrera

From: Francois Beauregard
To: Sherif, Nihal
CC: Brennan, Patrick; Kaczorowski, Michael
Date: 2013-05-24 15:50
Subject: Fwd: Points de suivi : The State of the Federation 2013 - Aboriginal Multilevel Governance
Attachments: SoF13April16Draft_4.docx

Bonjour Nihal,

Tu trouveras ci-joint le texte préparé par MM. Juneau et Papillon sur la conférence. Michael et moi sommes disposé à te rencontrer aujourd'hui ou lundi pour en discuter si tu veux.

François

>>>

From: Francois Beauregard
To: Kaczorowski, Michael
Date: 2013-05-23 10:39
Subject: Fwd: Points de suivi : The State of the Federation 2013 - Aboriginal Multilevel Governance

>>>

From: Francois Beauregard
To: Touchette, Josée
CC: Duschenes, Christopher; Kaczorowski, Michael; Smith, Keith
Date: 2013-05-16 18:31
Subject: Points de suivi : The State of the Federation 2013 - Aboriginal Multilevel Governance
Bonsoir,

Suite à la conférence téléphonique avec M. André Juneau, Directeur de l'Institut des relations intergouvernementales de l'Université Queen's, et M. Martin Papillon, Directeur du Forum d'études et de recherches autochtones et professeur adjoint à l'École d'études politiques de l'Université d'Ottawa, au sujet de la prochaine conférence *The State of the Federation 2013 - Aboriginal Multilevel Governance* (voir ci-joint), vous trouverez ci-bas, comme demandé, les éléments nécessitant un suivi.

1. Allocution du Ministre ou du Sous-ministre
- Vous vous êtes engagée à vous enquérir de l'intérêt du Ministre ou du Sous-ministre à prononcer une allocution de quelques minutes à la Conférence. M. Juneau dit qu'il y aura 3 ou 4 occasions au cours de la Conférence pour une telle allocution.

2. Participation d'AADNC aux panels
- L'idée initiale de M. Juneau était d'organiser un panel sur l'Accord-cadre tripartite sur l'éducation avec la Colombie-Britannique, avec un représentant fédéral, un représentant de la province et un représentant autochtones. Au lieu, vous avez suggéré la tenue d'un panel sur l'accord de partenariat tripartite en santé entre le Conseil de la santé des Premières Nations, Santé Canada et la province de la Colombie-Britannique. Vous vous êtes engagée à communiquer avec Michel Roy, Sous-ministre adjoint principal, afin de vous enquérir de son intérêt.
- Vous avez offert de tenir un panel ou faire une présentation sur les résultats de l'Enquête nationale auprès des ménages.
- Vous avez également suggéré la tenue d'un panel sur l'obligation légale de consulter et son cadre juridique auquel M. Bruno Steinke pourrait participer, sous réserve de sa disponibilité et de son intérêt. Ce panel pourrait aussi traiter du nouveau Système d'information sur les droits ancestraux et issus de traités.

3. Participation d'AADNC au financement de la Conférence
- Vous vous êtes engagée à évaluer la possibilité qu'AADNC participe financièrement à la tenue de la Conférence, plus particulièrement en ce qui a trait au financement de la participation des étudiants et panellistes autochtones.

4. Prochaines étapes
- À la demande de MM. Juneau et Papillon, vous leur ferez parvenir de l'information supplémentaire/liens internets (p. ex. la carte interactive sur les ententes fédérales/provinciales/territoriales www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/Map/fpta/fpta-fra.asp) sur les pratiques de gouvernance/partnership entre les provinces, le fédéral et les groupes autochtones.
- Vous avez offert d'organiser la prochaine rencontre avec MM. Juneau et Papillon, le 10 ou le 11 juin prochain.

Bonne soirée,

François

François Beauregard
Conseiller principal | Senior Advisor
Relations intergouvernementales et internationales | Intergovernmental and International Relations
Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Tél./Tel.: 819-956-8218
Télécopieur/Fax: 819-997-3554
Int'l:www.gcpedia.gc.ca/wiki/International_indigenous_issues
Intergov:www.gcpedia.gc.ca/wiki/Intergovernmental_Aboriginal_Affairs_Portal

Attachment

-DRAFT-

The State of the Federation 2013
Aboriginal Multilevel Governance

November 29-30, 2013

In 2003, the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations held its annual State of the Federation conference on the theme of Aboriginal-State relations. The conference highlighted the disjuncture between the institutions and policies that govern our relations and a rapidly changing Aboriginal reality on the ground. Ten years later, the *Idle No More* movement starkly reminds Canada of its' limited success in addressing Aboriginal rights and land claims, not to mention the ongoing socio-economic challenges facing First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities.

Addressing the complex legacies and realities of colonization is a challenging task. Not only is it exceedingly difficult to transform deeply rooted practices and attitudes, but there are also fundamental disagreements as to the direction change should take. What has become increasingly clear in recent years is that the federal government cannot act alone. Aboriginal peoples are no longer wiling to see policy reforms imposed from the top without appropriate consultation and substantive participation. While some Aboriginal nations may be reluctant to engage with provincial authorities, many core issues facing Aboriginal communities also relate to areas of provincial jurisdiction, from education and health care to land and resource management. Long-term change therefore calls for innovative multilevel approaches to governance.

This multilevel reality is reflected in the growing number of bilateral and trilateral governance arrangements that have emerged in recent years in response to ongoing political and judicial developments. These include measures to foster Aboriginal participation in land and resources management, co-governance arrangements in education, health care, child welfare, housing and training. Self-government models resulting from land claims settlements have also led to more, not less, multilevel intergovernmental coordination. The extent to which these various multilevel governance arrangements are consistent with Aboriginal peoples' rights and political aspirations
is, again, a matter of debate. Multilevel governance does not fundamentally alter the constitutional foundations of Aboriginal-state relations in Canada, but it certainly changes the political dynamics of everyday governance and policy-making in a field long considered the exclusive domain of the federal government.

The 2013 State of the Federation conference will focus on the implications, challenges and transformative potential of this ongoing reconfiguration in the practices of Aboriginal governance in Canada.

- Who does what in Aboriginal governance today, and what are the political and legal implications of emerging practices of multilevel governance for Aboriginal

self-determination and for Canadian federalism more broadly? Are emerging models of shared governance in various social and economic policy sectors conducive to real and substantive Aboriginal participation in the definition of policy priorities? What about models of Aboriginal participation in the natural resources economy?

- What are the implications of growing provincial, territorial, as well as municipal engagement in Aboriginal governance? Are we witnessing a shift away from federal-centred Aboriginal policy-making?

- Finally, what can we learn from innovative practices of governance at the grassroots level, in Aboriginal communities seeking to transform their relationship with federal and provincial authorities and establish their own path to self-determination?

We will explore these questions through a series of panels designed to facilitate dialogue between researchers and practitioners of Aboriginal governance along five central themes:

- Multilevel governance in social and economic policy
  - Examples of bilateral and trilateral governance agreements (education, etc.)
  - The political implications of multilevel governance in social and economic policy
  - Accountability in multilevel governance regimes: accountable to whom, and how?

- Aboriginal rights and participation in the natural resources economy
  - Local Aboriginal approaches and strategies to resources management
  - Consultation, accommodation and Impact and Benefits Agreements: evolution, limits and practical implications
  - The politics of revenue sharing: economic self-determination or economic buyouts?

- Multilevel governance under modern treaties: lessons learned and the way forward
  - Negotiation and implementation challenges
  - The political impacts of treaties for multilevel governance

- Urban/Métis Multilevel Governance
  - Implications of Daniels and Manitoba Metis Federation court decisions
  - Urban Aboriginal multilevel initiatives: do they work?

- The politics of change in Aboriginal-State relations
  - Governance and the grassroots: lessons from the Idle No More movement
  - Comparative perspectives on Aboriginal governance in federal states
  - Alternative models of shared sovereignty and participatory governance

From: Angela Matchim
To: Bertrand, Sabrina; Sherif, Nihal; Touchette, Josée; Villeneuve, Josée
CC: Mitchell, Gail
Date: 2013-06-10 16:30
Subject: Re: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks.

Thank you!

Angela

>>> Nihal Sherif 6/10/2013 4:23 PM >>>
Gail has approved with one minor change which you may have caught already. See bolded language in first para.

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tél: 819-997-3544

From: Christopher Duschenes
To: Sabrina Bertrand
CC: Angela Matchim; Jennifer Carter; Kim Cellucci
Date: 2013-06-10 14:09
Subject: Re: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks.

Sabrina;

Message is consistent with approved Comms lines and other letters that have gone out and the content is accurate.

Thanks

C

Christopher Duschenes
Director General
Directeur Général
Aboriginal and External Relations
Direction générale des relations externes et avec les Autochtones

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada

10 Wellington,
Gatineau, Québec.
K1A 0H4
ph/tel. (819) 934-9361

>>> Sabrina Bertrand 6/10/2013 1:13 PM >>>
Bonjour,

MO has requested us to write a Letter to the Editor in response to the Globe and Mail article below and included in the e-mail attached.

Could you kindly provide your input and/or approval for the LTE attached as soon as possible before it goes to Madame Touchette? The LTE is also being approved by ESDPP, and was sent to RIA and RO.

Many thanks and apologies for such short notice

Sabrina

Sent: Mon Jun 10 10:29:03 2013
Subject: globeunlimited: Government cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian
Government cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian
RICHARD WAGAMESE
Special to The Globe and Mail

Five years ago, Stephen Harper stood in the House of Commons and issued the historic apology for the legacy of government and church-run residential schools. At that time, many Aboriginal people held hope that this marked the beginning of a new and empowering chapter in relations between the government and Aboriginals. Now the

government has slashed funding to 43 representative Aboriginal organizations. The new chapter clearly needs severe editing.

Assembly of First Nations national chief Shawn Atleo expressed surprise at the severity of the cuts. His group saw funding axed by 30 per cent. For me, it was no surprise at all. When the Tories announced last September that cuts were coming, and bandied about a 10 per cent number, I expected a much harsher outcome, especially to the national Aboriginal organizations.

Along with the AFN, chops were made to the funding of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, the Métis National Council and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. To me they billboarded this move back when the government changed the name of Indian Affairs to Aboriginal Affairs; meaning everyone brown would be under the same umbrella. Last week's announcement only confirmed my suspicion.

Now, there are those who will say that this is all good. They will say that native people need to be swept under the same collective rug as everyone else in this country. They will say that Canada spends too much on them already. They will say a lot. But the truth is, that if a government can cut the knees out of organizations geared to the upward advancement of people then it's going to be someone else's turn next.

The Harper government doesn't care that thousands of underprivileged Canadian kids exist on 22 per cent less child care funding than their neighbours. They don't care that hundreds of thousands of Canadians can't drink safe water. They don't care that whole Canadian communities exist in the dreary world of chronic unemployment and welfare.

These aren't just Aboriginal people. These are Canadians. These are your neighbours. Clearly, the government has little concern for their continued wellbeing and that should worry everyone. Sometime, somewhere another group of Canadians is going to feel the brunt of Mr. Harper's dedication to balancing the budget and eliminating the deficit at all costs; human, planetary and otherwise. Someday, everyone is going to get to feel how it feels to be an Indian in this country.

That's the implication in this round of cuts. Anyone who can stand in the House of Commons and issue an apology for grievous harm to a people only to continue a campaign of abject disregard for them will not consider the rights and needs of anyone. Anyone. So all of those who trumpet these cuts as timely or necessary need to worry for their own.

An apology is only as good as the change in behaviour that follows it. Nothing in the five years since that false statement in the House has changed. Only the collective voice of Idle No More kept the sorry state of Aboriginal affairs and issues in the public eye. With national political organizations further hamstrung by an uncaring government, and no talks scheduled in the foreseeable future, Canada can count on another, more

strident round of protests.

Say what you will, but protest when leadership fails is a viable avenue for the clarification and articulation of issues. What needs to be said, and the women and youth behind Idle No More are the perfect vehicle, is that the dishonour of one is the dishonour of all. Aboriginal issues are now Canadian issues, because when government can act with such callous disregard for lives and futures we are all Indians now.

Richard Wagamese's most recent book is the novel Indian Horse.

Jim Hurcomb

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Sabrina Bertrand
Conseillère principale en communications / Senior Communication Advisor
Planification stratégique / Strategic Planning
Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada / Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

tél: 819-997-3544

From: Josée Touchette
To: Sherif, Nihal <Nihal.Sherif@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
Date: 2013-06-10 16:25
Subject: Re: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks.

Fine.

>>> Nihal Sherif 6/10/2013 4:23:57 PM >>>Gail has approved with one minor change which you may have caught already. See bolded language in first para.

I would like to clarify several points raised in your June 10th article entitled: Government Cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian. Let me be clear that one of my Department's core priorities is and will remain to create conditions for healthier, more self-sufficient First Nation communities. To sustain the progress we must focus our resources on the delivery of essential services and programs that reflect our shared priorities, such as education and economic development.

>>> Sabrina Bertrand 6/10/2013 2:14 PM >>>
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Sabrina Bertrand
Conseillère principale en communications / Senior Communication Advisor
Planification stratégique / Strategic Planning
Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada / Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

tél: 819-997-3544

From: Anick Dupuis
To: Nihal Sherif; Patrick Brennan
Date: 2013-05-27 09:50
Subject: Re: Fw: New First Nations treaty alliance expected to emerge during July meeting while AFN gathers in the Yukon

Bonjour,

We have a binder here. I will print and add this email in it. Thanks.

Anick Dupuis
Adjointe Exécutive au SMAP
Politiques et orientation stratégique
>>> Nihal Sherif 2013-05-27 09:49 >>>
Will we be getting a package from you / or have we already?

>>> Patrick Brennan 5/27/2013 6:06 AM >>>
Hello Nihal,

Could you please ensure Madame Touchette has a copy of this message for her 3:30 meeting at DFAIT?

Thanks,

Patrick

>>> Keith Smith 5/24/2013 2:31:46 PM >>>

FYI - Might be something to bring up at Monday's meeting. Keith
---
Jorge Barrera
APTN National News
A new First Nations alliance is expected to take form during a gathering in Onion Lake Cree Nation slated for the same July week when the Assembly of First Nations holds its annual general meeting in the Yukon, according to a draft agenda obtained by *APTN National News*.
While talk of creating a new alliance separate from the AFN has been swirling since last fall, the planned meeting in Onion Lake will solidify the split.
The Onion Lake gathering is scheduled to begin on July 15 and run until July 18 and is expected to feature an appearance by James Anaya, the UN special rapporteur on Indigenous issues and Gov. Gen. David Johnston, according to a draft agenda.
APTN National News could not immediately confirm whether Anaya or Johnston would appear at the meeting.
The AFN is holding its annual general meeting from July 16 to July 18 in Whitehorse. (http://www.afn.ca/index.php/en/agenda-2013)
The planned new alliance stems from long-running tensions between the AFN and a number of chiefs in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan over the direction of the organization and a perceived lack of focus on treaties.
The new group, tentatively named the National Treaty Alliance, is based on a pre-existing Treaty 1 to 11 organization and the draft agenda is titled "Treaties 1 to 11 National Gathering, Our Future Depends on Unity."
Tensions within the AFN burst to the surface this past January in the lead up to a meeting between Prime Minister Stephen Harper and First Nations leaders.
Chiefs from Manitoba, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan boycotted the meeting. They wanted a larger gathering including Harper, Johnston and First Nations chiefs.
Onion Lake Nation Chief Wallace Fox issued an emotional plea to National Chief Shawn Atleo and First Nations chiefs to snub Harper on the eve before the Jan. 11 meeting which was held at Langevin Block while a large Idle No More protest swirled on the streets outside. (http://aptn.ca/pages/news/2013/01/11/protest-dying-down-as-harper-says-hell-stay-for-entire-meeting-with-fn-leaders/)
Fox and Nepinak rallied around Attawapiskat Chief Theresa Spence who had embarked on a protest fast to force a meeting between Harper, Johnston and First Nations chiefs.
Johnston met with First Nations leaders separately following the Jan. 11 meeting.
According to the draft agenda, discussions during the gathering are expected to focus on the creation of the National Treaty Alliance.
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs Grand Chief Derek Nepinak is scheduled to give a presentation on the creation of the new alliance and present "foundational documents."
Discussions are also expected to touch on the "mission statement" for the alliance, its principles, membership and jurisdictional matters.
AFN regional chief for Saskatchewan and Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Chief Perry Bellegarde is also expected to speak at the meeting.
Bellegarde once ran against Atleo and is expected to again vie for the AFN's top job.
jbarrera@aptn.ca
@JorgeBarrera

From: Josée Touchette
To: INFORM@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
Date: 2013-06-17 16:04
Subject: Re: June 17 Top of the Afternoon (À l'extérieur du bureau / Out of the office)

Veuillez noter que je serai absente du bureau du 17 juin au 9 juillet 2013..

Pendant mon absence, Daniel Ricard (953-4968) assurera l'intérim.

Veuillez faire parvenir toute correspondance à mon bureau comme à l'habitude.

****

Please note that I will out of the office from June 17 to July 9, 2013..

During my absence, Daniel Ricard (953-4968) will be acting on my behalf.

Please route all correspondence through my office as usual.

>>> HQ Inform 06/17/13 16:04 >>>

1. The Hill Times: Three Arctic ports needed
2. Hill Times: Feds helping aboriginal peoples achieve prosperity, self-sufficiency: Valcourt
3. The Hill Times: We need a willing partner in the Canadian government
4. The Hill Times: Aboriginal education: Canada's moral obligation, constitutional responsibility
5. The Hill Times: Federal Conservatives taking big government' approach to First Nations
6. The Hill Times: Feds downloading responsibilities on provinces, creating more problems (Jean Crowder)
7. The Hill Times: Federal Court decision could have significant implications for First Nations families across
8. The Hill Times: Aboriginal business leaders see paradigm shift in new economic opportunities
9. The Hill Times: Young aboriginal population growing dramatically, crucial to economy to offer employment opportunities
10. The Hill Times: First Nations groups resolute in their opposition to Keystone XL
11. The Hill Times: Inuit want to secure basic standard of living on par with other Canadians, that is all
12. The Hill Times: Métis Nation and Canada's Labour Force Development
13. The Hill Times: Where do we go from here? Canada's Forgotten Peoples
14. The Hill Times: The N.W.T. advantage: our model for growth (N.W.T. PREMIER BOB MCLEOD)

1. The Hill Times: Three Arctic ports needed

By PIERRE LEBLANC

Canada needs three ports in the Arctic: on its West Coast, in the centre of the archipelago, and on the East Coast.
There is near-unanimous agreement that the Arctic is warming at about twice the rate of global warming elsewhere. There is also clear evidence that the arctic polar ice cap is fast disappearing. Human activity in the Arctic is increasing exponentially as the Arctic becomes increasingly accessible. Maritime traffic has grown significantly.
The U.S. Coast Guard has reported that commercial maritime traffic through the Northern Sea Route along the Russian Coast increased tenfold between 2010 and 2012. Canada's Northwest Passage was free of ice in 2007, years ahead of scientific predictions. It has been free of ice every summer since.
There is growing interest in harvesting the natural resources that have been shielded by the permanent polar ice cap. This will naturally lead to further increases in human activity and a greater incidence of search and rescue operations and maritime accidents. Such incidents could lead to an environmental catastrophe, in what is recognised as a very fragile environment with a short vertical food chain. Almost any major accident in the Arctic will affect the "human security" of its inhabitants.
Canada is a signatory of the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) in

the Arctic, which was signed at the seventh Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Nuuk, Greenland, in 2011. Our nation is also a signatory of the Agreement on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic which was signed at the Eighth Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Kiruna on May 15, 2013, under Canada's chairmanship. In these two agreements, Canada has committed to monitor Arctic activity, to react to any incident or accident in the Arctic within its own area of responsibility, and to provide assistance if called upon by any of the Arctic Council states.

Despite the fact that a significant proportion of air accidents take place in the three northern territories, Canada's ability to provide timely response in air search and rescue incidents in the Arctic is quite limited because there are no dedicated Search and Rescue assets deployed north of the 60th parallel. It takes many hours for resources based in the South to even reach the 60th parallel at the southern boundary of the territories.

There is a program to replace the Search and Rescue fixed wing aircraft. It was initiated in 2002, but like many other federal government procurement programs, it is years late. In the spring 2013 report of the auditor general, it is stated that the delivery of new SAR aircraft has been delayed to 2017, some 15 years after the project was initiated. It is still unknown if any of those assets will be deployed north of the 60th parallel to reduce their response time.

Similarly, Canada's ability to deal with a maritime incident in the Arctic is also lacking. There are no ports in the Canadian Arctic, and during the shipping season there are only a handful of icebreakers to deal with an area larger than continental Europe. The future looks even bleaker: all the icebreakers are nearing the end of their design life, yet there is only one ship replacement program in effect at this time. Given the track record of the federal government, one can only presume that this replacement ship will also be late in delivery.

One way to increase Canada's capability to deal with either an air or marine accident in the Arctic would be to establish three protected ports in the Arctic: one on its West Coast, one in the center of the Arctic archipelago and one on the East Coast. All three ports could be developed as triple "P" projects: public private partnerships. Just as a comparison, Russia is planning no less than 10 SAR centers along the Northern Sea Route.

For the West Coast port, I suggest Tuktoyaktuk. There are several reasons that could bring governments and the private sector to develop this infrastructure, which could support many government and commercial activities. The territorial and federal governments are presently funding a road from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk. This means that a future port would be connected by road to the southern part of Canada. The oil and gas industry is considering this area as a potential operating base for oil and gas exploration and exploitation in the Beaufort Sea. The Canadian Forces have a North Warning System radar in Tuktoyaktuk. The Forces could also use the port as a resupply facility for Arctic patrol vessels. The Coast Guard, for its part, could pre-position environmental response equipment there. The port could support SAR activity. It would be a facility that an increasing number of cruise ships plying Arctic waters could use for a variety of purposes: repairs, bilge water management, passenger on/off loading, refuelling, and so on. Cruise ship visits could form the anchor for eco-tourism. It is reported that as many as 60,000 people now visit the Norwegian Svalbard region on cruise ships every year. Something similar could be developed in the Canadian Arctic.

In the central Arctic, the obvious choice for a port is Resolute Bay. It is located in the centre of the Arctic archipelago; it sits right on the classical Northwest Passage at its narrowest point, and it is already developed with significant federal infrastructure. If developed further to include a paved runway, an air traffic control radar and modern-approach instruments, it could become a larger hub of activity for several departments, including the Canadian Forces, the Coast Guard, Fisheries and Oceans, and Natural Resources Canada. It could support a higher level of scientific research, which, at present, is so lacking that we fail to understand all the natural factors at play in the disappearance of the Arctic Sea ice. Resolute Bay with a port and a modern airport could support commercial activities, such as mining, cold weather testing, polar satellite data downloading, cruise ship servicing, and eco-tourism, to name a few.

On the East Coast, my choice would be Iqaluit, even though it is not technically on the coast but at the end of a long bay. The port would meet a long-standing request by the Nunavut government to build an appropriate docking facility to support a sizeable Arctic community, which happens to also be the seat of government. It could provide the same services as the other two Arctic ports.

Nunavut Premier Eva Aariak has stated that one of the anchors of sovereignty in the Canadian Arctic is having healthy communities. By investing and developing ports such as those proposed, the federal government could put concrete action behind Minister Leona Aglukkaq's stated desire to develop the Arctic during Canada's chairmanship of the Arctic Council. It would create a significant number of long term well-paying jobs for the communities in and around those ports. "Build a road and they will come" it is said. In the Canadian Arctic, ports will attract business. In so doing, Canada would also improve greatly its ability to deal with SAR and marine pollution and meet its international commitments.

Pierre Leblanc is a retired colonel and a former commander of Canadian Forces Northern Area.

2. Hill Times: Feds helping aboriginal peoples achieve prosperity, self-sufficiency: Valcourt

While there are no quick fixes we remain steadfast in our commitment to work with aboriginal Canadians to ensure that they are full participants in building a better future for themselves, and a stronger future for Canada. We will only be successful if we tackle these issues together.

Since 2006, our government has taken concrete steps to ensure that First Nations have the same quality of life, the same opportunities, and the same choices as all other Canadians. Our commitment to achieving these goals is rooted in the understanding that a strong, prosperous Canada must include healthier, more self-sufficient, and prosperous First Nation communities.

In order to succeed, however, we must continue to strengthen the relationship between the Crown and First Nations, between aboriginal peoples and non-aboriginal peoples. That is why, since being appointed minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, I have made it a priority to travel to every region of the country, including remote First Nation communities, to meet with and listen to the concerns and priorities of community members, leaders, and youth.

What I have heard will come as no surprise to anyone: First Nations, like all Canadians, want a future that provides them the opportunity to benefit from all that this great country has to offer. No one disagrees that one key to creating opportunities is a good education. A good education allows one to pursue a degree, get skills training, or find a job. But First Nations, the government and education experts all agree that the current on-reserve education system is failing our children. I say "our children" because, whether we are First Nation or not, we all have a stake in ensuring that students on reserve succeed.

Years of studies, audits, and reports have identified the need for additional supports and structures to ensure that school systems on reserve are accountable to the students who pass through them. Our government has listened and that is why we have committed to working with First Nation parents, teachers, leaders and others with an interest in education, to introduce a First Nations Education Act and have it in place by September 2014. This act will help children on reserve graduate in greater numbers, with a recognized high school degree. It will also put in place the mechanisms required to provide First Nation schools with stable, predictable and sustainable funding.

We have been consulting with First Nations to make sure that the proposed legislation is of equivalent quality to school systems off reserve, and flexible enough to give communities the ability to develop and deliver an education system and curriculum that reflects their unique needs and interests. In the coming weeks we will be sharing with First Nations an outline of the proposed legislation for their input. Their input will inform the draft legislation which will also be shared with First Nations for comment at the end of summer.

Working together to improve education for First Nations is not only good for First Nations, it's good for Canada. First Nations represent the fastest growing population in the country and we simply cannot afford to ignore this wealth of potential.

Recently, I announced that our government is investing $241-million in new funding to help First Nation youth to get personalized job and skills training. These investments will help those who can work to get the skills they need to find the job they want and achieve the self-sufficiency they deserve.

Since January, our government has also made progress on other priorities shared with First Nations. We have agreed to review and renew Canada's comprehensive claims policy. We have made progress on important legislation that will ensure First Nations have access to safe drinking water on reserve, that will give women and children on reserve the same rights and protections as all Canadians, including access to emergency protection orders in violent situations, and that will improve the accountability and transparency of First Nation governments.

These are just some of the steps we have taken to create the conditions for Canada's aboriginal people to achieve the

prosperity and self-sufficiency they deserve. While there are no quick fixes we remain steadfast in our commitment to work with aboriginal Canadians to ensure that they are full participants in building a better future for themselves, and a stronger future for Canada. We will only be successful if we tackle these issues together.

3. The Hill Times: We need a willing partner in the Canadian government

We will exercise and assert our rights and institute our own laws and approaches to governance and jurisdiction.

By SHAWN ATLEO

Last week marked the fifth anniversary of the government's apology to First Nations for the residential schools. At that time, the Prime Ministerwho has called the apology one of his most rewarding days in officestated, "There is no place in Canada for the attitudes that inspired the residential schools system to ever prevail again."

Five years, it seems, can be a long time. One of the attitudes that inspired the Indian residential schools was the colonial mindset that the government knows best and has the right to make decisions for First Nations and impose them on us. Yet, since the apology there has been no real change in this approach.

Instead, our people get regulations for clean drinking water but they do not get clean drinking water. We get budget bills that ignore our rights to our lands and territories. We get funding cuts to essential organizational capacity so more money can be pumped into a ballooning, billion-dollar bureaucracy. And we get "accountability" measures that do nothing to alleviate the chronic underfunding of essential programs and services.

We need a new approach, one that matches words to action. Our people are frustrated and demanding change. They live with the results of failed, imposed policies every day. They will not stand by while their grandparents and grandchildren suffer. Our people are speaking out and this will continue to grow with the leaders standing in full support of their people. We need a willing partner in the Canadian government. We will exercise and assert our rights and institute our own laws and approaches to governance and jurisdiction.

We never gave up the right to make our own decisions. The treaties and other early agreements said we would live together and share the land in a spirit of mutual respect and recognition. They were not land deals or surrenders.

The treaties and honourable treaty making point the way forward to real reconciliation. A genuine commitment to treaty implementation would be one of the most important steps in a new approach to First Nations policy. It would move us away from the scattered, "incremental" approach where progress is either nonexistent or painfully slow. It would propel us from poverty to prosperity and address fundamental issues of First Nations rights, governance and territories.

Based on clear direction, AFN has pressed for treaty-by-treaty, nation-to-nation dialogue and engagement. Each treaty area must have the opportunity to establish a process with the federal government to implement their treaty relationship. Treaty leaders are making it clear that they are ready to drive this work forward whether in Alberta where Treaties 6, 7, and 8 have an MOU with the federal government and provincial governments and are pressing for treaty implementation on key issues of education and resource development or in Ontario where Treaty 3 is also advancing a treaty approach to education.

Such processes must be informed by the First Nations understanding of the treaties, protocol and principles. Recently discovered diaries of the treaty commissioner who negotiated Treaty 9 prove that the Crown made important promises to First Nations about their lands and rights that were not reflected in the written treaty.

Where there are no treaties, recognition of aboriginal title and rights is essential to create efficient and fair processes for the resolution of comprehensive claims. The government has engaged to begin discussions and First Nations are pressing for fundamental reform based on recognition and reconciliation within a firm timeline to deliver a jointly-agreed-upon, new policy and approach.

These discussions are already happening through the courts. But we can set in place a cooperative approach to recognition and treaty implementation. It requires high level, open dialogue. First Nations and the Crown must agree on the approach, the key topics and the required structural elements for reform and implementation to occur.

This is a forward-looking approach rooted in our shared past.

Change and progress are urgently needed. Perhaps nowhere is this more important than investing in our kids. Our youth deserve good schools, directed and driven by First Nations, that value and reinforce language and culture and support success for every child.

We are mindful of another important anniversary this year: Oct. 7, 2013, will mark 250 years since the Royal Proclamation of 1764. The proclamation obligated the Crown to uphold its commitments to protect and respect indigenous rights. It established necessary protocols regarding Indigenous lands, waters and resources based on the principles of respect and recognition.

Canada, for First Nations, remains a promise unfulfilled.

On the day of the apology five years ago, the Prime Minister stated that resolving the legacy of the residential schools "gives us a new beginning and an opportunity to move forward together in partnership." We must commit to that approach to give life to the promises we made to one another.

Shawn A-in-chut Atleo is the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations.

4. The Hill Times: Aboriginal education: Canada's moral obligation, constitutional responsibility

By LIBERAL MP CAROLYN BENNETT

All Canadian children have a right to basic education and, for First Nations, it is the responsibility of the federal government to ensure they have that access. But it is also in all of our interests to close unacceptable gaps in First Nations' education funding and graduation because, in failing to do so, we are squandering a source of future prosperity for all Canadians.

Canada is facing a skills shortageor more accurately a disconnect between workers' skills and labour market needs. These chronic labour shortages are projected to worsen as we face an aging population and a job market skewed more and more toward skilled labour. Put simply, Canada risks a future of jobs without people and people without jobs. Canadian business understands this and believes engaging Canada's aboriginal populationthe youngest and fastest growing population in the countryis fundamental to meeting this challenge.

Just this year the Canadian Chamber of Commerce identified Canada's labour skills shortage as one of the ten biggest barriers to Canadian competitiveness and the Aboriginal population as "a huge potential workforce" that we must support more. The Canadian Council of Chief Executives' most recent pre-budget consultations also made it clear that the government must improve education and skill levels within the Aboriginal population and expand opportunities for Aboriginal peoples to participate fully in the economy.

In the economy of the 21st century, access to jobs and even skills trainingrequires a high school and often post-secondary education. Shockingly, only one in three Aboriginal kids on reserve is graduating high school and that outcome has not improved over the past several years. We know youth who graduate high school are twice as likely to find a job as those who don't, and research shows that Aboriginal high school graduates have almost the same post-secondary participation rate as non-Aboriginal high school graduates. But sadly, First Nations, Inuit and Métis youth are still significantly under-represented in post-secondary education.

In her 2011 report, the Auditor General of Canada made it clear that the government, "has not maintained a consistent approach and cannot demonstrate improvements to date" in closing the First Nations' education gap. This conclusion was supported more recently in the government's own 2012 Evaluation of the Elementary/Secondary

Education Program on Reserve, which found, "education opportunities and results that are comparable to the Canadian population is not being achieved."

Although First Nations have made meaningful strides to improve education, the lack of proper resources has severely limited their progress. Appallingly, students attending school on reserve are funded on average at two thirds that of provincial systems. Despite this, the government has consistently failed to make the needed investments to close this gap. In fact, the Conservative government still denies this funding gap existsfurther straining its credibility and relationship with First Nations across Canada.

The government's own 2012 Evaluation of the Elementary/Secondary Education Program on Reserve contradicts its spin. The evaluation states, "Expenditures to First Nations and tribal councils for the operation of schools do not appear to account for actual cost variability applicable to the needs and circumstances of each community or school, and particularly the cost realities associated with isolation and small population." As noted earlier this year by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, "Funding for aboriginal education at all levels has lagged for many years, and education results have, too. It's not hard to see the connection."

The government's response to the unacceptable aboriginal high school graduation rate has been to deny existing funding gaps and set an uninspiring target of just an eight per cent improvement over five years. Aboriginal Affairs Minister Bernard Valcourt now claims that the solution to unacceptable First Nations graduation rates will be the anticipated First Nation Education Act, but the Conservatives' track record of broken promises, misleading figures, and their complete failure to meaningfully consult on the development of previous bills does not bode well for this new piece of legislation. First Nations are frustrated that yet again the government chooses to legislate instead of meaningfully addressing the funding shortfalls well-documented by auditor general report after auditor general report.

We need to engage in a renewed respectful and inclusive process with First Nations like the one resulting in the Kelowna Accord. That bottom up process lead to a series of concrete commitmentsincluding $1.8-billion over five years to achieve both a high school graduation rate for Aboriginal people equal to other Canadians and a 50 per cent improvement in post-secondary education completion rates by 2016. Unfortunately the current government walked away from these commitments.

Now, five years after the Prime Minister's apology for the tragic historic wrongs of the Indian residential schools, we must rekindle the goodwill and promise that existed on that day. As a young elementary school student said so eloquently at the "Our Dreams Matter Too Walk" in Ottawa last week, "this apology has meaning only if First Nations children have opportunities, can grow up happily in their homes, have a good education, be healthy and have pride in their culture."

Canadians believe in equality of opportunity and understand that access to education for all children is an issue of fundamental fairness. Let's get on with it.

Liberal MP Carolyn Bennett, who represents St. Paul's, Ont., is her party's aboriginal affairs.

5. The Hill Times: Federal Conservatives taking big government' approach to First Nations

Critics say the Tories are continuing to impose policies top-down on First Nations.

By CHRIS PLECASH

The federal government continues to face accusations that it's imposing paternalistic legislation and failing to consult with First Nations, but the Conservatives insist that their legislation will improve on-reserve quality of life and stimulate economic development.

The Conservatives continued to move forward on First Nations legislation last week, passing two more bills that will impact those living on reserves across the countryfor better or worse.

Bills S-2, the Family Homes and Matrimonial Interests Act; and S-8, the Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act, passed third reading in the House of Commons last week and await royal assent.

The bills take steps to improve the quality of life for on-reserve First Nations, but have been criticized by the Assembly of First Nations, individual bands, and opposition critics for imposing new responsibilities on First Nations communities without addressing the underlying lack of capacity in many communities to implement the new requirements.

While Bill S-2 sets out rules for dividing on-reserve matrimonial property in cases of divorce and enables First Nations women to obtain emergency protection orders against abusive partners, it has been criticized for failing to address the demand for women's shelters, social services, and legal resources needed in cases of domestic disputes.

Bill S-8 empowers the federal government to impose mandatory drinking water and wastewater regulations for reserves, but doesn't address the issue of financing water system infrastructure and operation on reserves. The legislation also protects the federal government from being sued over any issues related to the regulations.

The recently passed bills are the latest to affect First Nations. Last year's budget bills, C-38 and C-45, sparked much of the outrage that led to the Idle No More movement by making significant amendments to environmental laws that will expedite natural resource development in and around First Nations' territory, including limiting the scope of the Fisheries Act and restricting the participation of groups in the environmental assessment process.

In March, the government passed the First Nations Financial Transparency Act, which requires First Nations bands to publish the salaries and expenses of elected officials online, as well as the financial information of band-controlled businesses. The requirements go far beyond MPs, Senators, and Cabinet ministers' own financial disclosure responsibilities, and the bill does not include funding for communities to implement the legislation.

The government is also moving ahead with Bill S-6, the First Nations Elections Act, which updates the framework for First Nations elections and includes clauses that enable the minister of Aboriginal Affairs to impose the requirements on communities without their approval.

Indigenous legal scholar John Borrows, a member of Ontario's Chippewas of Nawash First Nation, told The Hill Times that the government's current approach to First Nations' self-determination goes against traditional conservative values of limited government and free choice.

"Conservative principles are that big government should get off the backs of people, including Indian people, and the best way to get big government off the back of Indians is to allow them to locally determine what they think their objectives should be," Prof. Borrows said. "It's somewhat ironic that we have a Conservative government in power right now that seems to want to operate in accordance with these Republican-type principles, and yet it's big government that's being used to put in place the [First Nations] transparency act, the elections act, and the matrimonial property act."

Prof. Borrows, who previously taught aboriginal law at the universities of Toronto and Victoria, is currently the Robina Chair in Law, Public Policy, and Society at the University of Minnesota. Since joining the University of Minnesota in 2009 he has studied U.S. policy and found greater progress south of the border in promoting indigenous self-governance.

"The reason is that all of these pieces of [U.S.] legislation have as their guiding principle that Indian people are self-determining," Prof. Borrows said. "What Congress does is pass enabling legislation which recognizes the inherent rights of indigenous self-determination. This enabling legislation allows governments to be able to partner with First Nations as they determine on a piece-by-piece basis."

Federal legislation and policies aimed at facilitating First Nations self-governance is not at work in any of the government's recently passed legislation, said Liberal MP Carolyn Bennett (St. Paul's, Ont.), her parties aboriginal

affairs critic.

The problem, said Ms. Bennett, is that much of the government's legislation is mandatory for First Nations and gives the minister of Aboriginal Affairs the power to impose requirements and withhold funding based on new conditions.

The First Nations Financial Transparency Act allows the minister of Aboriginal Affairs to withhold or terminate funding if a reserve fails to meet the requirements, the First Nations Elections Act allows the minister to impose the requirements on reserves without their consent, and the Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act protects the federal government from litigation.

"It is a bizarre approach to resetting the relationship and the duty to consult. It's paternalism and prescriptive father knows best,'" Ms. Bennett told The Hill Times.

Ms. Bennett, who sits on the House Aboriginal Affairs Committee, said that on bills like S-2 and S-8, several witnesses raised concerns that the federal regulations would put new pressures on reserves without addressing the lack of capacity that is required for implementation.

Ms. Bennett said that the First Nations Election Act "could have been a poster child" for a new way for the federal government to work with First Nations, but the government instead chose to allow it to be imposed without consultation.

"This was an opt-in bill that should have been supported because it was optional, and they couldn't help themselvesthey put in a clause that allows the minister to impose it," she said. "They have suggestions coming bottom up from First Nations, they codify them, and then add some poison pill at the last minute."

However, Andrea Richer, press secretary to Aboriginal Affairs Minister Bernard Valcourt (Madawaska-Restigouche, N.B.) disputed suggestions that the government was failing to take its consultation with First Nations into account when it drafts legislation.

Ms. Richer stated in an email response that the government had consulted with First Nations on the forthcoming First Nations Education Act, which she said would make on reserve schools "of equivalent quality" to off reserve schools and be "flexible enough" to enable First Nations to design programs and curriculum that would address their unique needs and interests. She said that draft legislation based on consultation will be shared with First Nations and educators by the end of the summer.

"This is just one example of the steps out government has taken to create the conditions for healthier, more self-sufficient First Nations," she replied. "We remain committed to continue working with aboriginal Canadians and ensure they are full participants in building a better future for themselves and a stronger future for Canada."

6. The Hill Times: Feds downloading responsibilities on provinces, creating more problems (Jean Crowder)

By NDP MP JEAN CROWDER

Canada's relationship with aboriginal peoples is broken and instead of trying to repair it, the Conservatives are continuing to undermine the trust required for a successful relationship.

In early June, on top of across the board cuts to core funding for Aboriginal organizations announced last September, the Conservatives announced they are cutting project funding by 30 per cent.

In addition, all project funding will now be in the same pool, so applications from small regional organizations that serve remote communities will be considered along with those for the large national organizations.

The projects that will be affected range from technician services to help First Nation communities determine their capital project requirements to efforts to develop vibrant, healthy Inuit communities.

Smaller regional organizations, especially those involved in implementing modern treaties, are uncertain how these cuts will affect their ability to meet their legislated obligations under treaties. And they are worried the federal government did not consider those obligations when it made the decision to cut funding.

We are all treaty people. The treaties are foundational documents of Canada, the legal basis for our country. To ignore them or to starve the organizations responsible for upholding treaties of funds is tantamount to ignoring the law of the land. Maybe we shouldn't be surprised that the Conservatives are doing both.

As many other commentators have noted, in court case after court case, First Nations, Inuit and Métis people are confirming their rights and the obligations of the federal government to uphold those rights.

One particular case has special resonance for me: the decision by the Federal Court that the government must uphold Jordan's Principle and provide the funding needed for Maurina Beadle to provide care on-reserve for her son, Jeremy.

I was the MP who brought forward the motion to the House of Commons to institute a child-first principle based on Jordan's Principle that whatever government first has contact with a child who needs services, that government would provide the services needed and then work with other levels of government to ensure the bills are paid.

It seems simplemost other Canadians take it for granted that when they need services, they will receive them without discrimination based on where they live. But First Nations citizens living on-reserve were often being denied services with provincial or territorial governments saying the federal government was responsible to pay and the federal government saying the opposite.

In Jeremy's case, the federal government was arguing that home care funding was not available to other people and that Jeremy should be put in an institution.

The staff at Pictou Landing First Nation did their homework. They proved that providing home care to support Maurina's care of her son was possible under provincial guidelines that allow for extraordinary circumstances. And they proved it would be more cost-effective than institutionalizing Jeremy.

The Conservative government is appealing the decision. Even though abiding by that decision would save taxpayers money, not just in court costs but in the ongoing care.

That is no surprise since the Conservative government has been fighting a case at the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal to provide equal funding for on-reserve child welfare services. Since 2007, the Assembly of First Nations and the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society have been fighting to have their case heard, and it finally went to the Tribunal earlier this year.

They are arguing that the funding and the formulas to determine funding for child welfare services on-reserve is grossly inadequate and leads to higher rates of children in care. They estimate the shortfall to be at least 20 per cent across the country but in smaller, more remote communities where the per capita formula means less overall money, the gap may be even higher.

Considering that in some provinces, aboriginal children make up more than half the children in care, there is clearly something wrong with the system. And since most of those children are in care because of poverty, the Conservative government decision not to invest in better social services on-reserve is having severe consequences for this generation of children.

And the Conservative decision to download many of its responsibilities to provinces is going to create even more problems. For example, the legislation on matrimonial real property, Bill S-2, will make provincial court judges responsible to adjudicate land codes for which they have had no training or experience in dealing with. That will slow down the already overburdened provincial court systems.

New Democrats believe the situation of indigenous peoples will improve when they are empowered to take control of their own destinies. We are conscious of the capacity-building to be done, but also of Canada's obligations to indigenous peoples under the treaties, the Constitution, and international law, including their right to self-determination. That's where a new relationship begins, with trust between allies.

NDP Jean Crowder, who Nanaimo-Cowichan, B.C., is her party's aboriginal affairs critic.

7. The Hill Times: Federal Court decision could have significant implications for First Nations families across Canada

By MATT MOIR

A recent Federal Court decision that requires the federal government to contribute more robustly to the health-care needs of First Nations children on reserves could have significant implications for First Nation families across Canada.

Experts watching the case say that the court's decision to make Ottawa reimburse a Nova Scotia tribal band for costs associated with the care of a severely-disabled teen could set a precedent that ensures aboriginal children living on reserves have the same access to health care as children off reserve. The precedent, though, hinges on the result not being overturned on appeal.

The case centres around Jeremy Meawasige, an 18-year-old resident of the Pictou Landing reserve in Nova Scotia, a Mi'qmaq community

Mr. Meawasige is autistic, and has hydrocephalus, cerebral palsy, and spinal curvature. He is also self-abusive, and can communicate only with his mother, Maurina Beadle.

Ms. Beadle took care of her son on a full-time basis until 2010 when she suffered a massive stroke, leaving her unable to give Mr. Meawasige the round-the-clock care he requires. Since then, the bill for Mr. Meawasige's home care and medical needs has been covered by the band's home-care budget.

The costs associated with keeping Mr. Meawasige at home, however, are significant; the $8,200 the band spends every month eats up 80 per cent of the total budget. The federal government has been contributing $2,200 per month.

In April, a Federal Court ruled that the federal government should contribute more than $2,200 per month to Mr. Meawasige's health-care needs. In his decision, Justice Leonard Mandamin ruled that the Pictou Landing Band Council is "entitled to reimbursement beyond the $2,200 maximum as it relates to Jeremy's needs for assistance," though he did not stipulate the exact amount of funds the federal government should contribute.

Citing the band's inability to maintain the $8,200 monthly payments, Mr. Mandamin wrote in his ruling, "The only other option for Jeremy would be institutionalization and separation from his mother and his community. His mother is the only person who, at times, is able to understand and communicate with him."

Mr. Mandamin continued, "Jeremy would be disconnected from his community and his culture. He, like sad little Jordan, would be institutionalized, removed from family and the only home he has known. He would be placed in the same situation as was little Jordan."

The "Jordan" that Mr. Mandamin referred to is Jordan River Anderson, a child from the Norway House Cree Nation in Manitoba. Jordan was born with a complex genetic disorder that required specialized care, and spent more than two years in hospital while the Manitoba government and the federal government wrangled over who would pick up the bill for his care. Jordan died at the age of four years old.

From Jordan Anderson's death emerged "Jordan's Principle," a 2007 Parliamentary motion unanimously voted upon in the House of Commons, that is designed to have federal and provincial governments set aside jurisdictional disputes

when dealing with issues related to First Nation people with severe disabilities living on reserves, and provide those individuals the support they need, commensurate with what an individual living off reserve would receive under similar circumstances. Under Jordan's Principle, the initial service provider would "continue to pay for necessary services until there is a resolution," according to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northem Development.

Mr. Mandamin's decision noted that in the Meawasige case there is no jurisdictional conflict, but Jordan's Principle should still be followed, as it "is not to be narrowly interpreted."

Andrea Auger of the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada told The Hill Times that the court's ruling in the Meawasgie case was based on the spirit of Jordan's Principle, and the attempt to make children's welfare the top priority.

"It could really highlight the best practices of Jordan's Principle being implemented across not just health services but perhaps other services as well. Just making sure that First Nations children come first, as opposed to being sidelined by government disputes," said Ms. Auger.

In May, however, the federal government decided to challenge the court's decision. The Justice Department filed a notice of appeal that said that Justice Mandamin erred in his interpretation and application of Jordan's Principle.

Some have reacted disdainfully to the Justice Department's decision to appeal. Paul Champ, the lawyer who represents Mr. Meawasige's mother, Maureen Beadle, called the decision "shameful."

In an email to the CBC, he wrote, "I think it looks terrible for the government to be seen opposing Jordan's Principle and equality for disabled First Nations children."

Other experts, though, have taken a more cautious approach to the appeal. Cheryl Milne, executive director of the University of Toronto's David Asper Centre for Constitutional Rights, and chairperson of the Canadian Coalition for the Rights of the Child, said that one should not assume that the government is aiming to get rid of Jordan's Principle.

"This is the first case in which the principle has actually been used, so the question is by appealing it, is the government sending a signal that they don't wish to adhere to it? I think that might be over-interpreting what the reason for appeal [was] so that might not be completely fair. Although I do have some sympathy, it's a principle that one would like to see honoured," said Ms. Milne.

Ms. Auger, of the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society, said that the government's decision to appeal "does not bode well" for an improvement in the relationship between the government and some in First Nation communities.

8. The Hill Times: Aboriginal business leaders see paradigm shift in new economic opportunities

But access to equity and the Indian Act remain barriers to economic development.

By CHRIS PLECASH

Aboriginal people are ready to play a leading role in the Canadian economy, but business leaders say that access to equity remains a barrier to aboriginal entrepreneurship and the Indian Act continues to be an obstacle to economic self-sufficiency to First Nations living on reserve.

Canada's aboriginal population is growing rapidly and ready to play a bigger role in the Canadian economy, especially with the growth in the extractive resource sectors in the coming years.

The federal government anticipates that Canada's natural resources sector will continue to grow with more than $500-billion in resource development expected over the next decade. Many of the proposed projects are on treaty lands or near aboriginal communities.

Alongside the rapid growth in Canada's resource sector is a rapidly-growing aboriginal population. Canada's aboriginal population grew by 20 per cent between 2006 and 2011, according to a recent report by the Royal Bank of Canada. More than 1.4 million Canadians now self-identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit, with more than 45 per cent under the age of 25.

Phil Fontaine, former Assembly of First Nations national chief, told The Hill Times that there has been a "paradigm shift" in aboriginal attitudes towards entrepreneurship and resource development.

"There's a whole new language out therewe're talking about impact benefit agreements, pre-development agreements, joint ventures, partnerships, equity," said Mr. Fontaine, special adviser on aboriginal relations with RBC. "That speaks to the willingness, interest, and commitment of aboriginal people to become more involved in economic development. They see a way forward."

Research by TD Bank and the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB) found that the combined income of aboriginal households, businesses, and governments was $24-billion in 2011, and is on pace to total $32-billion by 2016.

CCAB president and CEO J.P. Gladu said that there's a growing recognition among corporate Canada that aboriginal people are an important part of the future economy. Training and procurement agreements between corporations and aboriginal communities are becoming particularly common and are helping to stimulate the emerging aboriginal entrepreneurial class.

"We're finding a lot of corporations are very forthcoming in contracts for communities and businesses ready to step up to the plate," Mr. Gladu said.

One of the ways that the CCAB encourages private sector-aboriginal partnerships is through its Progressive Aboriginal Business certification, which certifies companies that are committed to sustainable business relationships with aboriginal communities.

Mr. Gladu agreed that aboriginal Canadians want in on the resource boom.

"They understand that resource development is happening now. Treaties and land claims take a long time to settle, and the jobs, employment, and revenue could be in the rear mirror instead of right now," he said. "There's a need to continue to pursue and honour those agreements and our leadership know that. At the same time, they know that they've got to put food on the table for their people, so business development is happening concurrently."

According to RBC's profile of aboriginal entrepreneurship, aboriginal self-employment increased by 85 per cent between 1996 and 2006, and entrepreneurs front much of the start up cash55 per cent.

Economic development corporations play a vital role in assisting many aboriginal entrepreneurs with accessing the capital to start a new business or grow an existing one.

Loans and government funding programs account for 17 per cent of aboriginal start up funding, respectively, and aboriginal lending corporations account for 15 per cent of the money that goes into financing new aboriginal business ventures.

Tapping into equity remains a challenge for many aboriginal business people, said Mike Ivy, general manager of Apeetogosan Métis Development Inc., which provides commercial credit to Métis entrepreneurs throughout Alberta and recently expanded to assist Métis businesses in north eastern British Columbia.

"You can get capital financing if you've got equity. If you've got something to lose, you'll attract a lender from somewhere," Mr. Ivy said. "In the non-aboriginal market where a lot more folks have home ownership, they can level the equity in their home to acquire commercial financingbig difference."

Mr. Ivy said that aboriginal lending agencies differ from commercial lenders by looking beyond whether or not the client has the equity to cover a loan, and actually look at the viability of a business proposal and find ways to help the client improve it.

"That's our business modela kind of single-window delivery for all elements of commercial enterprise. We finance the endeavor, demonstrate the opportunity, evaluate the viability," he said.

Since Apeetogosan was established with an $8-million federal investment in 1988, the organization has rolled that figure over nearly seven times meaning the organization has loaned roughly $60-million to Alberta Métis businesses over 25 years. Over time the organization's gross loan capital has grown to $10-million.

On-reserve First Nations face even more barriers to economic development under the Indian Act.

Restrictions on reserves' abilities to use federal funding flexibly and develop infrastructure make it difficult for communities to create an environment conducive to business.

Chief Darcy Bear of Saskatchewan's Whitecap Dakota First Nation is credited with turning his community from an indebted reserve into a soon-to-be self-governing First Nation, but it hasn't been easy. Darcy Bear has been chief of Whitecap since 1994 and has had to work tirelessly with his council and community to get out from under the Indian Acta piece of legislation that he says was created to keep First Nations dependent on government.

When he took over as chief, the reserve's accounts were empty and it owed creditors, so the band hired an auditora move that is too costly for many communities, but one that Chief Bear credits with giving his band the financial information it needed to begin moving forward.

"Once our financial house was in order, we started looking at how we can attract business to our community," he recalled.

Chief Bear and his council were able to get an overwhelming number of members to vote in favour of land self-governance under the First Nations Land Management Act, which enabled the band to create zones and issue commercial leasehold interests on reserve land.

Whitecap then needed the revenue stream to build and maintain the infrastructure to support commercial activity, so they introduced a property tax and worked with the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency to bring in utilities, paved roads, street lighting, and hi-speed telecommunications.

It's allowed Whitecap to "move at the speed of business," Chief Bear says, and attract business and investment from off the reserve. Over the past two decades, Whitecap's unemployment rate has dropped from 70 per cent to 4.1 per cent.

The reserve is home to nearly 700 jobs, and an additional 140 jobs are expected from a planned hotel, spa and convention centre complex.

Chief Bear does not want his community to limit itself to the tourism and hospitality industry, however.

"It's not that we need more jobswe want to continue to diversify our economy so it's not just about tourism and hospitality. If we can attract the manufacturing sector that's going to be a benefit to us," said Chief Bear. His goal is to see Whitecap Dakota First Nation be home to 1,000 jobs within the next five years.

Although Chief Bear has overseen great progress, his community continues to face challenges under the Indian Act. On-reserve First Nations are unable to own property, so Whitecap had to establish a corporation with a 99-year lease to enable mortgaged home ownership.

"Now we have to do the financial statements for that corporation, plus the annual return of that corporation. We have this added expense of being a homeowner that no other Canadian citizen has, just because of the Indian Act," he said.

Chief Bear stressed that its in the national interest for good policies that invest in aboriginal Canadians' health and education, rather than keeping many impoverished and imprisoned.

"When our people are working and paying taxes, it's adding to Canada's GDP," he said.

Despite the promising outlook for aboriginal economic development, Mr. Fontaine cautioned that there continue to be significant social obstacles that won't be addressed by resource development and business start-ups.

"There's no doubt that people are anxious to see a positive transformation of communities and they've focused on economic development as the way to achieve that," Mr. Fontaine acknowledged. "That's not to suggest that all of these other important issues have now been cast aside, like treaties, treaty implementation, aboriginal rights and child welfare. ... It's just that economic development has become the wave of the future."

9. The Hill Times: Young aboriginal population growing dramatically, crucial to economy to offer employment opportunities

By MATT MOIR

The number of aboriginal young people is growing dramatically in Canada, and it is crucial for the country's economic well-being that Canadian corporations promote skills and employment opportunities for them, according to experts.

The convergence of the economy's skills shortage and the explosion in number of aboriginal young people represent an economic opportunity unparalleled in modern Canadian history, says Roberta Jamieson, the CEO and director of Indspire, a national charity designed to deliver programs to indigenous youth.

"It's a rich potential for Canada's labour force. We know we have an aging population in Canada and a tremendous need for labor and there's only so much one can achieve through immigration. We've got hundreds of thousands of young people who if they were able to have the appropriate training, education and support would be poised to make a very valuable contribution to their own community and to the country," Ms. Jamieson told The Hill Times.

Data from Statistics Canada demonstrate that aboriginal youth are changing the face of Canada considerably.

The aboriginal population grew by 20 per cent between 2006 and 2011, compared to a 5 per cent increase in the non-aboriginal community. According to data from the National Household Survey, the aboriginal Canadian population ballooned by 232,285 to over 1.4 million people in that five-year period. Today, approximately 4.3 per cent of the Canadian population identifies as aboriginal. Additionally, nearly half of the aboriginal population is under the age of 24, making it far younger than the Canadian population as a whole.

What these demographic realities tell us, said Phil Fontaine, former national chief of the Assembly of First Nations and current special adviser to the Royal Bank of Canada, is that Canada must act aggressively to combat unemployment, which has plagued aboriginal communities across the country.

"If we do this right we can significantly meet Canada's future workforce needs. The challenge is access to appropriate and effective training. Whether we're talking about aboriginal students achieving success in high school and then going on to university or community colleges. The numbers have increased significantly in the last 30 or 40 years, but we still lag behind the Canadian success rates. The challenge is that we close the gap," said Mr. Fontaine.

The aboriginal unemployment rate is approximately 14 per cent, roughly six percentage points higher than the non-aboriginal unemployment rate, according to 2011 data from Statistics Canada. This difference can partly be attributed to the 2008 economic downturn, which hit aboriginal communities particularly hard (30 per cent of all aboriginal manufacturing jobs were lost in 2009), and exacerbated an already significant difference. Job statistics on

aboriginal youth (aged 15-24) are especially grim, though. As of 2009, the employment rate for aboriginal youth not living on reserves was roughly 45 per cent, compared to 56 per cent for non-aboriginal youth.

Some aboriginal leaders say that those statistics create a stereotype of aboriginal people, and prevent them from entering the workforce.

"Many employers in Canada, unfortunately, do not see aboriginal people as a workforce solution. What many of them see is only the negative side. And we do have negative issues and challenges. We know about the suicide rates, the employment rates, the poverty rates. We know that aboriginal people rank very, very low on the human resource index compared to the rest of Canadians. So those are the brutal facts that we face. And in some cases those stereotypes go across the entire landscape of aboriginal people from coast to coast to coast," said Kelly Lendsay, president and CEO of the Aboriginal Human Rights Council.

Mr. Lendsay told The Hill Times that when he speaks to CEOs across Canada, he is generally met with one of three responses.

"One is, I heard it's too complex. It's too complex, it's too hard. People tried and they failed and the native [peoples] didn't show up to work.' That's one response," Mr. Lendsay said.

"The other response is just the opposite," Mr. Lendsay continued. "They go I actually know some native people,' or I grew up with them going to school. In fact I know where's there's a reserve only an hour away from where I grew up.' And they go all the way to the Philippines. They've gone to Germany and other places for workers. And they haven't gone one hour or half an hour to a reserve to talk to them about employment. And as soon as I point it out to them, the light comes on and they go, Geez, maybe I should go.' It's this great disconnect."

"The third employer response [says] Okay, where are they? How do I find them?' They find the landscape confusing and they want some guidance," said Mr. Lendsay.

Some industries have demonstrated initiative in reaching out to indigenous communities.

The Canadian resource industry's engagement with aboriginal people is well-documented. The mining industry, for example, is the largest employer of aboriginal people, and there are more than 180 agreements between mining and energy companies and aboriginal communities or governments, according to a 2012 report released by the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board. In the Canadian North, where most resource development projects are located, First Nation, Inuit, and Métis people have settled land claims that cover the majority of the territorial land. Aboriginal business leaders note that this land ownership could potentially result in tens of billions in investment, and thousands of jobs.

The banking industry has also emerged as a leader in corporate investment in aboriginal communities.

RBC released a report earlier this month highlighting the millions of dollars worth of investment it has made in aboriginal communities across the country, and both Ms. Jamieson and Mr. Lendsay noted that each of the major banks have attempted to increase their profiles in aboriginal communities through increased investment in educational, social, and cultural projects.

The banking industry's interest in aboriginal people does not surprise Mr. Lendsay, citing aboriginal peoples' long history of business and entrepreneurship.

"Aboriginal people are the original entrepreneurs. From the fur trade onwards, for thousands of years they've been involved in trade and commerce," he said.

Ms. Jamieson echoed that sentiment.

"Our younger people are wanting to find a way to engage in the economic development they see occurring around

their communities. They want to be players."

10. The Hill Times: First Nations groups resolute in their opposition to Keystone XL

By MATT MOIR

First Nations groups are resolute in their opposition to the Keystone XL Pipeline, and are willing to go to great lengths over the coming months in order to stop the project, activists say.

Maryam Adrangi, of the progressive think-tank the Council of Canadians, told The Hill Times that activist groups are "training people for non-violent direct action such as blockading heavy equipment" in order to derail construction of the XL Pipeline.

"It's great that you see a lot of the big rallies that are happening at the White House and across Canada, and indigenous people from Canada and all over the U.S. have been speaking at these events, but then when it comes to the actual construction, what we're seeing is indigenous communities are [developing] the skills to try and actually stop these projects at the source," said Ms. Adrangi, climate and energy campaigner for the Council of Canadians.

Ms. Adrangi said that TransCanada Corp, the Calgary-based company that wants to build the pipeline, and the federal government are violating indigenous rights.

"Corporations and government are discussing what's going to happen on people's lands without [First Nation] consultation and without their consent. Communities that essentially should have the right to say no,' don't.With the history of colonization and the history of land-grabs, corporations, and government behave as if they have a sense of entitlement over what happens on indigenous lands," Ms. Adrangi said.

The Keystone XL project is a transnational venture designed to bring over 800,000 barrels of crude oil per day from the Alberta tar sands to the refineries of Oklahoma and the Gulf Coast of Texas. TransCanada says that the $7.6-billion project will create thousands of jobs, and promote energy stability in North America.

The project has been met with vociferous resistance, however, from an assortment of native, environmentalist, and social activist groups. First Nations have concerns over environmental degradation, the potential disruption of ancient burial grounds, and violation of land treaties.

Chief Martin Louie of the Nadleh Whut'en First Nation in Port Fraser, B.C., said, "the method [energy companies] are using is totally destructive to the land," and the XL Pipeline poses an unacceptable threat to First Nation natural resources.

Chief Louie noted the famous Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska and the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, and said that potential water contamination from leaks in the XL pipeline is of pinnacle importance to his tribe.

"The No. 1 reason is water," Chief Louie told The Hill Times. "There's only so much water that's left and I think if nobody else is really interested in trying to save it. The First Nations people are the only ones who are able to stand up and try and do something to save these waters."

The XL pipeline would snake south from northern Alberta through or close to dozens of First Nations communities in Canada, and Native American tribal lands in the United States. Groups in both countries have been working together closely in an attempt to thwart TransCanada's plans.

Marty Cobenais of the Minnesota-based Indigenous Environmental Network said that Native Americans have concerns similar to the ones of Canadian First Nations, noting that Sioux tribal lands in the Dakotas would be threatened if XL were to go forward as planned.

"The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline is planning to go over [Sioux tribal land] three times, so if that leaks and gets into the water supply, they're basically doomed because that is their only source of fresh water right now. And the entire southwestern part of South Dakota is in trouble too. Not just the tribes, the communities," Mr. Cobenais told The Hill Times.

Mr. Cobenais also brushed aside the argument that politicians like Natural Resources Minister Joe Oliver (Eglinton-Lawrence) have made, in that the pipeline would result in a significant employment opportunities for First Nations. Mr. Cobenais called the promise of jobs "economic blackmail."

"Unfortunately the tribes up in the First Nations have to work in the industry, otherwise they have to move away because they can't afford to live there anymore," Mr. Cobenais. "And most of this pipeline will be laid by contractors, not the local people. Normally when I go through the States, only 10 per cent of the crew is local people, the rest are people brought in [by the energy companies]."

Ms. Adrangi echoed those concerns.

"What Joe Oliver says is that it will stimulate the economy and provide jobs, without actually giving context to the fact that maybe these aren't the good jobs that we should be stimulating," said Ms. Adrangi. "I think this happens all over Canada. Folks from the Atlantic can't work in their communities and have to fly to the tar sands to work. Are these the kind of jobs the government wants to create?"

Presently, all eyes are on Washington, D.C., as U.S. President Barack Obama's administration has not yet decided whether or not it will approve the pipeline.

Earlier this year, Mr. Obama said, "the failure to [combat climate change] would betray our children and future generations," and his administration has indicated that tackling climate change is one of the fundamental pillars of his second term legislative plans. Republican politicians, however, are urging the administration to embrace the project and the jobs proponents say it will create.

It is unclear which direction the Obama administration will go, but Ms. Adrangi envisions a difficult situation if the project does, indeed, go forward.

"Nowhere along the lines are people along the pipeline's route being listened to, so it really could come down to people putting their bodies on the line and people stopping the construction," Ms. Adrangi.

11. The Hill Times: Inuit want to secure basic standard of living on par with other Canadians, that is all

By TERRY AUDLA

June is an invigorating month. In the Arctic, it brings the last heavy snowfalls before melt-up. To Inuit, the month is known as Manniit, or eggs, because after a winter of seal and fish, we can feast on the eggs of snow geese and ducks.

In Canada, June is National Aboriginal History month, a time to reflect on the contributions of aboriginal peoples to the development of this countrycontributions that are, sadly, still rarely acknowledged in schoolbooks and popular accounts of national history.

June is, famously, the month Prime Minister Stephen Harper chose to stand in the House of Commons and deliver an apology to aboriginal Canadians for the system of residential schools that nearly decimated our cultures and "sought to kill the Indian in the child."

June is also the month, in 2012, when I was elected president of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), the national voice of Inuit in Canada, and charged with the responsibility to represent Inuit interests at the national level. ITK advocates for the adoption of the laws, policies, and processes necessary to create a more modern and equitable place for Inuit within the Canadian federation.

Our goal, quite simply, is to secure a basic standard of living for Inuit that is on par with that enjoyed by other Canadians, and which most of us living in Southern Canada take for granted. In an increasingly-complex, political climate, we seek to build bridges with government and try to find the political will for change in ever-narrowing corridors.

Our work is in developing relationships. Successful relationships are ones that are respected, tended to, and acted upon, and there must be the will to do so. But our relationship with the Crown has not always benefited from these ingredients of success.

Inuit communities continue to face a rate of tuberculosis infection comparable to developing nations. More than 75 per cent of our children will not graduate from high school. And, in perhaps the strongest indicator of strained relations with the Crown, Inuit have taken the Government of Canada to court to decide various aspects of the implementation of the largest land claim agreement in Canadian history.

Clearly a shift in policy is needed. The gap in basic well-being must be closed and closing that gap must be a national priority. The Prime Minister has demonstrated a personal interest in Canada's Arctic, visiting numerous communities in what we call Inuit Nunangatthe Inuit homeland that stretches from the Labrador coast in the east to the Beaufort Sea in the west. So it is deeply confusing that there is so little regard by the Crown to meet the core objectives of basic wellbeing in this region.

The Prime Minister's apology had deep meaningfor Inuit; and it was followed by concrete actionby Inuit. But the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada has taught us that reconciliation is not a task that can be taken by aboriginal peoples alone. Reconciliation is about mutual understanding and about working together.

"The Government of Canada built an education system in which very young children were often forcibly removed from their homes, often taken far from their communities. Many were inadequately fed, clothed and housed," Stephen Harper said in House of Commons on June 11, 2008.

It has been five years since the Prime Minister delivered that apology, and nearly 30 years since the last residential school was shut down. How far have we truly come from inadequate education, nutrition and housing? When will the Prime Minister's words become actions? When will the reconciliation truly begin?

Inuit have chosen not to wait for answers to those questions. We have developed a national strategy for the transformation of Inuit education systems, spearheaded by my predecessor Mary Simon. In February of this year, we launched the Amaujaq National Centre for Inuit Education. One key issue for the centre is to restore trust in the education system among adults who attended residential school or whose parents attended residential school. That project is funded by corporate Canada.

The status quo needs some shaking up. We continue to look toward the federal budget for any tangible signs that our critical needs will be met. Instead, our national organization is confronted by cuts to already inadequate budgets.

Just this month, the same month the government opened its annual pre-budget consultations, we received notice of the latest in a series of reductions in funding. Such cuts reduce the ability of Inuit to collaborate on policy and programming, much of which we conduct in partnership with the federal government!

What is partnership but the outcome of reconciliation? And where do we turn when that partnership begins to weaken?

June is about rebirth and renewal. It is about hope and optimism. I choose to maintain optimism that the relationship between Inuit and the Crown will grow into one of mutual trust, respect, and true partnership.

National Inuit Leader Terry Audla is president of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK)

12. The Hill Times: Métis Nation and Canada's Labour Force Development

By CLéMENT CHARTIER

The Hill Times has highlighted the fact that aboriginal people under the age of 30 are the fastest-growing segment of Canada's workforce and identified the need to engage them more in meeting Canada's increasingly pressing labor market challenges. The Métis people have a unique and dynamic role to play in this development.

Of the 1,400,000 aboriginal people in Canada, there are 420,000 Métis. We are taxpayers and our labour force participation rate is approaching that of the general population. We account for a miniscule part of total federal aboriginal spending, probably less than one per cent, and are excluded from its aboriginal education and health programs. At the same time, we consistently produce the best results in areas where Ottawa has invested in our institutions, namely skills development and business development.

A recent study by the Chamber of Commerce identified the unique opportunities and challenges offered by the Métis population in addressing the private sector's labour market needs: "The Métis are young, urban and highly mobile. Relative to the broader aboriginal population, the Métis have better economic, social and health outcomes, making them an ideal source of labour for long-term engagement. However, Métis education and labour market outcomes are less positive than those of the non-aboriginal population."

Closing that gap in education and labor market outcomes has been a key focus of our work with industry in recent years as well as my recent meeting with the Prime Minister. It is very much a primary mutual objective of the Métis Nation and the Harper government. On that note, I was pleased that the Prime Minister has agreed to participate, along with his Ministers, in a broader meeting with Métis leaders to follow-up on the specific proposals I discussed with him.

Among them is renewing and strengthening our skills development agreements with Ottawa that have enabled us to significantly raise Métis labour force participation through partnerships with employers and an emphasis on training to employment. We want these agreements to address the education gap by ensuring greater Métis access to federally funded head start programs at the pre-school level and greater federal support for our endowment funds that provide bursaries to Métis students for post-secondary education. The important role played by the Métis Nation's education and training institutions should be recognized and built upon.

According to a recent study, Saskatchewan's only Métis professional degree programthe teacher education program operated by the Gabriel Dumont Institute since 1984has increased provincial GDP by $2.5-billion and provincial government revenue by $1.0-billion.

Another job creation proposal I discussed with the Prime Minister is significantly expanding the capital of Métis Nation financial institutions that are leaders in their field in business development. These professionally managed, arms-length institutions providing loan and equity capital to Métis entrepreneurs have rolled over their initial capital many times over in new loans and investments, supporting the start-up or expansion of hundreds of Métis businesses that have created thousands of jobs.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce study recognized the key role of the Métis Nation in addressing Canada's skills challenge and the best practices of its economic development institutions in this regard. I was very pleased that its president, Perrin Beatty, wrote to the Prime Minister in advance of his meeting with me to forward the Chamber's recommendations: prioritize improving the education outcomes of the Métis; ensure equity in federal funding for Métis education and employment programs relative to other aboriginal peoples; work to ensure that employment, education and economic development policies reflect the unique characteristics of the Métis; and work in collaboration with Métis to clarify Métis rights and spell out the "rules of engagement" for government, business and Métis organizations.

I am confident that with the interest of the Prime Minister and the backing of the private sector in pursuing greater Métis engagement in the workforce, significant gains can be achieved. The foremost impediment will be bureaucratic

inertia, a particular problem for the Métis given the low profile we occupy in the vast aboriginal affairs landscape in Ottawa. At the same time, the stakes are high both for the Métis people and the western Canadian economy; let us hope that the vision guiding the Prime Minister's jobs agenda will prevail.

Clément Chartier is president of the Métis National Council.

13. The Hill Times: Where do we go from here? Canada's Forgotten Peoples

By BETTY ANN LAVALLéE

As the national chief for the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, I would like to take this opportunity to provide my opinion about the recent historic ruling issued through the Federal Court by Michael Phelan regarding the recognition that Métis and non-status Indians are Indians within the Constitution (Daniels vs. the Queen). This discussion comes at a critical time, probably more so, since the Crown has decided to appeal the decision. I will explain the reason as to why we went to court, and where we hope to see ourselves going forward.

Since 1971, the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, formerly known as the "Native Council of Canada," has advocated on behalf of Off-Reserve, Non-Status, and Status Indians, Métis and Inuit Aboriginal Peoples living in urban, rural remote and isolated areas throughout Canada. We are also the National Representative Organization and the National Voice for our Affiliate Organizations which makes up the Congress' family of advocates throughout Canada.

Historically, Métis and Non-Status Indians had no representative national organizational body which could help address the injustices brought upon them by the Crown through successive acts of discriminatory legislation. Throughout history, Métis, and non-status Indians had their identities as peoples changed, redefined and then changed again, all at the whim of Parliament in order to reduce, and/or eventually rid itself of the "Indian Problem." The issue of identity is extremely important to everyone, particularly Aboriginal Peoples, as it defines who you are as an individual and a human being.

Which brings us to why our former president, the late Harry Daniels and the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples filed an action in 1996 to challenge the federal government's denial that:

Métis and non-status Indians are Indians under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867; the Crown owes to Métis and non-status Indians a fiduciary duty as aboriginal peoples; and, aboriginal peoples have a right to be negotiated with, on a collective basis, in good faith with the Crown.

In a landmark ruling on Jan. 8, 2012, Michael L. Phelan affirmed the position that the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples has maintained for the past 42 years; that Métis and Non-Status are Indians under subsection 91 (24) of the Constitution Act, 1867. This historical decision by the Federal Court finally gave long-overdue recognition and equality to more than 600,000 of Canada's "forgotten" aboriginal peoples.

The Federal Court also recognized in its ruling that the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples offers "National Representation" to both Métis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) throughout Canada, and highlighted, "the pivotal role CAP played in advancing this claima role that few, if any, individuals falling within the group known as MNSI could do."

As the elected national chief for the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, my goal from the beginning has been to highlight the discrepancies, injustices, and unfairness, combined with the lack of access to programs and services targeted at Aboriginal Peoples living off-reserve. What is clear is that Métis and non-status Indians have been ignored for far too long and consequently have continued to be one of the most vulnerable groups in Canada.

So what should this decision by the court mean for Métis and non-status Indians? Where do we go from here to improve the lives of Canada's Forgotten Peoples?

I believe that the recognition given by the court with respect to the identity question has provided us with a unique

opportunity to begin a new era of collaboration rather than following a never ending and expensive course of litigation. However, this can only be accomplished if we are willing to set aside the past, and begin by recognizing today's reality that presently, clearly does not meet the needs of more than 70 per cent of aboriginal peoples now living off-reserve for whom the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples represents nationally. Furthermore, our aboriginal youth is the fastest-growing demographic in Canada.

To start, we need to have an honest and open dialogue about aboriginal-specific policies and programs that confront the issues facing the growing aboriginal migration off-reserve.

Unfortunately, the present Urban Aboriginal Strategy clearly does not meet the needs of the more than 70 per cent of aboriginal peoples now living off-reserve who the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples represents nationally.

The questions that must be asked and answered before developing new programs and policies are as such: where are the targeted off-reserve policies and programs in the areas of child and family services, funding for community economic development strategies, job training and skills development, justice services, and health services; specific and comprehensive claims processes? This is what we need to talk about as they are of great importance and concern to Aboriginal peoples so as to ensure that we do not lose another generation to inaction.

My sincere hope is that soon, we can do away with the term: the Forgotten Peoples of Canada. But until such a time, we will continue to provide national representation as we have for the past 42 years for off-reserve aboriginal peoples.

Betty Ann Lavallée is national chief, Congress of Aboriginal Peoples.

14. The Hill Times: The N.W.T. advantage: our model for growth (N.W.T. PREMIER BOB MCLEOD)

By N.W.T. PREMIER BOB MCLEOD

Northern, remote and First Nations communities across Canada face a number of daunting, but exciting challenges in the coming years.

How can we unlock the vast potential of our natural resources to create jobs and durable prosperity for our people, while ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation?

How can we ensure that First Nations, both communities and individuals, become full partners in development and beneficiaries of growth?

And how do we bridge the gaps in tradition, understanding and aspiration between aboriginal and non-aboriginal communities to build a common purpose?

These are not easy questions to answer, but, based on our experience in the Northwest Territories, I believe the essential starting point is co-operation and partnerships. These values recognize the shared interests and interdependence of the people who live in the communities involved. They build deeper understanding and foster mutual trust. The result is more effective public programs and services, founded on coordination, formal alliances and strengthened capacities.

My point is that we actually have a model for meeting many of these challenges and it is the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). This model certainly isn't simple, it takes a lot of personal commitment and hard work, and it's not perfect, but it contains some practical lessons for how to pursue major development decisions in a complex political environment.

In addition to our "public government" the legislature and the GNWT, the N.W.T. also encompasses seven regional aboriginal governments with an inherent right to self-government and constitutionally-protected aboriginal and treaty rights; particularly around land use and wildlife management. Three of these governmentsthe Inuvialuit,

Gwich'in and Sahtuhave settled comprehensive land claim agreements articulating these rights. The Ticho Government has negotiated a combined land claim and self-government agreement. The remaining governmentsthe N.W.T. Métis Nation, Dehcho First Nation, and Akaitcho Territory Governmentcontinue negotiations towards agreements of their own.

With overlapping jurisdiction and diverse interests, governance in the N.W.T. is complicated, but we make it work.

Partnership and mutual respect is the key to our success. Approximately half our population is aboriginal and lives and works side-by-side with our non-aboriginal residents in communities all across the N.W.T.

Aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples participate fully in our economic and political life and we are committed to ensuring that all our people enjoy the advantages of living in a strong, prosperous territory and benefiting from the development of our world-class store of natural resources.

Our government's commitment to negotiating socioeconomic agreements with developers and support for the creation of impact benefit agreements has meant that aboriginal-owned businesses have received more than $4.3-billion in direct contracting with the N.W.T.'s three diamond mines since 1996. Aboriginal peoples have benefited from more than 9,400 person years of employment at the mines in the same period.

Dozens of aboriginal-owned business, development corporations and joint ventures are taking advantage of the opportunities associated with mining, oil and gas development and construction all across the N.W.T. Aboriginal business offer engineering, general contracting, transportation and oilfield services. They operate trucking companies, airlines and helicopter companies. They supply vehicles and heavy equipment and have specialized expertise in areas like all-weather and ice road construction that are so vital to supporting economic development in our territory.

Aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples make the decisions together in our territory. More than half the members of our Legislative Assembly and the majority of our Cabinet is aboriginal. The Government of the Northwest Territories has entered into formal government-to-government agreements with the Ticho, Gwich'in, N.W.T. Métis Nation and Akaitcho as part of implementing Respect, Recognition, Responsibility, our government's formal approach to engaging with aboriginal governments. And the Northwest Territories remains the only jurisdiction in Canada to recognize June 21National Aboriginal Dayas a statutory holiday, recognizing the vital role that Dene, Inuvialuit and Métis peoples play in our communities and territory.

Last year, the GNWT was recognized by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada for our innovative approach to engaging aboriginal communities in the development of project description reports for the planned Mackenzie Valley Highway. Our approach ensured community priorities and local knowledge were taken into account and helped to build support and understanding for the project.

All of this may sound like a lot of process and it is. But our system of government and these commitments are much more than a collection of platitudesit's actually how we work. And it produces results.

Earlier this year we had the pleasure of hosting Prime Minister Stephen Harper and the leaders of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, the N.W.T. Métis Nation, Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, Gwich'in Tribal Council and Ticho Government in Yellowknife. Together, we announced with Prime Minister Harper that our governments had concluded our negotiations toward a Devolution agreement.

Devolution will give the N.W.T. direct access to revenues from resource development for the first time in our history. We have committed to sharing a quarter of those revenues with participating aboriginal governments. This is an unprecedented commitment that has not been made by any other province or territory, and speaks to our determination to build a strong, prosperous territory in partnership with aboriginal governments. We are the only Canadian jurisdiction offering to share royalties from development on public land.

Canada's aboriginal and northern economic development challenges are immense, but so are the opportunities. In today's complex world, progress on natural resource development requires obtaining the social licence to operate,

the need to gain and maintain the support of the people and stakeholders that live and work in the area of impact and influence of any project. That requires processes and approaches that build, earn and maintain trust.

In the Northwest Territories, we believe we have learned some important lessons about how to ensure that all of our citizens can not only participate in planning and decision-making about development, but also share in the benefits of growth and prosperity.

Jim Hurcomb

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From: Gail Mitchell
To: Touchette, Josée
CC: Sherif, Nihal
Date: 2013-06-10 16:10
Subject: Re: Tr: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks.

I have reviewed. Minor changes required. I will provide these to Nihal for transmital to Communications.
thanks
Gail

>>> Josée Touchette 6/10/2013 2:34 PM >>>
Gail,

In my absence, will you review and approve/not approve for me plse ?

Thx.

Josée

>>> Sabrina Bertrand 6/10/2013 2:14:55 PM >>>
Bonjour,

MO has requested us to write a Letter to the Editor in response to the Globe and Mail article below.

Could you kindly provide your input and/or approval for the LTE attached as soon as possible? The LTE has been approved by Chris Duschênes (see attached e-mail) and ESDPP, and was also sent to RIA and RO.

Many thanks and apologies for such short notice

Sabrina

Sent: Mon Jun 10 10:29:03 2013
Subject: globeunlimited: Government cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian
Government cuts: Soon, all Canadians will know how it feels to be an Indian
RICHARD WAGAMESE
Special to The Globe and Mail

Five years ago, Stephen Harper stood in the House of Commons and issued the historic apology for the legacy of government and church-run residential schools. At that time, many Aboriginal people held hope that this marked the beginning of a new and empowering chapter in relations between the government and Aboriginals. Now the government has slashed funding to 43 representative Aboriginal organizations. The new chapter clearly needs severe editing.

Assembly of First Nations national chief Shawn Atleo expressed surprise at the severity of the cuts. His group saw funding axed by 30 per cent. For me, it was no surprise at all. When the Tories announced last September that cuts were coming, and bandied about a 10 per cent number, I expected a much harsher outcome, especially to the national Aboriginal organizations.

Along with the AFN, chops were made to the funding of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, the Métis National Council and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. To me they billboarded this move back when the government changed the name of Indian Affairs to Aboriginal Affairs; meaning everyone brown would be under the same umbrella. Last week's announcement only confirmed my suspicion.

Now, there are those who will say that this is all good. They will say that native people need to be swept under the same collective rug as everyone else in this country. They will say that Canada spends too much on them already. They will say a lot. But the truth is, that if a government can cut the knees out of organizations geared to the upward advancement of people then it's going to be someone else's turn next.

The Harper government doesn't care that thousands of underprivileged Canadian kids exist on 22 per cent less child care funding than their neighbours. They don't care that hundreds of thousands of Canadians can't drink safe water. They don't care that whole Canadian communities exist in the dreary world of chronic unemployment and welfare.

These aren't just Aboriginal people. These are Canadians. These are your neighbours. Clearly, the government has little concern for their continued wellbeing and that should worry everyone. Sometime, somewhere another group of Canadians is going to feel the brunt of Mr. Harper's dedication to balancing the budget and eliminating the deficit at all costs; human, planetary and otherwise. Someday, everyone is going to get to feel how it feels to be an Indian in this country.

That's the implication in this round of cuts. Anyone who can stand in the House of Commons and issue an apology for grievous

harm to a people only to continue a campaign of abject disregard for them will not consider the rights and needs of anyone. Anyone. So all of those who trumpet these cuts as timely or necessary need to worry for their own.

An apology is only as good as the change in behaviour that follows it. Nothing in the five years since that false statement in the House has changed. Only the collective voice of Idle No More kept the sorry state of Aboriginal affairs and issues in the public eye. With national political organizations further hamstrung by an uncaring government, and no talks scheduled in the foreseeable future, Canada can count on another, more strident round of protests.

Say what you will, but protest when leadership fails is a viable avenue for the clarification and articulation of issues. What needs to be said, and the women and youth behind Idle No More are the perfect vehicle, is that the dishonour of one is the dishonour of all. Aboriginal issues are now Canadian issues, because when government can act with such callous disregard for lives and futures we are all Indians now.

Richard Wagamese's most recent book is the novel Indian Horse.

Jim Hurcomb

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Sabrina Bertrand
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-----Embedded Message-----
From: Christopher Duschenes <Christopher.Duschenes@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
To: Sabrina Bertrand <Sabrina.Bertrand@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>

Cc: Kim Cellucci <Kim.Cellucci@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
; Angela Matchim <Angela.Matchim@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
; Jennifer Carter <Jennifer.Carter@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
Sent: Mon Jun 10 14:09:22 2013
Subject: Re: For URGENT Approvals please and thanks.
Sabrina;

Message is consistent with approved Comms lines and other letters that have gone out and the content is accurate.

Thanks

C

Christopher Duschenes
Director General
Directeur Général
Aboriginal and External Relations
Direction générale des relations externes et avec les Autochtones

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada

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>>> Sabrina Bertrand 6/10/2013 1:13 PM >>>
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That's the implication in this round of cuts. Anyone who can stand in the House of Commons and issue an apology for grievous harm to a people only to continue a campaign of abject disregard for them will not consider the rights and needs of anyone. Anyone. So all of those who trumpet these cuts as timely or necessary need to worry for their own.

An apology is only as good as the change in behaviour that follows it. Nothing in the five years since that false statement in the House has changed. Only the collective voice of Idle No More kept the sorry state of Aboriginal affairs and issues in the public eye. With national political organizations further hamstrung by an uncaring government, and no talks scheduled in the foreseeable future, Canada can count on another, more strident round of protests.

Say what you will, but protest when leadership fails is a viable avenue for the clarification and articulation of issues. What needs to be said, and the women and youth behind Idle No More are the perfect vehicle, is that the dishonour of one is the dishonour of all. Aboriginal issues are now Canadian issues, because when government can act with such callous disregard for lives and futures we are all Indians now.

Richard Wagamese's most recent book is the novel Indian Horse.

Jim Hurcomb

Pour consulter tous les articles concernant les Affaires Indiennes et du Nord Canada, veuillez cliquer sur le au lien suivant:

For all AANDC-related clippings please go to http://www.infomedia.gc.ca/ainc-inac/index-eng.aspx

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tél: 819-997-3544

-----End of Embedded Message-----

From: Josée Touchette
To: Carter, Jennifer <Jennifer.Carter@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
CC: Duschenes, Christopher <Christopher.Duschenes@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>
Date: 2013-06-05 21:53
Subject: Re: Tr: Urgent - AFN funding

Excellent!!! Thank you and Martin!

>>> Jennifer Carter 6/5/2013 9:43:25 PM >>>
It's all good, my Martin is a superstar. Christopher and I talked, I pointed him in the direction and explained some necessary context. Christopher will send something shortly.

>>> Josée Touchette 6/5/2013 8:48:46 PM >>>
Jennifer,

I've left a message w Christopher. Can you follow-up? Plse confirm receipt. Merci !

Josée

>>> Isabelle Gaétan 6/5/2013 8:39:29 PM >>>
Hi Josée and Christopher,

Mino is asking urgently, before 6:15 tomorrow morning, how much AANDC funded AFN per year from 2004 to 2013. Looking for total core funding number.

Sorry for the late request. A story in the media.

Funding cuts to major aboriginal political groups undermine 'potential for progress,' Chief Shawn Atleo says

Assembly of First Nations National Chief Shawn Atleo
A+
BY MICHAEL WOODS, POSTMEDIA NEWS JUNE 5, 2013
OTTAWA — The Harper government is slashing funding to several major aboriginal political organizations — including the Assembly of First Nations — a surprise move that the group's national chief says flies in the face of the government's stated intention to work with First Nations.

A letter from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, sent to 43 Aboriginal representative organizations and obtained by Postmedia News, outlines changes to the way the groups will be funded, including sharp reductions in dollars.

The AFN, the national organization representing Canada's First Nation citizens, is seeing its project funding reduced by 30 per cent in the 2013-14 fiscal year.

"The level of the cuts and the timing is a real surprise to all of our organizations, including the AFN," the group's National Chief Shawn Atleo said in an interview. "Our people being some of the most vulnerable already … I feel strongly these contradict, and they undermine, the potential for progress."

Money from Aboriginal Affairs makes up about half of the AFN's overall budget. Other organizations affected include the Metis National Council, Congress of Aboriginal Peoples and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami.

The government said last year it would change the way it funds Aboriginal organizations. The groups were expecting cuts to project funding, but not to this extent.

"Project funding in 2013-14 and future years will be allocated only to projects that demonstrate clear and achievable outcomes and that are linked to departmental priorities," says the letter, dated June 3. The goal, the letter says, is to promote more self-sufficient aboriginal communities and "eliminate duplication and replication of projects."

But Atleo says he has a "deep concern" that the cuts will impact groups' ability to help provide services in the realm of health care, clean water and other areas in communities that badly need them.

"I can't emphasize enough that in my view, it flies in the face of … the stated intention of governments to work with First Nations," he said. "It's inconsistent. At a time when our people are the most vulnerable, we should be working together and there should be investments in First Nations."

"It's demonstrating that we have a system that's broken and not working," Atleo added. "We've got to get on with First Nations no longer just being an afterthought."

A department spokesperson said the changes will help ensure funding is directed at essential services and programs for Aboriginal people.

"The objective is to ensure that funding is directed at priorities, such as initiatives that contribute to economic development and education," said Aboriginal Affairs spokesperson Geneviève Guibert. "The Government will also work to eliminate the duplication of projects and to ensure that resources are focused on projects that have a positive and productive impact on the Aboriginal people as they are intended."

"The Government values its relationship with Aboriginal Representative Organizations and is committed to continuing to work with them to advance shared priorities."

In the coming months, the government will announce details of a dedicated project fund that the organizations will be able to access starting in 2014-15, the letter says. It says project proposals will be assessed by a national selection committee that will "look for proposals that will yield concrete results and move shared priorities forward."

But a senior AFN official said the department hasn't elaborated on how such a system would work.

"I can't imagine a less effective way of delivering project funds than the way that they're proposing, through a national selection committee," the senior official said. "It boggles the mind that that would be effective in any way whatsoever."

The AFN has seen its core funding reduced by more than 40 per cent over the last five years, in which time the number of staff in its Ottawa office has decreased by more than half, to about 80 people.

Atleo and Prime Minister Stephen Harper haven't spoken since a much-publicized and controversial Jan. 11 meeting between Harper and First Nations leaders at the height of the grassroots Idle No More movement, a meeting many saw as a potential turning point in the government's relationship with aboriginal Canadians.

At the time, the prime minister's office said Harper and Atleo would meet again "in the coming weeks."

Next week is the fifth anniversary of Harper's historic apology for the Indian residential school system, a system that saw 150,000 aboriginal children over about 120 years taken from their parents. Many children experienced physical, sexual and emotional abuse and some died at the schools.

But unilateral actions on the government's part are a departure from its words, Atleo said.

"These cuts serve only to undermine and contradict those sorts of sentiments that have been expressed in the past," he said.

mwoods@postmedia.co

Pages 62 to / à 72

are withheld pursuant to section

sont retenues en vertu de l'article

69(1)(g) re: (e)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

Regional Issues
Bi-Weekly Report

Regions:

1 Atlantic

2 Quebec

3 Ontario

4 Manitoba

5 Saskatchewan

6 Alberta

7 British Columbia

Issues Management Bi-Weekly Report
Atlantic Region
Week Ending May 31, 2013

Pictou Landing Band Council – Judicial Review Decision

Issue:
On Thursday, April 4, 2013 Justice Mandamin of the Federal Court directed AANDC to reimburse Pictou Landing Band Council for exceptional costs incurred providing home care to a severely disabled youth from May 27, 2010 to the present. Justice Mandamin ruled that AANDC and the Province of Nova Scotia had mistakenly interpreted provincial legislation in denying PLBC's request for extraordinary funding. He also ruled that Jordan's Principle applied in this case, contrary to the position that both AANDC and the Province had taken.

Background:
This case first came to the attention of Health Canada and AANDC regional officials in February 2011. As the question of jurisdiction was never an issue (the federal departments acknowledged that since the case was on reserve they and not the province were financially responsible) it was determined that this was not an instance for which Jordan's Principle applied. The federal parties proceeded to establish the normative standard of care in the province of Nova Scotia, in consultation with their provincial counterparts. On the basis of this consultation both Health Canada and AANDC responded to PLBC's request for extraordinary funding by asserting that the provincial normative standard of care was being met. The matter was then taken to court by PLBC.

Current Status:
The Department of Justice has filed a notice of appeal of the decision on the grounds that Justice Mandamin's interpretation and application of Jordan's Principle in this case was incorrect. At the same time AANDC will move forward in negotiation of a financial remedy with the Band, as instructed to do by the Court's decision. Letters have been exchanged between legal counsel for both the applicants and the respondents in an effort to clarify next steps in calculating a financial remedy.

Media Forecast:
There has been national media coverage on this case, as well as extensive local coverage. There have been four ATIP requests requesting documents related to this case in the past week.

Executive Services and Communications Products:
Media Lines and QP Card will be developed if/as required.

Rapport bimensuel sur la gestion des questions
Région du Québec
Semaine terminée, 31 mai 2013

Situation de gouvernance à Kanesatake

Sujet
Le Conseil de bande des Mohawks de Kanesatake est confronté à des divisions internes où le Grand chef se retrouve en situation de minorité. Quoique cette situation ait un impact sur le fonctionnement administratif de la communauté, la livraison des programmes et services n'est pas à risque.

Contexte
Au cours de la dernière année, la majorité des actions du Grand chef Serge Simon ont été contestées par une majorité des chefs conseillers, lesquels forment un quorum. Ceci a amené des tensions importantes au sein du Conseil et une fracture dans le processus de décision. À la fin d'avril 2013, le Grand chef Simon a publié une lettre ouverte à la communauté et aux médias critiquant le Canada et son négociateur en chef, ainsi faisant fi du respect du protocole de négociation conclu entre les parties. Suite à cet événement, le Grand chef a été démis par quorum du Conseil de bande de ses fonctions de négociateur en chef pour les Mohawks de Kanesatake dans le processus de revendication particulière de la Seigneurie des Deux-Montagnes.

Un autre enjeu est en développement, soit la nomination des représentants du Conseil à la corporation de la santé de Kanesatake. Le Grand Chef a nommé des représentants tandis que le quorum en a nommé d'autres. Ce débat est maintenant devant la Cour supérieure du Québec. Il est possible que la situation de la gouvernance se retrouve devant la Cour fédérale sous peu.

Situation actuelle
Le quorum du Conseil a nommé la chef Sheila Bonspiel au poste de négociateur en chef pour les Mohawks de Kanesatake. Nous n'envisageons pas de changement significatif dans le cheminement du processus de négociation. Toutefois, il n'est pas exclu que le Grand chef conteste son remplacement devant les tribunaux.

Situation financière à Long Point First Nation

Sujet
Long Point First Nation fait face à un manque de liquidité important qui pourrait affecter sa capacité à livrer les services essentiels au cours des prochaines semaines si des mesures correctives ne sont pas mises en place rapidement.

Contexte

L'analyse des états financiers vérifiés 2010-2011 de la communauté a confirmé la détérioration de sa situation financière. Un plan d'action de gestion (PAG) a été demandé à la bande pour le 30 avril 2012.

Situation actuelle

Malgré de nombreux rappels, un PAG n'a été soumis que le 17 avril 2013 à AADNC mais celui-ci nécessite certains ajustements pour qu'il soit acceptable. AADNC a transmis une correspondance au conseil de bande leur demandant un PAG révisé d'ici le 31 mai 2013. À défaut de quoi, en conformité avec la Politique sur la prévention et la gestion des manquements, AADNC devra reconsidérer son niveau d'intervention.

Issues Management Bi-Weekly Report
Ontario Region
Week Ending May 31, 2013

Pic Mobert First Nation – Potential Protest at White Lake Provincial Park

Issue

On May 29, 2013, Pic Mobert First Nation is planning an information picket at White Lake Provincial Park to protest what it believes are inordinate delays in the completion of the negotiation process for a tripartite final agreement, which will result in an expansion of its reserve land base. The First Nation's primary concern is the time that it is taking to complete the Section 35 Consultation with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO).

Background

Pic Mobert First Nation is located approximately 53 kilometres east of Marathon and has an on-reserve population of 354 people.

In 1991, a framework agreement (Land and Larger Land Base Agreement (LLLB)) was signed by Ontario, Canada, and six Robinson Superior First Nations (Fort William, Sand Point, Rocky Bay, Pays Plat, Pic Mobert, and Michipicoten). The framework agreement provided for a process by which Ontario could offer land to the First Nations, and Canada would consider affording the land reserve status pursuant to its Additions to Reserve policy.

In March 2002, Ontario, Canada and Pic Mobert First Nation initialled an agreement-in-principle whereby, subject to the negotiation of a final agreement, Ontario agrees to transfer approximately 16 km^2 of Crown land to Canada, and Canada agrees, subject to the Additions to Reserve policy, to recommend that the land be set aside as reserve. The agreement-in-principle does not represent a commitment to afford land reserve status. Only a final agreement signed by the Federal Minister will represent a commitment to recommend to the Governor in Council that the land be set aside as an addition to reserve.

Ontario, Canada and Pic Mobert are actively working toward completing a final agreement. A final draft agreement may be ready by fall 2013, depending on the progress of consultations with MNO and Red Sky Metis. Ontario and Canada have a duty to consult MNO (individual Métis communities have delegated this to MNO council) on the LLLB agreements, and those consultations are not yet completed.

Ontario and Canada are making efforts to allow the First Nation to make use of the land that has been identified for addition, if needed. For example, the First Nation's plans for a new water treatment plant, to be located on the new land, have advanced along with

the ongoing negotiations. The Department has incorporated language into the draft agreement to provide for the eventuality that the water treatment plant will be in existence when the land is transferred from Ontario.

Current Status

The First Nation has not corresponded with AANDC directly regarding the protest, choosing instead to communicate with Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA), which shared information with the Department. According to MAA:

- The First Nation will be setting up tents, etc. on May 29, 2013;
- The protest will operate 24/7 until the issue is resolved;
- Up to 50 vehicles will be at the park during the day;
- There will be six people tending fires at night;
- A letter has gone out from Pic Mobert to neighbouring First Nations soliciting participation in the protest;
- Protesters will not be going past the gate into the park (unclear how they will be able to park 50 vehicles at the gate);
- No firearms, drugs or alcohol will be in their possession; and
- On May 28, 2013, park officials will be holding a campsite leasing draw in the park. The superintendent will inform campers of the protest.

AANDC Ontario Region is the lead on the negotiations and will be the lead on the subsequent ATR once an agreement is reached.

On May 28, 2013, the Associate Deputy Minister, AANDC, and a negotiator with MAA are scheduled to meet with Pic Mobert First Nation Chief Johanna Desmoulin in Sault. St. Marie.

Media Forecast

Should the protest proceed, local media coverage may be expected.

Executive Services and Communications Products

A QP card and media lines are available.

Flood preparedness in First Nation communities

NOTE: The flooding situation in First Nation communities is very fluid and rapidly changing throughout the day. The information provided in this entry is current as of the time of update on May 28, 2013.

AANDC Role

Departmental officials have been participating in the James Bay/Hudson Bay Coastal Flood Watch Working Group which began the week of March 25, 2013, as part of the 2013 spring flood season. On May 24, 2013, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)

reported that all flood watches/warnings previously issued for Attawapiskat, Peawanuck and Fort Severn were rescinded effective 3:00 p.m. AANDC continues to work with other First Nations in the Province that are experiencing some type of flooding.

During an emergency, AANDC provides advice and support, within its mandate and authorities, as requested by Ontario. AANDC also provides liaison staff to be present at either the First Nations declaring an emergency, at evacuee reception centres and/or the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre to provide daily updates to AANDC Ontario region officials. After the emergency declaration, AANDC provides funding for the eligible costs of an evacuation based on the Joint Emergency Management Steering Committee (JEMS) Service Level Evacuation Standards.

Information about the number of evacuees from Ontario First Nation communities and where they are accommodated may be found at: emergencymanagementontario.ca.

Kashechewan First Nation

Kashechewan First Nation is located approximately 450 kilometres north of Timmins with an on-reserve population of approximately 1,505.

On April 30, 2013, departmental officials received the First Nation's declaration of a state of emergency due to flooding in 38 homes and 19 teacher units, as a result of a problem with the lift station. Chief Stephen requested an evacuation of affected residents, with which AANDC and Health Canada (HC) concurred. Affected residents were successfully evacuated to Kapuskasing.

On May 10, 2013, AANDC approved funding of up to $63,661 to the First Nation for education supplies and temporary facilities for the education of 92 evacuated children through the local school board in Kapuskasing to the end of the school year. The children resumed their studies in Kapuskasing on May 17, 2013, in the leased building.

On a May 21, 2013 teleconference, Kapuskasing officials reported that 295 evacuees were in the city, and would return to the community once their flooded homes have been cleaned and disinfected.

On May 22, 2013, AANDC officials were in the community to assist the First Nation and its partners with developing the project's scope of work to return the damaged homes to pre-flood condition. During a meeting of all partners, the First Nation reported that disinfection activities and hot water tank installations had begun in the 39 homes and seven teacherages affected by wastewater backup and will continue into the week of May 27, 2013. One additional home was reported as affected by wastewater backup on May 22, 2013 and cleaning and disinfection activities commenced immediately. Once disinfection work is completed and when air-quality tests indicate that the homes are safe, evacuated members can return to their homes while renovations are performed to their basements. The contractors estimated that disinfection can be completed in two-to-three weeks, with full restoration of all homes to pre-flood conditions by mid-July, 2013. The partners agreed to: a) hire a professional project manager to assume

responsibility for the projects; and b) that the First Nation would prepare project funding submissions, detailing scope of work, costs and schedule.

Current Status
During a May 28, 2013 teleconference, the First Nation advised that cleaning and disinfection of damaged homes should be completed by the end of the day. The First Nation also advised that air-quality testing of the damaged homes is scheduled for May 29, 2013, with results expected on May 31, 2013. If the air-quality tests show that the homes are safe for occupation, the First Nation will begin repatriation of evacuees on June 3, 2013.

Attawapiskat First Nation
The Attawapiskat First Nation is located approximately 670 kilometres northeast of Thunder Bay with an on-reserve population of approximately 1,945.

On April 30, 2013, AANDC received the First Nation's declaration of a state of emergency due to health and safety concerns posed by flooded homes and wastewater overflow as a result of rapidly melting snow within the community. Regional officials confirmed with the First Nation that on April 30, 2013, 10 residents of the community's provincial hospital were evacuated to hospitals in northern Ontario.

On a May 9, 2013 conference call with EMO, Health Canada, AANDC and community officials, Chief Spence advised that she was ordering the evacuation of approximately 84 residents who were affected by wastewater backup on April 30, 2013, as she was concerned about their health. The Department was previously advised that these residents did not wish to leave the community. Following the conference call, AANDC ON's Regional Director General advised the Chief that if anyone refused her order, then the First Nation should obtain waivers from those residents. The Chief agreed and indicated that they were working on this issue.

As of May 17, 2013, the 10 hospital patients remain out of the community until it is safe to return. It is anticipated that the repairs to the Attawapiskat provincial hospital could take four to six months.

On May 21, 2013, the AANDC liaison reported that 70 long-term evacuees from the flooded homes were accommodated in Fort Frances. They will remain in Fort Frances until the homes are cleaned, repaired and disinfected.

On May 23, 2013, AANDC officials were in the community to assist the First Nation and its partners with developing the project's scope of work to return the damaged homes to pre-flood condition. A meeting was held with AANDC staff, Chief Spence and Council members, the First Nation's expert resource and band administration staff, as well as representatives from Mushkegowuk Technical Services. The First Nation reported that 10 homes and five teacherages were affected by wastewater backup, and that they had been cleared of debris.

The partners agreed to: a) hire a professional project manager to assume responsibility for the project; and b) that project funding submissions, detailing scope of work, costs and schedule, will be prepared by the project manager with the assistance of the First Nation, AANDC and Mushkegowuk Technical Services. It was agreed that the first priority is to engage the lowest-bidding contractor and have disinfection activities completed immediately. It was estimated that once project approval is granted, the disinfection activities could be completed within three weeks' time. Once disinfection work is completed and when air-quality samples indicate the homes are safe, evacuated community members will be able to return to their homes while renovations to their basements are performed.

Current Status

On May 24, 2013, AANDC orally approved reimbursement of tuition costs of up to $19,347 to the First Nation to provide for the education of the students in Fort Frances. The approval letter will be developed once the actual tuition costs are known.

On May 28, 2013, 10 elementary students and two secondary students began their classes in Fort Frances.

Fort William First Nation

Fort William First Nation is adjacent to, and south of, the City of Thunder Bay, and is accessible by road year round. It has a population of 2,086, approximately 1,140 of whom live on reserve.

On May 20, 2013, the First Nation declared a state of emergency due to flooding of homes and washouts of roads caused by heavy rain over the previous days. In a teleconference on the evening of May 20, 2013, the First Nation reported that 40-60

homes had flooded basements and that residents of those homes required evacuation. The First Nation reported that it had a communications plan in place and had secured hotel rooms in Thunder Bay that evening to accommodate evacuees and were preparing to move the most vulnerable members, comprised of the elderly and young.

In a May 21, 2013 teleconference, the First Nation advised that it had self-evacuated residents to hotel accommodation in Thunder Bay using buses owned by the First Nation. The First Nation closed all the businesses on reserve, including AANDC offices, on May 21 and 22, 2013, to reduce pressure on the community's sewage lagoon, which was reported to be at a high level due to the rain. The offices and businesses in the area which were affected re-opened on May 23, 2013.

On a May 22, 2013 teleconference, HC advised that Environmental Health Officers (EHO) would join First Nation officials in assessing flood-damaged homes for safety.

AANDC's Capital Management Officer and Technical Services personnel would also work with the First Nation to assess the damaged homes.

Current Status

At a May 23, 2013 meeting with the First Nation, AANDC, HC, and Genivar, an engineering company reported that a visual inspection of the sewage lagoon indicated that it had receded to approximately 30 cm below its peak level. HC reported that four damaged homes had been inspected, three of which were deemed to have major issues and recommended that the residents not return until remediation work has been completed. HC also reported that 43 homes in total were affected by flooding, two of which by sewage. The First Nation reported that of the 137 people evacuated since May 21, 2013, 92 have returned to the community, with the remaining 45 in hotel accommodations in Thunder Bay.

At a May 24, 2013 meeting, Chief Georjann Morriseau advised that she will be meeting with the City of Thunder Bay to discuss road, culvert and water run-off issues that affect the First Nation. EHO advised that it had completed nine of 18 priority home inspections and had also identified issues with septic fields and water pumped directly into sewers.

Kasabonika Lake First Nation

Kasabonika Lake First Nation is located on the Asheweig River, approximately 400 km north of Pickle Lake and is accessible by air year round and by winter road in the winter months. It has a population of 1,056, approximately 1,010 of whom live on reserve.

On May 22, 2013, officials with Northern Waterworks Inc. (NWI) advised departmental officials of the onset of possible flooding in the community due to rising water levels in Kasabonika Lake. The NWI official reported that water had reached a number of homes and had almost reached the sewage treatment plant, and the situation was beyond NWI's 24/7 response capabilities, although it could assist with shutting down and then starting up the water and wastewater systems if necessary.

In the early evening of May 22, 2013, AANDC's Emergency Response Coordinator spoke with Chief Gordon Anderson who reported that rising water was threatening the sewage lagoon's overflow.

On May 23, 2013, the First Nation declared a state of emergency due to water levels threatening the water and sewage treatment plants, housing, and access road to the airport and mainland. The Chief reported that water had reached the underside of a bridge, threatening to compromise it. The Chief said that the road to the airport was partially covered with water, but still passable, and that 11 homes with basements and 19 homes with crawl spaces are at risk of flooding. The Chief also reported that the HC nurse and First Nation's health director were preparing a list of Stage 1 evacuees. EMO advised it will send a field officer to the community to assist with planning. The Chief also said he would send a written request to AANDC seeking authorization to engage NWI as technical advisors in the continued operation of the water and sewage treatment plant. AANDC provided authorization to NWI via e-mail in the evening of May 23, 2013.

On May 24, 2013, the First Nation reported that water levels rose overnight to approximately 6 cm below the beams of the lower part of the east side bridge. The airport runway was in good condition. The First Nation ordered shovels and sandbags and confirmed that it had a bulldozer to grade a road to the gravel pit. AANDC recommended that the occupants of the houses at risk for flooding should move their personal items to the upper levels of their homes.

Current Status

On a May 26, 2013 teleconference, the First Nation reported that the bridge and causeway were water-covered and only essential vehicles were permitted to cross them. The First Nation requested a professional assessment of the structures by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) due to signs of erosion, as well as an assessment by Hydro One officials due to slackening of hydro lines near the airport. NWI reported that water had risen at the sewage plant, but that it was maintaining the facility without much difficulty.

Officials from the municipality of Hearst reported that 117 evacuees were accommodated at one hotel. EMO officials reported that 34 evacuees were on their way to Greenstone, completing the Stage 1 evacuation of the community. However, due to the death of a teenager in the community, on May 28, 2013, 36 evacuees left Hearst to return to the community and nine evacuees left Greenstone.

On May 27, 2013, the First Nation also reported that water levels were beginning to recede, negating a need for Stage 2 evacuations. Canadian Rangers and volunteers have filled 2,500 sandbags and placed them around homes at risk. No basements were flooded.

On a May 28, 2013 teleconference, the First Nation reported that the water level continues to decrease and that the sewage treatment plant was operational. The water treatment plant operator also reported that there were no issues with the facility. The First Nation also reported that Hydro One was in the community to assess the state of the hydro poles and that MTO officials were scheduled to arrive May 29, 2013, to assess the bridge and causeway.

Kasabonika Lake First Nation – Teen suicide

Background

Kasabonika Lake First Nation is located on the Asheweig River, approximately 400 km north of Pickle Lake and is accessible by air year round and by winter road in the winter months. It has a population of 1,056, approximately 1,010 of whom live on reserve.

On May 27, 2013, Emergency Management Ontario (EMO), which has been coordinating flood-related activities at Kasabonika Lake First Nation, notified AANDC of the reported death by suicide of a teen in the community.

During a teleconference on May 27, 2013, Chief Gordon Anderson advised that the teen's relatives who are Stage 1 flood evacuees, estimated at 30 from Hearst and nine from Greenstone, would need to return to the community.

Also on May 27, 2013, the Shibogama Tribal Council advised that it was arranging for crisis teams to go to the community, as well as to Hearst and Greenstone.

Current Status

On a May 28, 2013 teleconference, the Shibogama Tribal Council advised that a crisis team from Constance Lake First Nation had arrived in Hearst and the crisis team from Aroland First Nation was scheduled to arrive in Greenstone later on May 28, 2013. As well, 36 evacuees from Hearst and nine evacuees from Greenstone returned to the community.

To date, departmental officials have no information regarding funeral arrangements.

Media Forecast

There has been some local and regional coverage of the suicide along with the flooding evacuations.

Executive Services and Communications Products

Media lines on the suicide are available.

Issues Management Bi-Weekly Report
Manitoba Region
Week Ending May 31, 2013

Events of Note:
May 27 – 29 – MKO Economic Summit, Trade Show and Jobs Fair – "Charting Economic Success on Our Sovereign Nations"

June 10 - the Pembina Trails Schools Division is organizing a "Water Walk" to the Manitoba legislature. Approximately 1,200 high school students are expected to participate. The event on the legislature grounds is expected to last approximately one hour. The purpose of the walk is to raise awareness of issues relating to drinking water and sanitation in Manitoba First Nation Communities, and to promote youth participation in government and politics. The provincial Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship has been asked to speak to the students. A federal representative has not been asked to speak.

June 14 to 16 - Creation of Wealth Forum – Winnipeg Convention Centre

Norway House Cree Nation (NHCN)

Issue:
Water Treatment Plant for Jack River School

Background:
Frontier School Division (FSD) has informed AANDC that the water treatment plant at Jack River School on Norway House Cree Nation requires an estimated $1.5 million in repairs. Approximately 385 students attend the K-6 school, with 351 students being from NCHN.

The school is a provincial asset that is not located on-reserve, and therefore was not included in the 2011 National Assessment of Water and Wastewater Systems. FSD has indicated they have identified funding towards the repair of the water treatment plant, but expect that AANDC will cover most of the cost, as most students are from the First Nation.

Current Status:
AANDC will be working with First Nation leadership and the province to assess the situation and next steps.

Media forecast
No media calls at this time.

Executive Services products and communications
Media lines are in approval.

MANFF

Issue
Allegations that the Manitoba Association of Native Fire Fighters (MANFF) has not paid hotel bills for evacuees and has managed funds inappropriately.

Background
CBC and the Winnipeg Free Press have received information indicating that MANFF has unpaid bills for several hotels, a campground and a restaurant and has paid high invoices for meals.

Current Status
AANDC has retained the services of Hallux Consulting Inc. to perform a management review of MANFF. The results of this review are to be shared with the Board of Directors and management of MANFF.
A meeting took place with AANDC, MANFF and the owner of Misty Lake Lodge on April 15. It was agreed that AANDC would engage an independent mediator to resolve the issues with respect to unpaid invoices. It was also agreed that MANFF would pay outstanding eligible expenses within two to four weeks. On May 10, MANFF provided Misty Lake Lodge with a cheque for $538,000. This represents the full amount of costs that have been accepted by MANFF.

On April 18, Mr. Bruneau provided the regional office with a package of information which included allegations and complaints. This matter has been turned over to an independent investigator, with a report to come in May/June.
The hotelier has met with the investigators appointed by AANDC, and has expressed concern that the investigators do not have a mandate to mediate on disputed amounts. The Manitoba RDG has replied that this reflects a change in the mandate for the review that was initiated after the meeting between AANDC, MANFF, and Misty Lake Lodge.

Media forecast
The CBC I-Team, Winnipeg Free Press, MacLean's and APTN continue to report on this story.

Executive Services products and communications
Media lines
Communications plan re: potential change in delivery has been drafted
A memo for decision has been drafted with options outlined for delivery agents for the long-term evacuation.

Cross Lake First Nation – Claim 138

Issue
It is anticipated that Cross Lake may settle Claim 138 this summer.

Background
Claim 138 is a potable water claim that was filed by Canada against Manitoba Hydro under the arbitration provisions of the December 16, 1977 Northern Flood Agreement. Canada sought to recover 50% of its reasonable expenditures incurred with respect to sewer and water infrastructure that was provided to the five NFA First Nation communities. The NFA First Nations were interveners to Canada's arbitration against Hydro.

Hydro and Canada settled Claim 138 in August 2004. Canada entered into concurrent settlement agreements with four of the five NFA communities between October 2004 and March 2005. The one community that did not conclude an agreement with Canada was Cross Lake First Nation, whose leadership at the time rejected settlement.

Upon execution by CLFN, the First Nation will receive:

- $4.030M in Hydro instalments.
- $1.1M in interest on Hydro instalments.
- $620K in sewer and water management training monies.

Manitoba Hydro will be instructed to pay remaining 2013 to 2021 instalments totalling $8.525M to CLFN.

Current Status
Cross Lake's current leadership has expressed an interest in concluding a Claim 138 settlement agreement.

Executive Services products and communications
A communications plan and products have been drafted in anticipation of a settlement agreement.

Marcel Colomb - TEA

Issue:
First Nation requesting a signing ceremony

Background:
The creation of the Marcel Colomb First Nation (by Ministerial Order on March 30, 1999) from its parent Mathias Colomb Cree Nation required that the treaty land entitlement settlement quantum, (both land and Federal Payment), for the Mathias Colomb Cree Nation be allocated between the two First Nations on a mutually agreed basis. In 2001, a Treaty Entitlement Agreement (TEA) for the Cree Nation was prepared by the

Department of Justice, which reflected the terms agreed to between the First Nations - specifically that Marcel Colomb would receive a Federal Payment of $492,769.09 and be entitled to a Total Land Amount (consisting solely of Crown Land) of 17,007 acres.

Current Status:
The Cree Nation recently completed all of the outstanding requirements that would enable the TEA to be signed by Canada, Manitoba, the First Nation and Treaty Land Entitlement Committee. The Chief has requested a signing ceremony and that the Minister attend in person, preferably at the community, so that the Chief and Council can hold a feast celebrating the efforts of all involved over the past several years.

Media forecast:
An announcement will draw some low key media attention.

Executive Services products and communications:
Briefing note has been prepared.
News release has been prepared.

God's Lake

Issue:
2013-14 funding agreement.

Background:
The First Nation's signed 2013 - 2014 Funding Agreement along with a letter was received on Feb 27/13. The letter stated they were signing in order to avoid holdbacks but would have liked more time to review the agreement. A letter retracting the February 27 letter was received March 5/13 and the 2013 - 2014 Funding Agreement was processed. A meeting with Chief Andrews and AANDC officials took place on April 17/13 and Chief Andrews showed officials a copy of a "Draft" BCR and provided a copy (resolutions below). The Director, Funding Services provided clarification on the areas of the agreement where the Chief had concerns:

- THAT the First Nation does not agree to the Federal Funding Agreement and Amending Agreement as a basis for ensuring improved programs and services
- FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT, substantively and procedurally, these two documents are inconsistent with Canadian constitutional and international human rights law

Current Status:
The First Nation has officially submitted a BCR objecting to their funding agreement. Advice from DOJ is being sought with respect to the status of the funding agreement under these circumstances.

Media forecast:
Grand Chief Nepinak went to the Winnipeg Free Press with his concerns.

Executive Services products and communications
This issue has been discussed with HQ communications and any media calls will be referred there.

Buffalo Point governance and financial issues

Issue
Financial issues

Background
The First Nation's financial situation has significantly deteriorated as indicated by the 2011/12 Audited Financial Statements and AANDC indicators of financial health. Currently, the First Nation is not in any level of intervention.

Current status
Regional Intervention Committee (RIC) held a meeting on December 7 with representatives of the First Nation and recommended the First Nation be put into Third Party Management but a formal notification has not been sent as the region is still trying to work with the First Nation on this issue. A joint letter was sent from AANDC and Health Canada to Chief and Council requesting a meeting on February 8th to discuss the concerns of both departments with respect to financial issues. The First Nation did not attend the meeting and advised that contact should be made with their lawyer. A response to the First Nation was prepared by the region identifying the remaining concerns of the Department. Buffalo Point First Nation has agreed to attend a second meeting to speak to these concerns with representation from Council. Buffalo Point First Nation met with AANDC and Health Canada officials on May 16, 2013. A Management Action Plan (MAP) was presented at the meeting in response to the remaining concerns identified in the March 13, 2013 letter from AANDC.

Based on the discussions at the meeting, Buffalo Point First Nation has agreed to revise their MAP to incorporate the concerns of both departments and to provide periodic updates on their financial position.

Media forecast
Anticipate regional media attention on financial issues if the FN is put into intervention.

Executive Services products and communications
Media lines have been prepared and will be updated when the level of intervention is determined.

Lake St. Martin evacuation

Issues
- CFR process

- Longer term location
- Election
- School

Background

As a result of the operation of the Fairford River Water Control Structure (FRWCS) in the spring of 2011, residents of Lake St. Martin First Nation were evacuated in early May, 2011. As of May 24, 2013, 1061 evacuees remain evacuated from the community. (Hotel - 81; Private – 943; Provincial Evacuation Site – 39) Discussions with the First Nation, the province and the federal government have been underway since May, 2011.

Sid Dutchak was appointed as Ministerial Special Representative for flooding related to the FRWCS in June, 2011 and then appointed as Chief Federal Representative in December, 2011.

Current Status

CFR process

CFR Sid Dutchak submitted an interim report to the Minister dated October 16, 2012 and a final report on May 18 2013. The CFR's mandate expires at the end of June 2013.

Longer-term location

Consideration is being given to the provincially owned Halaburda lands and the Kolomaya family-owned lands adjacent to the reserve. An assessment is being contracted on the Kolomaya lands. The region has contracted the Phase 1 Environmental Assessment of the Halaburda lands and the northwest corner of the current reserve. Review of the EA Phase 1 did not reveal any significant environment or land use concerns. Further site investigation will follow once snow has gone to ensure no subsurface environmental issues exist.

Election

An election for Chief and Council under the Indian Act took place on June 28, 2012. An appeal was filed on August 10. On February 8, 2013, the Band Council's legal counsel faxed responses to AANDC. The analysis of these documents and the appeal itself is underway.

School

Students are attending school at 1970 Ness Avenue or at a school within the area they are living. On May 8, the First Nation advised AANDC that they wish to terminate their lease for the Ness Avenue property and have students attend school at a classroom space within a Winnipeg School. AANDC has contacted Manitoba Education to begin finding a location. Space is available within Louis Riel School Division but these arrangements must be confirmed by the First Nation.

Media forecast
Anticipate that regional and national media will continue to follow this story.

Executive Services products and communications
Comprehensive media lines, questions and answers and a chronology have been prepared on both general flooding and Lake St. Martin flood related issues and are updated on an ongoing basis.
Sid Dutchak is the spokesperson.
Updates on this issue are being prepared weekly by the regional office.

Litigation – Flooding – Updated by LMRB/DOJ

Issue: Lake St. Martin, Pinaymootang, Little Saskatchewan, Dauphin River, and Ebb and Flow First Nations have filed lawsuits with respect to 2011 flooding.

Background:
First Nations impacted by flooding are pursuing legal action. Most of the claims filed are against the province. Canada has been brought in as a third party in some cases for allegedly failing to protect the First Nations.

Current status:

LSM - On September 28, 2012 Lake St. Martin First Nation issued a news release indicating they had filed a motion in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench asking the Court to order that both the federal and provincial governments pay the First Nation's legal expenses in advance of trial. The action relates to damages the First Nation claims as a result of the provincial government's operation of the Portage Diversion and the Fairford Water Control Structure. It also claims the failure of the federal government to fulfill its duties to protect the First Nation from the province's acts. Lake St. Martin litigation relates to pre-2011. The current cost motion is to allow amendments to include damage related to 2011.

Affidavits were filed by Canada and Manitoba and examination of the deponents took place in November, 2012. Motion briefs relating to the cost application have been filed by all parties and a one day hearing took place on January 14, 2013. After a decision on advance costs is made, the Crown would have 30 days to file an appeal. Another update will be provided by DOJ after a decision is received. To date, no decision has been issued.

Pinaymootang - (Courtesy DOJ Winnipeg) On April 22, 2013, Pinaymootang First Nation filed a claim with Court of Queen's Bench saying that, without consulting with or compensating the First Nation, and in breach of legal duties owed to the First Nation, Manitoba operated provincial water control structures in 2011, resulting in significant damages on reserve, to the community, and to the members of the First Nation. The First Nation says that Canada breached its duties to them by acquiescing to Manitoba's

decisions to operate provincial water controls structures. The claim is for special, general and loss of enjoyment of lands damages (in amounts to be proven) from both Manitoba and Canada, and for various declarations of Manitoba and Canada's liability. Federal government Departments Involved – AANDC and Public Safety Canada.

Little Saskatchewan - The First Nation filed a statement of claim on April 30 similar to that filed by Pinaymootang but requesting $100 million from Manitoba and $100 million from Canada.

Dauphin River - (Courtesy DOJ Winnipeg) Dauphin River filed a statement of claim with the Court of Queen's bench on says that, without consulting with or compensating the First Nation, and in breach of legal duties owed to the First Nation, Manitoba constructed and operated provincial water control structures in 2011, resulting in significant damages on reserve, to the community, and to the members of the First Nation. The claim is for special damages in the amount of $240,000.00, general damages in the amount of $100,000,000.00, damages for loss and enjoyment of lands, and for various declarations of Manitoba's liability.
Government Departments Involved – AANDC and Public Safety Canada.

Ebb and Flow – The First Nation filed a statement of claim on September 16, 2011 against Canada, Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro related to flooding.

2011 Flooding – Status of re-entry

Issue:
Funds are moving to First Nations so that the necessary housing and infrastructure repairs can be made in order for evacuees to return home.

Background:
A number of First Nation residents were impacted by the 2011 flood and **1929 remain evacuated as of May 24, 2013**. As of March 25, 2013, the total assistance provided to MANFF under the DFA program with regards to the 2011 spring flood is $73,823,288.43.

Current status: A three phase plan is in place, with the target to begin moving evacuees home in September before school begins. On March 5th, the DM approved the allocation of $40 million for 2013-2014 in support of the proposed strategy to return 2011 flood evacuees home. The strategy is being implemented in a three phased approach. Phase 1 has a target of returning approximately 780 evacuees home by September so that students can begin school in their communities.

Ebb and Flow First Nation
Re-entry status: Recovery measures such as home repairs and renovations are required. AANDC has reviewed a plan from Chief and Council and has agreed to fund replacement of 10 of the highest priority houses at an estimated cost of $2.7M.

Current number of evacuees: **108 as of May 24, 2013**, as reported by MANFF.

Little Saskatchewan First Nation

Re-entry status: On December 17, a joint federal/provincial news release was issued indicating that up to 40 houses would be moved to land adjacent to Little Saskatchewan First Nation. On April 3 2013, the First Nation Chief and Council signed a Band Council Resolution identifying their site selection for the placement of their first 40 homes. Work on site preparation is underway and homes will begin moving once the site preparation is complete. AANDC is working to expedite the ATR so that land can be added to the reserve. On April 6 2013, Minister Valcourt granted conditional approval in principle to set apart 23 titled properties approximately 3,920 acres of land as a new reserve, as well as any lands the Province of Manitoba and Little Saskatchewan First Nation may exchange in the near future pursuant to Section 9.2.1 of DIAND's Additions to Reserves Policy (1991) for the use and benefit of the Little Saskatchewan First Nation.

Biweekly meetings are taking place with the First Nation, province and AANDC on the project.

Current number of evacuees: **349 as of May 24, 2013**, as reported by MANFF.

Dauphin River First Nation

Re-entry status: The First Nation is requesting assistance to repair homes and the school. The department provided $124,000 for the First Nation to do an assessment of damages and the assessment has begun. At a meeting on December 19 with the First Nation and the province, the First Nation indicated they would like to return all evacuees home by September 1, 2013. The First Nation is requesting 30 homes. Joint federal/provincial assessments of site and housing are taking place. Assessment of housing submitted May 2013 shows repairs are required for 24 homes and 1 building and replacement is required for 35 homes and 2 buildings. Province of Manitoba is finalizing the easement requirements for Dauphin River FN. AANDC has purchased portable classrooms for the 2013/14 school year. Biweekly meetings are taking place with the First Nation, province and AANDC on the project.

Current number of evacuees: **204 as of May 24, 2013**, as reported by MANFF.

Pinaymootang First Nation

Re-entry status: Recovery measures such as home repairs and renovations are required in order to allow for return to safe homes. Work is complete on 50 replacement houses provided by Manitoba. The Chief has requested 15 additional houses and AANDC has provided $1.5M to have housing material packages for 15 homes delivered for completion in the new fiscal year.

Current number of evacuees: **19 as of May 24, 2013**, as reported by MANFF.

Peguis First Nation

Re-entry status: Recovery measures such as home repairs and renovations are required in order to allow for return to safe homes. A housing plan has been submitted to AANDC and is under review.

Current number of evacuees: **188 as of May 24, 2013**, as reported by MANFF.

Media forecast:
Continued interest from regional and national media is anticipated.

Executive Services products and communications
Media lines have been drafted and are updated regularly.

Issues Management Bi-Weekly Report
Saskatchewan Region
Week Ending May 31, 2013

Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) Governance Dispute

Issue

The contested election for the position of FSIN 1st Vice-Chief is expected to be a topic of discussion at the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations' (FSIN) Spring Assembly scheduled for June 5 and 6th at Whitecap Dakota First Nation.

Background

During the FSIN elections in October, 2012, Perry Bellegarde who had been serving as Chief of Little Black Bear First Nation, was elected as FSIN Chief on the first ballot with 488 votes, ahead of Thunderchild First Nation's Chief Delbert Wapass with 240 votes and former FSIN Vice-Chief Morley Watson with 182 votes.

During the same election, Wahpeton First Nation's Kimberly Jonathan also emerged with a narrow victory as the FSIN's 1st Vice-Chief capturing 457 votes, over Sheldon Wuttunee of Red Pheasant First Nation 448 votes. 3rd Vice-Chief Edward (Dutch) Lerat was acclaimed.

The results for both contested positions were appealed. Chief Perry Bellegarde's victory was affirmed by an appeals tribunal, but the same tribunal overturned the results for the position of 1st Vice-Chief. Kimberly Jonathan was removed from office on April 17, 2013 by the FSIN's Elections Appeals Tribunal. Vice-Chief Jonathan was then reinstated on April 30 by the FSIN Executive Council and its Indian Government Commission, stating that the tribunal overstepped its authority. It is expected this series of events will be discussed further at the FSIN Spring Assembly.

Current Status

The FSIN operates under its own constitution which outlines processes and procedures it must follow to resolve internal matters. Any leadership dispute is deemed to be an internal matter to the organization and does not affect the funding agreement. Despite the internal governance dispute, there is a core administration in place to oversee the implementation of the FSIN operations. The Department will continue to monitor the situation to ensure the terms and conditions of the funding agreement are met, but has no role in this dispute.

The federal government is taking concrete steps to create the conditions for healthier, more self-sufficient Aboriginal communities. Under the new funding formula, all regional Aboriginal Representative Organizations, including the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, will have core funding reduced to a ceiling of $500 thousand. For the FSIN, this means a $1.1 million reduction in core funding by 2014-2015. There will also be reductions in the amount available for proposals based project funding in 2013-2014.

Media Forecast
The FSIN Legislative Assembly is scheduled for June 5-6 and it is anticipated this issue will recapture media attention at that time.

Executive Services/Communications Products
AANDC SK Region has prepared media lines on this issue.

Secure Certificate of Indian Status (SCIS) Card

Issue
Nelson Bird, CTV Reporter and host of Indigenous Circle, is enquiring about the length of time it takes to process a Secure Certificate of Indian Status (SCIS) card, from the time the application is submitted to the delivery of the card to the recipient.

Background
Bird recently posted on the Peepeekisis Facebook page, the experience he has endured after applying to renew his SCIS card. Bird indicated on the page that he's been waiting "5 to 6 months" to receive his card from AANDC. In response, other Peepeekisis Band members have shared similar experiences of prolonged wait periods between submission and receipt. Members are also sharing feelings of frustration over the entire process, as well as departmental employees' abilities to process the cards in an efficient manner.

In Saskatchewan, First Nations people use their SCIS card to obtain benefits, including tax exemptions on certain purchases (i.e. gas, tobacco products) at on-reserve businesses (e.g. gas stations and convenience stores), as well as to access health benefits (prescriptions) and services. A long delay in processing a card can create issues with parents of young children who require medical attention, medication or treatments. The SCIS card can also be used as a secure piece of identification to enter the United States (by land only), but only once the individual receives it. First Nations individuals are sharing stories of waits extending beyond six months, pointing out that it takes less time to apply for and receive a Canadian passport.

Current Status
HQ Communications is developing lines to respond to request for interview. Media Relations is leading on the response, with input from SK Region. RIA-HQ officials have the lead on the SCIS initiative.

Media Forecast
Story is likely to generate moderate-to-low interest from media nationally. However, given the implications and affects of the delay in processing the cards in Saskatchewan, media interest is likely to be higher.

<u>Executive Services/Communications Products</u>
HQ Communications is currently updating/revising currently media lines. In addition DM Wernick will meet FSIN Perry Bellegarde on May 31/13 to discuss SCIS (Refer: M7885)

Issues Management Bi-Weekly Report
Alberta Region
Week Ending May 31, 2013

Water Not For Sale March

Issue

On Friday, May 24 from 10:30 am – 2:00 pm, supporters of Idle No More will march from Canada Place to the Alberta Legislature in protest of the Alberta Government's purported policy to sell access to Alberta's water. Organizers are seeking a turnout of 3,000 people.

Background

Since its inception, the Idle No More movement has held numerous events in Alberta that have included blockades, rallies, peace marches and flash mobs. Idle No More events have until now been virtually non-existent in Alberta since early February.

Current Status

According to the Idle No More Facebook page for this event:

> "The Alberta Government is currently working on policy that will place all of Alberta's water on a market. You know that pond in your land, that stream in your community?..The Alberta Government is going to stake claim in all of the water, and place it on a market. That means that pond behind your house, you will have to pay to use that water, but if someone has more money and pays more for it, they can use it, whether that be Cenovus, Statoil, you name it, the highest bidder will have much control over the ...water. In 2006 the first ever water market was created in Canada..guess where? Southern Alberta, in Treaty 7 territory.
>
> Now the plan is to place all of Alberta on a water market. Water is not a commodity, it is not to be sold, and no one owns the water, we are all given it for life. All living beings require water for survival. Water is a human right, one which the Alberta Government is currently trying to control.
>
> In this proposed policy which is being said will come out in the fall of 2013, there are certain people who have first rights to water. It is called FITFIR, FIRST IN TIME, FIRST IN RIGHT. In 1894 a system was set up to encourage settlers to settle in Alberta, everyone who settled was given a water licence, under this new policy, those people have first right to water, but with the water market, those original license holders can sell their water to whoever they want.
>
> Make no mistake, the Alberta Government is setting up a system to make it easier for Industry to have access to large amounts of water. Industry contaminates water until it is unusable, so there are massive amounts of water being taken out of surface and underground aquifers by FRACKING, SAGD,

OPEN PIT MINING, COAL that takes the water and most not being returned, instead becoming poisonous toxic tailings.

On May 24 the Progressive Conservative Party of Alberta is meeting in Edmonton to review policies, most of which I am sure none of you has not been made aware, consulted on, or even know about. One of those policies we are certain will be to privatize all water and place it on a market, with the highest bidder having control. In the proposed policy guess who has last rights to small amounts of water? First Nation people. and if you are not First Nation, please don't think you are in any better of a situation, you aren't, If you are not a big company, chances are, you won't have any more rights to water.

> On May 24th we will march from Canada Place to the Legislature to tell the Alberta Government that OUR WATER IS NOT FOR SALE. In UNITY. For all of our future. Please join us, your future literally depends on it. Hiy Hiy."

In preparation for the march, organizers are asking that participants bring drinkable and non-drinkable water with them. The non-drinkable is to be labelled to indicate from where it was taken and how it was contaminated.

Alberta Environment has however denied any intention to sell water, saying the government's plan to consult with the public about water policy is well-known and had been in the works for some time. These public water conversations have already taken place throughout the province, focusing on: What are the long-term needs and issues for Albertans when it comes to healthy lakes, hydraulic fracturing, drinking and waste-water systems and water management. A spokesperson for Alberta Environment indicated that water licenses were not listed as a priority in the draft report because the idea is not under consideration. "We have never had an intention to sell water. We have always maintained that Alberta's water is not for sale and we have no intention of it being for sale."

Media Forecast

Local news and social media coverage expected with possible enquiries to AANDC about the water quality at certain First Nations in the province.

Executive Services/Communications Products

Short reports included in daily "media enquiries/emerging issues" report to HQ Communications. Updated boil water advisory report for Alberta Region.

New Election Called at Lubicon

Issue

On February 18, AANDC received and recorded the results of the February 15 Lubicon Lake First Nation custom election for one chief and five councillors. Despite this, former

Lubicon Chief Bernard Ominayak has called for a new custom election to be held May 30.

Background
Lubicon selects its leadership in accordance with a custom code. In June 2009, AANDC received two conflicting and separate election results from two opposing factions (Ominayak v Noskey). As a result, AANDC could not determine the validity of either result.

On July 20, 2012, members of the Lubicon Lake Nation advised the department via hand-delivered letter that "the two leaderships (Noskey and Ominayak) have met and a resolution has been reached. It has been agreed that Bernard Ominayak shall represent the Lubicon Lake Indian Nation as Chief...." The department, however, did not see that the community was involved in the resolution of this dispute and therefore did not record Ominayak as chief or those indicated as council.

Members of the band who reviewed the First Nation's custom election code (and who did not support Bernard Ominayak's claim to be chief) called an election for February 15. On February 18, AANDC received and recorded the results of that election.

After this election, the department received more than 40 form letters from supporters of former Chief Bernard Ominayak voicing their opposition. According to the band's custom code, the appeal process was available for 30 days from the election date. The process only allows disputing band members to take the matter to court.

Current Status
Bernard Ominayak and his supporters did not issue a judicial challenge to the February 15 election. Instead, Ominayak has called for a new election, advertised to be taking place Thursday, May 30. The department's position would not recognize this latest election, as AANDC has already recorded the results of the election held February 15.

Media Coverage
Local coverage expected.

Executive Services/Communications Products
Briefing note and media lines are available.

Calgary Ring Road

Issue
A tentative agreement has been reached between the Province of Alberta and the Tsuu T'ina Nation on the construction of the Calgary Ring Road.

Background

The Province of Alberta is constructing a ring road around the city of Calgary. Former Premier Ed Stelmach had stated that the best route for the southwest portion of the road is through Tsuu T'ina First Nation land, but after the nation rejected the proposed deal in 2009, the Province began examining alternative routes. On March 2, Tsuu T'ina Chief Sandford Big Plume announced his intention to bring the idea back to his people, and on June 29, in a secret ballot survey, 68.5% of members voted in favour of giving a mandate to Chief and Council to renegotiate a new deal with the Province.

AANDC will ensure that any agreement reached by the Province and the First Nation meets the Department's directive on Section 35 transfers and allows the Government of Canada to adequately discharge its fiduciary duty with respect to the transfer. Any associated addition of compensation lands to reserve must meet the requirements of the Department's Addition to Reserve Policy. Any outstanding issues that would complicate implementation of the transfer and addition to reserve must also be considered.

A Chief Federal Representative has facilitated AANDC involvement in the negotiation and resolution of numerous complex and inter-jurisdictional issues connected with the project.

An agreement between the province and Tsuu T'ina Nation was reached August 30. Officials from regional AANDC and Alberta met September 22 and again September 24 to go over the draft agreement in detail. At the time, regional officials said it appeared the deal still required a substantial amount of updating.

The Province of Alberta presented the agreement to its operations committee; however, it did not present to Cabinet on October 2. This date was the latest date for the Ministry of Transportation (negotiating on behalf of the Province) to confirm authorities in order to coincide with the community's election (42 days notice was required). As such, Tsuu T'ina did not hold a referendum on this agreement prior to the council election date.

Regional AANDC officials met with Tsuu T'ina the week of November 12 to discuss technical and legal issues that would have to be resolved before a Nation membership vote.

Current Status

On December 10, 2012, new Chief Roy Whitney and Council gave the green light to conclude negotiations under the same terms to date.

Chief and Council conducted community information sessions in February. They indicated to the Department they are working towards having a deal with the Province ready by mid-July 2013 and another community ratification vote on the ring road by the end of September 2013.

Six different committees have been struck, overseen by Nation councillors. They will look at issues such as gravesites/historical sites, additional lands, economic development opportunities and members impacted by the road. Chief and Council also indicated that although it will have some similarities to the previously turned-down agreement of 2009, the latest agreement is considered to be "new."

The goal of the First Nation is still to have a referendum in September of this year. AANDC officials met with the First Nation the week of May 13 and a tripartite meeting with Alberta, Tsuu Tina and AANDC is planned for the near future.

Media Forecast

Coverage of this story has remained local – Calgary Herald, CBC, CTV, 660News Calgary. More coverage expected as negotiations progress. It's a very important story for Calgary residents.

HQ has sent media lines after a request from a Calgary Ring Road blogger: Tsuu T'ina Nation's land claim (Glenmore). 1) He would like to confirm what was settled as he heard a settlement was reached. 2) Which portion was settled? 3) He would like an update on this claim and get any public details.

Executive Services/Communications Products

Media lines on the appointment of Chief Federal Representative Barrie Robb are available. Additional media lines on the federal role in the ultimate transfer of the land are available.

A detailed briefing note on the current situation (i.e. tentative deal) is also available.

Issues Management Bi-Weekly Report
British Colombia Region
Week Ending May 31, 2013

Yekooche Governance Dispute

Issue
Yekooche governance issues

Background
On September 28, 2011, the Yekooche First Nation held an election in accordance with its custom community election process. Soon after the election there was an appeal but the election results were upheld.

On February 16, 2012, departmental staff were made aware that a recall and by-election for Chief had occurred and that Partner Schielke had been elected Chief. On September 28, 2012, the judge, in a court case initiated by Chief Henry Joseph against then-Chief-Schielke and Council, declared the recall invalid and re-instated Henry Joseph as of January 12, 2012.

On March 11, 2013 an amending funding agreement signed by Councillors Mitchell Joseph and Angelica Joseph and Director of Finance Cynthia Hill was received by AANDC. AANDC wrote to Yekooche First Nation on March 27 and explained the amending funding agreement was unacceptable as it must be signed by a quorum consisting of three members of current council.

On April 5, AANDC received a copy of a letter from some of the councillors and community members addressed to Chief Henry Joseph and Councillor Mathew Joseph stating that they have been recalled and that an election for Chief and one Councillor on would be held April 18. However, the Department was informed by Chief Henry Joseph and Councillor Matthew Joseph that the amendment to their custom election code and subsequent recall provisions were not conducted in accordance with the amendment provisions of their custom election code.

On April 9, AANDC advised Yekooche Chief and Council that if they are unable to execute the amending agreement, it may give rise to default under the Aboriginal Recipient Funding Agreement (ARFA), requiring Canada to consider remedies to address the default, including placement into Third Party Funding Agreement Management.

On April 10, AANDC advised Yekooche Chief and Council that given the governance dispute over the last few weeks, the Department may not be in a position to record the results of an election that flows from actions taken under a recall initiative that is itself the subject of dispute. The First Nation was also advised that if the dispute was not

resolved in a timely fashion, the Department may need to consider intervention under the Default Prevention and Management Policy (DPMP) if there are Health and Safety issues.

On April 18, the community held an election for the Chief and one Councillor position. Based on that election, Alan Joseph was elected Chief, and Miranda Joseph, Councillor; Angelica Rose Joseph and Mitchell Joseph remained as Councillors.

On April 26, AANDC again advised Yekooche First Nation that the Department has received conflicting information regarding the amendment of the Yekooche First Nation Custom Election Code. Since the recall of Chief Henry Joseph and Councillor Mathew Joseph, and the holding of a by-election on April 18, 2013, stem from the amended Custom Code, the Department will not record the results and the recorded leaders prior to the Custom Code being amended will remain in place.

Current Status

On May 13, the Department received a letter from legal counsel representing the council elected on April 18 demanding that AANDC acknowledge the results of the April 18 by-election. The letter states that by not doing so, AANDC is placing the Band at unnecessary financial risk by refusing to renew the funding agreement. The letter further states that the Yekooche First Nation will be forced to seek a legal remedy to end AANDC's interference. DOJ is currently writing a response.

Media Forecast

While there have been no recent stories, local media have been following this dispute and have written a number of stories.

Products

Media lines have been developed.

Wet'suwet'en Opposition to Mine

Issue

Wet'suwet'en First Nation issued a "stop work order" for the Huckleberry Mine and may take direct action to block access through Felix George IR 7.

Background

On May 1, 2013, the Wet'suwet'en First Nation issued a "stop work order" for a $455 million expansion at Huckleberry Mines Ltd (HML) and a news release saying it would take whatever action is necessary to halt the expansion because of the lack of an agreement with the mine. On May 7, 2013, the First Nation began handing out leaflets to vehicles travelling over the road through IR 7.

The Huckleberry Mines Ltd. is an open pit copper/molybdenum mine located 123 km southwest of Houston BC within Wet'suwet'en Territory. In December 2011, the BC Government approved permit amendments to expand the mine and extend its life to 2021.

In a Globe and Mail article following the May 1, 2013 news release, Wet'suwet'en Chief Karen Ogen said some of the 70 new jobs planned for the mine expansion should be going to Wet'suwet'en members as the community has been hit hard by an explosion that destroyed a wood mill in Burns Lake last year.

The First Nation also states that these agreements are critical at a time when the federal government continues to reduce programs and services.

Despite 15 months of discussion, the First Nation also says the mine has failed to address a number of issues including: the legality of transmission lines crossing IR 7; and the legality of a provincial forest road also crossing IR 7, now used for mining purposes. Department records show the road and transmission lines are lawfully situated on the reserve.

In December 2012, members of the First Nation also stopped traffic on the provincial road and threatened to remove power poles and guy wires which provide hydro transmission and telecommunications lines to the mine.

Current Status

On May 24, 2013, the Department was advised the mine and the First Nation may announce a tentative agreement within the next few weeks.

Media Forecast

As an agreement between the two parties is anticipated, further action by the First Nation is not likely. Therefore, media interest is no longer expected.

Products

A response to media has been prepared and is with HQ communications for approvals.

Da'naxda'xw Custom Code/ Membership

Issue

Complaints by members over Da'naxda'xw custom code selection process

Background

In 1972, the Da'naxda'xw First Nation could not conduct a viable election under section 74 of the *Indian Act as* there were only two individuals living on reserve. As a result, by Order in Council (P.C. 1972-1095) Da'naxda'xw was removed from the provisions of section 74 of the *Indian Act*, and therefore determines its leadership according to its

own customs. As there was no requirement at the time for a First Nation to provide AANDC with its custom election code, a written copy of the election results was not requested.

In 1987, AANDC was informed via a BCR that the Da'naxda'xw First Nation was returning to its traditional Hereditary Chief system with the appointment in perpetuity of one band member as Chief and his wife and son as Councillors. Those roles continued to be maintained, and a band council resolution submitted in 2010 reaffirmed their positions.

AANDC has received multiple requests from band members to intercede in the leadership selection process; however, the Department has adhered to the long-standing policy of non-intervention with respect to custom election bands. Allegations have been made by band members that the current Council is representing familial interests to the exclusion of the membership as a whole. In 2010, AANDC received a formal written complaint about the situation, and a request for a meeting with the Minister.

On November 9, 2011, British Columbia regional staff met with Mr. Robert Duncan and Ms. Hajash (band members) and agreed to conduct further research on the matter and report back to them in January 2012. AANDC subsequently met with these individuals again and provided them with further information. Ms. Hajash requested and received the Band's financial statements through the ATIP process.

Current Status
On May 15, 2013, the Department forwarded a letter to Ms. Hajash in response to her questions about amending a custom code.

Media Forecast
On May 15, 2013, MO received a media call from Peter O'Neil of Postmedia News regarding the First Nation's hereditary leadership system.

Products
HQ Communications developed media lines in response to Peter O'Neil's media enquiry. More general regional media lines have been drafted.

Burns Lake Governance Issues

Issue
Burns Lake Indian Band office governance issues

Background
Occupation of the band office which began March 24, 2013, ended on April 7 when the RCMP entered and presented a notice of trespass to five protestors who left peacefully.

While occupation of the band office has ended, the governance issues remain unresolved.

According to Chief Albert Gerow, the individuals who had occupied the band office are upset with how complaints about the election and band governance are being managed. An appeal of the October 22, 2012, election, which had been submitted to AANDC, was dismissed on May 8, 2013.

Councillor Ron Charlie and some members of the Burns Lake Indian Band have asked Chief Albert Gerow and Councillor Dan George to step down over concerns relating to natural resource development projects and lack of consultation with on-reserve members. Councillor Charlie also submitted an allegation to AANDC regarding political corruption and has asked the Department to conduct a forensic audit of the band's finances.

The allegation submitted by Councillor Charlie was reviewed under AANDC's Allegation and Complaint Process and it was determined that an investigation is not required. A letter was sent to the First Nation on April 8 to inform them of this decision.

On April 15 Councillor Charlie sent a letter to the Deputy Minister Wernick asking that the administration of the Burns Lake Indian Band be put into a third party management position immediately. A response letter to Councillor Charlie is being drafted and BC Region continues to work with the First Nation to consider options. A response is also being prepared at HQ for a letter dated April 10 from Nathan Cullen, MP for Skeena-Bulkley Valley, to Minister Valcourt requesting AANDC expedite its investigation of the election appeal.

A media call was received, and responded to by HQ Media Relations, from the Prince George Citizen on April 9th.

Current Status

According to a media report, Councillor Charlie served the other parties with a Notice of Application to the federal court on May 3.

On May 8, 2013, a band member, Ms. West, came to the BC Region office and spoke to the Funding Services officer for the Band. She made several allegations and complaints regarding Chief Gerow including misconduct related to the October 22, 2012, band election and various criminal offenses. The Allegation and Complaint is currently being reviewed by the Department.

The solicitor for Ron Charlie stated in an email dated May 22, 2013 that they will be initiating another legal action in Federal Court for disclosure and an injunction to cease all band business until governance issues are resolved. The solicitor has also written to Minister Valcourt with several allegations and complaints on behalf of Ron Charlie. The region is currently drafting a response to this letter.

The Chief has called a Special Council Meeting for May 29 for all of Council. A staff member from BC Region will attend.

Media Forecast

A media call was received from Lake District News on May 16 and a story appeared on May 17. There have been a number of stories about the issue in major media outlets and regional newspapers over the past few weeks and it is possible there will be more.

Products

Media lines have been developed.

GOC-COG

New information is bolded for your convenience

UNCLASSIFIED / For Official Use Only

First Nations Protests (Information valid as of 14:00 EDT on 24 May 2013)

Alberta									
24-May-13	**March from Canada Place to the AB Legislature**	**Edmonton**	**Unknown**	**12:30-14:00 EDT**	**March**	**RCMP**			
Manitoba									
24 to 26 May 2013	Whiteshell Provincial Park	Lac Du Bonnet	Unkown	Unkown	Protest	RCMP			
Ontario									
29-May-13	**White Lake Provinvial Park**	**Pic Mobert First Nation**	**Pic Mobert First Nation**	**Unknown**	**Information Picket**	**AANDC**			
1-Jun-13	**March from Toronto Police Station to Hwy 401**	**Toronto**	**Grassroots Committee of ON**	**12:00 EDT**	**March**	**Open Source**			
1-Jun-13	**Unknown**	**Serpent River First Nation**	**Serpent River First Nation**	**Unknown**	**Revolving Traffic Slowdown**	**Open Source**			
21-Jun-13	**Parliament Hill**	**Ottawa**	**Million First Peoples March**	**Unknown**	**March**	**Open Source**			
22-Jun-13	**Cornwall Island**	**Akwesasne First Nation**	**unknown**	**Unknown**	**Rally and March**	**Open Source**			

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Les nouveaux renseignements sont en caractères gras pour vous aider.

SANS CLASSIFICATION / Pour usage officiel seulement

Évènements de la Journée nationale de mobilisation devant avoir lieu au Canada (Renseignements mis à jour le 14 juin 2013 à 18 h 30 HAE)

Ontario

16 juin 2013	Intersection de l'avenue Hendon et la rue Yonge	Toronto	Inconnue	13h HAE	Manifestation et marche	BR SP Ontario			
16 juin 2013	**Parc Springwater, Camp Nibi**	**Municipalité de Springwater**	**Idle No More**	**12h-20h HAE**	**Évènement - Un jour dans le parc, «Sovereignty Sings», «Honouring our Fathers»**	**GRC**			
21 juin 2013	Parc provincial Batchewana et centre communautaire	Première nation Batchewana	Première nation Batchewana	Inconnue	Manifestation	BR SP Ontario			
21 juin 2013	Colline du parlement	Ottawa	Million First Peoples March	Inconnue	Marche	Source ouverte			
21 juin 2013	**Colline du parlement**	**Ottawa**	**Journey for the Earth**	**Inconnue**	**Évènement**	**GRC**			
22 juin 2013	Parc Skeleton	Kingston	Inconnue	16h HAE	Manifestation et marche	Source ouverte			
22 juin 2013	Camp Oshkimaadziig Unity	Tiny Township	Johnny Hawk	Inconnue	Rassemblement (2 jours)	Source ouverte			
22 juin 2013	Île de Cornwall	Première Nation d'Akwesasne	Inconnue	Inconnue	Manifestation et une marche	Source ouverte			

Colombie Britannique

GDC-COG

Pour vous être utile, les nouveaux renseignements sont en caractères gras.

NON CLASSIFIÉ – Réservé à des fins officielles

Manifestations des Premières Nations (renseignements valides à 17 h HAE, le 20 juin 2013)

Ontario									
21-Jun-13	**Batchewana Bay**	PN de Batchewana	PN de Batchewana	Inconnue	Journée nationale des Autochtones	BR SP Ont			
23-Jun-13	**Batchewana Bay**	**PN de Batchewana**	**PN de Batchewana**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Colline du Parlement**	**Ottawa**	**Inconnue**	**12 h HAE**	**Marche d'un million de membres des Premières Nations - Un certain nombre d'événements convergeront**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	Colline du Parlement	Ottawa	Journée de la terre	Inconnue	Événement	GRC			
22-Jun-13	Parc Skeleton	Kingston	Inconnue	16 h HAE	Manifestation / Marche	Source ouverte			
22-Jun-13	Camp de l'unité Oshkimaadziig	Canton de Tiny	Johnny Hawk	Inconnue	Rassemblement (deux jours)	Source ouverte			
22-Jun-13	Île de Cornwall	PN d'Akwesasne	Inconnue	Inconnue	Rassemblement et marche	Source ouverte			
21/22-juin-13	**Fort York**	**Toronto**	**Inconnue**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Débarcadère Prince Arthur (Parc de la marina)**	**Thunder Bay**	**Inconnue**	**5 h HAE**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Marina de Pembroke**	**Pembroke**	**Inconnue**	**5 h - 17 h HAE**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Parc Hollinger**	**Timmins**	**Inconnue**	**5 h - 21 h HAE**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Queen's Park**	**Toronto**	**Inconnue**	**12 h HAE**	**Manifestation « L'été de la souveraineté commence »**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Amphithéâtre du parc Bell**	**Sudbury**	**Inconnue**	**12 h - 19 h 30 HAE**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Mic Mac Park**	**Windsor**	**Inconnue**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Inconnu**	**PN de Garden River**	**PN de Garden River**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Parc Vincent Massey**	**Ottawa**	**Inconnue**	**17 h - 22 h HAE**	**Festival artistique du solstice d'été et Concours annuel international de pow-wow**	**GRC**			
23-Jun-13	**Parc Vincent Massey**	**Ottawa**	**Inconnue**	**10 h - 21 h HAE**	**Festival artistique du solstice d'été et Concours annuel international de pow-wow**	**GRC**			
21-Jun-13	**Sainte-Marie-au-pays-des-Hurons**	**Midland**	**Inconnue**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
23-Jun-13	**Sainte-Marie-au-pays-des-Hurons**	**Midland**	**Inconnue**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			
26-Jun-13	**Native Canadian Centre de Toronto**	**Toronto**	**Inconnue**	**Inconnue**	**Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			

British Columbia									
20/21juin 13	**Parc Oppenheimer**	**Vancouver**	**Inconnue**	**Inconnue**	**Rassemblement pour célébrer la Journée nationale des Autochtones**	**GRC**			

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New information is bolded for your convenience

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First Nations Protests (Information valid as of 18:30 EDT on 14 Jun 2013)

Ontario									
16-Jun-13	Intersection of Hendon Avenue and Yonge Street	Toronto	Unknown	13:00 EDT	Demonstration / March	PS ON RO			
16-Jun-13	**Springwater Park, Camp Nibi**	**Springwater Township**	**Idle No More**	**12:00-20:00 EDT**	**Event - A Day in the Park, Sovereignty Sings, Honouring our Fathers**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	Batchewana Provincial Park and Community Centre	Batchewana FN	Batchewana FN	Unknown	Protest	PS ON RO			
21-Jun-13	Parliament Hill	Ottawa	Unknown	Unknown	Million First Peoples March	Open Source			
21-Jun-13	**Parliament Hill**	**Ottawa**	**Journey for the Earth**	**Unknown**	**Event**	**RCMP**			
22-Jun-13	Skeleton Park	Kingston	Unknown	16:00 EDT	Demonstration / March	Open Source			
22-Jun-13	Oshkimaadziig Unity Camp	Tiny Township	Johnny Hawk	Unknown	Gathering (Two days)	Open Source			
22-Jun-13	Cornwall Island	Akwesasne First Nation	Unknown	Unknown	Rally and March	Open Source			

British Columbia									
20-Jun-13	**Oppenheimer Park**	**Vancouver**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**Rally to celebrate National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			

GOC-COG

New information is bolded for your convenience

UNCLASSIFIED / For Official Use Only

First Nations Protests (Information valid as of 17:00 EDT on 20 Jun 2013)

Ontario									
21-Jun-13	**Batchewana Bay**	Batchewana FN	Batchewana FN	Unknown	National Aboriginal Day	PS ON RO			
23-Jun-13	**Batchewana Bay**	**Batchewana FN**	**Batchewana FN**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Parliament Hill**	**Ottawa**	**Unknown**	**12:00 EDT**	**Million First Peoples March - A number of events will converge**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	Parliament Hill	Ottawa	Journey for the Earth	Unknown	Event	RCMP			
22-Jun-13	Skeleton Park	Kingston	Unknown	16:00 EDT	Demonstration / March	Open Source			
22-Jun-13	Oshkimaadziig Unity Camp	Tiny Township	Johnny Hawk	Unknown	Gathering (Two days)	Open Source			
22-Jun-13	Cornwall Island	Akwesasne FN	Unknown	Unknown	Rally and March	Open Source			
21/22-Jun-13	**Fort York**	**Toronto**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Arthur's Landing (Marina Park)**	**Thunder Bay**	**Unknown**	**05:00 EDT**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Pembroke Marina**	**Pembroke**	**Unknown**	**05:00-1700 EDT**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Hollinger Park**	**Timmins**	**Unknown**	**05:00-21:00 EDT**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Queen's Park**	**Toronto**	**Unknown**	**12:00 EDT**	**Demonstration "Sovereignty Summer Begins"**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Bell Park Amphitheatre**	**Sudbury**	**Unknown**	**12:00-19:30 EDT**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Mic Mac Park**	**Windsor**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Unknown**	**Garden River FN**	**Garden River FN**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Vincent Massey Park**	**Ottawa**	**Unknown**	**17:00-22:00 EDT**	**Summer Solstice Arts Festival & International Competition Pow Wow**	**RCMP**			
23-Jun-13	**Vincent Massey Park**	**Ottawa**	**Unknown**	**10:00-21:00 EDT**	**Summer Solstice Arts Festival & International Competition Pow Wow**	**RCMP**			
21-Jun-13	**Ste. Marie Among the Hurons**	**Midland**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
23-Jun-13	**Ste. Marie Among the Hurons**	**Midland**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			
26-Jun-13	**Native Canadian Centre of Toronto**	**Toronto**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			

British Columbia									
20/21-Jun-13	**Oppenheimer Park**	**Vancouver**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**Rally to celebrate National Aboriginal Day**	**RCMP**			

From: Andrew Cook
To: Fisk, Jean
Date: 6/13/2013 2:53 PM
Subject: Draft email to GoC - Protest Matrix

Hey Jean,

I have a draft email below to send to the GoC about the quality of data in the FN protest matrix, let me know what you think!

"Afternoon,

I was hoping you could provide some clarity on the quality of data contained in the event matrix on First Nations Protests disseminated weekly.

Where is the information contained in the matrix gathered from? Is there any verification process to ensure that the protest actually occur? Are the protest in the matrix only those affiliated with "Idle No More"? Is there any control for protest involving First Nation versus protest that are about First Nation's issues?

Thank you,"

Pages 115 to / à 116

are not relevant

sont non pertinentes

From: Michelle Ring
To: Cody Devoe; Marc Thérien
Date: 5/16/2013 11:47 AM
Subject: Re: ATIP Request

Apparently this request was incorrectly sent and cancelled - I did ask, however, why HQ EM was not aware of the request and the answer I received from the ATIP Sector was that they would have sent the request to RO and then it is the responsibility of RO to distribute.

Michelle

>>> Cody Devoe 5/15/2013 3:34 PM >>>
Hi Michelle,

If the ATIP is referring to reports produced by the Government Operations Centre, unfortunately we would not have that information in our database as it only captures incidents EMD has reported on.

However, I am confused as to why this ATIP wouldn't be sent to Public Safety, and not AANDC, considering they are the source. By GOC, are they referring to Government Operations Centre, or Government of Canada?
Thanks,

Cody

Cody Devoe
Jr. Program Officer
Emergency Management Directorate
Regional Operations
Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
GATINEAU QC
(819) 934 2257
>>> Marc Thérien 5/15/2013 5:09 PM >>>
We have a database with all the info, but not sure if we break it down by region.

I will ask Cody if it can, by cc.

thanks,

Marc

>>> Michelle Ring 5/15/2013 1:21 PM >>>
Marc, does your sector have a list of these type of sit. reports for Saskatchewan that could assist me in my information gathering - I'm going through what I have and I want to make sure I don't miss anything.

Thanks.
Michelle

>>> Marc Thérien 5/15/2013 10:23 AM >>>
No, this should come to us. We will keep an eye out.

thanks,

marc

>>> Michelle Ring 5/15/2013 12:00 PM >>>
Hi Marc, just wondering if you are aware of the ATIP request that regions have received related to the following:

"Situation reports and risk assessments produced by the GOC relating to aboriginal and/or First Nations civil unrest, Idle No More, community conflict, protest, occupations, blockades, demonstrations, militancy, extremism and organized crime from Jan 16, 2012 to Jan 16, 2013. "

I know EM was collecting alot of this information as well and preparing sit. reports.

Michelle

Serge Beaudoin - Re: Fw: Fwd: Idle no More in Campbellton

From: Ron Hallman
To: Gray, Ian <Ian.Gray@aandc-aadnc.gc.ca>
Date: 6/13/2013 1:44 PM
Subject: Re: Fw: Fwd: Idle no More in Campbellton
CC: Beaudoin, Serge <Serge.Beaudoin@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>; Swords, Colleen <Col...

Thx Ian

>>> Ian Gray 6/13/2013 1:19:14 PM >>>
Fyi

>>> Steve Young 6/13/2013 1:03:56 PM >>>
fyi

We, Ango'tmnej – Keepers of the Land are calling Natives and non-native peoples to take part in a "Flash Mob" action in front of the office of Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, on Thursday, June 13th, at noon (114 Roseberry street, Campbellton).

Native and non-natives will take part in this peaceful action in solidarity with the native and nonnatives communities of the Kent County and Big Cove (Elsipogtog) First Nation N.B. who are protesting the ongoing seismic testing by SWN Resources Canada.

People from these communities are rightfully concerned about SWN doing seismic testing as this may lead to exploration for shale gas deposits, often done by the controversial "fracking" method.

Fracking has been known to cause catastrophic damage to the environment and water as a hazardous mixture of chemicals is used in the process of extracting the natural gas from shale formations below the ground.

Many high ranking politicians, among others, have been trying to persuade people that fracking and shale gas exploration "is a good thing". What we wonder is who is this good for? It is certainly not good for the environment, not good for Mother Earth and certainly not good for the health of future generations.

Seismic exploration is moving forward in Kent County despite the opposition and controversy. They continue placing short-term economic benefits above long-term environmental integrity. They are ignoring the voices of the people. The extractive industry continues to promote further exploitation of Mother Earth, placing economy above life.

The Ango'tmnej grass-root movement, based in Listuguj, is monitoring any similar activities in our region. We stand strong in the defense of Mother Earth. We are here to show support for those who are standing up for Mother Earth in Kent County. We are here to show support for our Mi'gmaq brothers and sisters in Elsipogtog. We are here to stand up for the health and wellbeing of the people and the environment.

>>> Ian Gray 6/13/2013 11:39 AM >>>

>>> Ian Gray 6/13/2013 10:39:15 AM >>>
Fyi...

>>> Melanie Book 6/13/2013 9:38:36 AM >>>

Melanie Book
Policy and Regional Affairs Advisor and Scheduling Assistant to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs
Phone: 819-953-5883
Email: melanie.book@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca

>>> <Bernard.Valcourt@parl.gc.ca> 6/13/2013 9:12 AM >>>
Hi Mel,

FYI – There will be a demonstration in front of the Minister's office in Campbellton today from 12 to 1pm Atlantic Time. According to the RCMP they are a group from Listigush, Quebec. and they will be bringing some documents to express their discontent regarding government policies towards FN, etc.

Pierre-Yves

From: HQ Inform
To: Abigail Lixfeld; Adam Schjott; Adria Minsky; Alayna Johnson; Amber Fenik; Andrea Richer; Andrew Saranchuk; Angela Matchim; Anick Dupuis; Anne Scotton; BCNewsBriefEditor; Barbara Henry; Barbara Senchuk; Bernard Etzinger; Bernard Valcourt; Carole Myers; Catherine Francis; Chris St. John; Christiane Fox; Christopher Horton; Claudia Fournier; Colleen Swords; Com-RDGs; Céline Hotte; Daisy Keddy; Daniel Doucet; Daniel Ricard; Danielle White; Denis Boisvert; Donna Brennan; Ellen Funk; Ellen Maier; François Gauvreau; François Rivet; François Rochon; François Simard; Françoise Ducros; Geneviève Guibert; Geoff Cole; Gina Wilson; Glenn Luff; Greg Rickford; Ian Gray; Ian Ketcheson; Isabelle Parise; James Sinclair; Janet King; Jason MacDonald; Jean-François Tremblay; Jeff Welch; Jehan Casey; Joanne Wilkinson; Jody Thompson; John Donovan; John Kane; Josée Touchette; Joëlle Montminy; Julie-Andrée St-Pierre; Kareen Hashmi; Katelin Peltier; Keith Smith; Kevin Lowe; Kim Cellucci; Laura Hepditch; Laura Smith; Leea Litzgus; Lesia Manchulenko; Lesley Mott; Lillian Rogers; Line Gagnon; Line Paré; Luc Dumont; Lucille Tellier; Lynne Newman; Madalina Carlea; Marianne Belair; Marielle Doyon; Mario Roy; Mark Glendenning; Maryse Pesant; Mathilde Brodeur; Maureen Collins; Michael Wernick; Michelle Perron; Michelle Tibbetts; Moira Wolstenholme; Monica Fuijkschot; Nihal Sherif; OPSCentre - NOB; Pamela Monfils; Patricia Ellis; Patricia Gioliti; Patrick Borbey; Paul Komaromi; Peter Sero; Richard Budgell; Ron Hallman; Ronald Levesque; Sabrina Bertrand; Sandra Dykxhoorn; Sara Filbee; Sheilagh Murphy; Shelley Trevethan; Shirley Anne Off; Steve Young; Steven Hobbs; Susan Bertrand; Sylvie Mercier; Tara Shannon; Ted Laking; Valerie Hache; Zoe Raemer; ianmorris
Date: 6/26/2013 1:25 PM
Subject: Toronto Sun: Aboriginals make some education gains
Attachments: HQ Inform.vcf

Aboriginals make some education gains
Jessica Murphy

OTTAWA — Young Aboriginal Canadians are increasingly educated, but Inuit and on-reserve Indians still lag behind their counterparts.

New data from the 2011 census show that 48.4% of Canada's adult Aboriginal population had at least one type of post-secondary qualification, well behind the overall Canadian figure of 64.1%.

Still, Aboriginal people between 35 and 44 were more likely to have a high school, college or university degree than older demographics.

Similar to broad Canadian trends, younger Aboriginal women were more likely than men to continue with their post-secondary education.

Breaking down numbers the shows a more patchwork picture.

Just more than 50% of respondents who identified as First Nations had some form of post-secondary qualification.

That number dropped to 42.3% among those with registered Indian status.

Also, fewer First Nations people living on a reserve held college diplomas or university degrees compared with those off-reserve.

Canada's Inuit fare especially poorly when it comes to education levels.

Among Inuit adults, 41% had completed at least a high school diploma, with one-third earning a post-secondary qualification.

Slightly more than 5% of Inuit held a university degree.

Education was a key issue Aboriginal groups brought to the steps of the federal government early this year at the height of the Idle No More protests, with calls for more funding and control of the system.

In 2010-11, Aboriginal Affairs spent $1.5 billion on First Nations and Inuit education with another $317 million to support post-secondary qualifications.

StatsCan warned that 36 of Canada's 863 Indian reserves and settlements didn't participate in the 2011 National Household Survey, meaning some numbers may be underestimated.

Jim Hurcomb

Pour consulter tous les articles concernant les Affaires Indiennes et du Nord Canada, veuillez cliquer sur le au lien suivant:

For all AANDC-related clippings please go to
http://www.infomedia.gc.ca/ainc-inac/index-eng.aspx

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From: HQ Inform
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Date: 6/28/2013 10:43 AM
Subject: Windspeaker: Hollow words still ring in our ears
Attachments: HQ Inform.vcf

Hollow words still ring in our ears

Five years ago on June 11, 2008, a rare "sorry" was uttered from the lips of the Prime Minister of Canada. Sorry for Canada's part in creating the residential school system, said Stephen Harper. Sorry for Canada's policy of assimilation, which "was wrong, has caused great harm, and has no place in our country."
Sorry that Indian children were forcibly removed from their communities and their families. Sorry that they were inadequately fed, clothed and housed, deprived of care and nurturing.

"We now recognize that, in separating children from their families, we undermined the ability of many to adequately parent their own children and sowed the seeds for generations to follow and we apologize for having done this... we apologize for failing to protect you."

Aboriginal people crammed into halls across Canada to watch that speech on television

and computer screens, streamed live from the floor of the House of Commons. People wept openly that day, remembering all they had lost and feeling that finally Ottawa was getting it; understanding the pain they had carried, the potential that would never be realized.

"Doesn't mean a goddamned thing," said one man Windspeaker spoke to that day about Harper's apology on behalf of Canada. It will change nothing in how Ottawa treats us, the man said. And that bitter statement has been proved true, over and over and over again in how Ottawa's Conservative government continues its own legacy of abuse of first peoples.

As we go to press we learn from a study released by the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives that half of all First Nations children live in poverty. They are impoverished not only economically—three times the national average—but in the services that are provided to remote and isolated communities and by inferior infrastructure.

As we go to press this month, we learn of the massive and unexpected funding cuts to 40-plus Aboriginal organization, including the Assembly of First Nations. Ottawa will cut that one organization by $1.7 million, only funding projects, it says, that have objectives the governing Conservatives are in agreement with. The cuts will have an impact on the policy and analysis work the AFN does on a number of files, including housing, infrastructure, water, treaties, and education.

One wonders if it's payback for the AFN's alliance with the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society that has been kicking Canada's butt in the fight for equitable funding for children in care onreserve. Canada has frustrated all attempts at getting to the bottom of claims that Ottawa discriminates against on-reserve children in care. During hearings it was revealed that Ottawa failed to disclose upwards of 50,000 documents to the caring society's legal team.

Ottawa has stood on its head in its attempts to stop the human rights tribunal that is hearing the society's complaint. Ottawa has spent $3 million on legal jockeying to keep the hearings from going forward, it has been reported. On July 15, however, the hearings will resume, this time on a complaint of retaliation.

The denials also come regarding Ottawa's underfunding of on-reserve education. And Ottawa fails to acknowledge the growing population of First Nations by keeping a firm cap on transfers without regard to ballooning demographic pressures.

As we go to press there is much talk of a hot summer of protest. Idle No More is morphing into a Sovereignty Summer campaign. Take time to check on any events in or near your communities. This government is as hard-headed as it is hard-hearted. A message has to be sent clearly to Canada's government that Aboriginal people aren't going to put up with its lip service anymore. It's time

for some real action on important issues. Not just talk, talk, talk, talk.

"Sorry" just doesn't cut it anymore.

Jim Hurcomb

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Date: 6/28/2013 11:16 AM
Subject: Idle No More event in Vancouver
Attachments: HQ Inform.vcf

IDLE NO MORE-NATIONAL OUR LAND DAY RALLY-MARCH AND EVENT

Starts at Main and Hastings and moves to Victory Square.

WHEN
June 30, 2013 at 5pm - 8pm

Jim Hurcomb

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Date: 6/27/2013 11:53 AM
Subject: Indian Country Today: Idle No More: Canada Escalates War on First Nations
Attachments: HQ Inform.vcf

Idle No More: Canada Escalates War on First Nations
Winona LaDuke and Frank Jr. Molley
June 26, 2013

Mi'kmaq and Maliseet reserves in Atlantic Canada are the sites of a new major battle between First Nation activists and the Canadian government that represents the next stage of the Idle No More movement. The flash point came when the Conservative government threw down the gauntlet with what some call sign-or-starve consent agreements presented to First Nations right across the country.

Facing increasingly strong opposition to both its extractive industries and its federal policies, Prime Minister Stephen Harper's government has adopted a hard-line strategy seemingly designed to eliminate First Nations' negotiating power and rights. Harper's cudgels are annual contribution agreements between the government and the First Nations that have new, questionable appendices that are forcing some of the poorest communities to take it or leave it, or worse, face third-party management, which would essentially mean having the Canadian government manage their finances and governmental affairs. At stake here is title over Indian lands and minerals, as well as a host of choices on the future direction of Canada.

The government seems to be focused on getting de facto termination of many constitutionally and treaty protected rights of First Nations. Its first thrust in this battle was this past fall's Bill C-45, which gutted most of Canada's environmental laws and was the spur for last year's Idle No More movement. "It took away a lot of the treaty muscle First Nations have," says Nina Wilson, one of Idle No More's founders, of that bill.

Since the eruption of the Idle No More movement in early December, there have been many amendments to Canadian laws that threaten aboriginal peoples rights and their traditional lands, all of them enacted as part of what the government calls "Canada's Economic Action Plan." Although dubbed a

long-term plan to strengthen the Canadian economy, the majority of the "actions" in this plan will curtail aboriginal peoples rights over their lands and resources. The government seems to be trying to undermine the traditional "derogation" provision, a clause that Chelsea Vowel, a Métis scholar and blogger for Apihtawikosisan.com, explains "is central to every agreement between First Nations and the Canadian government." A nonderogation clause in aboriginal law generally reads like this: Nothing in this agreement shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for existing aboriginal or treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada by the recognition and affirmation of those rights in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

In "Are you alarmed? You should be," an article posted on Apihtawikosisan.com, Vowel explains that these new my-way-or-the-highway agreements include language that is, "typical legal doublespeak. Your rights are protected... unless we need to violate them to carry out this legislation that we did not create with adequate consultation with you and further, we will not consult with you as we carry out these legislative duties."

The new consent agreements bearing these bits of subterfuge are the staple of financial support for First Nations, funding essential health care, education and housing. "Some new agreements with the bands are designed to force a land surrender," says Wilson. "In other cases, basic rights, like the right to potable water—which is not available in a number of First Nations—are being linked to a diminishment of rights."

All this comes at a time when many First Nations are in dire financial straits. "We have been receiving very minimal support for services in our communities," Wilson explains. "[Federal appropriations are] based on prices that date back to the last millennium. For instance, one community gets $4,000 a year for snow removal, and in fact is spending $36,000 a year. That money has to come from somewhere. [This annual shortfall] has snowballed into a debt, and bands have no way of taking care of it. Bands now are being faced with new financial negotiations, and many bands are in the red because of the low-ball appropriations."

The omnibus budget bill enacted in January has been criticized by opposition MPs as an attempt to subvert the democratic process. The bill was rushed through Parliament, along with many supplementary bills, eight of which directly affect aboriginal peoples and their lands. Of concern to First Nations are changes to legislation on water rights, matrimonial law, the Indian Act, education, health, privatization of Indian lands, taxation on reserves and on the matter of financial transparency and accountability.

Cree Lawyer Sharon Venne is an international human rights attorney and watchdog on federal aboriginal policy. Her experience in dealing with the feds is extensive, most notably as chief negotiator for First Nations for 10 years in Canada's Northwest Territories. She held a special presentation in October in Kahnawake, Mohawk territory in which she explained that the federal plan is to absolve federal fiduciary obligations, which are essential elements of both treaties and federal Indian policy, based on a notorious set of policy recommendations dating back to the 1960s called the white paper. "What they are doing [now] is 'frustrating' the application of S.91(24) in the British North American Act, 'Indians and Lands Reserved for Indians,' by transferring this stuff to the Provinces and they are doing it through all kinds of mechanisms. It's not only through legislation, but it's through the [annual] contribution agreements."

That shift would diminish the nation-to-nation relationships between Canada and all the First Nations—in particular their legal jurisdiction and responsibilities—by putting them under the control of local authorities.

Esgenoopetitj Burnt Church is a Mi'kmaq First Nation that has an unenviable claim to fame: it is reported to be the poorest postal code in all of Canada. In mid-March, it was sent their annual contribution agreement. This time the agreement was different—it didn't contain the standard non-derogation clause, which erodes treaty rights in return for money. Treaty and aboriginal rights are no longer explicitly

acknowledged, which means they are, implicitly, imperiled. Councilor Mr. Curtis Bartibogue is outraged by this change in tactics by the government. "It's blackmail, and it's the most illegal thing ever done.... We told the [Aboriginal Affairs] Minister it's like you're putting a gun to our head and telling us to sign."

What happened next surprised many, perhaps the Canadian government most of all. Despite the dire conditions of the community—80 percent unemployment, and essentially full dependency on the promised copy6 million funding allocation—Burnt Church refused to sign. "The outcome of our meeting was that we can't sign," Bartibogue says. "We asked the public and informed them of the situation and they stand behind us not to sign. To accept the social reform, the omitting clauses of the treaties and the case before the courts, is something we can't do to our community."

"The government, through its contribution agreements, is trying to get First Nations to sign onto [their policies] or else be cut from their funding," Chief Allan Adam of the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation in Alberta told a HillTimes.com reporter. He said his nation refused to sign its contribution agreement, worth more than copy million, because it doesn't agree with the federal government's omnibus budget implementation legislation. In Saskatchewan, Cree First Nations similarly decided to say 'No.' "One of the council members took the whole appendix home and read it all. There were a lot of conditions never seen before. Some signed and some didn't," Christine Dieter, a First Nations woman in southern Saskatchewan, told a reporter for Ipolitics.ca, an electronic newsmagazine. The appendix allegedly requires the bands to support federal omnibus legislation and proposed resource developments as a condition of getting their funding. Some bands have already signed the funding agreements out of necessity, noting that they did so under duress.

The harsh reality behind this power play is that 200 years of Canadian development has left First Nation economies underfunded. Canadian mining and forestry have essentially stripped their resources for a paltry sum. Today, many of Canada's 617 First Nations live in third-world conditions. Negotiations are too often uneven. As prominent Native scholar Russell Diabo wrote, "It seems the negotiating First Nations are so compromised by their federal loans, and dependent on the negotiations funding stream that they are unable or unwilling to withdraw from the tables en masse and make real on the demand that the Harper government reform its comprehensive claims and self-government policies to be consistent with the articles of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples]."

What's at stake for Canada is an estimated $650 billion extraction industry worth of minerals, oil, gas and trade-route access for pipeline companies. Canada's domination of a world minerals market is at risk because First Nations are saying 'No' and are making demands. For the first time in six years, Canada failed to top the mining industry's list of the best mining jurisdictions in the world. Indigenous rights are a challenge to that economy. "I would say one of the big things that is weighing on mining investment in Canada right now is First Nations issues," Ewan Downie, told Reuters. Downie is chief executive officer of Premier Gold Mines, which owns numerous projects in northern Ontario. Half a million Canadians and their livelihoods are tied in the copy20 billion-a-year industry within the fields of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, oil sands and other mineral extractions, according to a 2013 Statistical Handbook issued by Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers. (Many argue that all of those resources originate on First Nation territories.)

Prior and informed consent is a part of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and most international protocols. This becomes an international legal standard of how business is done, after hundreds of years of theft and genocide, in order to secure lands from Indigenous peoples. Hence, international accords today enable fair agreements with Indigenous peoples over their lands and resources. Now, with an increasingly educated, and empowered Indigenous community, evidenced by the Idle No More movement, that standard of consent is not looking so easy to secure. This is particularly true as communities themselves challenge, what has become, essentially entrenched power.

As Professor Pamela Palmater of Toronto's Ryerson University explains, "[The Idle No More] movement

was about educating First Nations to say no.... " And saying "no" has already slowed or derailed at least a half-dozen energy and mining projects in British Columbia. "It's the project-killer, the investment killer," says Clayton Thomas-Muller, a Cree organizer with the Indigenous Tar Sands campaign.

In March, Mathias Colomb Cree Nation blocked access for HudBay Minerals Inc. to its Lalor Lake mine project in Manitoba. Protesters blockaded access to the gold-copper-zinc mine for several hours, demanding talks with the company on an ownership stake in the $773.84 million project. Blockades have increased dramatically over this winter, spurred on by the federal government's failure to consult, along with their green light nods toward new aggressive mining interests, many of which are in more remote and pristine areas than ever before. The companies are also facing a more politicized and mobilized grassroots movement that is determined to defend the constitutionally protected rights of First Nations.

In late September former cabinet minister Jim Prentice slammed both the government and the oil industry for not addressing First Nation concerns. Yet Canada's Bill C-45 paved the way across aboriginal territory without much adherence to consultation or accommodation let alone the environment, opening new resource extraction opportunities with Suncor Energy, Enbridge, TransCanada and a sleuth of junior mining and natural gas companies effectively giving their activities the green light.

Last year, TransCanada reportedly floated the idea of a pipeline to the East. New Brunswick's Premier David Alward "has been traveling the country peddling the virtues of a West-East oil pipeline that would see Alberta and Saskatchewan crude flow to a refinery in Saint John," reported the Financial Post. The pipeline might go through territory of the Maliseet and Mi'kmaq peoples, and one source says that the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs of New Brunswick were not consulted about the plans. This is disturbing in many respects, including the fact that Alward is, thanks to a consolidation of power in the Maritime provinces, also responsible for aboriginal affairs in the province.

Can the Harper government be thwarted in this attempt to subjugate and exploit the First Nations? U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples James Anaya, who is completing a report for the United Nations on extractive industries and Indigenous Peoples, has been requesting to formally enter Canada since early 2012. He was finally given formal approval in April.

In the meantime, the Idle No More movement that began late last year has bloomed this spring with new force, an Indigenous Spring, so to speak, that is spreading from eastern Canada's Burnt Church to northern Saskatchewan. Native people are declaring that consent cannot be manufactured by federal threats.

Jim Hurcomb

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Date: 6/27/2013 12:59 PM
Subject: Kamloops Daily News: First Nations need right to own their own property
Attachments: HQ Inform.vcf

First Nations need right to own their own property
JUNE 27, 2013

I would like to ask Canadians a simple question: Who should own First Nation lands?

In 1910, my ancestors issued a statement to Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier. We call it the Shuswap Memorial because it has guided every Shuswap leader since then. In the Memorial we spoke to our recent history.

We stated that in the past "No one interfered with our rights or disputed our possession of our own 'houses and ranches'". However, by the time the Memorial was written, the Indian Act had been passed and we found ourselves "without any real home in this our own country".

And we concluded the Memorial by stating that "So long as what we consider justice is withheld from us, so long will dissatisfaction and unrest exist among us, and we will continue to struggle to better ourselves."

It has been over 100 years but, to this day, Tk̓emlúps te Secwépemc home and native land remains "a tract of land . . . whose legal title is held by her Majesty."

We don't own our land in the eyes of Canadian law and, consequently, we find ourselves with justice withheld and no real home.

Our former leaders believed we should own our land. Our community members today believe we should own our own land. I believe we should own our own land.

This is why our community, along with other First Nations, is advocating for the First Nation Property Ownership (FNPO) legislation. This legislation would return Tk̓emlúps land to the Tk̓emlúps te Secwépemc. And when it does, we, and not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, will make the decisions pertaining to our land.

We believe that taking back title to our land is the key to justice and the path out of dependency. FNPO will not only create real Tk̓emlúps te Secwépemc land. It will provide the Tk̓emlúps Nation with permanent, legally recognized jurisdiction over this land. In short, it means we will govern our land and the people living on it, and we will be able to enjoy the same property rights that all other Canadians enjoy.

In the Shuswap Memorial our leaders said of the newcomers, "we shall help each other to be great and good." They meant it then and we mean it now.

Our community has been an important part of the local economy for decades. We started one of the first industrial parks on First Nation lands in BC in the 1960s.

Today, our lands generate thousands of employment opportunities for our members and non-members alike. Our economy contributes millions of dollars to the regional economy and supports the tax base of every order of government.

Our people have never been idle and we resent the assertion that we have been, that we don't contribute, or that we are

incapable of managing our own affairs.

Yet, we could do so much more. And this does not require special rights. We just need what other Canadians take for granted: the right to own our homes, access to a mortgage or a business start-up loan, the ability to bequeath our assets to the next generation and the capacity to resolve disputes related to estates and marital breakdown with marketable assets.

And so, we are still seeking the collective and individual property rights that will help us continue our work of making all the people on our traditional territory "great and good."

And, in this spirit, we are asking Canadians to encourage and support the introduction and passage of FNPO legislation by Parliament very soon. We should own our own land.

CHIEF SHANE GOTTFRIEDSON

Tk̓emlúps te Secwépemc

Jim Hurcomb

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From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: Serge.Beaudoin@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
Date: 6/20/2013 11:29 PM
Subject: Fwd: First Nations Protests Events Matrix / Manifestations des Premières nations - Matrice des événements
Attachments: Manifestations des Premières nations - Matrice des évènements v. 61.xlsx; First Nations Demonstrations Matrix - Version 61.xlsx

>>> GOC-COG <[redacted] 06/20/13 23:29 >>>

DISSEMINATION LEVEL: DL-1 Releasable to P/T EMOs, CI Partners and EM Community

(La version française suit)

Please find attached the corresponding event matrix on First Nations Protests. Information valid as of 17:00 EDT on 20 Jun 2013. For your convenience, new information has been bolded.

Matrix provided to: F/P/T Contacts

***

NIVEAU DE DIFFUSION: ND - 1 Diffusion possible aux OMU P/T, partenaires IE et de la communauté des MU

Vous trouverez en pièce jointe la matrice des évènements concernant les Manifestations des Premières nations. Les renseignements ont été mis à jour le 20 juin 2013, à 17 h (HAE). Pour plus de commodité la nouvelle information est en caractère gras.

Matrice distribuée à: Personnes-ressources F/P/T

Government Operations Centre/
Centre des opérations du gouvernement
Email/courriel: [redacted]

From: Shari Borgford
To: OPSCentre - NOB
CC: Nicholas Wozniewski
Date: 5/24/2013 6:38 PM
Subject: Fwd: Re: AANDC EMD WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS AS OF FRIDAY, MAY 24, 2013

Good day,

the following is an update from Yukon Region, prepared by Nick Wozniewski. Can you please add Nick to the distribution list as well. thanks, Shari

Current Risk for Yukon Region Flooding:

Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal with a basin wide average estimated to be 140-145% of normal. Due to these conditions EMO Yukon has recently changed flood risk levels from moderate to high for Ross River and Upper Liard. Local agencies and residents should monitor water levels and take appropriate actions to minimize impacts of any potential flooding. Peak water levels for this region normally occur around the 1st week of June.

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk

The community of Ross River experienced a flash flood due to ice jamming along the Pelly River on May 15th, 2013. The Pelly River has since returned to seasonal levels allowing AANDC to visit the community and assess damages. Three First Nation homes were affected by the flood. AANDC is now currently working with Ross River Dena Council in emergency planning and recovery.

Shari Borgford
Director, Strategic Investments

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
415C-300 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2B5

867-667-3235 (office)
867-667-3801 (fax)

>>> OPSCentre - NOB 5/24/2013 12:10 PM >>>

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 21, 2013
(NCR#5331157)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **Flooding in Ontario**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

Note: Microsoft has released critical security patches which will be deployed to AANDC computers this weekend. Disruptions may result on Saturday May 25 from 9:00pm to 11:45pm and Sunday May 26 from 3:00am to 11:00am. Blackberry devices should not be affected by this update.

EMD Emergency Telephone: (819) 997-6552
E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN: [redacted] s.16(2)(c)

HIGHLIGHTS

Flooding (Flood Situation Report is Attached)

- 2013 Flood Season:_

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:
Water is receding from flooded areas. Accumulation still causing problems in low lying areas. An ice jam on the Pelly River has caused sudden flooding on the Ross River First Nation. Local authorities are assisting.

Ontario:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario. Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in the Thunder Bay area.

Manitoba:
The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. Ice is continuing to break up and melt on most of Manitoba's large lakes. High winds can move broken or weakened ice around the lake, creating a risk of ice pile-up on windward shores. However, as the ice deterioration progresses, the risk of wind-driven ice pile-up diminishes.

Saskatchewan:
The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized, affected communities are working on recovery.

Alberta:
The high streamflow advisories issued 23MAY2013 remain in effect for the Bow River and Oldman River basins. Between 50 to 100 mm of precipitation has fallen along the eastern slopes in southwestern Alberta since 22MAY2013. Additional amounts of up to 40 mm are possible in the Bow River basin today. Water levels for the Highwood River, Elbow River, the Bow River and its tributaries upstream of the Ghost Reservoir are **peaking** and the water level for the Sheep River is **rising.** Water levels for the Oldman River and its tributaries upstream of the City of Lethbridge are **falling.**

The flood warning for Sousa Creek in northwest Alberta has been downgraded to a **flood watch.** Warm temperatures have depleted the residual snowpack in the High Level area and no significant precipitation is forecast for this area. Water levels have peaked and fallen below bankfull level.

British Colombia:
The High Streamflow Advisory for the Kootenays and the Interior ended Friday, 24MAY2013.

In the interior, rainfall has eased through the region. Most rivers reached peak levels yesterday and are now receding. Rain has now eased in the East and West Kootenay and river levels reached peak levels yesterday and are now receding. Small additional rises are possible toady as some of the snow

at mid elevation melts, however, river levels are expected to remain below levels of concern.

No significant rainfall is forecast at this time and river levels are expected to continue to drop over the weekend.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Pic Mobert FN – to be rescinded this week
6. Sagamok FN– to be rescinded 24MAY2013
7. Fort William FN
8. Kasabonika Lake FN

Manitoba:
9. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed for most communities)
10. Poundmaker FN
11. Onion Lake FN
12. Sakimay FN
13. Muscowpetung FN
14. James Smith FN
15. **Canoe Lake FN / Eagles Lake FN**

Alberta
16. **Dene Tha' FN – extended until 29MAY2013**

First Nations experiencing flooding with evacuations or potential evacuations

Ontario

1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 70 evacuees remaining in Fort Frances for 4-8 weeks, depending whether minor or major repairs are needed to their homes.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) – 295 evacuees in Kapuskasing.** Clean up of affected homes has started.
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 115 residents have been evacuated to Thunder Bay on 20MAY2013.

Alberta

4. **Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) – Water has receded, and flooding is no longer a threat. Water levels on the Lawrence River have dropped by more than a foot and recovery is commencing. 4** *evacuees within the community.*
5. **Dene Tha' First Nation** *(AB)* – **(Chateh) 198 evacuees, 59 are staying at 3 separate hotels in High Level (AB), the remainder are** staying with family and/or friends**. State of emergency has been extended for 7 days as of 22MAY2013.**

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

Ontario

1. Kasabonika Lake FN (ON) – Flooding – Homes in danger of flooding.
2. **Pic Mobert FN (ON) –**The repatriation of Pic Mobert First Nation evacuees hosted in Sault St. Marie was completed on 19MAY2013

Manitoba

3. Ebb and Flow FN (MB) –Flooding - Flood mitigation work underway – Tiger Dams delivered for overland flooding – dikes will remain in place until further notice. *State of Emergency declared on* 6MAY2013.

British Columbia

4. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
5. Shackan FN (BC) – 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.
6. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed

Yukon

7. Ross River First Nation (YK) – 5 houses within the community flooded 16MAY2013. Region is working with territorial authorities.

Wildland Urban Interface Fires (Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is Attached)

- 2013 Fire Season:

NATIONAL OVERVIEW
First Nations Currently affected by wildland/urban interface fires
- Nil

First Nations recently affected by wildland/urban interface fires
- AB – Samson Cree Nation – 47 evacuees – repatriated on May 16, 2013 – fire contained
- AB – Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation – evacuation of 31 homes, repatriated during the week of May 20, 2013 – state of local emergency declared May 15, 2013 – now lapsed

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment
In 2013, based on preliminary situational awareness obtained by the Government Operations Centre from provincial, territorial and federal partners, a late start to the fire season is anticipated. However, as the summer develops, fire weather conditions in western Canada will likely rise to above-average. In particular, parts of central British Columbia are likely to experience conditions conducive to an above-average intensity forest fire season. Well-below-normal snowfall in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba may promote extreme fire activity in those regions as well.
There are currently 99 (approximately 17% of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Aboriginal Communities Exposed to Wildland Fire Danger by Region and Level*

Friday, May 24, 2013

Extreme
Very High
High
Moderate
Low

NF
0
0
0
1
2

NS
0
0
0
6
7

PE
0
0
0
2
0

NB
0
0
0
3
12

QC
0
0
.
0
27

ON

0
0
11
59
68

MB
7
0
3
26
26

SK
55
0
12
3
0

AB
37
3
1
0
3

BC
0
8
34
29
126

YT
0
0
1
0
1

NT
0
1

9
4

total
99
12
73
138
276

Other Significant Incidents

- **Protest (ON) - Aamjiwnaang First Nation (ON) – Sarnia – Oil Sands Development. First Nations protested alongside environmentalist in Sarnia on Tuesday, May 21, 2013, against oil sands development. The AANDC ON Regional Office confirmed that the protest ended peacefully and without incident. The national "Bitumen Adding Value Conference" took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Sarnia, ON. This will be the final notification unless significant developments occur.**
- **Protest (BC) – Various First Nations (BC) – Demonstration – Renaming of Mount Douglas. On Wednesday, May 22, 2013, various First Nations members gathered in a "day of action" to restore Mount Douglas to its traditional name of Pkols. Demonstrators are calling for recognition of the traditional name by the Province of BC in the Geographic Names Registry. The demonstration ended peacefully. This will be the final notification for this event unless significant developments occur.**
- **Protest (ON) – Pic Mobert First Nation (ON) – Information Picket 29MAY2013 – White Lake Provincial Park. The First Nation is planning an information picket in protest of what they believe are inordinate delays in the completion of the negotiation process for a tripartite Final Agreement which will result in an expansion of their reserve lands. Updates will be provided as new information becomes available.**
- "Idle No More" Protests:
  - **Ongoing protests: 1**
  - Planned protests: 0

Total Protests to date: approximately 545, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, and so far, 21 in May 2013.

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the recipient's department or agency without prior approval by the original contributing department or agency and the AANDC Emergency Management Directorate (EMD). This document may be subject to discretionary or mandatory exemption under the Access to Information Act or Privacy Act. If a request for access is received, no decision should be taken without prior consultation with the original contributing department or agency of the Government of Canada.

From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: [redacted]
Date: 6/29/2013 11:33 AM
Subject: Transférer : Faire suivre : AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 28, 2013
Attachments: NCR-#5448537-v1-AANDC_EMD_WILDLAND_URBAN_INTERFACE_FIRE_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_28__2013.DOCX; NCR-#5449499-v1-AANDC_EMD_-_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_28_2013.DOCX

>>> OPSCentre - NOB 2013-06-28 17:43 >>>

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 28, 2013
(NCR#5435703)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **AB, SK, MB – Flooding**
- **YK, QC – Wildland Fires**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

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E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN: [redacted]

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Fire Season: (Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Evacuation of approximately 250 Priority 1 members due to smoke from a nearby fire – Evacuees in Val d'Or, QC.

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. YK - White River First Nation (506) – Fire currently at approximately 30km West of the First Nation – First Nation continues to monitor the situation.

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to National Resources Canada, national fire danger is expected to be moderate, with higher danger in northern regions over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia and the Yukon is expected to remain low. Northern regions of the Prairie Provinces are expected to remain at high fire danger, while southern regions remain low. Central Canada is predicted to remain moderate with higher danger in northern regions. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at moderate to low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Saskatchewan, Manitoba, N.W.T., and Nunavut where the extreme fire danger may persist. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.
According to the Yukon Department of Community Services, the Yukon fire danger ranges from Low to Extreme in the Carmacks and Whitehorse areas.
According to National Resources Canada, there are currently 3 (under 1% of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Aboriginal Communities Exposed to Wildland Fire Danger by Region and Level*

Friday, June 28, 2013

Extreme
Very High
High
Moderate
Low

NF
0
0
0
1

NS
0
0
0
1
12

PE
0
0
0
2
0

NB
0
0
0
0
15

QC
0
0
11
21

ON
0
0
11
35
89

MB
1
0
6
48

SK
1
0
18
47

AB
0
1
13
24

BC
0
1
90
103

YT
0
0
0
17

NT
1

3

11
6

total
3
5
52
187
383

Fire Danger is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.
Note: These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.
Status Description
LOW: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
MODERATE: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.
HIGH: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.
VERY HIGH: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.
EXTREME: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

- 2013 Flood Season: (Flood Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Alberta:
Although water levels remain high, they are continuing to fall for the majority of the Province's affected river basins. Flood warnings remain in effect for the South Saskatchewan River and the Red Deer River.

No significant precipitation is forecast for the Prairie Region over the next 24 hours. The existing flooding conditions are not anticipated to worsen over the weekend.

Saskatchewan:
Peak water flows and levels have occurred along the North and South Saskatchewan River. Along the South Saskatchewan River, flows and levels have stabilized downstream of Lake Diefenbaker while peak flows and levels along the North Saskatchewan River have already occurred.

Manitoba:
A flood warning continues for the Saskatchewan River near The Pas as flood water from Alberta moves east through Saskatchewan and into Manitoba.

British Colombia:
Heavy rain has caused localized flooding in some areas.

Yukon, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:
The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Manitoba:
6. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan:
7. Montreal Lake FN
8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN
10. Cumberland House Cree Nation

Alberta:
11. Fort McMurray FN
12. Tsuu T'ina FN
13. Siksika FN
14. Stoney Tribe FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario
1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 22 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) – 99 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. **Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4** evacuees remaining.
5. **Montreal Lake FN (SK) – 20 evacuees in Prince Albert, additional evacuation may be required.**
6. **James Smith FN (SK) – 57 evacuees in Prince Albert and Tisdale.**
7. **Cumberland House First Nation (SK) – Full evacuation of approximately 785 residents.**

Alberta:
8. **Dene Tha' First Nation** *(AB)* – 13 evacuees remain in High Level (AB).
9. Fort McMurray First Nation (AB) – 16 evacuees.
10. Stoney Tribe at Eden Valley (AB) – Approximately 200 residents were evacuated to reception centres in Eden Valley and Morley.
11. Stoney Tribe at Morley (AB) – Approximately 200 evacuees.
12. Siksika First Nation (AB) – Approximately 1000 residents have been evacuated
13. Tsuu T'ina First Nation (AB) – 11 evacuees.
14. Piikani First Nation (AB) – 2 evacuees (voluntary).
15. Blood Tribe (AB) – 2 Priority 1 evacuees.

British Columbia:
16. St. Mary's First Nation (BC) – 1 resident remains evacuated within the community.

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

Manitoba
17. Skownan Lake FN (MB) – Access road was washed-out, water receded.

British Columbia
18. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

Other Significant Incidents

- **Munsee-Delaware First Nation (ON) – Structural Fire with 1 Fatality (ON) – Administration Building. On Tuesday, June 25, 2013, media reported that a fire had occurred the previous day at the First Nation administration building which resulted in the death of one person. The incident is under investigation. This will be the final notification for this event unless significant developments occur.**

- "Idle No More" Protests:
  - **Ongoing protests: 0**
  - Planned protests: 0

Total Protests to date: approximately 570, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, 23 in May 2013, and so far, in June 2013, 23.

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From: Amandeep Sangha
To: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
Date: 6/7/2013 8:59 AM
Subject: Re: Fwd: Alert: Rally with the Hupacasath against the Canada-China FIPA on June 5 (Out of Office: June 6-10)

Thank you for the e-mail.

For all-hazards emergency support, please contact EMBC at 1-800-663-3456 or call the BC AANDC Duty Officer at 604-209-9709.

For program support, if your e-mail is time sensitive or urgent, please re-direct it to Patricia McCourt at Patricia.McCourt@aandc-aadnc.gc.ca or contact her at 604-775-6191.

Have a great weekend!

>>> OPSCentre - NOB 06/07/13 05:59 >>>

Morning Amandeep,

Can you confirm that the following demonstrations/protest took place without incident and provide any updates that you have.

Thanks,

Andrew

>>> Amandeep Sangha 6/5/2013 3:04 PM >>>
FYI - This is all the information we have at this time on this rally.

From: HQ Inform
To: Abigail Lixfeld; Adam Schjott; Adria Minsky; Alayna Johnson; Amber Fenik; Andrea Richer; Andrew Saranchuk; Angela Matchim; Anick Dupuis; Anne Scotton; BCNewsBriefEditor; Barbara Henry; Barbara Senchuk; Bernard Etzinger; Bernard Valcourt; Carole Myers; Catherine Francis; Chris St. John; Christiane Fox; Christopher Horton; Claudia Fournier; Colleen Swords; Com-RDGs; Céline Hotte; Daisy Keddy; Daniel Doucet; Daniel Ricard; Danielle White; Denis Boisvert; Donna Brennan; Ellen Funk; Ellen Maier; Françoise Ducros; Geneviève Guibert; Geoff Cole; Glenn Luff; Greg Rickford; Ian Gray; Ian Ketcheson; Isabelle Parise; James Sinclair; Janet King; Jason MacDonald; Jean-François Tremblay; Jeff Welch; Jehan Casey; Joanne Wilkinson; Jody Thompson; John Donovan; John Kane; Josée Touchette; Joëlle Montminy; Julie-Andrée St-Pierre; Kareen Hashmi; Katelin Peltier; Keith Smith; Kevin Lowe; Kim Cellucci; Laura Hepditch; Laura Smith; Leea Litzgus; Lesia Manchulenko; Lillian Rogers; Line Gagnon; Line Paré; Luc Dumont; Lucille Tellier; Lynne Newman; Madalina Carlea; Marianne Belair; Marielle Doyon; Mario Roy; Mark Glendenning; Maryse Pesant; Mathilde Brodeur; Maureen Collins; Michael Wernick; Michelle Perron; Michelle Tibbetts; Moira Wolstenholme; Monica Fuijkschot; Nihal Sherif; OPSCentre - NOB; Pamela Monfils; Patricia Ellis; Patricia Gioliti; Patrick Borbey; Paul Komaromi; Peter Sero; Ravina Bains; Richard Budgell; Ron Hallman; Ronald Levesque; Sabrina Bertrand; Sandra Dykxhoorn; Sara Filbee; Sheilagh Murphy; Shelley Trevethan; Shirley Anne Off; Steve Young; Steven Hobbs; Susan Bertrand; Sylvie Mercier; Tara Shannon; Ted Laking; Valerie Hache; Zoe Raemer; ianmorris
Date: 6/3/2013 8:36 AM
Subject: Alert: Rally with the Hupacasath against the Canada-China FIPA on June 5
Rally with the Hupacasath against the Canada-China FIPA on June 5
By Brent Patterson

From June 5 to 7, the Hupacasath First Nation will be in Federal Court in Vancouver to challenge the Harper governments corporate rights deal with China the Foreign Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement (FIPA). The landmark court case is supported by the Serpent River First Nations, the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, and the Chiefs of Ontario.

The Council of Canadians calls on all trade justice activists to stand with the Hupacasath on June 5 for a cross-country day of action against the FIPA. We are asking that you rally outside your MPs office to send a message of solidarity with the Hupacasath, who are standing up to Harpers corporate rights deal with China.

Whats planned so far:
- There will be a flotilla from the Squamish Nation and Tsleil-waututh to Vancouver, the Council of Canadians and many others will greet the flotilla and join in the march to the Federal Court building;
- There will be a rally outside the Federal Court in Vancouver starting at 12:30 pm;
- The Council of Canadians Comox Valley chapter will be participating in an Idle No More rally in front of MP John Duncans office from 12-1 pm (6th and England, Courtenay);
- Idle No More, the Council of Canadians and Common Causes will be rallying outside MP James Lunnys office starting at 12:30 pm

(6-6894 Island Highway North Nanaimo - at Canadian Tire Plaza).

Jim Hurcomb

Pour consulter tous les articles concernant les Affaires Indiennes et du Nord Canada, veuillez cliquer sur le au lien suivant:

For all AANDC-related clippings please go to http://www.infomedia.gc.ca/ainc-inac/index-eng.aspx

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The information contained in Top Stories is provided exclusively to AANDC by subscription and must not be circulated outside the department.

From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: Sangha, Amandeep
Date: 6/7/2013 8:59 AM
Subject: Re: Fwd: Alert: Rally with the Hupacasath against the Canada-China FIPA on June 5

Morning Amandeep,

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Date: 6/3/2013 8:36 AM
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The Council of Canadians calls on all trade justice activists to stand with the Hupacasath on June 5 for a cross-country day of action against the FIPA. We are asking that you rally outside your MPs office to send a message of solidarity with the Hupacasath, who are standing up to Harpers corporate rights deal with China.

Whats planned so far:
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Jim Hurcomb

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à l'extérieur du ministère.

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From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: Hutchings, Adam
CC: OPSCentre - NOB
Date: 6/20/2013 1:17 PM
Subject: Re: Idle No More - June 21 - Info Needed

No,

We rely only on information from the GOC, we do not collect intel on off-reserve protests.

thanks,

Jean.

>>> Adam Hutchings 6/20/2013 1:15 PM >>>
Hi guys,

Is there any new intel regarding the march tomorrow?

"Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals – March – 21JUN2013 – Parliament Hill, Ottawa – Million First Peoples March"

Thanks,

Adam

From: Nicolas Latourelle
To: OPSCentre - NOB; Regional Issues - Bi-Weekly Report
CC: Sylvia Tassé
Date: 5/29/2013 2:43 PM
Subject: Bi-Weekly Issues Management Report, Week Ending May 31, 2013
Attachments: Bi-Weekly Issues Management Report, Week Ending May 31, 2013.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please find attached below the Bi-Weekly Issues Management Report, Week Ending May 31, 2013

Have a nice day,

Nicolas Latourelle
819-953-9206

From: Dianne Carlson
To: Nicolas Basque; OPSCentre - NOB
Date: 5/24/2013 3:32 PM
Subject: CIFFC

http://www.ciffc.ca/firewire/current.php

>>> OPSCentre - NOB 5/24/2013 1:10 PM >>>

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 21, 2013
(NCR#5331157)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **Flooding in Ontario**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

Note: Microsoft has released critical security patches which will be deployed to AANDC computers this weekend. Disruptions may result on Saturday May 25 from 9:00pm to 11:45pm and Sunday May 26 from 3:00am to 11:00am. Blackberry devices should not be affected by this update.

EMD Emergency Telephone: (819) 997-6552
E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN:

HIGHLIGHTS

Flooding (Flood Situation Report is Attached)

- 2013 Flood Season:

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:
Water is receding from flooded areas. Accumulation still causing problems in low lying areas. An ice jam on the Pelly River has caused sudden flooding on the Ross River First Nation. Local authorities are assisting.

Ontario:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario. Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in the Thunder Bay area.

Manitoba:
The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. Ice is continuing to break up and melt on most of Manitoba's large lakes. High winds can move broken or weakened ice around the lake, creating a risk of ice pile-up on windward shores. However, as the ice deterioration progresses, the risk of wind-driven ice pile-up diminishes.

Saskatchewan:
The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized, affected communities are working on recovery.

Alberta:
The high streamflow advisories issued 23MAY2013 remain in effect for the Bow River and Oldman River basins. Between 50 to 100 mm of precipitation has fallen along the eastern slopes in southwestern Alberta since 22MAY2013. Additional amounts of up to 40 mm are possible in the Bow River basin today. Water levels for the Highwood River, Elbow River, the Bow River and its tributaries upstream of the Ghost Reservoir are **peaking** and the water level for the Sheep River is **rising.** Water levels for the Oldman River and its tributaries upstream of the City

of Lethbridge are **falling.**

The flood warning for Sousa Creek in northwest Alberta has been downgraded to a **flood watch.** Warm temperatures have depleted the residual snowpack in the High Level area and no significant precipitation is forecast for this area. Water levels have peaked and fallen below bankfull level.

British Colombia:
The High Streamflow Advisory for the Kootenays and the Interior ended Friday, 24MAY2013.

In the interior, rainfall has eased through the region. Most rivers reached peak levels yesterday and are now receding. Rain has now eased in the East and West Kootenay and river levels reached peak levels yesterday and are now receding. Small additional rises are possible toady as some of the snow at mid elevation melts, however, river levels are expected to remain below levels of concern.

No significant rainfall is forecast at this time and river levels are expected to continue to drop over the weekend.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Pic Mobert FN – to be rescinded this week
6. Sagamok FN– to be rescinded 24MAY2013
7. Fort William FN
8. Kasabonika Lake FN

Manitoba:
9. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed for most communities)
10. Poundmaker FN
11. Onion Lake FN
12. Sakimay FN
13. Muscowpetung FN
14. James Smith FN
15. **Canoe Lake FN / Eagles Lake FN**

Alberta
16. **Dene Tha' FN – extended until 29MAY2013**

First Nations experiencing flooding with evacuations or potential evacuations

Ontario

1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 70 evacuees remaining in Fort Frances for 4-8 weeks, depending whether minor or major repairs are needed to their homes.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) – 295 evacuees in Kapuskasing.** Clean up of affected homes has started.
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 115 residents have been evacuated to Thunder Bay on 20MAY2013.

Alberta

4. **Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) – Water has receded, and flooding is no longer a threat. Water levels on the Lawrence River have dropped by more than a foot and recovery is commencing. 4** *evacuees within the community.*
5. **Dene Tha' First Nation** *(AB)* **– (Chateh) 198 evacuees, 59 are staying at 3 separate hotels in High Level (AB), the remainder are** staying with family and/or friends. **State of emergency has been extended for**

7 days as of 22MAY2013.

<u>First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)</u>

Ontario

1. Kasabonika Lake FN (ON) – Flooding – Homes in danger of flooding.
2. **Pic Mobert FN (ON) –**The repatriation of Pic Mobert First Nation evacuees hosted in Sault St. Marie was completed on 19MAY2013

Manitoba

3. Ebb and Flow FN (MB) –Flooding - Flood mitigation work underway – Tiger Dams delivered for overland flooding – dikes will remain in place until further notice. *State of Emergency declared on* 6MAY2013.

British Columbia

4. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
5. **Shackan FN (BC) – 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.**
6. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed

Yukon

7. **Ross River First Nation (YK) – 5 houses within the community flooded 16MAY2013. Region is working with territorial authorities.**

Wildland Urban Interface Fires (Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is Attached)

- <u>2013 Fire Season:</u>

NATIONAL OVERVIEW
<u>First Nations Currently affected by wildland/urban interface fires</u>
- Nil

<u>First Nations recently affected by wildland/urban interface fires</u>
- AB – Samson Cree Nation – 47 evacuees – repatriated on May 16, 2013 – fire contained
- AB – Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation – evacuation of 31 homes, repatriated during the week of May 20, 2013 – state of local emergency declared May 15, 2013 – now lapsed

<u>Wildland Fire Danger Assessment</u>
In 2013, based on preliminary situational awareness obtained by the Government Operations Centre from provincial, territorial and federal partners, a late start to the fire season is anticipated. However, as the summer develops, fire weather conditions in western Canada will likely rise to above-average. In particular, parts of central British Columbia are likely to experience conditions conducive to an above-average intensity forest fire season. Well-below-normal snowfall in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba may promote extreme fire activity in those regions as well.
There are currently 99 (approximately 17% of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Aboriginal Communities Exposed to Wildland Fire Danger by Region and Level*

Friday, May 24, 2013

Extreme
Very High
High
Moderate
Low

NF
0
0
0
1
2

NS
0
0
0
6
7

PE
0
0
0
2
0

NB
0
0
0
3
12

QC
0
0

0
27

ON
0
0
59
68

MB
7
0
26
26

SK
55
0
3
0

AB
37
3
0
3

BC
0
8

34
29
126

YT
0
0

0
1

NT
0
1
4
9
4

total
99
12
73
138
276

Other Significant Incidents

- **Protest (ON) - Aamjiwnaang First Nation (ON) – Sarnia – Oil Sands Development. First Nations protested alongside environmentalist in Sarnia on Tuesday, May 21, 2013, against oil sands development. The AANDC ON Regional Office confirmed that the protest ended peacefully and without incident. The national "Bitumen Adding Value Conference" took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Sarnia, ON. This will be the final notification unless significant developments occur.**
- **Protest (BC) – Various First Nations (BC) – Demonstration – Renaming of Mount Douglas. On Wednesday, May 22, 2013, various First Nations members gathered in a "day of action" to restore Mount Douglas to its traditional name of Pkols. Demonstrators are calling for recognition of the traditional name by the Province of BC in the Geographic Names Registry. The demonstration ended peacefully. This will be the final notification for this event unless significant developments occur.**
- **Protest (ON) – Pic Mobert First Nation (ON) – Information Picket 29MAY2013 – White Lake Provincial Park. The First Nation is planning an information picket in protest of what they believe are inordinate delays in the completion of the negotiation process for a tripartite Final Agreement which will result in an expansion of their reserve lands. Updates will be provided as new information becomes available.**
- "Idle No More" Protests:
  - **Ongoing protests: 1**
  - Planned protests: 0

Total Protests to date: approximately 545, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, and so far, 21 in May 2013.

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From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: 1_ALL EIMD REPORTS and all NOTIFICATIONS distribution list (NCR#3722054)
Date: 6/7/2013 3:52 PM
Subject: AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 7, 2013
Attachments: NCR-#5366499-v2-AANDC_EMD_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_7__2013.DOCX

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 7, 2013
(NCR#5365463)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **Flooding in Ontario**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

Note: **Sending/receiving email messages via BlackBerry devices, remote access to AANDC and Internet access from AANDC will be unavailable from 6:00pm to 7:00pm EDT Saturday June 8th due to Internet Service Provider maintenance. During this time PIN to PIN communication remains available, and will be used if necessary.**

EMD Emergency Telephone: (819) 997-6552
E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN:

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Fire Season:

  - Nothing significant to report

- 2013 Flood Season: **(Flood Situation Report is attached)**

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:
Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. Water levels for the Ross and Klondike rivers peaked earlier this week and flood risks are high for Ross River and Rock Creek.

Ontario:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario.

Manitoba:

The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced. **Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. The risk of shoreline ice pileup is greatly diminished.**

Saskatchewan:
The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized.

Alberta:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Alberta.

British Colombia:
All High Streamflow Advisories have ended.

British Columbia Indian Chiefs, and the Chiefs of Ontario. The Council of Canadians called for simultaneous protests at MPs offices across the country.

- "Idle No More" Protests:
  - **Ongoing protests: 1**
  - Planned protests: 2
    - **§ Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals – March – 21JUN2013 – Parliament Hill, Ottawa – Million First Peoples March**
    - **§ Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and /or Non-Aboriginal – March and Rally – 22JUN2013 – Cornwall Island, Akwesasne First Nation**

Total Protests to date: approximately 553, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, 23 in May 2013, and so far, in June, 4.

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Pages 168 to / à 174

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From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: 1_ALL EIMD REPORTS and all NOTIFICATIONS distribution list (NCR#3722054)
Date: 5/17/2013 4:35 PM
Subject: AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 17, 2013 - Flood Situation Report And Fire Situation Report Attached
Attachments: NCR-#5319994-v1-AANDC_EMD_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__MAY_17__2013.DOCX; NCR-#5307700-v1-AANDC_EMD_WILDLAND_URBAN_INTERFACE_FIRE_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__MA_1.DOCX

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 17, 2013
(NCR#5290889)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **Flooding in Manitoba and Ontario**
- **Wildland Fires in Alberta**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

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E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN:

HIGHLIGHTS

Flooding (Flood Situation Report is Attached)
- 2013 Flood Season:

NATIONAL OVERVIEW
Yukon:

An ice jam on the Pelly River has caused sudden flooding on the Ross River First Nation. Local authorities are assisting.

Ontario:

As of May 16, 2013, high water levels remain a concern for some parts of Ontario and may result in localized flooding. Water levels along James Bay continue to recede.

The repatriation of Attawapiskat First Nation evacuees hosted in Greenstone and Thunder Bay was completed on May 16, 2013. Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario. The Ontario Provincial Emergency Operations Centre response level returned to routine monitoring on May 16, 2013.

Since 13 May approximately 86 resident of the Pic Mobert First Nation have been evacuated to Sault Ste. Marie due to potential flooding to homes and the access road. Road protection work was completed on 16 May and a projected date of return for evacuees is tentatively scheduled for May 19, 2013.

Manitoba:

Flood risk has diminished for most First Nation communities in Manitoba, as water flows continue to peak but remain well under the 2011 level. Due to the diminishing flood threat, several First Nations have stated that it is no longer necessary to for them to be contacted daily.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. Ice is continuing to break up and melt on most of Manitoba's large lakes. High winds can move broken or weakened ice around the lake, creating a risk of ice pile-up on windward shores.

Saskatchewan:

Water levels are generally declining across the province and the flood situation is improving. The Province will no

Alberta

4. Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) – Water levels on the Lawrence River have dropped by more than a foot and recovery is commencing. *26 Evacuees within the community*
5. Dene Tha' First Nation *(AB) – 111 evacuees on 16MAY2013 – the Sousa C*reek's banks have overflowed, approximately 28 houses affected by flooding

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

Yukon

1. Ross River First Nation (YK): 5 houses within the community flooded 16MAY2013. Region is working with territorial authorities.

Ontario

2. Constance Lake FN (ON) –Flooding of homes – Impacts on water and sewage.
3. Mattagami FN (ON) - flooding affecting the only access road which is being repaired, FN remains on flood watch.

Manitoba

4. Ebb and Flow FN (MB) –Flooding - Flood mitigation work underway – Tiger Dams delivered for overland flooding – dikes will remain in place until further notice. *State of Emergency declared on* 6MAY2013.

Saskatchewan

5. Canoe Lake FN / Eagles Lake FN (SK) - Ice jam on Chitek Lake caused water to back up and reflood the FN of Eagles Lake, road access issues, homes damaged – Provincial officials continue to monitor.
6. James Smith FN (SK) – State of local emergency declared on 3MAY2013 – Risk of flooding has been reduced, a flood recovery plan is being developed.

Alberta

7. Bigstone First Nation – 12MAY2013 - Experiencing flooding and have some back roads washed out. No provincial assistance required at this time, they continue to monitor, provincial authorities will monitor.

British Columbia

8. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC): 4 homes impacted due to ground water, sandbagging is underway, flood watch for the Birkenhead River ended 14MAY2013.
9. Shackan FN (BC): 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.
10. Upper Nicola Band –risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed

Northwest Territories

11. K'atlodeeche First Nation (NWT): Both channels that could impact the community are running freely and the water is getting out into the lake**. The ice on the west channel of the Hay River broke on 12MAY2013, resulting in some blockages, and some water release into Great Slave Lake.**

Flood Risk Forecast for First Nations not currently experiencing flooding

Manitoba:
1. O Chi Chak Ko Sipi First Nation (low to moderate)
2. **Peguis First Nation (moderate)**
3. Skownan First Nation (low to moderate)
4. Tootinaowazibeeng Treaty Reserve (Moderate)

British Columbia:

QC
0
0
0
6
19

ON
22
0

36
42

MB
8
0

9
33

SK
27
2

3
0

AB
3
42

0
0

BC
0
20

70
55

YT
0
1

0
0

NT
1
2

1
0

total
61
67
144
125
181

Other Significant Incidents

From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: 1_ALL EIMD REPORTS and all NOTIFICATIONS distribution list (NCR#3722054)
Date: 5/24/2013 3:10 PM
Subject: AANDC EMD WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS AS OF FRIDAY, MAY 24, 2013 - Flood Situation Report and Wildland Fire Situation Report attached
Attachments: NCR-#5345162-v1-AANDC_EMD_Flood_Situation_Report_for_Friday__May_24__2013.DOCX; NCR-#5344743-v1-AANDC_EMD_WILDLAND_URBAN_INTERFACE_FIRE_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__MA.docx

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 21, 2013
(NCR#5331157)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

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E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
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HIGHLIGHTS

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- 2013 Flood Season:

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

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Water is receding from flooded areas. Accumulation still causing problems in low lying areas. An ice jam on the Pelly River has caused sudden flooding on the Ross River First Nation. Local authorities are assisting.

Ontario:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario. Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in the Thunder Bay area.

Manitoba:
The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. Ice is continuing to break up and melt on most of Manitoba's large lakes. High winds can move broken or weakened ice around the lake, creating a risk of ice pile-up on windward shores. However, as the ice deterioration progresses, the risk of wind-driven ice pile-up diminishes.

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7 days as of 22MAY2013.

<u>First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)</u>

Ontario

1. Kasabonika Lake FN (ON) – Flooding – Homes in danger of flooding.
2. **Pic Mobert FN (ON)** –The repatriation of Pic Mobert First Nation evacuees hosted in Sault St. Marie was completed on 19MAY2013

Manitoba

3. Ebb and Flow FN (MB) –Flooding - Flood mitigation work underway – Tiger Dams delivered for overland flooding – dikes will remain in place until further notice. *State of Emergency declared on* 6MAY2013.

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4. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
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Wildland Urban Interface Fires (Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is Attached)

- <u>2013 Fire Season:</u>

NATIONAL OVERVIEW
<u>First Nations Currently affected by wildland/urban interface fires</u>
- Nil

<u>First Nations recently affected by wildland/urban interface fires</u>
- AB – Samson Cree Nation – 47 evacuees – repatriated on May 16, 2013 – fire contained
- AB – Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation – evacuation of 31 homes, repatriated during the week of May 20, 2013 – state of local emergency declared May 15, 2013 – now lapsed

<u>Wildland Fire Danger Assessment</u>
In 2013, based on preliminary situational awareness obtained by the Government Operations Centre from provincial, territorial and federal partners, a late start to the fire season is anticipated. However, as the summer develops, fire weather conditions in western Canada will likely rise to above-average. In particular, parts of central British Columbia are likely to experience conditions conducive to an above-average intensity forest fire season. Well-below-normal snowfall in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba may promote extreme fire activity in those regions as well.
There are currently 99 (approximately 17% of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Aboriginal Communities Exposed to Wildland Fire Danger by Region and Level*

Friday, May 24, 2013

Extreme
Very High
High
Moderate
Low

29
126

YT
0
0

0
1

NT
0
1

9
4

total
99
12
73
138
276

Other Significant Incidents

- **Protest (ON) - Aamjiwnaang First Nation (ON) – Sarnia – Oil Sands Development. First Nations protested alongside environmentalist in Sarnia on Tuesday, May 21, 2013, against oil sands development. The AANDC ON Regional Office confirmed that the protest ended peacefully and without incident. The national "Bitumen Adding Value Conference" took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Sarnia, ON. This will be the final notification unless significant developments occur.**
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- "Idle No More" Protests:
  - **Ongoing protests: 1**
  - Planned protests: 0

Total Protests to date: approximately 545, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, and so far, 21 in May 2013.

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From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: 1_ALL EIMD REPORTS and all NOTIFICATIONS distribution list (NCR#3722054)
Date: 6/28/2013 5:43 PM
Subject: AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 28, 2013
Attachments: NCR-#5448537-v1-AANDC_EMD_WILDLAND_URBAN_INTERFACE_FIRE_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_28__2013.DOCX; NCR-#5449499-v1-AANDC_EMD_-_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_28_2013.DOCX

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 28, 2013
(NCR#5435703)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **AB, SK, MB – Flooding**
- **YK, QC – Wildland Fires**

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E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN:

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Fire Season: **(Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is attached)**

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Evacuation of approximately 250 Priority 1 members due to smoke from a nearby fire – Evacuees in Val d'Or, QC.

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. YK - White River First Nation (506) – Fire currently at approximately 30km West of the First Nation – First Nation continues to monitor the situation.

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to National Resources Canada, national fire danger is expected to be moderate, with higher danger in northern regions over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia and the Yukon is expected to remain low. Northern regions of the Prairie Provinces are expected to remain at high fire danger, while southern regions remain low. Central Canada is predicted to remain moderate with higher danger in northern regions. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at moderate to low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Saskatchewan, Manitoba, N.W.T., and Nunavut where the extreme fire danger may persist. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.
According to the Yukon Department of Community Services, the Yukon fire danger ranges from Low to Extreme in the Carmacks and Whitehorse areas.
According to National Resources Canada, there are currently 3 (under 1% of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Aboriginal Communities Exposed to Wildland Fire Danger by Region and Level*

Friday, June 28, 2013

0

35
89

MB
1
0

6
48

SK
1
0

18
47

AB
0
1

13
24

BC
0
1

90
103

YT
0
0

0
17

NT
1
3

Yukon, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:
The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Manitoba:
6. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan:
7. Montreal Lake FN
8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN
10. Cumberland House Cree Nation

Alberta:
11. Fort McMurray FN
12. Tsuu T'ina FN
13. Siksika FN
14. Stoney Tribe FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario
1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 22 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) – 99 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. **Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4** evacuees remaining.
5. **Montreal Lake FN (SK) – 20 evacuees in Prince Albert, additional evacuation may be required.**
6. **James Smith FN (SK) – 57 evacuees in Prince Albert and Tisdale.**
7. **Cumberland House First Nation (SK) – Full evacuation of approximately 785 residents.**

Alberta:
8. **Dene Tha' First Nation** *(AB)* – 13 evacuees remain in High Level (AB).
9. Fort McMurray First Nation (AB) – 16 evacuees.
10. Stoney Tribe at Eden Valley (AB) – Approximately 200 residents were evacuated to reception centres in Eden Valley and Morley.
11. Stoney Tribe at Morley (AB) – Approximately 200 evacuees.
12. Siksika First Nation (AB) – Approximately 1000 residents have been evacuated
13. Tsuu T'ina First Nation (AB) – 11 evacuees.
14. Piikani First Nation (AB) – 2 evacuees (voluntary).
15. Blood Tribe (AB) – 2 Priority 1 evacuees.

British Columbia:
16. St. Mary's First Nation (BC) – 1 resident remains evacuated within the community.

From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: 1_ALL EIMD REPORTS and all NOTIFICATIONS distribution list (NCR#3722054)
Date: 6/21/2013 4:56 PM
Subject: AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 21, 2013
Attachments: NCR-#5434305-v1-AANDC_EMD_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_21__2013.DOCX; NCR-#5413203-v1-AANDC_EMD_WILDLAND_URBAN_INTERFACE_FIRE_SITUATION_REPORT_21JUN2013.DOCX

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 21, 2013

(NCR#5435703)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **AB – Flooding**
- **QC, ON, MB – Wildland Fires**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

EMD Emergency Telephone: (819) 997-6552
E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN: [redacted]

HIGHLIGHTS

- **2013 Atlantic Hurricane Season Forecast: According to Environment Canada's Canadian Hurricane Centre, 2013 is forecasted to be an active or very active season for hurricane activity in the north Atlantic Ocean. This trend of increased activity, observed over the last several years, brings with it an increase in storm size, causing more precipitation and higher storm surges, which have direct impact, such as localized flooding and soil erosion, upon communities and critical infrastructure.**

- 2013 Fire Season: (Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. MB – War Lake First Nation (323) – Full evacuation of 128 members on 8JUN2013 due to smoke. Repatriation scheduled for 21JUN2013.
2. MB – York Factory First Nation (304) – Partial evacuation of 341 priority 1 members and escorts between 10JUN2013 and 12JUN2013 due to smoke. Repatriation scheduled for 21JUN2013.

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Fire currently at approximately 21km from First Nation – First Nation on standby.
2. YK - White River First Nation (506) – Fire currently at approximately 30km West of the First Nation – First Nation on standby.

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to the Yukon Territorial Government fire danger is extreme in most regions. Territorial authorities are engaged in significant response activities.
According to National Resources Canada, nationally, fire danger is expected to be moderate over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia is expected to be low in coastal regions, while elevated in northern regions of the province. The elevated conditions in Saskatchewan may persist and shift further into Manitoba. Central Canada is predicted to remain at low fire danger with the exception of northwestern Ontario, where fire danger will likely remain high. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.

- 2013 Flood Season: (Flood Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Alberta:
Heavy rainfall from 19JUN2013 to 21JUN2013 has resulted in a number of severe flash flooding and overland flooding events in southern Alberta. Although many rivers have peaked, additional rain is expected, and emergency response activities will continue to be required for the next few days.

Saskatchewan:
A rain system is moving into the province 20JUN2013 and 21JUN2013 bringing additional rain to the Prince Albert area (approx. 10-15mm in the Anglin Lake area and up to 25mm in the Prince Albert area), which could result in additional flooding.

British Colombia:
High Streamflow Advisories have ended for Nicola Lake and Liard River as of June 6. The River Forecast Centre will continue to monitor river conditions.

Yukon, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:
The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Manitoba:
6. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan:
7. Montreal Lake First Nation
8. James Smith First Nation
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

Alberta:
10. Fort McMurray FN
11. Tsuu T'ina FN (verbal)

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario
1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) – 177 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. **Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4** evacuees remaining
5. **Montreal Lake FN (SK) – 16 in Prince Albert, additional evacuation may be required**
6. **James Smith FN (SK) – 61 evacuees**

Alberta:
7. **Dene Tha' First Nation** *(AB)* – 13 evacuees remain in High Level (AB)
8. Fort McMurray First Nation (AB) – 16 evacuees
9. Tsuu T'ina First Nation (AB) – unknown number of evacuees from a residential community on land leased from First Nation
10. Stoney Tribe at Bighorn (AB) – 44 evacuees to Rocky Mountain House, AB
11. Stoney Tribe at Morley (AB) – 8 families from low-lying areas evacuated to the Morley School
12. Siksika First Nation (AB) – 60 evacuees in total – 30 to the Siksika Reception Centre, and 30 staying with friends

and family
13. Piikani First Nation (AB) – 2 voluntary evacuations
14. Blood Tribe (AB) – 2 Priority 1 evacuees

British Columbia:
15. St. Mary's First Nation (BC) – 22 evacuees evacuated within the community

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

Alberta
16. Stoney Tribe at Eden Valley (AB) – reception centre open for families, awaiting engineer to inspect bridge that provides access to the First Nation

British Columbia
17. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

Other Significant Incidents

- "Idle No More" Protests:

o **Ongoing protests: 0**
o Planned protests: 2
§ **Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and /or Non-Aboriginal – March and Rally – 22JUN2013 – Cornwall Island, Akwesasne First Nation**
§ **Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals – Gathering – 22JUN2013 – Oshkimaadzig Utility Camp – Tiny Township**
Total Protests to date: approximately 568, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, 23 in May 2013, and so far, in June 2013, 21.

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From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: Hutchings, Adam
Date: 6/20/2013 1:09 PM
Subject: Fwd: AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 14, 2013
Attachments: NCR-#5408192-v1-AANDC_EMD_WILDLAND_URBAN_INTERFACE_FIRE_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_14__2013.DOCX; NCR-#5404375-v1-AANDC_EMD_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__JUNE_14__2013.DOCX

here you go! It is at the bottom of this report, and we have no further information on how many people are expected.

jean.

>>> OPSCentre - NOB 6/14/2013 4:15 PM >>>

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, June 14, 2013
(NCR#5401988)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **AB – Flooding**
- **QC, ON, MB – Wildland Fires**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

EMD Emergency Telephone: (819) 997-6552
E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN: [redacted]

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Fire Season: (Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. ON – Wawakapewin First Nation (234) –7 evacuees on 10JUN2013 due to nearby fire
2. MB – War Lake First Nation (323) – Full evacuation of 125 members on JUN82013 due to smoke
3. MB – York Factory First Nation (304) – Partial evacuation of 295 priority 1 members and escorts between 10JUN2013 and 12JUN2013 due to smoke

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires
1. QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Fire currently at approximately 25km from First Nation – First Nation on standby.

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to National Resources Canada, nationally, fire danger is expected to be moderate over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia is expected to be low in coastal regions, while elevated in northern regions of the province. Fire danger in northern Alberta will likely remain high, while fire danger in southern regions is expected to increase. The elevated conditions in Saskatchewan may persist and shift further into Manitoba. Central Canada is predicted to remain at low fire danger with the exception of northwestern Ontario, where fire danger will likely remain high. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.
According to National Resources Canada, there are currently 40 (approximately 6% of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Aboriginal Communities Exposed to Wildland Fire Danger by Region and Level*

Friday, June 14, 2013

	Extreme	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
NF	0	0	2	1	
NS	0	0	0	0	13
PE	0	0	0	0	2
NB	0	0	0	6	9
QC	1	0			

11
22

ON
0
0
24
71
45

MB
7
0
2
21
32

SK
28
0
4
10
27

AB
0
0
0
6
42

BC
4
15
30
97
32

YT
0
3
0
3
10

NT
0
0
8
13

total
40
18
89
235
248

Fire Danger is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.
Note: These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.
Status Description
LOW: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
MODERATE: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.
HIGH: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.
VERY HIGH: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.
EXTREME: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

- 2013 Flood Season: (Flood Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:
Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. Water levels for the Ross and Klondike rivers have peaked and flood risks remain high for Ross River and Rock Creek.

Alberta:

Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in Northern Alberta. *An additional **50 to 100 mm of rainfall is forecast** by 15JUN2013. Flood Warnings, Flood Watches and High Streamflow Advisories are in effect for various portions of the Athabasca River Basin.*

British Colombia:
High Streamflow Advisories have ended for Nicola Lake and Liard River as of June 6. The River Forecast Centre will continue to monitor river conditions.

Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:
The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Alberta:
6. Fort McMurray FN

Manitoba:
7. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed)

8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario
1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) –** 177 **evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. **Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4** evacuees remaining

Alberta

5. **Dene Tha' First Nation** *(AB)* – 13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel.
6. Fort McMurray FN (AB) – 32 evacuees

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

British Columbia

7. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

Other Significant Incidents

- **Search and Recovery (QC) – Montagnais de Unamen Shipu (QC)** – 1JUN2013. Two men were returning from a fishing trip at sea on the night of May 30 to June 1, when they ran aground an offshore island. The Coast Guard and the Sûreté du Québec deployed search and rescue teams which were recalled 5JUNE2013. The community then established a search team to sweep the coast. As of 14JUNE2013 the search has been unsuccessful and the First Nation may discontinue the operation.

- "Idle No More" Protests:

o Ongoing protests: 1

o Planned protests: 4

§ **Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals – Demonstration – 16JUN2013 – Toronto**

§ **Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals – March – 21JUN2013 – Parliament Hill, Ottawa – Million First Peoples March**

§ **Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and /or Non-Aboriginal – March and Rally – 22JUN2013 – Cornwall Island, Akwesasne First Nation**

§ **Protest (ON) – Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals – Gathering – 22JUN2013 – Oshkimaadzig Utility Camp – Tiny Township**

Total Protests to date: approximately 564, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, 23 in May 2013, and so far, in June 2013, 17.

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s.16(2)(c)

From: OPSCentre - NOB
To: 1_ALL EIMD REPORTS and all NOTIFICATIONS distribution list (NCR#3722054)
Date: 5/31/2013 3:58 PM
Subject: AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 31, 2013
Attachments: NCR-#5359311-v1-AANDC_EMD_FLOOD_SITUATION_REPORT_FOR_FRIDAY__MAY_31__2013.DOCX

AANDC EMD Weekly Highlights as of Friday, May 31, 2013
(NCR#5347811)
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience.)

This is a weekly report that provides current information and the status of activities that threaten public safety in relation to issues affecting Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

To watch over the weekend:
- **Flooding in Manitoba, BC, and Ontario**

Except where otherwise stated, all information in this report was provided by AANDC Regional Offices.

EMD Emergency Telephone: (819) 997-6552
E-mail: OPSCentreNOB@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca
EMD OPS Centre Blackberry PIN:

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Fire Season:

o Nothing significant to report

- 2013 Flood Season:
(Flood Situation Report is attached)

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:
Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. EMO Yukon has changed flood risk levels from moderate to high for Ross River and Upper Liard. Peak water levels for this region normally occur around the 1st week of June.

Ontario:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario.

Manitoba:

The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced. However, significant rainfall and high winds are expected between 31MAY2013 and 1JUN2013. The province has issued a flood warning for low-lying areas along the Assiniboine River from Virden to Grand Valley and a strong wind warning for Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and Dauphin Lake.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. The risk of shoreline ice pileup is greatly diminished.

Saskatchewan:
The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized.

Alberta:
Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Alberta.

British Colombia:
A High Streamflow Advisory was issued on 30MAY2013, for the Liard River and north-west BC (including the Stikine

and Dease Rivers and surrounding areas).

Warm temperatures have led to rapid snow melt throughout northern BC. River levels have been rising quickly throughout the week. Temperatures are expected to ease today through the north-west and into the weekend in the north-east. However, significant rainfall is expected over the weekend (20 - 30 mm) and additional rises in river levels are also expected.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:

1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN
6. Kasabonika Lake FN

Ontario Regional office expects the following communities to rescind their declarations as the threat of flooding has passed.

7. Pic Mobert FN

Manitoba:

8. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed)

9. James Smith FN
10. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

First Nations experiencing flooding with evacuations or potential evacuations

Ontario

1. **Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.**
2. **Kashechewan FN (ON) – 281 evacuees in Kapuskasing. Repatriation anticipated 3JUN2013**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees hotels in Thunder Bay.
4. Kasabonika Lake FN (ON) – 22MAY2013 – All evacuees have been repatriated.

Saskatchewan:

5. **Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4** evacuees remaining

Alberta

6. **Dene Tha' First Nation *(AB)* – 100 evacuees in High Level (AB).**

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

British Columbia

1. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
2. **Shackan FN (BC) – 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.**
3. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

Other Significant Incidents

· Evacuation due to suspicious package (NS) – Millbrook First Nation (NS) – 30MAY2013 - Several homes on the Millbrook First Nation and surrounding area were evacuated due to suspicious device found outside of a residence in the community. The RCMP reported that the suspicious package was not an explosive device and that members have been repatriated.

- **Protest (MB) – Various First Nations/Non-First Nations Organization (MB) – March 10JUN2013** – The Pembina Trails Schools Division is organizing a "Water Walk" to the Manitoba legislature to raise awareness of issues relating to drinking water and sanitation in Manitoba First Nations. Approximately 1,200 students are expected to participate.

- **Protest (ON) – Pic Mobert First Nation (ON) – Information Picket - started on 29MAY2013 – White Lake Provincial Park. The protest is due to delays in the completion of the negotiation process for a tripartite Final Agreement which will result in an expansion of their reserve lands.** The First Nation set up tents in the park on 29MAY2013 and indicated that they will not leave until the issue is resolved.

- "Idle No More" Protests:
  - **Ongoing protests: 0**
  - Planned protests: 4

Total Protests to date: approximately 551, with 93 protests in December 2012, 296 in January 2013, 76 protests in February 2013, 32 protests in March 2013, 27 in April 2013, and so far, 23 in May 2013.

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AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, June 14, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan. During the spring flood season, this report will be issued on Friday afternoons. Additional reports will be issued as significant events occur.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:

Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. Water levels for the Ross and Klondike rivers have peaked and flood risks remain high for Ross River and Rock Creek.

Alberta:

Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in Northern Alberta. An additional 50 to 100 mm of rainfall is forecast by 15JUN2013. Flood Warnings, Flood Watches and High Streamflow Advisories are in effect for various portions of the Athabasca River Basin.

British Colombia:

High Streamflow Advisories have ended for Nicola Lake and Liard River as of June 6. The River Forecast Centre will continue to monitor river conditions.

Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:

The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:

1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Alberta:

6. **Fort McMurray FN**

Manitoba:

7. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed)

8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario

1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – 177 evacuees in Kapuskasing.
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:

4. Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4 evacuees remaining

Alberta

5. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – **13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel.**
6. **Fort McMurray FN (AB) – 32 evacuees**

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

British Columbia

7. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – **Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.**

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

ONTARIO

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 60 evacuees in Fort Frances
Evacuation Status: **The repatriation of all remaining evacuees is expected by 26JUN2013.**
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.

Update:
14JUN2013 – Cleaning and disinfection of affected homes has been completed. The repatriation of 30 people who can stay with family or friends in the community is being arranged. The repatriation of all remaining evacuees is expected by 26JUN2013.

Incident Overview:

Snow melt caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. The evacuated primary school children have begun school in the Fort Francis school system.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 45
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation experienced flooding conditions due to heavy rainfall. There is extensive damage due to flooding to homes and road washouts. Flooding has receded and 92 community members have been repatriated, with the remaining 45 in hotels in Thunder Bay. Safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 177 in Kapuskasing
Evacuation Status: Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons.
- Water Treatment affected but operational, boil water advisory in effect until the river level lowers, bottled water is being flown in.
- Schools closed.

Incident Overview:
Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized. Repatriation of community members commenced on 3JUN2013.

SASKATCHEWAN

Poundmaker FN (345)
Incident Start Date: 29APR2013

State of Emergency declared: 29APR2013
Evacuation Start: 29APR2013
Number of Evacuees: 1 family of 4 remaining.
Evacuation Status: 1 family of 4 individuals is still evacuated until assessment and cleanup of their home is complete.
On-Reserve Population: 773 approx.

Update:
14JUN2013 - There is no longer any threat of flooding in the community. Emergency Social Services continues for the remaining evacuees, one family of four, as their home had substantial damage.

Incident Overview:
Flooding is a result of nearby rivers overflowing.

ALBERTA

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 – expired 29MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 13
Evacuation Status: **13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel as the remaining 3 houses affected by the flood are being cleaned.**
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.

Incident Overview:
Overland flooding occurred in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Water levels have receding, and cleanup crews are able to access some houses. All evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible, houses are cleaned up/repaired, and utilities activated.

Fort McMurray First Nation (468)

Incident Start Date: **10JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency declared: **10JUN2013**
Evacuation Start Date: **10JUN2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **32**
Evacuation Status: **32 First Nation members remain in hotels or with friends and family. 81 were repatriated.**
On-Reserve Population: **approximately 260**
Location: **approximately 20 km southeast of Fort McMurray**
Essential Services Impacted:

- **Access road flooded.**

Incident Overview:
On June 10, 2013, the AANDC AB Regional Office reported that overland flooding has affected the First Nation. A State of Local Emergency was declared on 10JUN2013 due to flooding. A bridge on Highway 881 that provides access to the First Nation was closed due to overland flooding but has since been reopened. One house has been damaged due to a sewer back up.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident Overview:
Risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is 1929. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – 1061 evacuees
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 349 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

AANDC EMD Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report
for Friday, June 14, 2013
(new information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on wildland fires that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **ON – Wawakapewin First Nation (234) –7 evacuees on 10JUN2013 due to nearby fire**
2. **MB – War Lake First Nation (323) – Full evacuation of 125 members on JUN82013 due to smoke**
3. **MB – York Factory First Nation (304) – Partial evacuation of 295 priority 1 members and escorts between 10JUN2013 and 12JUN2013 due to smoke**

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Fire currently at approximately 25km from First Nation – First Nation on standby.**

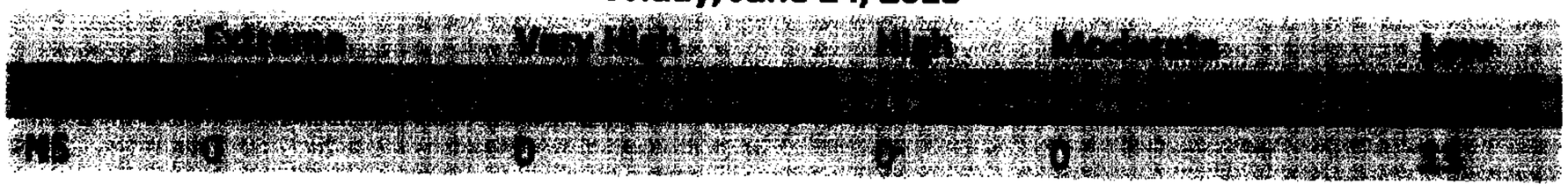
Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

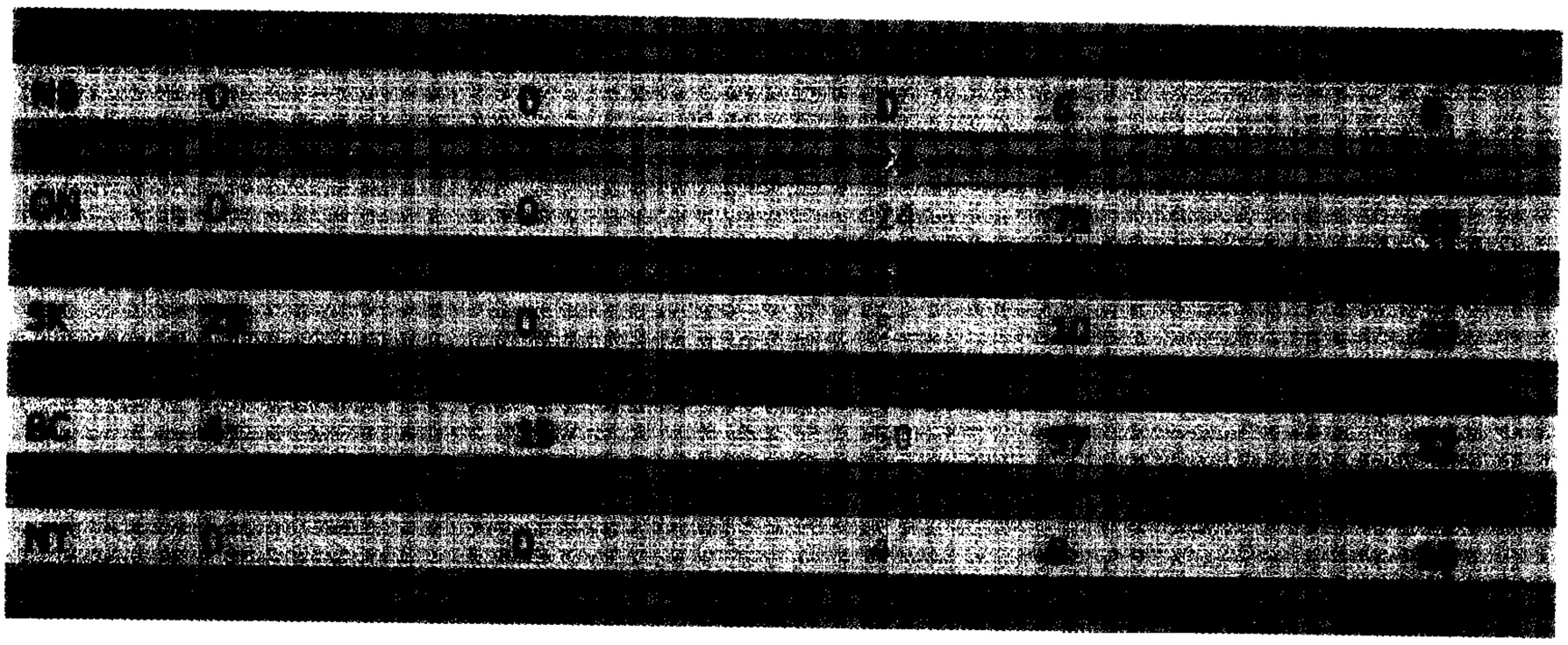
According to National Resources Canada, nationally, fire danger is expected to be moderate over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia is expected to be low in coastal regions, while elevated in northern regions of the province. Fire danger in northern Alberta will likely remain high, while fire danger in southern regions is expected to increase. The elevated conditions in Saskatchewan may persist and shift further into Manitoba. Central Canada is predicted to remain at low fire danger with the exception of northwestern Ontario, where fire danger will likely remain high. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.

According to National Resources Canada, there are currently **40** (approximately **6%** of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

[redacted]

Friday, June 14, 2013





Fire Danger is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.
Note: These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.
Status Description
LOW: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
MODERATE: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.
HIGH: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.
VERY HIGH: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.
EXTREME: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (for regions with First Nations affected by wildland fire)

ONTARIO

Wawakapewin First Nation (234)

Incident Start Date: **June 10, 2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
Evacuation Start Date: **June 10, 2013**
Current Number of evacuees: **7**
Evacuation Status: **Evacuees in host community of Sioux Lookout, ON**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 7. Most community members (approximately 43) live off-reserve.**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:

On 11JUN2013, the AANDC ON regional office reported that 7 members from the Wawakapewin First Nation had evacuated to Sioux Valley, ON due to a nearby fire. The Ministry of Natural Resources financed the evacuation.

MANITOBA

War Lake First Nation (323)

Incident Start Date: 8JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 8JUN2013
Current Number of evacuees: **122**
Evacuation Status: Evacuees in host community of Thompson, MB
On-Reserve Population: Approximately **122**
Essential Services Impacted: None

Update:

As of 14JUN2013, Provincial authorities have indicated that the next two days are going to be challenging, with high winds and dry temperatures, but that they have established fire lines and are confident that they can be held.

York Factory First Nation (304)

Incident Start Date: **10JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **10JUN2013**
Current Number of evacuees: **295**
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 400
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:

On 10JUN2013, the York Factory First Nation Band Council requested an evacuation due to heavy smoke from a nearby fire, which had grown worse over the day. According to medical personnel on site, some members required treatment for respiratory issues. Provincial authorities indicated that wind conditions were expected to continue, causing the smoke conditions to worsen. On this basis, AANDC indicated that the evacuation would be supported. In total, 295 members were evacuated to the host communities of Brandon, MB, Winnipeg, MB, and Thompson, MB.

As of 14JUN2013, Provincial authorities have indicated that the next two days are going to be challenging, with high winds and dry temperatures, but that they have established fire lines and are confident that they can be held.

QUEBEC

Eastmain First Nation (057)

Incident Start Date: **12JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
Evacuation Start Date: **N/A**
Current Number of evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **N/A**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 385**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:
On 10JUN2013, the AANDC QC regional office reported that a fire was burning about 25kms north-east of the First Nation. As of 14JUN2013, the fire is at a very high intensity and progressing quickly towards the south-east. Although wind conditions have kept the smoke away, the community remains at extreme risk. The community is currently in contact with Provincial Authorities, AANDC, and the Red Cross and are prepared for an evacuation, if required.

AANDC EMD Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report
for Friday, June 14, 2013
(new information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on wildland fires that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **ON – Wawakapewin First Nation (234) –7 evacuees on 10JUN2013 due to nearby fire**
2. **MB – War Lake First Nation (323) – Full evacuation of 125 members on JUN82013 due to smoke**
3. **MB – York Factory First Nation (304) – Partial evacuation of 295 priority 1 members and escorts between 10JUN2013 and 12JUN2013 due to smoke**

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Fire currently at approximately 25km from First Nation – First Nation on standby.**

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to National Resources Canada, nationally, fire danger is expected to be moderate over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia is expected to be low in coastal regions, while elevated in northern regions of the province. Fire danger in northern Alberta will likely remain high, while fire danger in southern regions is expected to increase. The elevated conditions in Saskatchewan may persist and shift further into Manitoba. Central Canada is predicted to remain at low fire danger with the exception of northwestern Ontario, where fire danger will likely remain high. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.

According to National Resources Canada, there are currently **40** (approximately **6%** of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

[redacted]

Friday, June 14, 2013

	Extreme	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
NS	0	0	0	0	13

NB	0	0	0	6	9
ON	0	0	12	71	45
SK	28	0	2	10	27
BC	4	15	30	97	32
NT	0	0	2	8	13

Fire Danger is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.
Note: These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.
Status Description
LOW: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
MODERATE: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.
HIGH: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.
VERY HIGH: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.
EXTREME: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (for regions with First Nations affected by wildland fire)

ONTARIO

Wawakapewin First Nation (234)

Incident Start Date: **June 10, 2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
Evacuation Start Date: **June 10, 2013**
Current Number of evacuees: **7**
Evacuation Status: **Evacuees in host community of Sioux Lookout, ON**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 7. Most community members (approximately 43) live off-reserve.**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:

On 11JUN2013, the AANDC ON regional office reported that 7 members from the Wawakapewin First Nation had evacuated to Sioux Valley, ON due to a nearby fire. The Ministry of Natural Resources financed the evacuation.

MANITOBA

War Lake First Nation (323)

Incident Start Date: 8JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 8JUN2013
Current Number of evacuees: **122**
Evacuation Status: Evacuees in host community of Thompson, MB
On-Reserve Population: Approximately **122**
Essential Services Impacted: None

Update:

As of 14JUN2013, Provincial authorities have indicated that the next two days are going to be challenging, with high winds and dry temperatures, but that they have established fire lines and are confident that they can be held.

York Factory First Nation (304)

Incident Start Date: **10JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **10JUN2013**
Current Number of evacuees: **295**
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 400
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:

On 10JUN2013, the York Factory First Nation Band Council requested an evacuation due to heavy smoke from a nearby fire, which had grown worse over the day. According to medical personnel on site, some members required treatment for respiratory issues. Provincial authorities indicated that wind conditions were expected to continue, causing the smoke conditions to worsen. On this basis, AANDC indicated that the evacuation would be supported. In total, 295 members were evacuated to the host communities of Brandon, MB, Winnipeg, MB, and Thompson, MB.

As of 14JUN2013, Provincial authorities have indicated that the next two days are going to be challenging, with high winds and dry temperatures, but that they have established fire lines and are confident that they can be held.

QUEBEC

Eastmain First Nation (057)

Incident Start Date: **12JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
Evacuation Start Date: **N/A**
Current Number of evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **N/A**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 385**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:
On 10JUN2013, the AANDC QC regional office reported that a fire was burning about 25kms north-east of the First Nation. As of 14JUN2013, the fire is at a very high intensity and progressing quickly towards the south-east. Although wind conditions have kept the smoke away, the community remains at extreme risk. The community is currently in contact with Provincial Authorities, AANDC, and the Red Cross and are prepared for an evacuation, if required.

AANDC EMD Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report
for Friday, June 21, 2013
(new information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on wildland fires that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **MB – War Lake First Nation (323) – Full evacuation of 128 members on 8JUN2013 due to smoke. Repatriation scheduled for 21JUN2013.**
2. **MB – York Factory First Nation (304) – Partial evacuation of 341 priority 1 members and escorts between 10JUN2013 and 12JUN2013 due to smoke. Repatriation scheduled for 21JUN2013.**

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Fire currently at approximately 21km from First Nation – First Nation on standby.**
2. **YK - White River First Nation (506) – Fire currently at approximately 30km West of the First Nation – First Nation on standby.**

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to the Yukon Territorial Government fire danger is extreme in most regions. Territorial authorities are engaged in significant response activities. According to National Resources Canada, nationally, fire danger is expected to be moderate over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia is expected to be low in coastal regions, while elevated in northern regions of the province. The elevated conditions in Saskatchewan may persist and shift further into Manitoba. Central Canada is predicted to remain at low fire danger with the exception of northwestern Ontario, where fire danger will likely remain high. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.

According to National Resources Canada, there are currently **7 (**approximately **1%** of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Friday, June 21, 2013

	Extreme	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
NS	0	0	2	11	0
NB	0	0	8	7	0
ON	0	0	21	92	27
SK	0	0	3	25	36
BC	0	3	22	72	102
NT	6	6	2	6	0

Fire Danger is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.
Note: These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.
Status Description
LOW: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
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VERY HIGH: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.
EXTREME: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (for regions with First Nations affected by wildland fire)

YUKON

White River First Nation (506)

Incident Start Date: **21JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 150**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:
On 21JUN2013 the AANDC YK Regional Office reported a fire 30 km west of the White River First Nation and 10 km southwest of the Alaska Highway border crossing. Smoke is visible at times and perritorial officials, as well as Alaskan State officials, continue to monitor the situation.

ONTARIO

Wawakapewin First Nation (234)

Incident Start Date: June 10, 2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: June 10, 2013
Current Number of evacuees: **2**
Evacuation Status: Evacuees in host community of Sioux Lookout, ON
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 7. Most community members (approximately 43) live off-reserve.
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
On 11JUN2013, the AANDC ON Regional Office reported that 7 members from the Wawakapewin First Nation had evacuated to Sioux Valley, ON due to a nearby fire. The Ministry of Natural Resources financed the evacuation. **Smoke issues are no longer affecting the community. The Chief and 2 members were repatriated Monday, 17JUN2013. The 2 remaining evacuees are staying out to attend pre-scheduled meetings and are scheduled to be repatriated afterwards.**

MANITOBA

War Lake First Nation (323)

Incident Start Date: 8JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 8JUN2013
Current Number of evacuees: **128 in Winnipeg MB**
Evacuation Status: **Repatriation is planned for 21JUN2013.**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 128**
Essential Services Impacted: None

Update:
As hotel rooms were no longer available in Thompson MB, evacuees were moved to Winnipeg on 17JUN2013. There is no longer a direct fire threat to the First Nation and smoke conditions are no longer a problem.

York Factory First Nation (304)

Incident Start Date: 10JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 10JUN2013
Current Number of evacuees: **341 in Brandon, Winnipeg and Thompson MB**
Evacuation Status: **The repatriation of the evacuees is scheduled for Friday 21JUN2013.**
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 400
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
On 10JUN2013, the York Factory First Nation Band Council requested an evacuation due to heavy smoke from a nearby fire. **There is no longer a direct fire threat to the First Nation and smoke conditions are no longer a problem.**

QUEBEC

Eastmain First Nation (057)

Incident Start Date: 12JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: N/A
Current Number of evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: N/A
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 385
Essential Services Impacted: None

Update:
On 19JUN2013 the AANDC QC Regional Office reported that a fire was burning 21 km north-east of the First Nation. The fire is expected to continue to grow, in a southeasterly direction. Although wind conditions have kept the smoke away, the First Nation remains at extreme risk. Precipitation is expected on 21JUN2013, which should help slow the fire. The fire may require a shutdown of the Hydro Quebec lines, affecting power and telecommunications in the community. The First Nation is currently in contact with provincial authorities, AANDC, and the Red Cross and are prepared for an evacuation, if required.

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, June 21, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan. During the spring flood season, this report will be issued on Friday afternoons. Additional reports will be issued as significant events occur.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Alberta:
Heavy rainfall from 19JUN2013 to 21JUN2013 has resulted in a number of severe flash flooding and overland flooding events in southern Alberta. Although many rivers have peaked, additional rain is expected, and emergency response activities will continue to be required for the next few days.

Saskatchewan:
A rain system is moving into the province 20JUN2013 and 21JUN2013 bringing additional rain to the Prince Albert area (approx. 10-15mm in the Anglin Lake area and up to 25mm in the Prince Albert area), which could result in additional flooding.

British Colombia:
High Streamflow Advisories have ended for Nicola Lake and Liard River as of June 6. The River Forecast Centre will continue to monitor river conditions.

Yukon, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:
The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Manitoba:
6. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan:
7. Montreal Lake First Nation
8. James Smith First Nation
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

Alberta:
10. Fort McMurray FN
11. Tsuu T'ina FN (verbal)

<u>First Nations with evacuations due to flooding</u>

Ontario
1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – 177 evacuees in Kapuskasing.
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4 evacuees remaining
5. Montreal Lake FN (SK) – 16 in Prince Albert, additional evacuation may be required
6. James Smith FN (SK) – 61 evacuees

Alberta:
7. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – 13 evacuees remain in High Level (AB)
8. Fort McMurray First Nation (AB) – 16 evacuees
9. Tsuu T'ina First Nation (AB) – unknown number of evacuees from a residential community on land leased from First Nation
10. Stoney Tribe at Bighorn (AB) – **44 evacuees to Rocky Mountain House, AB**
11. **Stoney Tribe at Morley (AB) – 8 families from low0lying areas evacuated to the Morley School**
12. **Siksika First Nation (AB) – 60 evacuees in total – 30 to the Siksika Reception Centre, and 30 staying with friends and family**
13. **Piikani First Nation (AB) – 2 voluntary evacuations**
14. **Blood Tribe (AB) – 2 Priority 1 evacuees**

British Columbia:
15. St. Mary's First Nation (BC) – 22 evacuees evacuated within the community

<u>First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)</u>

Alberta
16. **Stoney Tribe at Eden Valley (AB) – reception centre open for families, awaiting engineer to inspect bridge that provides access to the First Nation**

British Columbia
17. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (*First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order*)

ONTARIO

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 60 evacuees in Fort Frances
Evacuation Status: repatriation of all remaining evacuees is expected 26JUN2013.
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.

Incident Overview:
Snow melt caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. The evacuated primary school children have begun school in the Fort Francis school system. As of 14JUN2013, cleaning and disinfection of affected homes has been completed.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 45
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation experienced flooding due to heavy rainfall with extensive damage to homes as well as road washouts. Flooding has receded and safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 177 in Kapuskasing
Evacuation Status: Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.

Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons.

Incident Overview:
Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized. Repatriation of community members commenced on 3JUN2013.

SASKATCHEWAN

Montreal Lake FN (354)

Incident Start Date: 16JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 16JUN2013
Evacuation Start: 16JUN2013
Number of Evacuees: 16 in Prince Albert
Evacuation Status: ***additional evacuations may be required***
On-Reserve Population: 1929 approx.

Update:
20JUN2013 - High water levels from the Little Red River are impacting the Little Red River Reserve belonging to the Montreal Lake First Nation. Provincial authorities are in contact with the First Nation. In the event that the First Nation experiences the loss of use of their north bridges, it will be considering evacuation of its high risk population.

Incident Overview:
Due to significant rainfall, 27 houses on the First Nation may be impacted. A portion of highway 969, which crosses the First Nation, had been washed out, but has since been repaired. The provincial emergency management office and the Red Cross are assisting evacuees.

The First Nation has completed its request to qualify under the provincial disaster assistance program (PDAP). It estimates between 27-45 homes may have received damage during the heavy rain event. An adjuster will be assigned within the next week. Clean-up will begin.

The province advised the First Nation that releases on June 18th from Anglin Lake may cause road access issues at Little Red (sub-community), which may require additional evacuations. The province will remain in close contact with the First Nation.

James Smith FN (370)
Incident Start Date: 17JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 17JUN2013
Evacuation Start: 17JUN2013
Number of Evacuees: 17 families: 61 evacuees to Melfort, SK
Evacuation Status: no additional evacuations are anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 1929 approx.

Essential Services Impacted:

- Access roads
- Water, sewer, garbage services

Incident Overview:
Due to significant rainfall, all five of access roads were damaged resulting in a partial evacuation. Provincial emergency social services and the Red Cross supported evacuees. **According to the media, Band officials have said they were in the midst of restructuring the roads when the rain hit.**

Although road access has been affected, the real issue is drainage of water within the community. AANDC will contact WSA to complete an assessment of the community ASAP and provide recommendations. As well, an engineer will be assigned to assess road damages and provide a report outlining required road repair.

Although there does not appear to be any housing damage at this time - 17 families (61 individuals) have registered with ESS/Red Cross and are located in Melfort due to limited road access.

Upon completion of assessments (targeted for June 21), the community will begin repairs to the main road, at which time residents will be able to return to their homes.

Poundmaker FN (345)

Incident Start Date: 29APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 29APR2013
Evacuation Start: 29APR2013
Number of Evacuees: 1 family of 4 remaining.
Evacuation Status: 1 family of 4 individuals is still evacuated until assessment and cleanup of their home is complete.
On-Reserve Population: 773 approx.

Incident Overview:
As of 14JUN2013 - There is no longer any threat of flooding in the community. Emergency Social Services continues for the remaining evacuees, one family of four, as their home had substantial damage.

ALBERTA

Fort McMurray First Nation (468)

Incident Start Date: 10JUN2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 10JUN2013
Evacuation Start Date: 10JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **22** in city of Fort McMurray, **4 staying with relatives**
Evacuation Status: **26** First Nation members remain in hotels or with friends and family. 81 were repatriated.
On-Reserve Population: approximately 260
Location: approximately 20 km southeast of Fort McMurray

Essential Services Impacted:

- Access road flooded.

Incident Overview:
On June 10, 2013, the AANDC AB Regional Office reported that overland flooding has affected the First Nation. A bridge on Highway 881 that provides access to the First Nation was closed due to overland flooding but has since been reopened. One house has been damaged due to a sewer back up.

Tsuu T'ina Nation (432)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: Yes (verbal)
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: unknown
Evacuation Status: Voluntary evacuation order, details to be provided as they become available
On-Reserve Population: 1491 approx.

Incident Overview:
A separate residential community on leased Tsuu T'ina Nation reserve lands (Redwood Meadows) is experiencing flooding due to heavy rain. Sandbagging is ongoing and Tsuu T'ina Nation has provided loaders and gravel to assist Redwood Meadows. Provincial authorities and Health Canada are liaising with the First Nation and so far there have been no requests for outside assistance. **Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health has issued a boil water advisory for the Redwood Meadows Public Water Supply at Tsuu T'ina Nation due to the conditions created from the current flood event.**

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 – expired 29MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 13
Evacuation Status: 13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel as the remaining 3 houses affected by the flood are being cleaned.
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.

Incident Overview:
Overland flooding occurred in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Water levels have receding, and cleanup crews are able to access some houses. All evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible, houses are cleaned up/repaired, and utilities activated.

Stoney Tribe at Big Horn (471)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **44**
Evacuation Status: **members evacuated to rocky Mountain House, AB**
On-Reserve Population: 200 approx.

Incident Overview:
Residents in low-lying areas were evacuated to Rocky Mountain House, AB due to flooding caused by heavy rain. The evacuation was managed by the First Nation and no outside assistance has been requested.

Stoney Tribe at Morley (471)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **20JUN2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **8 families**
Evacuation Status: **members evacuated within the community**
On-Reserve Population: 3400 approx.

Incident Overview:
A road was washed out due to flooding caused by heavy rain and 8 families from low-lying areas were **evacuated to the Morley school gymnasium.The evacuation was managed by the First Nation and no outside assistance has been requested.**

Siksika Nation (430)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **20JUN2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **60**
Evacuation Status: **60 evacuees in total – 30 to the Siksika reception Center, and 30 staying with friends and family**
On-Reserve Population: 3787 approx.

Incident Overview:
Residents from low-lying areas were evacuated due to flash flooding caused by heavy rain. The evacuation was managed by the First Nation and no outside assistance has been requested.

Piikani Nation (436)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: **No**
Evacuation Start Date: **20JUN2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **2**

Evacuation Status: **2 voluntary evacuees**
On-Reserve Population: 2372 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is currently affected by flash flooding caused by heavy rain. To date, no outside assistance has been requested.

Blood First Nation (435)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **20JUN2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **2**
Evacuation Status: **2 priority 1 evacuees**
On-Reserve Population: 7953 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is currently affected by flash flooding caused by heavy rain. To date, no outside assistance was requested.

Stoney Tribe at Eden (471)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **N/A**
Current Number of Evacuees: **N/A**
Evacuation Status: **N/A**
On-Reserve Population: 600 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is currently affected by flash flooding caused by heavy rain. First Nation reception centre open to members. To date, no outside assistance has been requested.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident Overview:
Risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

St. Mary's First Nation (602):

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 22
Evacuation Status: 22 members from 6 households evacuated within the community
On-Reserve Population: 369 approx.

Incident Overview:
On 20JUN2013, AANDC BC Regional office reported that the St. Mary's River had overflowed its banks and that the First Nation was currently flooding. Six houses were impacted, requiring 22 members to be temporarily relocated within the First Nation.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is 1929. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – 1061 evacuees
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 349 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

AANDC EMD Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report
for Friday, June 28, 2013
(new information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on wildland fires that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **QC – Eastmain First Nation (057) – Evacuation of approximately 250 Priority 1 members due to smoke from a nearby fire – Evacuees in Val d'Or, QC.**

First Nations currently at high risk of being evacuated due to wildland/urban interface fires

1. **YK - White River First Nation (506) – Fire currently at approximately 30km West of the First Nation – First Nation continues to monitor the situation.**

Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

According to National Resources Canada, national fire danger is expected to be moderate, with higher danger in northern regions over the coming week. Fire danger in British Columbia and the Yukon is expected to remain low. Northern regions of the Prairie Provinces are expected to remain at high fire danger, while southern regions remain low. Central Canada is predicted to remain moderate with higher danger in northern regions. Atlantic Canada is expected to remain at moderate to low fire danger. The area to watch again this week is the border area between Saskatchewan, Manitoba, N.W.T., and Nunavut where the extreme fire danger may persist. With Canada at moderate fire danger, national resources should be sufficient.

According to the Yukon Department of Community Services, the Yukon fire danger ranges from Low to Extreme in the Carmacks and Whitehorse areas.

According to National Resources Canada, there are currently **3** (under **1%** of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

Friday, June 28, 2013

	Extreme	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
NS	0	0	0	1	12
NB	0	0	0	0	15
ON	0	0	11	35	89
SK	1	0	4	18	47
BC	0	1	4	90	103
NT	1	3	5	11	6

Fire Danger is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.
Note: These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.
Status Description
LOW: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.
MODERATE: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.
HIGH: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.
VERY HIGH: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.
EXTREME: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (for regions with First Nations affected by wildland fire)

YUKON

White River First Nation (506)

Incident Start Date: **21JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
On-Reserve Population: **Approximately 150**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Update:
As of 28JUN2013, the AANDC YT Regional Office reported that due to rain conditions in the area, the risk for White River First Nation is now medium. The First Nation remains on standby.

Incident Overview:
On 21JUN2013 the AANDC YT Regional Office reported a fire 30 km west of the White River First Nation and 10 km southwest of the Alaska Highway border crossing. Smoke is visible at times and territorial officials, as well as Alaskan State officials, continue to monitor the situation.

ONTARIO

Wawakapewin First Nation (234)

Incident Start Date: June 10, 2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: June 10, 2013
Current Number of evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **All 4 evacuees have been repatriated**
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
Smoke issues are no longer affecting the community.

MANITOBA

War Lake First Nation (323)

Incident Start Date: 8JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 8JUN2013
Current Number of evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **All 128 evacuees have been repatriated**
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 128
Essential Services Impacted: None

Update:
There is no longer a direct fire threat to the First Nation and smoke conditions are no longer a problem.

York Factory First Nation (304)

Incident Start Date: 10JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 10JUN2013
Current Number of evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **All 341 evacuees have been repatriated**
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 400
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
There is no longer a direct fire threat to the First Nation and smoke conditions are no longer a problem.

QUEBEC

Eastmain First Nation (057)

Incident Start Date: 12JUN2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: **27JUN2013**
Current Number of evacuees: **Approximately 250**
Evacuation Status: **Priority 1 members evacuated to Val d'Or, QC**
On-Reserve Population: Approximately 385
Essential Services Impacted: None

Update:
On 19JUN2013 the AANDC QC Regional Office reported that a fire was burning 21 km north-east of the First Nation. The fire was expected to continue to grow, in a southeasterly direction. Although wind conditions had kept the smoke away, the First Nation remained at extreme risk. **On 28JUN2013, the AANDC QC Regional Office reported that the fire was now 16 kms northeast of the community and that approximately 250 priority 1 members from the First Nation have been evacuated to Val d'Or, QC due to worsening smoke conditions. An AANDC QC Regional Officer has been deployed to Val d'Or to help coordinate efforts with SOPFEU and Red Cross.**

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, June 28 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan. During the spring flood season, this report will be issued on Friday afternoons. Additional reports will be issued as significant events occur.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Alberta:
Although water levels remain high, they are continuing to fall for the majority of the Province's affected river basins. Flood warnings remain in effect for the South Saskatchewan River and the Red Deer River.

No significant precipitation is forecast for the Prairie Region over the next 24 hours. The existing flooding conditions are not anticipated to worsen over the weekend.

Saskatchewan:
Peak water flows and levels have occurred along the North and South Saskatchewan River. Along the South Saskatchewan River, flows and levels have stabilized downstream of Lake Diefenbaker while peak flows and levels along the North Saskatchewan River have already occurred.

Manitoba:
A flood warning continues for the Saskatchewan River near The Pas as flood water from Alberta moves east through Saskatchewan and into Manitoba.

British Colombia:
Heavy rain has caused localized flooding in some areas.

Yukon, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:
The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Manitoba:
6. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan:
7. Montreal Lake FN
8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN
10. Cumberland House Cree Nation

Alberta:
11. Fort McMurray FN
12. Tsuu T'ina FN
13. Siksika FN
14. Stoney Tribe FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario
1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – **22 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – **99 evacuees in Kapuskasing.**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4 evacuees remaining.
5. Montreal Lake FN (SK) – 20 evacuees in Prince Albert, additional evacuation may be required.
6. James Smith FN (SK) – 57 evacuees in Prince Albert and Tisdale.
7. Cumberland House First Nation (SK) – Full evacuation **of approximately 785 residents.**

Alberta:
8. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – 13 evacuees remain in High Level (AB).
9. Fort McMurray First Nation (AB) – 16 evacuees.
10. Stoney Tribe at Eden Valley (AB) – Approximately 200 residents were evacuated to reception centres in Eden Valley and Morley.
11. Stoney Tribe at Morley (AB) – Approximately 200 evacuees.
12. Siksika First Nation (AB) – Approximately 1000 residents have been evacuated
13. Tsuu T'ina First Nation (AB) – 11 evacuees.
14. Piikani First Nation (AB) – 2 evacuees (voluntary).
15. Blood Tribe (AB) – 2 Priority 1 evacuees.

British Columbia:
16. St. Mary's First Nation (BC) – **1 resident remains evacuated within the community.**

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

Manitoba
17. Skownan Lake FN (MB) – Access road was washed-out, water receded.

British Columbia

18. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (*First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order*)

ONTARIO

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **22 evacuees in Kapuskasing**
Evacuation Status: **Remaining evacuees are expected to be repatriated shortly.**
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.

Incident Overview:
Snow melt caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. The evacuated primary school children have begun school in the Fort Francis school system. As of 14JUN2013, cleaning and disinfection of affected homes has been completed.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 45
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation experienced flooding due to heavy rainfall with extensive damage to homes as well as road washouts. Flooding has receded and safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **99 in Kapuskasing**
Evacuation Status: **28 community members were repatriated on 27JUN2013.**
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.

Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons.

Incident Overview:
Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. **The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized. Restoration of the affected homes is proceeding as planned.**

MANITOBA

Skownan FN (281)

Incident Start Date: 24JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: N/A
Evacuation Start: N/A
Number of Evacuees: N/A
Evacuation Status: N/A
On-Reserve Population: approx. 744
Essential Services Impacted:

- Access road washout

Incident Overview:
The access road to the First Nation was temporarily impassable as a result of heavy rains. Despite the damage to the road emergency vehicle can still access the First Nation. The water has receded and the assessment of damage is underway.

SASKATCHEWAN

Montreal Lake FN (354)

Incident Start Date: 16JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 16JUN2013
Evacuation Start: 16JUN2013
Number of Evacuees: 20
Evacuation Status: Evacuees are staying in Prince Albert (SK)
On-Reserve Population: 1929 approx.

Update:
20JUN2013 - High water levels from the Little Red River are impacting the Little Red River Reserve belonging to the Montreal Lake First Nation. Provincial authorities are in contact with the First Nation.

Incident Overview:
Due to significant rainfall, 27 houses on the First Nation may be impacted. A portion of highway 969, which crosses the First Nation, had been washed out, but has since been repaired. The provincial emergency management office and the Red Cross are assisting evacuees. Additional evacuations may be required.

The First Nation has completed its request to qualify under the provincial disaster assistance program (PDAP). It estimates between 27-45 homes may have received damage during the heavy rain event.

James Smith FN (370)
Incident Start Date: 17JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 17JUN2013
Evacuation Start: 17JUN2013
Number of Evacuees: 57
Evacuation Status: Evacuees are staying in Prince Albert (SK) and Tisdale (SK)
On-Reserve Population: 1929 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Access roads
- Water, sewer, garbage services

Incident Overview:
Due to significant rainfall, all five of access roads were damaged resulting in a partial evacuation. Provincial emergency social services and the Red Cross supported evacuees. According to the media, Band officials have said they were in the midst of restructuring the roads when the rain hit.

Poundmaker FN (345)

Incident Start Date: 29APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 29APR2013
Evacuation Start: 29APR2013
Number of Evacuees: 1 family of 4 remaining.
Evacuation Status: 1 family of 4 individuals is still evacuated until assessment and cleanup of their home is complete.
On-Reserve Population: 773 approx.

Incident Overview:
As of 14JUN2013 - There is no longer any threat of flooding in the community. Emergency Social Services continues for the remaining evacuees, one family of four, as their home had substantial damage.

Cumberland House Cree Nation (350)

Incident Start Date: 22JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 24JUN2013
Evacuation Start: 23JUN2013
Number of Evacuees: 785
Evacuation Status: Full evacuation on evacuated 24JUN2013.
On-Reserve Population: 785 approx.
Location: approximately 340 km northeast of Prince Albert on a peninsula of the Saskatchewan River adjacent to the municipality of Cumberland House.

Incident Overview:
Flooding is anticipated in the First Nation over the coming days as water levels in the Saskatchewan River are expected to rise. Provincial authorities are in the process of

establishing receptions centres in Regina (SK), Saskatoon (SK), Melfort (SK), Nipawin (SK) and Prince Albert (SK). Some officials and residents will remain in the communities to monitor infrastructure, conduct flood response and deploy flood protective works.

ALBERTA

Blood First Nation (435)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 2
Evacuation Status: 2 priority 1 evacuees
On-Reserve Population: 7953 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is currently affected by flash flooding caused by heavy rain. To date, no outside assistance was requested.

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 – expired 29MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 13
Evacuation Status: 13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel as the remaining 3 houses affected by the flood are being cleaned.
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.

Incident Overview:
Overland flooding occurred in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Water levels have receding, and cleanup crews are able to access some houses. All evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible, houses are cleaned up/repaired, and utilities activated.

Fort McMurray First Nation (468)

Incident Start Date: 10JUN2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 10JUN2013
Evacuation Start Date: 10JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 26 in city of Fort McMurray, 4 staying with relatives.
Evacuation Status: 26 evacuees remain in hotels or with friends and family. 81 were repatriated.
On-Reserve Population: approximately 260
Location: approximately 20 km southeast of Fort McMurray
Essential Services Impacted:

- Access road flooded.

Incident Overview:
On June 10, 2013, the AANDC AB Regional Office reported that overland flooding has affected the First Nation. A bridge on Highway 881 that provides access to the First Nation was closed due to overland flooding but has since been reopened. One house has been damaged due to a sewer back up.

Piikani Nation (436)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 2
Evacuation Status: 2 voluntary evacuees
On-Reserve Population: 2372 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is currently affected by flash flooding caused by heavy rain. To date, no outside assistance has been requested.

Stoney Tribe at Eden (433)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 21JUN2013
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: approx. 200
Evacuation Status: Evacuees are staying at reception centres or with family and friends.
On-Reserve Population: 600 approx.

Update:
28JUN2013 – The reception centre is managing food and accommodation. The Canadian Red Cross is providing support to the reception centre. The Boil Water Advisory remains in effect for Eden Valley. The Eden Bridge is expected to be open to traffic on 28 JUN2013.

Incident Overview:
An evacuation order was issued for residents of Eden Valley to go to the school located on-reserve as a result of heavy rain. The First Nation is currently affected by flash flooding caused by heavy rain. First Nation reception centre open to members.

Stoney Tribe at Morley (433)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: 21JUN2013
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: approx. 200
Evacuation Status: members evacuated within the community
On-Reserve Population: 3400 approx.

Update:
28JUN2013 – Provincial authorities began assessing the damage to homes and infrastructure on 28JUN2013. Canadian Red Cross is providing support to the reception centre. The water supply is safe and volunteers are sorting and assessing donations.

Incident Overview:
A road was washed out due to flooding caused by heavy rain, Approximately 200 people were evacuated June 20 and housed in a local school.

Siksika Nation (430)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 1000
Evacuation Status: Evacuees remain out of their homes, staying at the Siksika Reception centre, with family and friends or have obtained accommodation.
O*n-Reserve Population:* 3787 approx.

Update:
28JUN2013 – A Boil Water Advisory is in effect. The reception centre is supported by the Canadian Red Cross. Both bridges and the ferry service in the community remain closed. Provincial authorities are in the community assessing the affected homes and providing support.

Tsuu T'ina Nation (432)

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: Yes (verbal)
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 11
Evacuation Status: Evacuees are being allowed to return.
O*n-Reserve Population:* 1491 approx.

Update:
28JUN2013 - **Water has receded and the bridge to the west side of river has been reopened and occupants may return to their residences.**

Incident Overview:
A separate residential community on leased Tsuu T'ina Nation reserve lands (Redwood Meadows) is experiencing flooding due to heavy rain. 11 people were evacuated by chopper on June 21. These evacuees are staying with friends and family.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013

State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident Overview:
Risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

St. Mary's First Nation (602):

Incident Start Date: 20JUN2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: 20JUN2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **1**
Evacuation Status: **1** resident remains evacuated within the community
On-Reserve Population: 369 approx.

Update:
28JUN2013 – All but 1 evacuee has returned home and the First Nation is in the recovery phase. Two homes remain impacted by flood water.

Incident Overview:
On 20JUN2013, AANDC BC Regional office reported that the St. Mary's River had overflowed its banks and that the First Nation was currently flooding. Six houses were impacted, requiring 22 members to be temporarily relocated within the First Nation. 7 additional houses were impacted over the weekend and affected residents were evacuated within the community. Eleven of the thirteen households were able to return on Monday, 24JUN2013.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is **1926**. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – **203 evacuees**
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – **1060 evacuees**
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 350 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – **17 evacuees**

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, June 7, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan. **During the spring flood season, this report will be issued on Friday afternoons. Additional reports will be issued as significant events occur.**

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:

Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. **Water levels for the Ross and Klondike rivers peaked earlier this week and flood risks are high for Ross River and Rock Creek.**

Ontario:

Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario.

Manitoba:

The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced. Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. The risk of shoreline ice pileup is greatly diminished.

Saskatchewan:

The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized.

Alberta:

Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Alberta.

British Colombia:

All High Streamflow Advisories have ended.

Peak river levels on the Liard River were reached on Monday, June 23, 2013 and have been receding. River levels are expected to continue to recede over the coming days.

Inflow rates into Nicola Lake have eased and managed outflows from Nicola Lake are expected to be reduced over the next several days. Flows are expected to remain below bank levels and no significant rises are expected at this time.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN
6. Pic Mobert FN – **Terminated on 6JUN2013**

Manitoba:
7. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed)

8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario
1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – **177** evacuees in Kapuskasing. **106 repatriated on 3JUN2013**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:
4. Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4 evacuees remaining

Alberta
5. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – **7 households (exact number of individuals unknown)** in High Level (AB).

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

British Columbia
1. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
2. Shackan FN (BC) – 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.
3. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

ONTARIO

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 60 evacuees in Fort Frances
Evacuation Status: 261 evacuees from Thunder Bay were returned 16MAY2013
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Reduction in water usage ordered, boil water advisory, bottled water being supplied.
- Medical Services reduced to emergency services only at the community centre.

Incident Overview:
Snow melt have caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. Ditches were full and draining into the river. There are no further concerns regarding spring flooding due to ice break up. The evacuated primary school children have begun school in the Fort Francis school system. Affected homes have been cleared of debris. Once the air quality testing has been completed and the homes are deemed safe, the occupants may return.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 45
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Road Washout

Incident Overview:
The First Nation experienced flooding conditions due to heavy rainfall. There is extensive damage due to flooding to homes and road washouts. Flooding has receded and 92 community members have been repatriated, with the remaining 45 in hotels in Thunder Bay. Safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 281 in Kapuskasing
Evacuation Status: Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons,
- Water Treatment affected but operational, boil water advisory in effect until the river level lowers, bottled water is being flown in,
- Schools closed.

Incident Overview:
The Albany River remains stable. Kashechewan and Fort Albany will remain on flood watch while water levels are being monitored. Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized. **Repatriation of community members commenced on 3JUN2013.**

SASKATCHEWAN

Poundmaker FN (345)

Incident Start Date: 29APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 29APR2013
Evacuation Start: 29APR2013
Number of Evacuees: 1 family of 4 remaining.
Evacuation Status: 1 family of 4 individuals is still evacuated until assessment and cleanup of their home is complete.
Essential Services Impacted:

Incident Overview:
Flooding is a result of nearby rivers overflowing and the recent snowfall. Provincial authorities haved assessed the impact and providing additional assistance. A meeting has occurred with the First Nation, provincial authorities and AANDC to discuss flood recovery. Engineers from the province will go to the First Nation to assess roads and infrastructure.

ALBERTA

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 – **expired 29MAY2013**
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013

Current Number of Evacuees: **7 households (exact number of individuals unknown)**
Evacuation Status: **Most evacuees have been repatriated and 7 households remain in hotels in the Town of High Level (AB).**
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.
Essential Services Impacted: none

Incident overview:
Overland flooding is occurring in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Most homes in the community are built on raised land for flood protection. However, there is concern that flood waters may wash out the only access road to the northwest corner of the community (Sawmill area). Water levels have receding, and cleanup crews are able to access some houses. All evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible, houses are cleaned up/repaired, and utilities activated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (557):

Incident Start Date: 7MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 1412

Incident overview:
A breach to the Birkenhead River heightened the risk of flooding and impacted four homes. The river is expected to peak in July. 4 homes in Mount Currie remain at risk of further impacts due to ground water. On 14MAY2013 the Squamish Lillooet Regional District completed work to resolve the breach.

Shackan First Nation (698):

Incident Start Date: 15MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 71

Incident overview:
On 15MAY2013, the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre indicated that 3 homes are impacted by localized flooding. The community began sandbagging in an effort to protect the homes from any future flooding.

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident overview:
At risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is 1929. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – 1061 evacuees
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 349 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, June 14, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan. During the spring flood season, this report will be issued on Friday afternoons. Additional reports will be issued as significant events occur.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:

Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. Water levels for the Ross and Klondike rivers have peaked and flood risks remain high for Ross River and Rock Creek.

Alberta:

Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in Northern Alberta. An additional 50 to 100 mm of rainfall is forecast by 15JUN2013. Flood Warnings, Flood Watches and High Streamflow Advisories are in effect for various portions of the Athabasca River Basin.

British Colombia:

High Streamflow Advisories have ended for Nicola Lake and Liard River as of June 6. The River Forecast Centre will continue to monitor river conditions.

Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Atlantic, Northwest Territories:

The risk of flooding is currently low in these provinces and territories.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:

1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN

Alberta:

6. **Fort McMurray FN**

Manitoba:

7. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed)

8. James Smith FN
9. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

First Nations with evacuations due to flooding

Ontario

1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – 177 evacuees in Kapuskasing.
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees in hotels in Thunder Bay.

Saskatchewan:

4. Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4 evacuees remaining

Alberta

5. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – **13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel.**
6. **Fort McMurray FN (AB) – 32 evacuees**

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

British Columbia

7. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – **Provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.**

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

ONTARIO

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 60 evacuees in Fort Frances
Evacuation Status: **The repatriation of all remaining evacuees is expected by 26JUN2013.**
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.

Update:
14JUN2013 – Cleaning and disinfection of affected homes has been completed. The repatriation of 30 people who can stay with family or friends in the community is being arranged. The repatriation of all remaining evacuees is expected by 26JUN2013.

Incident Overview:

Snow melt caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. The evacuated primary school children have begun school in the Fort Francis school system.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 45
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation experienced flooding conditions due to heavy rainfall. There is extensive damage due to flooding to homes and road washouts. Flooding has receded and 92 community members have been repatriated, with the remaining 45 in hotels in Thunder Bay. Safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 177 in Kapuskasing
Evacuation Status: Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons.
- Water Treatment affected but operational, boil water advisory in effect until the river level lowers, bottled water is being flown in.
- Schools closed.

Incident Overview:
Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized. Repatriation of community members commenced on 3JUN2013.

SASKATCHEWAN

Poundmaker FN (345)
Incident Start Date: 29APR2013

State of Emergency declared: 29APR2013
Evacuation Start: 29APR2013
Number of Evacuees: 1 family of 4 remaining.
Evacuation Status: 1 family of 4 individuals is still evacuated until assessment and cleanup of their home is complete.
On-Reserve Population: 773 approx.

Update:
14JUN2013 - There is no longer any threat of flooding in the community. Emergency Social Services continues for the remaining evacuees, one family of four, as their home had substantial damage.

Incident Overview:
Flooding is a result of nearby rivers overflowing.

ALBERTA

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 – expired 29MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 13
Evacuation Status: **13 evacuees remain in a High Level (AB) hotel as the remaining 3 houses affected by the flood are being cleaned.**
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.

Incident Overview:
Overland flooding occurred in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Water levels have receding, and cleanup crews are able to access some houses. All evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible, houses are cleaned up/repaired, and utilities activated.

Fort McMurray First Nation (468)

Incident Start Date: **10JUN2013**
State of Local Emergency declared: **10JUN2013**
Evacuation Start Date: **10JUN2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **32**
Evacuation Status: **32 First Nation members remain in hotels or with friends and family. 81 were repatriated.**
On-Reserve Population: **approximately 260**
Location: **approximately 20 km southeast of Fort McMurray**
Essential Services Impacted:

- **Access road flooded.**

Incident Overview:
On June 10, 2013, the AANDC AB Regional Office reported that overland flooding has affected the First Nation. A State of Local Emergency was declared on 10JUN2013 due to flooding. A bridge on Highway 881 that provides access to the First Nation was closed due to overland flooding but has since been reopened. One house has been damaged due to a sewer back up.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident Overview:
Risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is 1929. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – 1061 evacuees
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 349 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

AANDC EMD Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report
for Friday, May 17, 2013
(new information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on wildland fires that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations currently affected by wildland/urban interface fires

- AB – Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation – evacuation of 31 homes – state of local emergency declared May 15, 2013

First Nations recently affected by wildland/urban interface fires

- **SK – Onion Lake First Nation – small number of evacuees – repatriated on May 10, 2013 – fire extinguished**
- **AB – Samson Cree Nation – 47 evacuees – repatriated on May 16, 2013 – fire contained**
- **BC – Oregon Jack Creek First Nation – 14 evacuees – repatriated on May 15, 2013 – fire 75% contained**

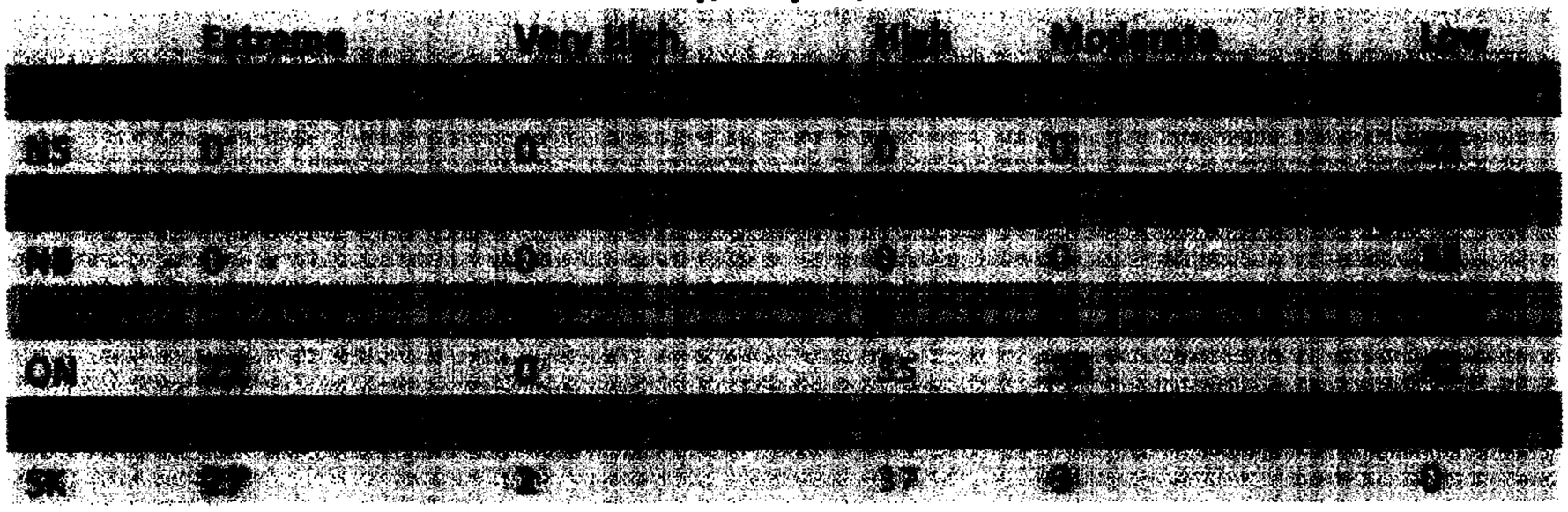
Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

In 2013, based on preliminary situational awareness obtained by the Government Operations Centre from provincial, territorial and federal partners, a late start to the fire season is anticipated. However, as the summer develops, fire weather conditions in western Canada will likely rise to above-average. In particular, parts of central British Columbia are likely to experience conditions conducive to an above-average intensity forest fire season. Well-below-normal snowfall in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba may promote extreme fire activity in those regions as well.

There are currently **61 (approximately 11%)** of First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

[redacted]

Friday, May 17, 2013



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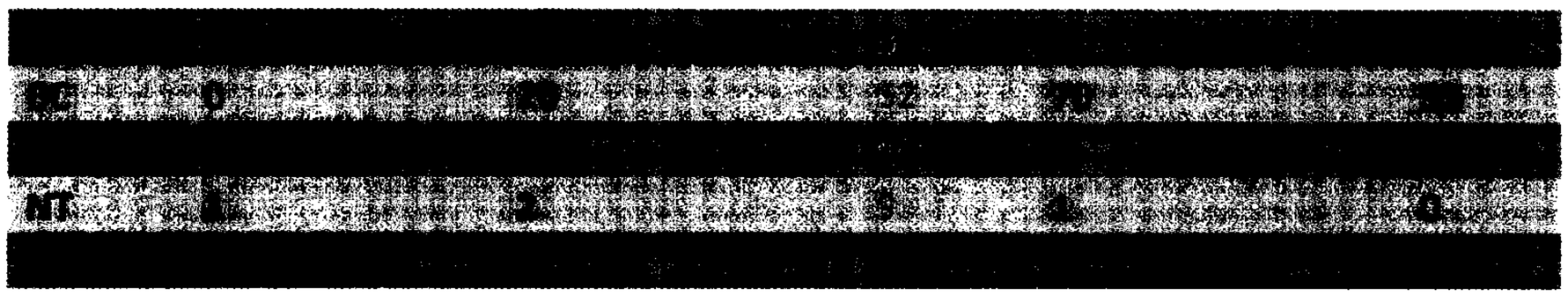


***Fire Danger** is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.*

***Note:** These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.*

Status Description
***LOW**: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.*
***MODERATE**: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.*
***HIGH**: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.*
***VERY HIGH**: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.*
***EXTREME**: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.*

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (for regions with First Nations affected by wildland fire)

SASKATCHEWAN
As of May 15, 2013, Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment advises that wildfire hazards are moderate north of Prince Albert National Park. Areas in southern Saskatchewan are rated as high, with pockets of extreme in the southwest of the province. Forecasted high winds will increase hazards due to fire growth potentials. Wildfire resources are on alert.

Onion Lake First Nation (344)
Incident Start Date: May 7, 2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: May 7, 2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: Small number of evacuees repatriated on May 10, 2013
On Reserve Population: 3267
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
On Tuesday, May 7, 2013, the AANDC SK Regional Office reported that a small number of individuals from the Onion Lake First Nation had been evacuated due to smoke from a nearby grass fire. **The fire is now extinguished and all evacuees have returned home.**

ALBERTA
Extreme burning conditions over the last week throughout the province of Alberta resulted in many wildfire breakouts throughout the province.

On May 16, 2013, Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resources Development forecasted unstable conditions bringing shower and thundershower activity to the eastern and northeastern parts of the province. On Friday, May 17, 2013, showers and thundershowers are expected to develop along the eastern slopes of the Rockies, while winds are expected to remain light.

Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation (associated with Saddle Lake Cree Nation)
Incident Start Date: **May 15, 2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **Yes**
Evacuation Start Date: **May 15, 2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **31 homes, number of individuals unknown**
Evacuation Status: Evacuees in Lac La Biche
On Reserve Population: **1874**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:
On May 15, 2013, the AANDC AB regional advised that due to health concerns, a precautionary evacuation of 31 homes occurred due to smoke conditions generated by a peat moss ground fire on the reserve of Whitefish Lake. **Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health issued a precautionary air quality advisory, and had acquired air monitoring equipment to deploy to the community. There are three fire crews that are working on suppressing ground fire hot spots.**

The First Nation has declared a state of local emergency.

Samson Cree Nation (444)
Incident Start Date: **May 16, 2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **Yes**
Evacuation Start Date: **May 16, 2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **47 evacuees repatriated on May 16, 2013**
On Reserve Population: **5657**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:
On May 16, 2013, the AANDC AB Regional Office reported that an evacuation of 47 people had occurred on May 15, 2013, due to a fire burning in the vicinity of the community. Eighteen fire units and 51 firefighters were on scene, and the fire was contained by May 16, 2013, allowing the evacuees to return home. There was no loss of major infrastructure. The First Nation had declared a state of local emergency due to the wildfire threat.

Ground crews continue to monitor fire hot spots and conduct suppressing activities as required. Residents remain on alert should conditions change and warrant another evacuation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Operations fire danger rating for the Province is as follows:

- **Northwest - low to moderate, with pockets of very low**
- **Northeast - moderate, with pockets of high**
- **Southwest - very low to low**
- **Central interior - very low to moderate, with pockets of high**
- **Southeast - very low to low, with pockets of moderate.**

The provincial fire danger rating is derived from data obtained by strategically placed fire weather stations, Environment Canada, precipitation levels and forest fuel type.

Oregon Jack Creek First Nation (692)
Incident Start Date: **May 12, 2013**
State of Local Emergency Declared: **No**
Evacuation Start Date: **May 12, 2013**
Current Number of Evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: **14 evacuees repatriated on May 15, 2013**
On Reserve Population: **14**
Essential Services Impacted: **None**

Incident Overview:
On Sunday, May 12, 2013, an evacuation order was issued for the First Nation community due to a wildland fire burning in the vicinity. By Wednesday, May 15, 2013, all evacuees (approximately 20 individuals) had returned to the community.

The Thompson-Nicola Regional District has rescinded all evacuation alerts and orders.

Ground crews continue to mop-up the fire which is currently 75% contained.

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, May 17, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:

An ice jam on the Pelly River has caused sudden flooding on the Ross River First Nation. Local authorities are assisting.

Ontario:

As of May 16, 2013, high water levels remain a concern for some parts of Ontario and may result in localized flooding. Water levels along James Bay continue to recede.

The repatriation of Attawapiskat First Nation evacuees hosted in Greenstone and Thunder Bay was completed on May 16, 2013. Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario. The Ontario Provincial Emergency Operations Centre response level returned to routine monitoring on May 16, 2013.

Since 13 May approximately 86 resident of the Pic Mobert First Nation have been evacuated to Sault Ste. Marie due to potential flooding to homes and the access road. Road protection work was completed on 16 May and a projected date of return for evacuees is tentatively scheduled for May 19, 2013.

Manitoba:

Flood risk has diminished for most First Nation communities in Manitoba, as water flows continue to peak but remain well under the 2011 level. Due to the diminishing flood threat, several First Nations have stated that it is no longer necessary to for them to be contacted daily.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. Ice is continuing to break up and melt on most of Manitoba's large lakes. High winds can move broken or weakened ice around the lake, creating a risk of ice pile-up on windward shores.

Saskatchewan:

Water levels are generally declining across the province and the flood situation is improving. The Province will no longer hold daily conference calls; situation reports will be generated if and when new situations arise.

Province is in contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed for most communities.

Alberta:

A Spring Runoff Advisory remains in effect for the northern half of Alberta. North of Edmonton where snowmelt is not complete, high water levels have been observed in a number of rivers, levels are expected to remain steady or rise. **A flood warning has been issued for the Sousa Creek. This indicates that rising stream levels will result in flooding of areas adjacent to the streams affected.**

British Colombia:

High Streamflow Advisory is maintained for the Lower Fraser River which includes areas for Quesnel, Fraser Canyon, Hope and the Lower Mainland. **Over the weekend, no major flooding is expected, minor flooding in low-lying areas is possible.**

Northwest Territories:

Ice on the Hay River appears to have started melting. Local authorities are monitoring.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:

1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Pic Mobert FN
6. Sagamok FN – *to be rescinded on 21MAY2013*

Manitoba:

7. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed for most communities)

8. Poundmaker FN
9. Onion Lake FN
10. Sakimay FN
11. Muscowpetung FN
12. James Smith FN
13. Canoe Lake FN / Eagles Lake FN

Alberta

14. Little Red River Cree Nation
15. Dene Tha' FN

<u>First Nations experiencing flooding with evacuations or potential evacuations</u>

Ontario

1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – **64 evacuees remaining in Fort Frances for 4-8 weeks, depending whether minor or major repairs are needed to their homes**
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) –311 evacuees in Kapuskasing. Clean up of affected homes has started.
3. Pic Mobert FN (ON) - 86 residents in Sault Ste. Marie, **water levels have decreased and evacuees are tentatively scheduled to return 19MAY2013.**

Alberta

4. Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) – Water levels on the Lawrence River have dropped by more than a foot and recovery is commencing. 26 Evacuees within the community
5. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – **111 evacuees on 16MAY2013** – the Sousa Creek's banks have overflowed, approximately 28 houses affected by flooding

<u>First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)</u>

Yukon

1. **Ross River First Nation (YK): 5 houses within the community flooded 16MAY2013. Region is working with territorial authorities.**

Ontario

2. Constance Lake FN (ON) –Flooding of homes – Impacts on water and sewage.
3. Mattagami FN (ON) - flooding affecting the only access road which is being repaired, FN remains on flood watch.

Manitoba

4. Ebb and Flow FN (MB) –Flooding - Flood mitigation work underway – Tiger Dams delivered for overland flooding – dikes will remain in place until further notice. State of Emergency declared on 6MAY2013.

Saskatchewan

5. Canoe Lake FN / Eagles Lake FN (SK) - Ice jam on Chitek Lake caused water to back up and reflood the FN of Eagles Lake, road access issues, homes damaged – Provincial officials continue to monitor.
6. James Smith FN (SK) – State of local emergency declared on 3MAY2013 – **Risk of flooding has been reduced, a flood recovery plan is being developed.**

Alberta

7. Bigstone First Nation – 12MAY2013 - Experiencing flooding and have some back roads washed out. No provincial assistance required at this time, they continue to monitor, provincial authorities will monitor.

British Columbia

8. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC): 4 homes impacted due to ground water, sandbagging is underway, flood watch for the Birkenhead River ended 14MAY2013.
9. **Shackan FN (BC): 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.**
10. Upper Nicola Band –risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed

Northwest Territories

11. K'atlodeeche First Nation (NWT): Both channels that could impact the community are running freely and the water is getting out into the lake. The ice on the west channel of the Hay River broke on 12MAY2013, resulting in some blockages, and some water release into Great Slave Lake.

<u>Flood Risk Forecast for First Nations not currently experiencing flooding</u>

Manitoba:

1. **O Chi Chak Ko Sipi First Nation (low to moderate)**
2. Peguis First Nation (moderate)
3. **Skownan First Nation (low to moderate)**
4. Tootinaowazibeeng Treaty Reserve (Moderate)

British Columbia:

5. **Lheidli-T'enneh FN (BC) – low**

<u>REGIONAL OVERVIEWS</u>

YUKON

Ross River First Nation (497)

Incident Start Date: **16APR2013**
State of Emergency declared: ***No***

Evacuation Start Date: ***n/a***
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: n/a
On-Reserve Population: **519 approx.**

Incident Overview:
On May 15, 2013 an ice jam on the Pelly River caused sudden flooding in the Ross River First Nation affecting roads and homes. AANDC and territorial authorities are working with the First Nation to pump water out of affected homes.

An aerial assessment by territorial authorities indicates that the main channel on the Pelly River is open but still has ice in a side channel. There is still a possibility of ice jamming further up stream. Territorial authorities have scheduled an update on conditions for May 17, 2013.

ONTARIO

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:
- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **64 evacuees in Fort Frances**
Evacuation Status: **261 evacuees from Thunder Bay were returned 16MAY2013**
On-Reserve Population: approximately 1945
Essential Services Impacted:
- Reduction in water usage ordered, boil water advisory, bottled water being supplied.
- Medical Services reduced to emergency services only at the community centre.

Update:
17MAY2013: There are no further concerns regarding spring flooding due to ice break up. The First Nation will be receiving the scope of work and estimates for repairs to the homes next week, they will then contact AANDC to discuss. According to the First Nation, homes requiring minor repairs would take approximately 4 weeks, those that need major repairs would take an additional 4-6 weeks. At the request of Fort Frances an additional AANDC liaison will be identified to work with the host.

Incident Overview:
Snow melt have caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. Ditches were full and draining into the river.

The Mushkegowuk Tribal Council conducted inspections of all affected units during the first week of May; of the 8 homes, 3 were deemed to have "severe" damage, and the remaining 5 had back-ups that were isolated to the sump pit in the basements. The 3

"severely" damaged homes were a part of remedial efforts in 2009-2010 when sewage backed up into 8 homes; of the 3 teacherages, 1 was deemed to have severe damage. First On Site, a disaster recovery company, has been engaged by the First Nation to provide a quote to restore the homes to pre-flood condition. Evacuees in Fort Frances will remain; however, a request was made to move them closer to home after 4 weeks.

Constance Lake FN (182)

Incident Start Date: 3MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 3MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations are anticipated.
On-Reserve Population: approx. 824
Essential Services Impacted:

- Water treatment plant pumping system and lift station

Incident Overview:
Due to rapid snow melt and recent heavy rain, on 3MAY2013, the First Nation declared a State of Local Emergency. Water has overwhelmed the First Nation's pumping system and lift station, as well as causing overflow of manholes and drainage systems. There have been reports of flooding of basements causing extensive damage to homes. The community's drinking water may also have been compromised.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **311 in Kapuskasing**
Evacuation Status: It is anticipated that evacuees in Kapuskasing may be evacuated for four weeks. Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons,
- Water Treatment affected but operational, boil water advisory in effect until the river level lowers, bottled water is being flown in
- Schools closed.

Update:
14MAY2013: Arrangements have been finalized between the Kashechewan Education Authority and the school board (Conseil scolaire des Grandes Rivières) for schooling for the 92 evacuee students in Kapuskasing, starting May 17, 2013.

Incident Overview:

The Albany River remains stable. Kashechewan and Fort Albany will remain on flood watch while water levels are being monitored. Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The community will repair the sewage treatment plant and continue remediation of contaminated homes and buildings. The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized.

Mattagami FN (226)

Incident Start Date: 29APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 1MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 168 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Access road threatened, this risk is being mitigated.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is experiencing flooding conditions due to seasonal melting of the snowpack along the Mattagami River (and Porcupine Lake) causing a rapid increase in water levels. This increase threatened to washout the only access road to the First Nation. The First Nation continues to work on the road, replacing culverts.

Pic Mobert FN (195)

Incident State Date: 3MAY2013
State of Emergency Declared: 3MAY2013 – Flooding on 10MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 9MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 85 residents to Sault Ste-Marie.
Evacuation Status: Return date unknown.
On Reserve Population: approximately 355
Essential Services Impacted:

- Possible overland flooding of the access road and homes
- Sewage backup
- School at risk of flooding
- Wells and pump houses
- Band office and training buildings
- Boil water advisory in effect

***Update*:**
17MAY2013: Water levels have decreased by 1 cm. overnight although rain continues to be forecast for the weekend. Provincial authorities will continue to monitor flows and levels over the weekend. Tentative plans are being put in place for a return of the evacuees on 29MAY2013.

Incident Overview:

The main well flooded, and clear out work is necessary. The well heads in the "new reserve" area have also flooded by surface water, as a precaution the reverse osmosis unit has been shut down. No long term damage is expected. The community was able to activate its secondary well. Residents will continue with bottled water until the reverse osmosis is turned back on.

MANITOBA

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Ebb and Flow FN (280)

Incident Start Date: 5MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 6MAY2013 - specific sections of the reserve
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 1644

Update 16MAY2013: The frost line within the community is pushing up causing roads to become soft. Although the road is still accessible, there may be issues for fire truck and ambulance service. Evacuations may be required in affected areas to ensure safety. Water from overland flooding has receded. However, water levels reverts to flood levels within two days after pumping has ceased. Although this is occurring near the shoreline, it may be caused by a high water table.

Incident Overview:
On the evening of 5MAY2013, and at the request of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), Provincial authorities delivered "tiger dams" to the Ebb and Flow First Nation to provide protection to several homes threatened by overland flooding.

SASKATCHEWAN

James Smith Cree Nation (370)

Incident Start Date: 29APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 3MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: **evacuation alert for 150 residents rescinded, no evacuations anticipated.**

Update:
17MAY2013: Provincial authorities have completed an impact assessment of the flooding that affected homes and roads. A recovery plan is being developed with the community, provincial authorities and several agencies.

ALBERTA

Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) (447):

Incident Start Date: 12MAY2012
State of Emergency declared: 13MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 13MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 26 within the community
Evacuation Status: it is unknown when evacuees will be able to return to their homes.
On-Reserve Population: 1875

Incident Overview
As of May 15, 2013, the Lawrence River is receding slowly and the river is flowing smoothly. Cooler temperatures of around 12 degrees is helping but there is still snow and ice present. Overland flooding has not yet peaked and the First Nation continues to sandbag.

18 houses were affected by the flooding. Sandbagging of houses and roads is almost completed. All 3 damaged houses have been evacuated as well as 6 of the threatened houses (due to no road access). There are 26 evacuees in total who are staying with others in the community until end of event. There are no public health or safety concerns. Six water pumps are being used at the affected houses, and 10 more will be placed on standby.

Bigstone Cree Nation (458)

Incident Start Date: 13MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: none
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 2461 (Wabaska and Jean Baptiste Gambler included)

Incident overview:
12MAY2013 - Experiencing flooding and some back roads washed out. No provincial assistance required at this time, they continue to monitor and will forward photos, provincial authorities will monitor, no additional detail provided.

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: **16MAY2013**
Evacuation Start Date: ***16MAY2013***
Current Number of Evacuees: ***111 (94 to a hotel in High Level, 17 to a school converted to an evacuee reception centre in Chateh)***

Evacuation Status: Health Canada is monitoring and inspecting the reception centre (Arena) and the evacuation centre (school). An unknown number of evacuees are staying with family within the community.
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.
Essential Services Impacted: none

Update:
17MAY2013: Approximately 34 houses may be affected by flooding, including abandoned houses. Water levels are still rising slowly and had risen by almost one foot on 16MAY2013. Indications are that they will continue to rise due to snow levels and high temperatures. Three log jams on Sousa Creek have been identified. All flooding is currently contained to one area of the First Nation. Seven houses which are completely surrounded by water have had their power and gas turned off for safety reasons. Several roads has been washed out in several areas and road blocks were erected to keep people out. Sand bagging has started, crews will continue working into the night. The community will continue to monitor water levels and roads.

Incident overview:
Overland flooding is occurring in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Most homes in the community are built on raised land for flood protection. However, there is concern that flood waters may wash out the only access road to the northwest corner of the community (Sawmill area).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 100 members

Update:
17MAY2013: The potential for flooding to the Lheidi-Tenneh Band in the Prince George region has decreased as the flood warning in this region has ended.

Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (557):

Incident Start Date: 7MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 1412 members

Update: 16MAY2013 – 4 homes in Mount Currie remain at risk of further impacts due to ground water. The flood watch for the Birkenhead River ended on 14MAY2013.

Update:
17MAY2013: Immediate works have been completed by the Squamish Lillooet Regional District to resolve the breach.

Incident overview:
A breach to the Birkenhead River heightened the risk of flooding and impacted four homes. The river is expected to peak in July. Mount Currie First Nation has informed its residents of the breach and is assessing the needs of its members.

Shackan First Nation (698):

Incident Start Date: 15MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 71 members

Incident overview:
On Wednesday, May 15, 2013, the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre (PECC) indicated the that 3 homes are impacted by localized flooding. The community began sandbagging in an effort to protect the homes from any future flooding.

PECC also indicated that water levels have started to recede.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is **1928, a reduction of 2**. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – **1062** evacuees
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 347 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

AANDC EMD Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Situation Report
for Friday, May 24, 2013
(new information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on wildland fires that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

First Nations Currently affected by wildland/urban interface fires

- **Nil**

First Nations recently affected by wildland/urban interface fires

- AB – Samson Cree Nation – 47 evacuees – repatriated on May 16, 2013 – fire contained
- AB – Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation – evacuation of 31 homes, **repatriated during the week of May 20, 2013** – state of local emergency declared May 15, 2013 – **now lapsed**

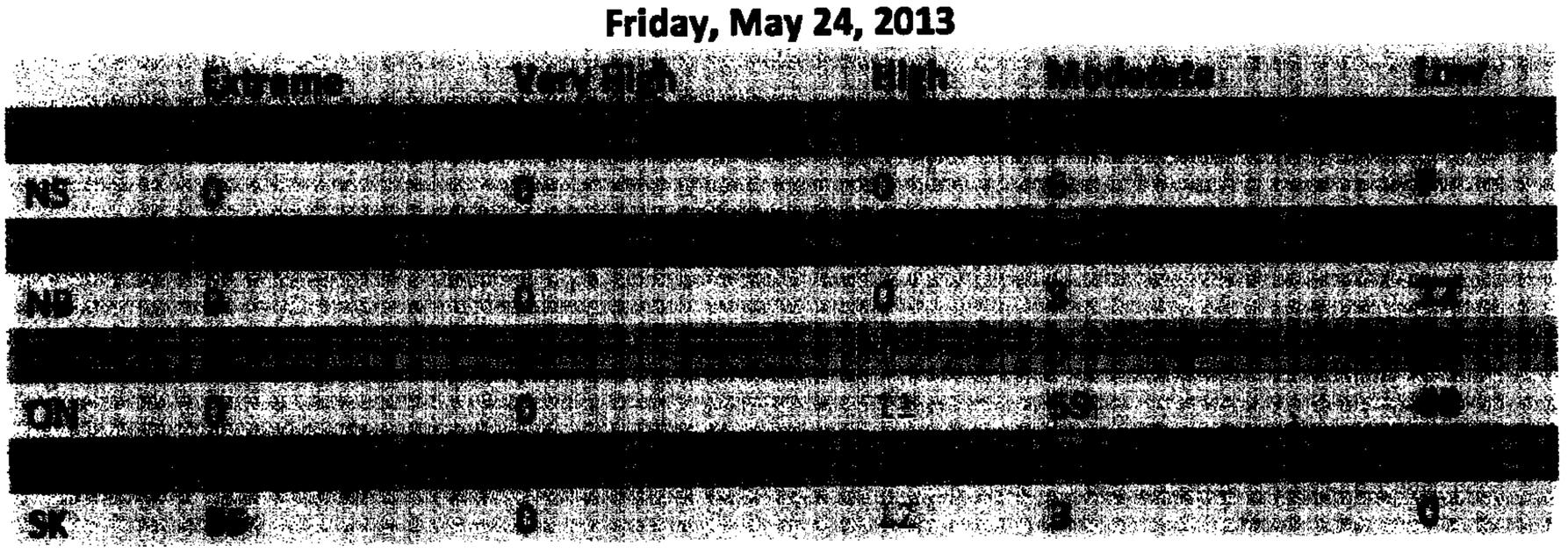
Wildland Fire Danger Assessment

In 2013, based on preliminary situational awareness obtained by the Government Operations Centre from provincial, territorial and federal partners, a late start to the fire season is anticipated. However, as the summer develops, fire weather conditions in western Canada will likely rise to above-average. In particular, parts of central British Columbia are likely to experience conditions conducive to an above-average intensity forest fire season. Well-below-normal snowfall in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba may promote extreme fire activity in those regions as well.

There are currently **99 (approximately 17%** of) First Nations at extreme wildland fire danger risk.

[redacted]

Friday, May 24, 2013



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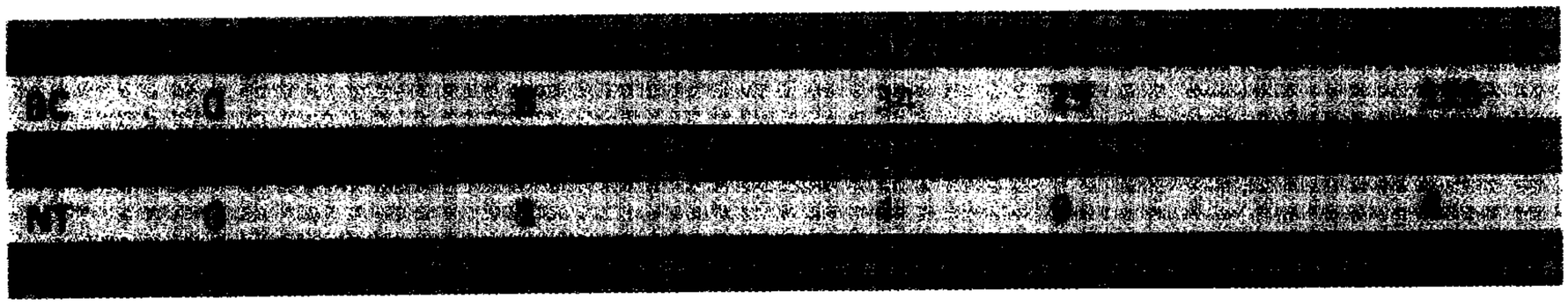

Fire Danger *is a relative index of how easy it is to ignite vegetation, how difficult a fire may be to control, and how much damage a fire may do.*

Note: *These general fire descriptions apply to most coniferous forests. Choice and interpretation of classes may vary between provinces.*

Status Description
LOW*: Fires likely to be self-extinguishing and new ignitions unlikely. Any existing fires limited to smoldering in deep, drier layers.*
MODERATE*: Creeping or gentle surface fires. Fires easily contained by ground crews with pumps and hand tools.*
HIGH*: Moderate to vigorous surface fire with intermittent crown involvement. Challenging for ground crews to handle; heavy equipment (bulldozers, tanker trucks, aircraft) often required to contain fire.*
VERY HIGH*: High-intensity fire with partial to full crown involvement. Head fire conditions beyond the ability of ground crews; air attack with retardant required to effectively attack fire's head.*
EXTREME*: Fast-spreading, high-intensity crown fire. Very difficult to control. Suppression actions limited to flanks, with only indirect actions possible against the fire's head.*

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS (for regions with First Nations affected by wildland fire)

ALBERTA
Extreme burning conditions over the last week throughout the province of Alberta resulted in many wildfire breakouts throughout the province.

On May 16, 2013, Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resources Development forecasted unstable conditions bringing shower and thundershower activity to the eastern and northeastern parts of the province. On Friday, May 17, 2013, showers and thundershowers are expected to develop along the eastern slopes of the Rockies, while winds are expected to remain light.

Whitefish Lake #128 First Nation (associated with Saddle Lake Cree Nation)
Incident Start Date: May 15, 2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: Yes
Evacuation Start Date: May 15, 2013
Current Number of Evacuees: **0**
Evacuation Status: ***Repatriated during the week of May 20, 2013***

On Reserve Population: 1874
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
On May 15, 2013, the AANDC AB regional advised that due to health concerns, a precautionary evacuation of 31 homes occurred due to smoke conditions generated by a peat moss ground fire on the reserve of Whitefish Lake. Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health issued a precautionary air quality advisory, and had acquired air monitoring equipment to deploy to the community. There are three fire crews that are working on suppressing ground fire hot spots. **As of Tuesday, May 21, 2013, the Whitefish Lake First Nation Fire Chief advised that the wildfire was 90% contained.**

Samson Cree Nation (444)
Incident Start Date: May 16, 2013
State of Local Emergency Declared: Yes
Evacuation Start Date: May 16, 2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: 47 evacuees repatriated on May 16, 2013
On Reserve Population: 5657
Essential Services Impacted: None

Incident Overview:
On May 16, 2013, the AANDC AB Regional Office reported that an evacuation of 47 people had occurred on May 15, 2013, due to a fire burning in the vicinity of the community. Eighteen fire units and 51 firefighters were on scene, and the fire was contained by May 16, 2013, allowing the evacuees to return home. There was no loss of major infrastructure. The First Nation had declared a state of local emergency due to the wildfire threat.

On Tuesday, May 21, 2013 the Samson Cree Nation Director of Emergency Management advised that all hot spots had been extinguished as of Friday, May 17, 2013.

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, May 24, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:

Water is receding from flooded areas. Accumulation still causing problems in low lying areas. An ice jam on the Pelly River has caused sudden flooding on the Ross River First Nation. Local authorities are assisting.

Ontario:

Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario. Heavy rainfall has caused localized flooding in the Thunder Bay area.

Manitoba:

The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced.

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. Ice is continuing to break up and melt on most of Manitoba's large lakes. High winds can move broken or weakened ice around the lake, creating a risk of ice pile-up on windward shores. However, as the ice deterioration progresses, the risk of wind-driven ice pile-up diminishes.

Saskatchewan:

The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized, affected communities are working on recovery.

Alberta:

The high streamflow advisories issued 23MAY2013 remain in effect for the Bow River and Oldman River basins. Between 50 to 100 mm of precipitation has fallen along the eastern slopes in southwestern Alberta since 22MAY2013. Additional amounts of up to 40 mm are possible in the Bow River basin today. Water levels for the Highwood River, Elbow River, the Bow River and its tributaries upstream of the Ghost Reservoir are peaking and the water level for the Sheep River is rising. Water levels for the Oldman River and its tributaries upstream of the City of Lethbridge are falling.

The flood warning for Sousa Creek in northwest Alberta has been downgraded to a flood watch. Warm temperatures have depleted the residual

snowpack in the High Level area and no significant precipitation is forecast for this area. Water levels have peaked and fallen below bankfull level.

British Colombia:

The High Streamflow Advisory for the Kootenays and the Interior ended Friday, 24MAY2013.

In the interior, rainfall has eased through the region. Most rivers reached peak levels yesterday and are now receding. Rain has now eased in the East and West Kootenay and river levels reached peak levels yesterday and are now receding. Small additional rises are possible toady as some of the snow at mid elevation melts, however, river levels are expected to remain below levels of concern.

No significant rainfall is forecast at this time and river levels are expected to continue to drop over the weekend.

<u>First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:</u>

Ontario:

1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Pic Mobert FN – *to be rescinded this week*
6. Sagamok FN– ***to be rescinded 24MAY2013***
7. Fort William FN
8. **Kasabonika Lake FN**

Manitoba:

9. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed for most communities)

10. Poundmaker FN
11. Onion Lake FN
12. Sakimay FN
13. Muscowpetung FN
14. James Smith FN
15. Canoe Lake FN / Eagles Lake FN

Alberta

16. Dene Tha' FN – extended until 29MAY2013

First Nations experiencing flooding with evacuations or potential evacuations

Ontario

1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 70 evacuees remaining in Fort Frances for 4-8 weeks, depending whether minor or major repairs are needed to their homes.
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – 295 evacuees in Kapuskasing. Clean up of affected homes has started.
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 115 residents have been evacuated to Thunder Bay on 20MAY2013.

Alberta

4. Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) – Water has receded, and flooding is no longer a threat. Water levels on the Lawrence River have dropped by more than a foot and recovery is commencing. 4 evacuees within the community.
5. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – (Chateh) 198 evacuees, 59 are staying at 3 separate hotels in High Level (AB), the remainder are staying with family and/or friends. State of emergency has been extended for 7 days as of 22MAY2013.

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

Ontario

1. Kasabonika Lake FN (ON) – Flooding – Homes in danger of flooding.
2. Pic Mobert FN (ON) –The repatriation of Pic Mobert First Nation evacuees hosted in Sault St. Marie was completed on 19MAY2013

Manitoba

3. Ebb and Flow FN (MB) –Flooding - Flood mitigation work underway – Tiger Dams delivered for overland flooding – dikes will remain in place until further notice. State of Emergency declared on 6MAY2013.

British Columbia

4. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
5. Shackan FN (BC) – 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.
6. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed

Yukon

7. Ross River First Nation (YK) – 5 houses within the community flooded 16MAY2013. Region is working with territorial authorities.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

ONTARIO

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 70 evacuees in Fort Frances
Evacuation Status: 261 evacuees from Thunder Bay were returned 16MAY2013
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Reduction in water usage ordered, boil water advisory, bottled water being supplied.
- Medical Services reduced to emergency services only at the community centre.

Update:
17MAY2013 - There are no further concerns regarding spring flooding due to ice break up. The First Nation will be receiving the scope of work and estimates for repairs to the homes next week, they will then contact AANDC to discuss. According to the First Nation, homes requiring minor repairs would take approximately 4 weeks, those that need major repairs would take an additional 4-6 weeks. At the request of Fort Frances an additional AANDC liaison will be identified to work with the host.

Incident Overview:
Snow melt have caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. Ditches were full and draining into the river.

The Mushkegowuk Tribal Council conducted inspections of all affected units during the first week of May; of the 8 homes, 3 were deemed to have "severe" damage, and the remaining 5 had back-ups that were isolated to the sump pit in the basements. The 3 "severely" damaged homes were a part of remedial efforts in 2009-2010 when sewage backed up into 8 homes; of the 3 teacherages, 1 was deemed to have severe damage. First On Site, a disaster recovery company, has been engaged by the First Nation to provide a quote to restore the homes to pre-flood condition. Evacuees in Fort Frances will remain; however, a request was made to move them closer to home after 4 weeks.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 115
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Road Washout

Update:
23MAY2013 – Flooding has receded. However, pumps continue to be used to assist with flooded basements. Safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is experiencing flooding conditions due to heavy rainfall over the weekend. On Monday 20MAY2013, the First Nation used their buses to evacuate 115 residents to Thunder Bay. There is extensive damage due to flooding to homes and road washouts.

Kasabonika Lake FN (210)

Incident Start Date: 22MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: **23MAY2013**
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: **Preparation of Phase 1 evacuation list underway**
On-Reserve Population: 1056
Essential Services Impacted:

Update:
24May2013 – Local authorities declared a state of emergency on 23MAY2013. Water levels are rising and local authorities remain concerned about possible flooding of critical infrastructure, including a bridge and sewage treatment plant.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is experiencing flooding due to surface water from a nearby lake. The main access road is flooded but remains passable, and water is approaching low lying homes.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding

- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 295 in Kapuskasing
Evacuation Status: It is anticipated that evacuees in Kapuskasing may be evacuated for four weeks. Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons,
- Water Treatment affected but operational, boil water advisory in effect until the river level lowers, bottled water is being flown in,
- Schools closed.

Update:
22MAY2013 - Debris from affected houses and teacher's residences has been removed and supplies are expected later in the week so that cleaning and disinfection can commence.

Incident Overview:
The Albany River remains stable. Kashechewan and Fort Albany will remain on flood watch while water levels are being monitored. Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The community will repair the sewage treatment plant and continue remediation of contaminated homes and buildings. The sewage treatment facility has been stabilized. Arrangements have been finalized between the Kashechewan Education Authority and the school board (Conseil scolaire des Grandes Rivières) for schooling for the 92 evacuee students in Kapuskasing.

Pic Mobert FN (195)

Incident State Date: 3MAY2013
State of Emergency Declared: 3MAY2013 – Flooding on 10MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 9MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 0.
Evacuation Status: Evacuees repatriated on 19MAY2013.
On Reserve Population: 355 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Sewage backup
- School at risk of flooding
- Wells and pump houses
    - Band office and training buildings
    - Boil water advisory in effect

Update:
21May2013 – Water levels have decreased in the community. Recovery work on affected homes is complete. All evacuees were repatriated on 19MAY2013. Although

the reverse osmosis water purification unit is operational, the First Nation will provide bottled water to residents until test are complete. Local authorities plan on meeting this week to rescind the State of Local Emergency.

Incident Overview:
No long term damage is expected.

Sagamok Anishnawbek FN (179)
*Incident Start Date: 26*APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 26APR2013 – ***to be rescinded 24MAY2013***
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On Reserve Population: 2,751 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- *Access Road*

Update:
21MAY2013 - The flooding threat to the entire community has passed. However the stability of the access road is causing concern because of heavy rain and riverbed erosion. The road will continue to be monitored while load restrictions and reduced speed limits are in place.

MANITOBA

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Ebb and Flow FN (280)

Incident Start Date: 5MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 6MAY2013 - specific sections of the reserve
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
O*n-Reserve Population:* 1644

Update:
23MAY2013 – Flooding has receded. However, pumps are still required to clear overland water build up. The community is leaving their emergency plans open and are monitoring water conditions.

Incident Overview:
On the evening of 5MAY2013, and at the request of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), Provincial authorities delivered "tiger dams" to the Ebb and Flow First Nation to provide protection to several homes threatened by overland flooding. Water from overland flooding has receded. However, water levels reverts to flood levels within two days after pumping has ceased

ALBERTA

Little Red River Cree Nation (AB) (447)

Incident Start Date: 12MAY2012
State of Local Emergency declared: Expired 21MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 13MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 4 within the community
Evacuation Status: It is unknown when the final 4 evacuees will return home as public health and damage assessments will be done when water levels have receded.
On-Reserve Population: 1875

Incident Overview:
18 houses were affected by the flooding. Sandbagging of houses and roads is almost completed. 3 damaged houses were evacuated, as well as 6 of the threatened houses (due to no road access). There are no public health or safety concerns. Six water pumps are being used at the affected houses, and 10 more will be placed on standby.

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 - extended for 7 days as of 22MAY2013.
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 198 approx.
Evacuation Status: Health Canada is monitoring and inspecting the reception centre (Arena) and the evacuation centre (school). An unknown number of evacuees are staying with family within the community.
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.
Essential Services Impacted: none

Update:
24MAY2013 - Flood Warning downgraded to Flood Watch. 198 evacuees have not returned to their homes as 24MAY2013. With water levels receding, clean up crews are able to access some houses. Evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible and houses are cleaned up/repaired and utilities activated.

Incident overview:
Overland flooding is occurring in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Most homes in the community are built on raised land for flood protection. However, there is concern that flood waters may wash out the only access road to the northwest corner of the community (Sawmill area). 198 members have been evacuated, 59 are staying at 3 separate hotels in High Level (AB), the remainder are staying with family and/or friends. 67 homes have been evacuated, and electricity has been cut off to 16.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (557):

Incident Start Date: 7MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 1412

Update:
17MAY2013: Immediate works have been completed by the Squamish Lillooet Regional District to resolve a breach in the river.

Incident overview:
A breach to the Birkenhead River heightened the risk of flooding and impacted four homes. The river is expected to peak in July. Mount Currie First Nation has informed its residents of the breach and is assessing the needs of its members. 4 homes in Mount Currie remain at risk of further impacts due to ground water.

Shackan First Nation (698):

Incident Start Date: 15MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 71

Incident overview:
On 15MAY2013, the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre indicated that the 3 homes are impacted by localized flooding. The community began sandbagging in an effort to protect the homes from any future flooding.

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident overview:
At risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

YUKON

Ross River First Nation (497)

Incident Start Date: 16APR2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: n/a
On-Reserve Population: 519 approx.

Update:
22May2013 – The ice jam has broken up. However, there is concern that flooding could occur due to low-elevation snowmelt.

Incident Overview:
On May 15, 2013 an ice jam on the Pelly River caused sudden flooding in the Ross River First Nation affecting roads and homes. AANDC and territorial authorities are working with the First Nation to pump water out of affected homes.

An aerial assessment by territorial authorities indicates that the main channel on the Pelly River is open but still has ice in a side channel. There is still a possibility of ice jamming further up stream.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is **1929**. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
3. Lake St. Martin First Nation – **1061** evacuees
4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – **349** evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

AANDC EMD Flood Situation Report for Friday, May 31, 2013
(New information has been **bolded** for your convenience)

The purpose of this situation report is to provide an update on floods that threaten or may threaten the health, safety and security of First Nations communities, as outlined in AANDC's National Emergency Management Plan.

2013 Flood Season

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Yukon:

Snowpack conditions in the Pelly River and Liard River basins are significantly above normal. EMO Yukon has changed flood risk levels from moderate to high for Ross River and Upper Liard. Peak water levels for this region normally occur around the 1st week of June.

Ontario:

Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Ontario.

Manitoba:

The AANDC Manitoba Regional Office reports that the risk of flooding due to 2013 spring runoff is significantly reduced. **However, significant rainfall and high winds are expected between 31MAY2013 and 1JUN2013. The province has issued a flood warning for low-lying areas along the Assiniboine River from Virden to Grand Valley and a strong wind warning for Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and Dauphin Lake.**

Ice and wind conditions will continue to be monitored daily as this could have an impact on some communities. The risk of shoreline ice pileup is greatly diminished.

Saskatchewan:

The AANDC Saskatchewan EM Regional Coordinator reported that all flooding situations involving First Nations in Saskatchewan have stabilized.

Alberta:

Overall, the flood risk is decreasing in Alberta.

British Colombia:

A High Streamflow Advisory was issued on 30MAY2013, for the Liard River and north-west BC (including the Stikine and Dease Rivers and surrounding areas).

Warm temperatures have led to rapid snow melt throughout northern BC. River levels have been rising quickly throughout the week. Temperatures are expected to ease today through the north-west and into the weekend in the north-east. However, significant rainfall is expected over the weekend (20 - 30 mm) and additional rises in river levels are also expected.

First Nations which have declared a state of local emergency for flooding:

Ontario:
1. Attawapiskat FN
2. Kashechewan FN
3. Constance Lake FN
4. Mattagami FN
5. Fort William FN
6. Kasabonika Lake FN

Ontario Regional office expects the following communities to rescind their declarations as the threat of flooding has passed.

7. Pic Mobert FN

Manitoba:
8. Ebb and Flow FN

Saskatchewan: (Province is in currently contact with communities to rescind all declarations as the threat of flooding has passed)

9. James Smith FN
10. Beardy's & Okemasis FN

First Nations experiencing flooding with evacuations or potential evacuations

Ontario
1. Attawapiskat FN (ON) – 60 evacuees in Fort Frances.
2. Kashechewan FN (ON) – 281 evacuees in Kapuskasing. **Repatriation anticipated 3JUN2013**
3. Fort William FN (ON) – 45 evacuees hotels in Thunder Bay.
4. Kasabonika Lake FN (ON) – 22MAY2013 – **All evacuees have been repatriated.**

Saskatchewan:
5. Poundmaker FN (SK) – 4 evacuees remaining

Alberta
6. Dene Tha' First Nation (AB) – 100 evacuees in High Level (AB).

First Nations experiencing flooding or extreme flood risk (no evacuations)

British Columbia
1. Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (BC) – 13MAY2013 – 4 homes have been flooded due to rising levels in the Birkenhead River. Response work to resolve the breach has been completed by provincial authorities.
2. Shackan FN (BC) – 3 homes impacted by localized flooding and sandbagging is underway, water levels appear to be receding.

3. Upper Nicola Band (BC) – risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

ONTARIO

First Nation Overviews are listed in alphabetical order:

Attawapiskat FN (143)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
State of Emergency declared:

- 29APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage
- 10MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 29APR2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 60 evacuees in Fort Frances
Evacuation Status: 261 evacuees from Thunder Bay were returned 16MAY2013
On-Reserve Population: 1945 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Reduction in water usage ordered, boil water advisory, bottled water being supplied.
- Medical Services reduced to emergency services only at the community centre.

Incident Overview:
Snow melt have caused overland flooding to approximately one third of the community. There have been overflows resulting in sewage spills and backups in homes and businesses in one third of community. Ditches were full and draining into the river. There are no further concerns regarding spring flooding due to ice break up. The evacuated primary school children have begun school in the Fort Francis school system. Affected homes have been cleared of debris. Once the air quality testing has been completed and the homes are deemed safe, the occupants may return.

Fort William FN (187)

Incident Start Date: 20MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 20MAY2013 - Flooding
Evacuation Start Date: 20MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 45
Evacuation Status: No additional evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 946 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Road Washout

Incident Overview:
The First Nation is experiencing flooding conditions due to heavy rainfall. There is extensive damage due to flooding to homes and road washouts. Flooding has receded

and 92 community members have been repatriated, with the remaining 45 in hotels in Thunder Bay. Safety assessments for flooded homes are underway.

Kasabonika Lake FN (210)

Incident Start Date: 22MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: 23MAY2013
Evacuation Start Date: 25MAY2013
***Current Number of Evacuees:* 0**
***Evacuation Status:* All evacuees repatriated 30MAY2013**
On-Reserve Population: 1056
Essential Services Impacted:

Update:
31MAY2013 – All evacuees repatriated 30MAY2013.

Incident Overview:
The First Nation experienced flooding due to surface water from a nearby lake. Local authorities were concerned about possible flooding of critical infrastructure resulting in evacuations of Priority 1 members. A community member committed suicide while family members were evacuated. In light of this, the Chief requested the early repatriation of evacuees.

Kashechewan FN (243)

Incident Start Date: 27APR2013
States of Emergency declared:

- 30APR2013: Critical Infrastructure Damage – Sewage/Flooding
- 3MAY2013: Flooding

Evacuation Start Date: 1MAY2013, evacuations completed 8MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 281 in Kapuskasing
Evacuation Status: **Repatriation anticipated 3JUN2013.** Accommodations to be made for evacuated students to ensure their school year is not lost. All evacuations are being assisted by the Red Cross.
On-Reserve Population: 1505 approx.
Essential Services Impacted:

- Power has been shut off to some homes for health and safety reasons,
- Water Treatment affected but operational, boil water advisory in effect until the river level lowers, bottled water is being flown in,
- Schools closed.

Incident Overview:
The Albany River remains stable. Kashechewan and Fort Albany will remain on flood watch while water levels are being monitored. Approximately 40 housing units have been affected by flooding and sewage backup including the teacher's residence and the clinic. Once homes are stripped, cleaned and disinfected, evacuees can return during the renovation stage. The community will repair the sewage treatment plant and continue remediation of contaminated homes and buildings. The sewage treatment

facility has been stabilized. Arrangements have been finalized between the Kashechewan Education Authority and the school board (Conseil scolaire des Grandes Rivières) for schooling for the 92 evacuee students in Kapuskasing. Repatriation of community members will commence on 3JUN2013 if the homes are deemed safe.

SASKATCHEWAN

Poundmaker FN (345)
Incident Start Date: 29APR2013
State of Emergency declared: 29APR2013
Evacuation Start: 29APR2013
Number of Evacuees: 1 family of 4 remaining.
Evacuation Status: 1 family of 4 individuals is still evacuated until assessment and cleanup of their home is complete.
Essential Services Impacted:

Incident Overview:
Flooding is a result of nearby rivers overflowing and the recent snowfall. Provincial authorities haved assessed the impact and providing additional assistance. A meeting has occurred with the First Nation, provincial authorities and AANDC to discuss flood recovery. Engineers from the province will go to the First Nation to assess roads and infrastructure.

ALBERTA

Dene Tha' First Nation (448)

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Local Emergency declared: 16MAY2013 – **expired 29MAY2013**
Evacuation Start Date: 16MAY2013
Current Number of Evacuees: 100 approx.
Evacuation Status: 98 evacuees have been repatriated and approximately, 100 remain in hotels in the Town of High Level (AB).
On-Reserve Population: 1500 approx.
Location: 91 kilometers northwest of High Level, Alberta.
Essential Services Impacted: none

Incident overview:
Overland flooding is occurring in the Dene Tha' (Chateh) First Nation due to high levels on the Sousa Creek. Most homes in the community are built on raised land for flood protection. However, there is concern that flood waters may wash out the only access road to the northwest corner of the community (Sawmill area). Water levels have receding, and cleanup crews are able to access some houses. All evacuees will be able to return home when roads are accessible, houses are cleaned up/repaired, and utilities activated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mount Currie (Lil'wat) FN (557):

Incident Start Date: 7MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 1412

Incident overview:
A breach to the Birkenhead River heightened the risk of flooding and impacted four homes. The river is expected to peak in July. 4 homes in Mount Currie remain at risk of further impacts due to ground water. On 14MAY2013 the Squamish Lillooet Regional District completed work to resolve the breach.

Shackan First Nation (698):

Incident Start Date: 15MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 71

Incident overview:
On 15MAY2013, the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre indicated that 3 homes are impacted by localized flooding. The community began sandbagging in an effort to protect the homes from any future flooding.

Upper Nicola Band (697):

Incident Start Date: 14MAY2013
State of Emergency declared: No
Evacuation Start Date: n/a
Current Number of Evacuees: 0
Evacuation Status: no evacuations anticipated
On-Reserve Population: 383 approx.

Incident overview:
At risk of flooding due to Nicola Lake water levels, provincial authorities continue to monitor and will initiate response work as needed.

PREVIOUS FLOOD SEASON

2011 Flood Season

MANITOBA - Total number of First Nations evacuees due to flooding in previous flood seasons is 1929. They are:

1. Ebb and Flow First Nation – 108 evacuees
2. Dauphin River First Nation – 204 evacuees
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4. Little Saskatchewan First Nation – 349 evacuees
5. Peguis First Nation – 188 evacuees
6. Pinaymootang – 19 evacuees

Use for daily protests graph, include additional rows for all dates of continuing protests, do NOT use for total # protests	(T) one-day protests (TC) continuing protests, (leave blank) for rows added after first day for continuing protests	past or future	WHEN (Start Date, if more than one day)	END DATE (only for blockades/ traffic slowdowns lasting more than once day)	regi	Who (if identified)	Type (NO blanks, if unknown put gathering) (ONLY use: occupation, demonstration, gathering, teach-in, flash mob, march, partial blockade, full blockade)
o	T	past	9-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		NW	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Dec-2012	24-Jan-2013	AB	Chief Theresa Spence	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Dec-2012		AB	Samson First Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	13-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Dec-2012		AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Dec-2012		AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	occupation
o	T	past	15-Dec-2012		AB	Driftpile First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	15-Dec-2012		MB	Sandy Bay	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Dec-2012		AB	Stoney Nakoda First Nation	March
o	T	past	16-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	17-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	18-Dec-2012		QC	Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	18-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration

o	T	past	19-Dec-2012	ON	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	19-Dec-2012	AT	St. Mary's First Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	19-Dec-2012	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	19-Dec-2012	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	19-Dec-2012	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	20-Dec-2012	AB	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	20-Dec-2012	QC	Kahnawake First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	20-Dec-2012	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	ON	Kahnawake First Nation, Saskatoon aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	QC	Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	AT	Millbrook First Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	AB	Swan Lake First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	NU	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	21-Dec-2012	YT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March

o	TC	past	22-Dec-2012	4-Jan-2013	ON	Aamjiwnaang First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	22-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	22-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	23-Dec-2012		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	23-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	23-Dec-2012		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	24-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Traffic Slowdown
o	TC	past	25-Dec-2012	16-Jan-2013	QC	Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	26-Dec-2012		AB	Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation (Treaty 7)	partial blockade
o	T	past	27-Dec-2012		ON	Garden River First Nation	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	28-Dec-2012		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	28-Dec-2012		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	29-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	29-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	30-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	30-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	30-Dec-2012		ON	Walpole Island First Nation	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		ON	Fort William First Nation	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	31-Dec-2012		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	TC	past	1-Jan-2013	5-Jan-2013	QC	Gesgapegiag	full blockade
o	T	past	1-Jan-2013	3-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	1-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	2-Jan-2013		AB	Sucker Creek First Nations	full blockade

o	T	past	2-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Jan-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	2-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	3-Jan-2013		ON	Mattagami First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	3-Jan-2013		BC	Nuu-chah-nulth	Gathering
o	T	past	3-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	3-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	3-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	3-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	TC	past	4-Jan-2013	11-Jan-2013	AT	Elsipogtog First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	4-Jan-2013		AT	Kingsclear First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	4-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	4-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	4-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	4-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		QC	Barierre Lake First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		ON	Mattagami First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		SK	Peepeeksis First Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**BC**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**demonstration**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		NW	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**ON**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**ON**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**ON**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013		**ON**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade

o	T	past	5-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013	**ON**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	**partial blockade**
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	5-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	6-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	6-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	8-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	8-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	8-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	8-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	9-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	9-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	9-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	10-Jan-2013	**AB**	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Blood Tribe First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Blood Tribe First Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Ekuanitshit	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	NW	Katlodeeche First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Kingsclear First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Lac Simon	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Lac Simon First Nation et Kitcisakik	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Millbrook First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Pikani First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation (Treaty 7)	full blockade
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	St'wxwtews	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Uashat First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration

o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration

o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	YT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	YT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	11-Jan-2013	QC	Wemindjii	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	NW	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	12-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	13-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	13-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	13-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	13-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	13-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Anishinabek First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Anishinabek First Nation	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	QC	Barriere Lake	demonstration

o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Elsipogtog First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	MB	Fairford First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	BC	First Nation's group	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	BC	Gtixsan	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	QC	Kahnawake youth	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	QC	Kanesatake	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Kingsclear First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	QC	Kitigan Zibi	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Lake Helen First Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Lubicon Lake Nation	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	YT	Members of White River Band	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Millbrook First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Papaschase First Nation	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Serpeant River and Nippising First Nations	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	St. Mary's First Nation	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Sugarloaf Senior HS students	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Tobique First Nations	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Treaty 7 First Nations	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Tyendinaga Mohawks	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	YT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	NU	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown

o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	16-Jan-2013		ON	Whitefish River First Nation	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	17-Jan-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	17-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	18-Jan-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	18-Jan-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	19-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	19-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	19-Jan-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	19-Jan-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	19-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	19-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	20-Jan-2013		MB	Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	partial blockade
o	T	past	20-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Jan-2013		AT	Qalipu Mi'kmaq First nation Band	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	24-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	24-Jan-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	24-Jan-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	24-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	25-Jan-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	25-Jan-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	25-Jan-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	25-Jan-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	TC	past	16-Jan-2013	25-Mar-2013	QC	Nishiyuu Walkers/CEP Union	March

o	T	past	25-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	25-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	25-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	partial blockade
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	26-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	27-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	27-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	27-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	27-Jan-2013	AT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	27-Jan-2013	AT	March	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	QC	Algonquin community	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	ON	The Grassroots Caravan	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	QC	UQAT students	Gathering
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	YT	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade

o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		MB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		SK Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	full blockade
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		AT Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		QC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		QC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	28-Jan-2013		QC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	31-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Jan-2013		MB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Jan-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Jan-2013		MB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	31-Jan-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	2-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	3-Feb-2013		AB Siksika Stagnation	Gathering
o	T	past	5-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	7-Feb-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	7-Feb-2013		QC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	7-Feb-2013	11-Feb-2013	MB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	8-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	8-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	8-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	8-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	9-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	9-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	9-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	9-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration

o	T	past	10-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	10-Feb-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	12-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	13-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	13-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013	18-Feb-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March

o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		QC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		MB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Feb-2013		MB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	15-Feb-2013		SK Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	16-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	16-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	traffic slowdown
o	T	past	16-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	16-Feb-2013		SK Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	17-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	17-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	18-Feb-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	19-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	19-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	20-Feb-2013		SK Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	21-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	21-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	22-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	23-Feb-2013	24-Feb-2013	BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	23-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	23-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	23-Feb-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	23-Feb-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	25-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	27-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Feb-2013		ON Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	28-Feb-2013		BC Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	28-Feb-2013		AB Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob

o	T	past	1-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	1-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	1-Mar-2013		AT	Millbrook First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Mar-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	9-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	T	past	12-Mar-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	14-Mar-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	16-Mar-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	TC	past	16-Mar-2013	21-Jun-2013	SK	Stanley Mission	March
o	t	past	20-Mar-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	t	past	20-Mar-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	flash mob
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	21-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	t	past	22-Mar-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	30-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	t	past	30-Mar-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	1-Apr-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	5-Apr-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration

o	T	past	5-Apr-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	6-Apr-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	6-Apr-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	7-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	8-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	14-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	15-Apr-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	15-Apr-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	15-Apr-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	19-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	20-Apr-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	march
o	TC	past	20-Apr-2013	22-Apr-2013	AT	Lorraine Claire	march
o	T	past	21-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Apr-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Apr-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	22-Apr-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	24-Apr-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	25-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	26-Apr-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	28-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	30-Apr-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	3-May-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	4-May-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	3-May-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	5-May-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	5-May-2013		SK	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration

o	T	past	11-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	11-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	17-May-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Public protest / potential blocka
o	TC	past	10-May-2013	12-May-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	TC	past	10-May-2013	12-May-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	20-May-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	20-May-2013		MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	TC	past	23-May-2013	26-May-2013	MB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-May-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	21-May-13		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	22-May-2013		QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	21-May-2013	28-May-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Gathering
o	T	past	24-May-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	TC	past	29-May-2013		ON	Pic Mobert First Nation	demonstration
o	T	past	1-Jun-2013		ON	Grassroots Committee of ON	March
o	T	past	1-Jun-2013		ON	Serpent River First Nation	Blockade
o	T	past	21-Jun-2013		ON	Million First Peoples March	March
o	T	past	22-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	21-Jun-2013		ON	Million First Peoples March	March
o	T	past	22-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	2-Jun-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	2-Jun-2013		BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	teach-in
o	T	past	7-Jun-2013		AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	7-Jun-2013		ON	Guelph Anti-Pipeline Action Group	teach-in
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Community Centre	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	11-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	16-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Demonstration
o	T	past	21-Jun-2013		ON	Batchewana FN	Demonstration
o	TC	past	22-Jun-2013		ON	Johnny Hawk	Gathering
o	T	past	22-Jun-2013		ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	Demonstration

o	T	past	21-Jun-2013	ON	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	21-Jun-2013	QC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	30-Jun-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	1-Jul-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	5-Jul-2013	AB	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	March
o	T	past	1-Jul-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	1-Jul-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
o	T	past	1-Jul-2013	BC	Various First Nations and/or Non-Aboriginals	demonstration
		past				
		past				
		past				
		past				
	576			**576**	**576**	**576**
				576	**576**	

march
flash mob
full blockade
partial blockade
occupation

Location	City/Town	What are they blockading/traffic slowdown? HWY/Road or Rail or Bridge or Airport or Ferry, indicate if it is a (international border crossing) afterwards	total number of days of traffic or rail disruption	Notes/Source	# Colun
Provincial Building	Regina	hwy/road			200
PM office	Calgary				200
PM office	Edmonton				1500
Prov Legislature	Winnipeg				400
MP office	Yellowknife				80
MP office	North Battleford				unknown
MP office	Saskatoon				500
Winston Churchill Square to Canada Place	Edmonton			AANDC AB RO	400-500
Victoria Island	Ottawa			Media	
HWY 2A	HWY 2A	Hwy/road		Media*	dozens
Regina	Regina				400
Grand Parade Square	Halifax				300
federal building	Sydney				125
Prov Legislature	Toronto				60
	Windsor				unknown
AANDC office	Thunder Bay				60
Hwy 2	High Prarie	Hwy/road		AANDC AB RO	hundreds
HWY 1 & 16 Intersection	HWY 1 & 16 Intersectio	Hwy/road		Media*	200
TransCanada Hwy	Morely	Hwy/road		AANDC AB RO	200
HWY	???	Hwy/road			80
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake			rally in support of Idle no more	
Hwy 132	Pointe à la croix / Restigouche			5	
West Edmonton Mall	Edmonton			AANDC AB RO	hundreds

HWY 401	London			12	
Prov Legislature	Fredericton	Government Building	Media*	several dozen	
City Hall	Red Deer				
mall	Regina				
MP office	Peterborough				
Hwy 63	Saskatoon	Hwy/road	Media*		100
on ramp to Mercier Bridge	Montreal	Hwy/road			
Midtown Plaza Mall	Saskatoon				2000
Parliament Hill	Ottawa				TBD
Hwy 132	Pointe à la croix / Resti	Hwy/road	Media*		
	Canso Causeway - Mai	Hwy/road			
HWY 2 and Range Road 101A	Kinsuso	Hwy/road			
HWY 102 at Millbrook	Truro	Hwy/road			
	Winnipeg International /	Airport			
HWY 401 & Wellington Road	London	Hwy/road			
Railway Line on Debuse St.	Sarnia	Rail			
HWY 10 and Railway		Hwy/road			200
HWY 10 and Railway	Melville/Regina	Hwy/road			
	Burns Lake				
MP Mark Strahl's Constituency Office	Chilliwack				
	Harbour Quay				
	Kamloops				
	Port Hardy				
Court House	Prince George				
Court House	Prince Rupert				
	Terrace				
Art Gallery	Vancouver				
Prov Legislature	Victoria		organized by Dallas Martin, a Plains Ojibwe who moved t		
	Victoria				
	Williams Lake				
Iqualuit airport	Iqualuit				20
Intersection of Central Ave and 15th street	Prince Albert			hundreds	
Kiwanis Memorial Park	Saskatoon			hundreds	
Kinsmen Park to Churchill Square	Edmonton			hundreds	
River Valley to Canada Place	Edmonton		AANDC AB RO		
Prov Legislature	Regina				
AANDC YT Regional Office to the Yukon Territ	Whitehorse				85

Railway Line on Debuse St.	Sarnia	Rail	14		100
HWY 6 and HWY 17 Junction of	Espanola	Hwy/road			
Bella Bella	Bella Bella				
Metrotown Hall	Burnaby				
Pine Centre	Prince George				
HWY 1 & 9th Ave intersection	Broadview	Hwy/road			
Vancouver Art Gallery	Vancouver				TBD
Portage Place Mall	Winnipeg				
City Hall to HWY 402	Sarnia	Hwy/road		traffic re routed	150
Rail - Via Rail Passenger Line	Pointe à la croix / Resti	Rail	23		
HWY 43	Grande Prarie	hwy/road		AANDC AB RO	200-300
HWY 17B and HWY 17A Junction of	Garden River First Nation				
HWY 305 on Assiniboine River Bridge	Portage La Prairie	hwy/road			350
Rail - Saskatchewan Av and Tupper St	Portage La Prairie	Rail			100
Simms Millennium Park	Courtenay				
Pen Centre Shopping Mall	St. Catherines			45 minutes, peaceful	200
PM's constituency office in Glenmore landing	Calgary				400
Prov Legislature	Edmonton				200
Walpole Algonac Ferry Line to Michigan USA fr	Walpole Island	Ferry			30
several city streets	Thunder Bay				
Seal Lake Road	High Prairie	Hwy/road			
Rail - Wyman road Rail Crossing	Deseronto (near Bellevi	Rail		VIA arranged bus travel for p	12-Oct
Rail - Marysville	Marysville	Rail		200 people affected	
Husky Gas Station on HWY	Ladysmith				
Ladysmith	Nanaimo				
Victoria Quay	Port Alberni				125
Boitanio Park	Williams Lake				50
	Williams Lake				
Uptown Centre	Victoria				
Portage Place Mall	Winnipeg				
Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls				
Toronto Eaton's Centre	Toronto				
Sioux Lookout Powwow	Sioux Lookout				
HWY 132	Gaspésie	Hwy/road	5	not approved by chief and council	
Waterfront Station	Vancouver				
Sudbury	Sudbury				
Hwy 2 and Hwy 750 intersection	High Prairie	Hwy/road		AANDC AB RO	

local businesses	Kenora				
Portage Avenue near HWY	Winnipeg	Hwy/road		detours in effect	50
downtown	Sudbury				
HWY across from Middle Stetham Road	Sudbury				
North Island College	Port Alberni				
Victoria	Victoria				
MP office	Prince Albert				
Saskatoon	Saskatoon				
Saskatoon Centre Mall	Saskatoon				2000
Rail -	Adamsville	Rail	8		
beside Route 109	Kingsclear				
Merritt Civic Centre	Merritt			AANDC BC RO	
Sechelt, 5555 Sunshine Coast Highway	Vancouver			AANDC BC RO	
The Centre Mall	Saskatoon				more than 500
Sioux Lookout Powwow	Sioux Lookout				
HWY 117	Barriere Lake				
west end of city	Timmins				
Trans-Canada HWY	Pilot butte	Hwy/road			
Abbotsford Border Crossing	**Abbotsford**				9
Kelowna, Orchard shopping Mall	**Kelowna**				
Kingsgate Port of Entry (south of Cranbrook	**Kingsgate**				
OSOYOOS Port of Entrry	**Osoyoos**			concluded at 3:00PM.	100
Rykerts / Porthill border crossing	Rykerts				
Centennial Park, Salt Spring Island, Centent	**Salt Spring Island**			1pm	
COMOX Valley (Corner of Cliffe Avencue an	**Vancouver Island**				
Inner Harbour, Victoria	**Victoria**				
Victoria Clipper Ferry Terminal	Victoria				
Border Crossing - Emerson MB	Emerson MB				
Buffalo Narrows	Saskatoon				200
White Buffalo Youth Lodge	Saskatoon				400
Border Crossing - Woodstock/Houlton	Woodstock	Hwy/road (Border Crossing)			
Deh Cho Bridge	Fort Providence	Bridge			
Seaway International Bridge	Cornwall	Bridge (International Border Crossing)			
Peace Bridge Border Crossing	Fort Erie	Bridge (International Border Crossing)			
International Falls Border Crossing	Fort Frances	Bridge (International Border Crossing)			
Rail - Via Rail Passenger Line	Marysville near Kingsto	Rail		shut down for 3 hours, tampe	140-200
Niagara Falls Border Crossing (Rainbow Bridge	Niagara Falls	Bridge (International Border Crossing)			

HWY 17 in Nipissing	Nipissing	Hwy/road			
Blue Water Bridge	Sarnia	Bridge (International Border Crossing)			
Rail - Tyendinaga area	**Tyendinaga**	**Rail**			
HWY 403	Hamilton	Hwy/road			
Kingsway Mall	Edmonton			hundreds	
Peach Arch Border	Surrey		AANDC BC RO		
Hwy 1 near Pilot Butte town	Pilot Butte	Hwy/road	slowdown blockade		
Richmond Centre Mall	Richmond		AANDC BC RO	15	
Nanaimo Harbour-DFO Officer at 401 Burrard S	Vancouver				
University of Saskatchewan Campus	Saskatoon				
Regina Legislative Building	Regina				
gathering at DFO, 401 Burrard street at noon	Vancouver		noon gathering		
HWY 11 (tran Canada Highway) and the Caram	Longlac, ON	Hwy/road	will last until 18:00 EST.	300-400 participating	
Moncton City Hall	Moncton				
federal building	**Edmonton**				
federal building	Edmonton		13:30-15:00 as organized by	400	
Highways 2 and 509 in Stand Off	Stand Off	Hwy/road	13:30-15:00 as organized by Sik-Ooh-Kotoki Friendship S		
HWY 183 east	Ekuanitshit	Hwy/road	QC regional office provided info		
Hay River Library	Hay River				
beside Route 109	Kingsclear				
Lac Simon	Quebec				
HWY 117	Lac Simon	Hwy/road	QC regional office provided info		
Rail - CN Line	Millbrook First Nation/ n	Rail			
Community Hall	Piikani First reserve/Calgary		9:00 to start and march at 13:00		
HWY 43	Calgary	Hwy/road	11:00 a.m. to 1:00p.m.		
St'wxwtews info Roadblocks	Cache Creek	Hwy/road			
Galeries Montagnaises	Sept Îles		QC regional office provided info		
Prime Ministers Constituency Office	Calgary				
City Hall	Edmonton		11:00 a.m. start than march to Canada Place at noon		
Listiguj FN	Campbellton		PS NB Regional office		
23 Alison Boulvard	Fredericton		PS NB Regional office-Office of Minister Keither Ashfield		
Point Pleasant Park	Halifax		AANDC AT RO		
Kingsclear FN	Keswick		AANDC AT RO		
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Labrador		MP Peter Penashue's office, 217 Hamilton River Rd.		
St.Lewis Causeway-trans Labrador Highway	Labrador				
Centennial Bridge	Mirimachi		PS NB Regional office		
Hwy 2 to Hwy 105, NB	New Brunswick		PS NB Regional office		
Tatamagouche	Truro				
Woodstock, New Brunswick	Woodstock		office of Mike Allen, MP, 672 Main Street		
Peace Arch Bridge Border Crossing, Coast Sali	Coast of Salish Pride		AANDC BC RO		

Corner of England and Sixth Ave.	Comox Valley	AANDC BC RO	
	Kootenays	GOC Matrix	
	Lillooet	GOC Matrix	
	Okanagan	GOC Matrix	
Courthouse	Prince Rupert	GOC Matrix	
Point Park	Rainy River	GOC Matrix	
Surrey Central Mall	Surrey		
	Terrace	GOC Matrix	
Long Beach/Pacific Rim HWY Junction	Tofino	GOC Matrix	
City Hall	Vancouver	GOC Matrix	
CTV at Robson and Burrard	Vancouver	GOC Matrix	
Turtle Island	Vancouver	GOC Matrix	
	Victoria	GOC Matrix - final day of Enbridge Hearings	
Galt Gardens	Lethbridge	13:30-15:00 as organized by Sik-Ooh-Kotoki Friendship S	
Pimicikamak	Cross Lake	GOC Matrix	Youth rally
Opaskwayak	Opaskwayak	GOC Matrix	Youth rally
Peguis First Nation	Winnipeg	GOC Matrix	
University of Winnipeg	Winnipeg		
Hwy 17	Blind River	GOC Matrix	
	Chatham	6 First Nations attended	
	Guelph	GOC Matrix	
	Hagersville	GOC Matrix	
	Kingston	GOC Matrix	
	Kitchener	GOC Matrix	
Richmond and Dundas	London	GOC Matrix	
	North Bay	round dance, GOC Matrix	
	Parry Sound	GOC Matrix	
Mill Pond	Richmond Hill	GOC Matrix	
	Sault Ste. Marie		200
Downtown Sudbury	Sudbury		
Fairfield Museum	Thamesville	GOC Matrix	
Spirit Garden	Thunder Bay	GOC Matrix	
Dundas Square	Toronto	GOC Matrix	
Ford Plant in Oakville, ON	Toronto ON	rally planned at the Ford Plant in support of Chief Spence	
University of Windsor	Windsor	GOC Matrix	
1100 Route Marie-Victorin	Abenaki/odanak		
downtown Montreal	Montreal	support from student activists and Occupy Wall Street mo	
Bridge - Van Horne Bridge	QC/NB Border	support for the meetings taking place in Ottawa (talks witl	
D'Youville	Quebec		
Carré d'Youville	Quebec City	QC regional office provided info	

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Saguenay		QC regional office provided info	
Galeries Montagnaises,	Uashat			
	Wemindji		GOC matrix	
	Little Pine			
Fort Qu'Appelle-Treaty 4 Governance Centre	Saskatoon		planned 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Dialogue with Chiefs
T'ondek Hwech'in	Dawson			
Grand Prairie Mall	T'ondek Hwech'in			
Intersection of HWY 10 and HWY 35	Fort Qu'Appelle	hwy/road		
Broadway St to the Native Education Centre/ Va	Vancouver		1000 people	
Victoria Island to Parliament Hill	Ottawa		Meeting b/n PM & Chief Spe	thousands
48th west and 2nd ave	Prince Albert			
3131 Dewdney Ave to Albert St.	Regina			
Port of Vancouver	Vancouver		AANDC BC RO	
	Westbank		AANDC BC RO	
Coqualeetza site	Sto: lo Nation		AANDC BC RO	
Vancouver Island University	Vancouver		AANDC BC RO	
Outside MP John Duncan's office	Courtenay		AANDC BC RO	
DFO office, 401 Burrard	Vancouver		AANDC BC RO	
Wemindjii	Quebec			
Banff Cascade Mall	Banff		flash mob round dance	
West Edmonton Mall	Edmonton		Latino-Canadians in support of idle no more	
Avalon Mall	St. Johns, NF			
	Nanaimo		GOC Matrix	
Comox Valley (corner of England Ave. and Sixt	Vancouver Island			
Nanoose	Vancouver Island		GOC Matrix	
Offices of Winnipeg Sun	Winnipeg			
Carden Street, Guelph	Guelph			
Trois-Rivieres	Trois-Rivieres			
NWT/Alberta Border HWY 1	Provincial Border	Hwy/road		
Bridge - J.C. Van Jorne (connecting QC to NB)	QC/NB Border	Bridge	QC regional office provided info	
Gyro Park	Victoria		AANDC BC RO	
Calgary Sun	Calgary		Latino-Canadians in support of idle no more	
	Cowichan			
West Edmonton Mall	Edmonton		Latino-Canadians in support of idle no more	
Maffeo Sutton Park	Nanaimo		AANDC BC RO	
Eagle landing	Chilliwak		AANDC BC RO	few hundred
HWY 6 at Caledonia bypass	Caledonia	Hwy/road	AANDC RO ON	20
Pine st to Rainbow Centre	Sudbury		GOC Matrix	
HWY 117	Barriere Lake		QC regional office provided i	60-70

Hwy 11 at exit 53	Rexton		GOC Matrix	
Road blockades and rallies	Lake Manitoba	Hwy/road	national first nations demos-r	unknown
City Hall	Nelson			
	Gitwangak	Rail	HQ inform	
	Kahnawake		GOC matrix	30
	Kanesatake		GOC matrix	30
Beside Route 102/Chapel Road	Kingsclear		GOC Matrix	
	Kitigan Zibi		AANDC RO QU	30
HWY 17 and possibly rail line	Nipigon	Hwy/road	March from nipigon Bridge Hwy 11 to Hwy 17 Junction	
Various oil and gas fields	Little Buffalo	Hwy/road	AANDC RO AB	
Alaska hwy	Beaver Creek	**Hwy/road**	AANDC RO YT	15-30
Millbrook Gymnasium and Tower Road Overpa	Truro		GOC Matrix	
Gateway Park / QEII Hwy	Edmonton	Hwy/road	AANDC RO AB	
Hwy 17 (between North Bay and Sault Ste. Mar	North Bay	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Prov Legislature	Fredericton		GOC Matrix	
Intersection near Tim Horton's	Campbellton		GOC matrix	200-300
Trans Canada Hwy by exit 115	Trans Canada Hwy		GOC Matrix	
Downtown	Calgary		AANDC RO AB	
CP and CN train tracks	Tyendinega	Rail	HQ inform	
City Hall	Calgary		Candlelight vigil, AANDC RO AB	
Highway 55 (near the southern edge of the oils	Cold Lake		GOC-matrix	20
West Edmonton Mall	Edmonton		flash mob round dance	unknown
Trans Canada Hwy by Eagle's Nest	Woodstock		GOC Matrix	
Duckworth Street at Hwy 400	Barrie		GOC Matrix	
HWY 28 Bridge Crossing Trent Severn Wate	Burleigh Falls		GOC Matrix	
Cayuga Courthouse	Cayuga		Round dance	
British Consulate (777Bay St)	Toronto		GOC Matrix	
Ambassador Bridge	Windsor		FN's depart from En Route tr	500
Centre Recreatif, Culturel et Sportif St-Zotique	Montreal		"teach-in," HQ inform	unknown
Park Emile-Gamelin	Montreal		national first nations demos-r	unknown
Nakwata Ku Potlach House	Whitehorse		HQ inform	
	N of Slave Lake	Hwy/road	AANDC RO AB	
Highway 15 (at intersection with Wheeler Blvd)	Moncton	hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Pat Bay Highway	Saanichton	Hwy/road	AANDC BC RO	
Mount Newton Cross Road	Victoria	Hwy/road	AANDC BC RO	
Railway at HWY 16 near Long Plain Reserve	Portage La Prairie	Rail	GOC Matrix	20
The Pas and Fairford First Nation	Winnepeg	Rail	HQ inform	unknown
Railway	Winnipeg	Rail	national first nations demos-r	unknown
Main Intersection	Iqualuit	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Hwy 17 at Christine Lane	15km west of North Ba	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	

Hwy 129 and hwy 101 Junction of	200km N of Sault Ste M	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Three Nations Crossing Bridge	Cornwall	Bridge (International Border Crossing)	GOC Matrix	
Hwy 527 & Lac Des Illes Mine Rd.	Gull Bay	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Hwy 17 (west of Kenora)	Kenora	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
HWY 903, 20km S of Waterhen bridge	Regina	hwy/road	AANDC RO SK	
Hwy 2	Calgary		Candlelight vigil, AANDC RO AB	
Miramichi brige, along major hwy	Miramichi		CBC News	200-300
Centenial Bridge	Mirimachi		GOC Matrix	
Intersection of Falls Ave.& Hwy 420 to Table Rc	Niagara Falls		GOC Matrix	
International Bridge	Sault Ste Marie		GOC Matrix	
St. Catherines to Niagara Falls	southwestern Ontario		GOC Matrix	
Pine st to Rainbow Centre	Sudbury		GOC Matrix	
Legislative Building	Regina		Ride/walk, GOC matrix	
Cultural Centre	Duncan		AANDC BC RO	
Hwy 6(between Little Current and Espanola, at	Whitefish Falls	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Hwy 1, possibly across Canada	Calgary		AANDC RO AB	
Canada Education Park Campus	Chilliwack		AANDC BC RO	
Westwood Inn	Swan River		GOC Matrix	
	Saskatoon		GOC Matrix	
Pacific Rim HWY #14	Port Alberni		GOC Matrix	
	Squamish		GOC matrix	
RCMP Station, Portage Ave.	Winnipeg		12:00 EST	
	Winnipeg		GOC matrix	
	Trail		AANDC BC RO	
	Campbell River		AANDC BC RO	
Hwy 59	Winnipeg	Hwy/road	GOC matrix	
Rogers Arena	Vancouver		GOC matrix	
outside Qalipu Mi'kmaq office on Church st	Corner Brook		HQ inform	100
Vancouver Public Library	Vancouver		GOC Matrix	100
Washago Community Centre	Washago		GOC Matrix	
Hwy 652 & Translimit Road (detour Lake Goldn	Cochrane	Hwy/road	185 km NE of Cochrane (as per Goc Matrix)	
Southgate Mall	Edmonton		GOC Matrix	
	Hagersville		GOC Matrix	
Cutten Club on College Ave.	Guelph		GOC Matrix	
Hwy 41	Kehewin		GOC Matrix	
Intersection at Georgia and Granville st	Vancouver	Hwy/road	GOC Matrix	
Provincial Building	Cochrane		GOC Matrix	
Parliament HIll	from Whapmogoostui		Media*	~270

Thompson Rivers University	Kamloops		GOC Matrix	
Downtown	Kenora		GOC Matrix	
CN rail line	Kitkatla		AANDC BC RO	
Chinook Centre	Calgary		GOC Matrix	
Cenntennial Square	Victoria		GOC Matrix	
Shubenacadie residential School	Halifax		GOC Matrix	
Mayfair Shopping Centre	Victoria		GOC Matrix	
Nishinabe Gamik Friendship Centre	Sioux Lookout		GOC Matrix	
Harbour Place	Toronto		GOC Matrix	
Olympic Plaza	Calgary		GOC Matrix	
Indian Battle Park	Lethbridge		GOC Matrix	
Victoria-Central Square	Victoria		GOC Matrix	
	Montreal		GOC Matrix	
	La Loche		GOC Matrix	
Allendale Community Centre	Edmonton		GOC Matrix	
Goudie Building to Labrador Frienship Centre	Happy Valley-Goose Bay		GOC Matrix	
From residential school to Indian Brook	Indian Brook		GOC Matrix	
Hwy 117	Lac Simon		AANDC QC RO	250-350
Parliament Hill	Toronto to Ottawa		GOC matrix	
Native Friendship Centre	Lac Simon		AANDC QC RO	50-75
Galt Gardens	Lethbridge		GOC matrix	
Stitches parking lot	Slave Lake		GOC matrix	
City Hall	Fort McMurray		GOC Matrix	
AANDC Regional Office	Vancouver		AANDC RO BC	
	Peguis FN	Hwy 15 and CN railw	GOC matrix	
Nishinabe Gamik Friendship Centre	Kingston		GOC matrix	
	Owen Sound		GOC matrix	
Nathan Phillips Square	Toronto		GOC matrix	
Place des Arts	Montreal		GOC matrix	
	Regina		Global Day of Solidarity (Idle website)	
Elijah Smith Building	Whitehorse		World Day of Action, AANDC RO YK	
Provincial Legislature	Winnipeg		GOC matrix	
City Hall	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Guelph University Centre	Guelph		GOC matrix	
	Sault St Marie		GOC matrix	
Hwy 117	Kitigan Zibi FN		GOC matrix	
Hwy 15 and CN railway	Muskowekwan/Lestock	Hwy 15 and CN railw	GOC matrix	

Miles Hart Bridge	Thompson	Bridge	GOC matrix	
Serpent River Trading Post	Serpent River FN		post on hwy 17; GOC matrix	
CN mainline	Melville	rail	Sitcen HQ	
Central Park	Banff		AANDC QC RO	50-75
Community Hall	Brockett		GOC matrix	
Hwy 986	Cadotte Lake		GOC matrix	
downtown	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Olympic Plaza	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Peace Bridge	Lethbridge		GOC matrix	
Downtown	Edmonton		GOC matrix	
Hwy 29	St Paul		GOC matrix	
From Macdonald Bridge to Citadel Hill	Halifax		GOC matrix	200
AANDC Regional Office	Vancouver		Starts at native education college; Goc matrix	
Seaway International Bridge	Cornwall		GOC matrix	
Parliament Hill	Ottawa		march from Victoria Island to	350
Universite du Quebec de Trois-Rivieres	Trois-Rivieres		GOC matrix	
Universite du Quebec de Trois-Rivieres	Trois-Rivieres		GOC matrix	
Place d'Youville	Wendake		GOC matrix	
downtown	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Lieutenant Governor's Festival	Brandon		GOC matrix	
Museum of Anthropology	Vancouver		GOC matrix	
Emax Centre	Lethbridge		GOC matrix	
Cenntennial Square	Albert Bay to Victoria		GOC matrix	
Old Strathcona Performing Arts centre	Edmonton		GOC matrix	
Main Library	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Telus Convention Centre	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Northern Secondary College	Sturgeon Falls		GOC matrix	
University of Quebec	Montreal		GOC matrix	
Provincial Legislature	Winnipeg		AANDC MB RO	
Northwest Community College	Terrace		GOC matrix	
University of Alberta	Edmonton		GOC matrix	
CTV Studios	Vancouver		GOC matrix	
University of Calgary	Calgary		GOC matrix	
City Hall	Calgary		GOC matrix	
Provincial Legislature	Edmonton		GOC matrix	
	Lethbridge		GOC matrix	
	Red Deer		GOC matrix	

Legislative Building	Victoria	GOC matrix
Downtown	Montreal	GOC matrix
Ferry terminal	Nanaimo	GOC matrix
To Provincial Legislature	Victoria	GOC matrix
Legislative Building	Victoria	GOC matrix
Mount Royal University	Calgary	GOC matrix
Paul Martin Centre	Waterloo	GOC matrix
	Lethbridge	GOC matrix
10821-96 Street	Edmonton	GOC matrix
University of Alberta	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Montreal to Ottawa	Montreal	14th-18th; GOC matrix
Carnegie Community Centre	Vancouver	GOC matrix
City Park	Kelowna	GOC matrix
Courthouse	Prince George	GOC matrix
	Powell River	AANDC BC RO
Town Centre	Montreal	GOC matrix
Scarboro United Church	Calgary	GOC matrix
Tomkins Park	Calgary	GOC matrix
Angel Square	Calgary	GOC matrix
	Lebret	GOC matrix
University of Winnipeg	Winnipeg	GOC matrix
Parliament Hill	Ottawa	GOC matrix
PM's office	Ottawa	GOC matrix
Kingston Police Service HQ	Kingston	GOC matrix
Court House	Sault Ste. Marie	GOC matrix
City Hall to Lakerhead Labour Centre	Thunder Bay	GOC matrix
TO Police HQ	Toronto	GOC matrix
King St. And Main St.	Hagersville	GOC matrix
Main St.	Picton	GOC matrix
Cowan Park	Oshawa	GOC matrix

Memorial Park	Bancroft	GOC matrix
St-Laurent Metro Station	Montreal	GOC matrix
365 Hargrave	Winnipeg	AANDC MB RO
Portage Place	Winnipeg	AANDC MB RO
Great Plains College	Swift Current	GOC matrix
Oppenheimer Park	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Hwy 1	Lytton	GOC matrix
University of Lethbridge	Lethbridge	GOC matrix
	Ile-a-la-Crosse	GOC matrix
919 Pandora Ave.	Victoria	GOC matrix
Churchill Square	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Victoria Island to Parliament Hill	Ottawa	GOC matrix
Unitarian Church	Calgary	GOC matrix
Douglas College	New Westminister	GOC matrix
John M. Cuelenaere Public Library	Prince Albert	GOC matrix
University of Fraser Valley	Chilliwak	GOC matrix
	Victoria	GOC matrix
Vancouver Aboriginal Frienship Centre	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Chief Joe Mathias Centre	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Kingsway Mall	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Aberdeen Mall	Kamloops	GOC matrix
Constituency Office of Jim Flaherty	Whitby	GOC matrix
Mountain Vie Mall	Midland	GOC matrix
AANDC Regional Office	Calgary	National Indigenous Rights Education Day; GOC matrix
University of Calgary	Calgary	GOC matrix
University of Lethbridge	Lethbridge	GOC matrix
Brock University	St. Catherines	GOC matrix
	Vancouver	GOC matrix
	Calgary	GOC matrix

Victory Square	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Intersection of 97 St and 104 Ave	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Millbrook Porcupine Lodge	Millbrook First Nation/ near Truro NS	AANDC AT RO
Churchill Square	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Recreation Centre	Enoch	GOC matrix
	Yorktown	GOC matrix
University of Victoria	Victoria	GOC matrix
Metrodown Centre	Burnaby	GOC matrix
Radisson Hotel	Winnipeg	Local Police
Millwoods United Church	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Lionel-Groulx subway station	Montreal	GOC matrix
Akwesasne Mohawk School	Akwesasne	GOC Matrix
Leaving Stanley Mission (SK)	to Ottawa (ON)	Media*
4101 Sherbrooke East	Montreal	GOC matrix
331 Smith St	Winnipeg	GOC Matrix
Complexe Desjardins	Montreal	GOC Matrix
Core Shopping Centre	Calgary	GOC Matrix
Richmond St. and Dundas	London	GOC Matrix
Parliament HIll	Ottawa	GOC Matrix
City Hall to 55 Bay Street	Hamilton	GOC Matrix
McLeod Park to Harbor Front and the Whitecap	Kenora	GOC Matrix
downtown	Cardston	GOC Matrix
Victoria City Hall	Victoria	GOC Matrix
Community Hall	Levern	GOC Matrix
University of Alberta Corbett Hall	Edmonton	GOC Matrix
City Hall	Calgary	GOC matrix
Woodgrove Mall	Nanaimo	GOC Matrix
Dieppe Gardens	Windsor	GOC Matrix
Victoria Island to Parliament Hill	Ottawa	GOC Matrix
Polo Park Shopping Mall	Winnipeg	GOC Matrix
	Vancouver	GOC Matrix
	Victoria	GOC Matrix
	Saskatoon	GOC matrix
	Kingston	GOC matrix

	Thunder Bay	GOC matrix
Police Headquarters	Thunder Bay	GOC matrix
INAC-RQ 320 St. Joseph	Quebec City	GOC matrix, AANDC QC RO
Shulus Hall	Merrit	GOC matrix
Simon Fraser University	Burnaby	GOC matrix
Civic Centre	Prince George	GOC matrix
Enbridge Oil Transportation	Gretna	GOC matrix
	Edmonton	GOC matrix
Concordia University	Montreal	GOC matrix
Sheraton Wall Centre	Vancouver	GOC matrix
	Delaronde	GOC matrix; Earth Day Walk
	Elsipotog Fisrt Nation to Moncton	AANDC AT RO
Mission Creek Park	Kelowna	GOC matrix
Central Park and Forks	Winnipeg	GOC matrix; 7th Generation Walk for Mother Earth
Place Emile-Gamelin	Montreal	GOC matrix
Longsdale Quay	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Intersection 15th and Spruce	Prince George	GOC matrix; opposition to Enbridge Northern Gateway pi
8th Ave - 2nd St	Calgary	GOC matrix
Winnipeg Legislature	Winnipeg	GOC matrix; Freedom of Expression Rally
Parliament Hill	Ottawa	GOC matrix; Earth Day Protest
Metro Toronto Convention Centre	Toronto	GOC matrix; Protest at annual general meeting of Barrick
Terrace Sportplex	Terrace	GOC matrix; Mineral North Meeting
Owen Sound Harbour	Owen Sound	GOC matrix
	Victoria	GOC matrix
Astorino's Catering Ltd	Vancouver	GOC matrix
University of Quebec	Montreal	GOC matrix
MP office	Bancroft	GOC matrix
University of Quebec	Montreal	GOC matrix
University of Quebec	Montreal	GOC matrix
downtown	Winnipeg	GOC matrix
British Columbia Legislature	Victoria	GOC matrix
BC Port	Port Coquitlam	GOC matrix

	Moody	GOC matrix
	Coquitlam	GOC matrix
	Pitt Meadows	GOC matrix
	Maple Ridge	GOC matrix
South Beach Casino	Scanterbury (Selkirk)	GOC matrix
Ontario Institute for Studies	Toronto	GOC matrix
Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-utenam	Uashat (Sept-Iles)	GOC matrix
Commerial and Broadway	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Manitoba Legislature	Winnipeg	GOC matrix
Whiteshell Provincial Park	Lac Du Bonnet	GOC matrix
Centre de développement de la formation et de	Wendake First Nation	GOC matrix
251 Dorchester St.	Quebec city	GOC matrix
Institut national de la recherche scientifique	Montreal	GOC matrix
University of Victoria	Victoria	BC RO
March from Canada Place to the AB Legislature	Edmonton	GOC matrix
White Lake Provinvial Park	Pic Mobert	GOC matrix
March from Toronto Police Station to Hwy 401	Toronto	GOC matrix
Unknown	Serpent River First Nati Revolving traffic slowdown	GOC matrix
Parliament Hill	Ottawa	GOC matrix
Cornwall Island	Akwesasne First Nation	GOC matrix
Centennial Square	Victoria	GOC matrix
Brilliant Cultural Centre	Castlegar	GOC matrix
Olympic Plaza (228 8 Ave. SE)	Calgary	GOC matrix
31 Kent St. on Enbridge's Line 9 Project	Guelph	GOC matrix
Community Centre	Tyendinaga	GOC matrix
Point Pelee National Park	Leamington	GOC matrix
Keepers of the Circle Daycare	Tyendinaga	GOC matrix
Victoria Island to Parliament Hill	Ottawa	GOC matrix
Bala Avenue Community School	Toronto	GOC matrix
Milne Valley Middle School	Toronto	GOC matrix
Unknown	Hamilton	GOC matrix
United Food and Commercial Workers Union C	Toronto	GOC matrix
Secord Elementary School	Toronto	GOC matrix
Intersection of Hendon Avenue and Yonge Stre	Toronto	GOC matrix
Batchewana Provincial Park and Community C	Batchewana FN	GOC matrix
Oshkimaadziig Unity Camp	Tiny Township	GOC matrix
Skeleton Park	Kingston	GOC matrix

Queen's Park	Toronto	GOC matrix
Carré D'youville	Quebec City	GOC matrix
Victory Square	Vancouver	GOC matrix
Rose Garden	Kelowna	GOC matrix
	Fort McMurray	GOC matrix
Fort George Park - Connaught Hill Park	Prince George	GOC matrix
Riverside Park	Courtney	GOC matrix
Thunderbird Park	Victoria	GOC matrix

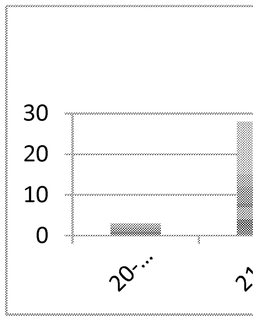
Sources Not Specified in OPSCentre

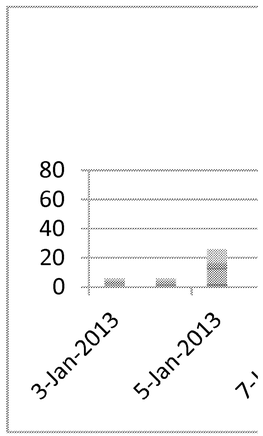
	AT	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT
9-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10-Dec-2012	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
11-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
12-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
14-Dec-2012	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
15-Dec-2012	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
15-Dec-2012	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
16-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
17-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18-Dec-2012	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
19-Dec-2012	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
20-Dec-2012	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
21-Dec-2012	2	2	3	1	4	3	12	1
22-Dec-2012	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
24-Dec-2012	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-Dec-2012	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-Dec-2012	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
27-Dec-2012	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
28-Dec-2012	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
29-Dec-2012	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
30-Dec-2012	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0

APTN National News, "Samson Cree N

APTN National News, "Samson Cree N

Winnipeg Sun, "Aboriginal protesters bl





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1-Jan-2013	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
2-Jan-2013	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
3-Jan-2013	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
4-Jan-2013	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
5-Jan-2013	1	1	10	1	3	1	9	0
6-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
7-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
9-Jan-2013	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
14-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Jan-2013	10	7	20	4	2	8	5	2
17-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
18-Jan-2013	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
19-Jan-2013	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
20-Jan-2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
21-Jan-2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
23-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24-Jan-2013	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
25-Jan-2013	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0
26-Jan-2013	1	0	2	0	0	4	2	0
27-Jan-2013	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
28-Jan-2013	1	7	9	3	2	12	3	1
29-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-Jan-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-Jan-2013	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	AT	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT
1-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
3-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Feb-2013	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

CBC News, "First Nations protest held a

CTV News, "Idle No More Highway 63 b

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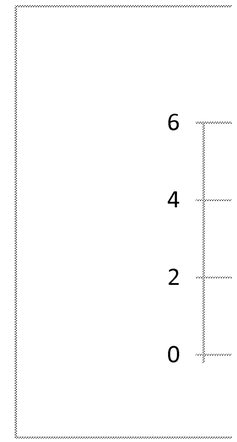
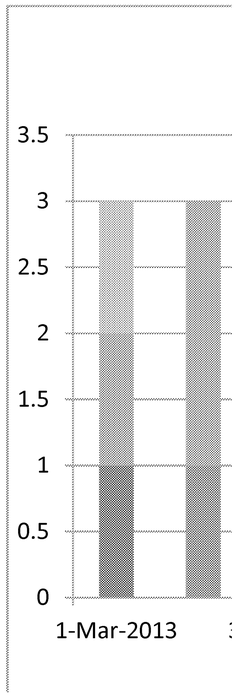
o Victoria from Manitoba

Prince albert Daily Herald, "Hundreds tu

The Media Co-op, "Idle No More--Hundl

CBC News, "Idle No More protesters ma





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9-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
10-Feb-2013	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
11-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
12-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13-Feb-2013	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
14-Feb-2013	0	3	10	3	1	6	4	0
15-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
17-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
18-Feb-2013	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
21-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
22-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
23-Feb-2013	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
24-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
26-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
27-Feb-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28-Feb-2013	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0

	AT	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT
1-Mar-2013	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
2-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
3-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-Mar-2013	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
13-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Mar-2013	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

15-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Mar-2013	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
17-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-Mar-2013	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
21-Mar-2013	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0
22-Mar-2013	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	0
23-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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25-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
31-Mar-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	AT	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT
1-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-Apr-2013	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6-Apr-2013	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15-Apr-2013	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
16-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	19-Apr-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

The Globe and Mail, "Idle No More Bloc

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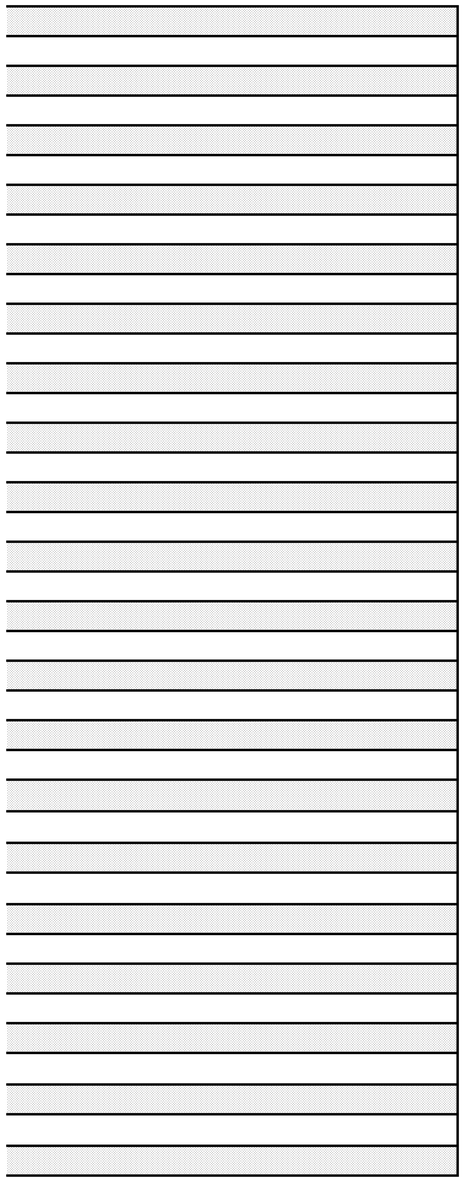
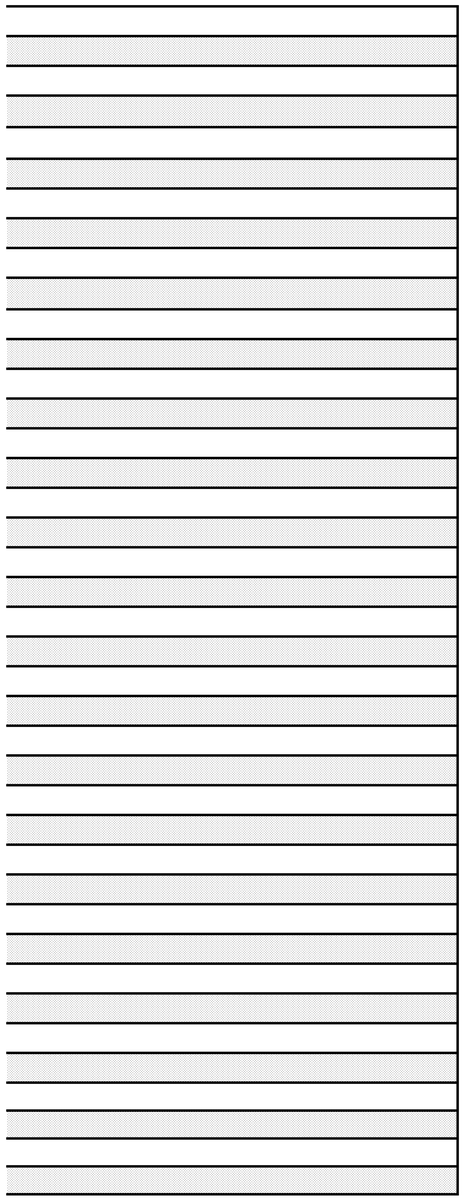
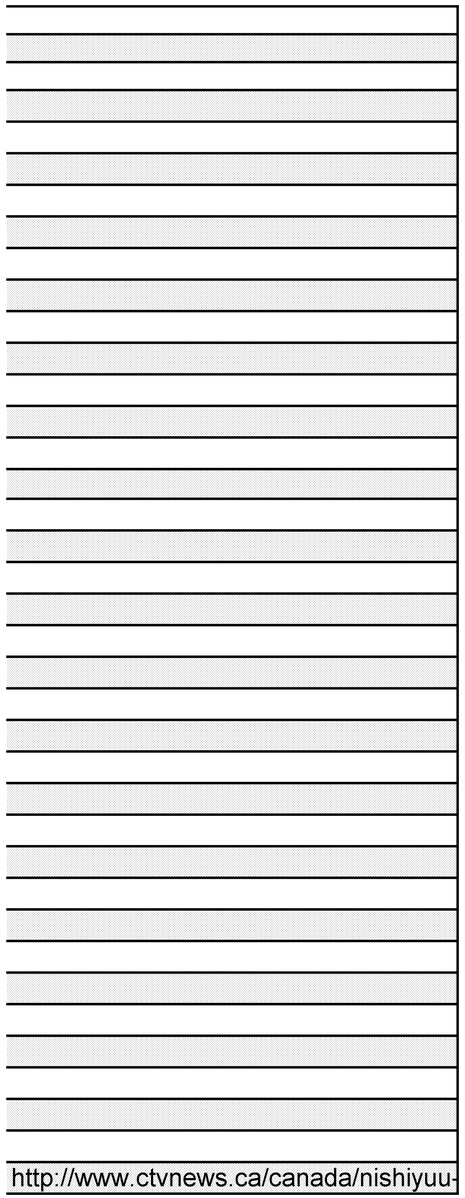
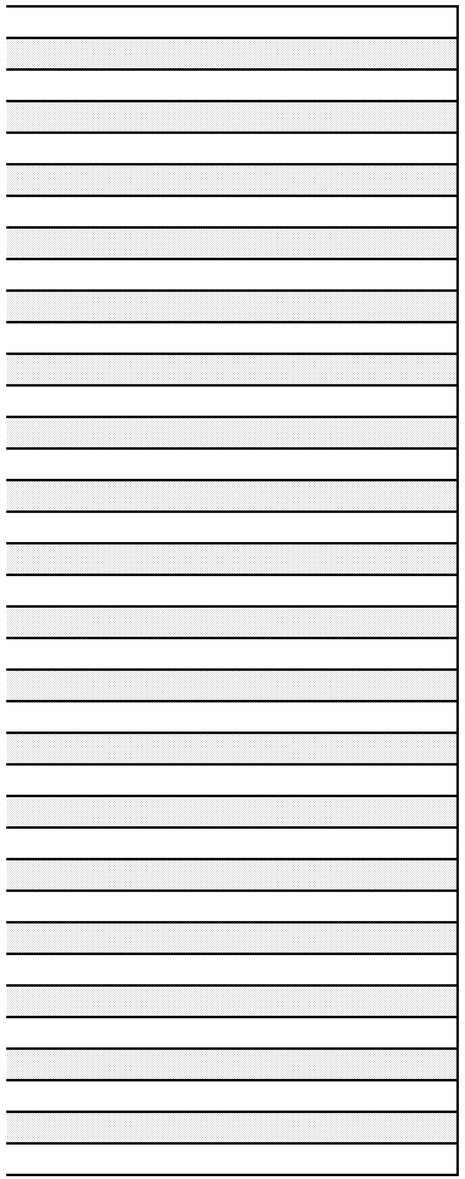
h Gaspésie region as well)

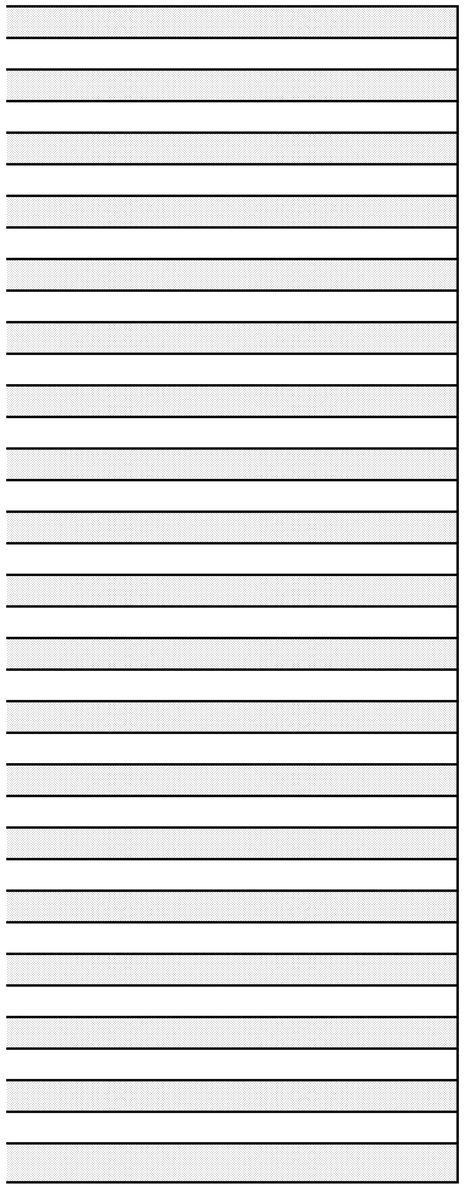


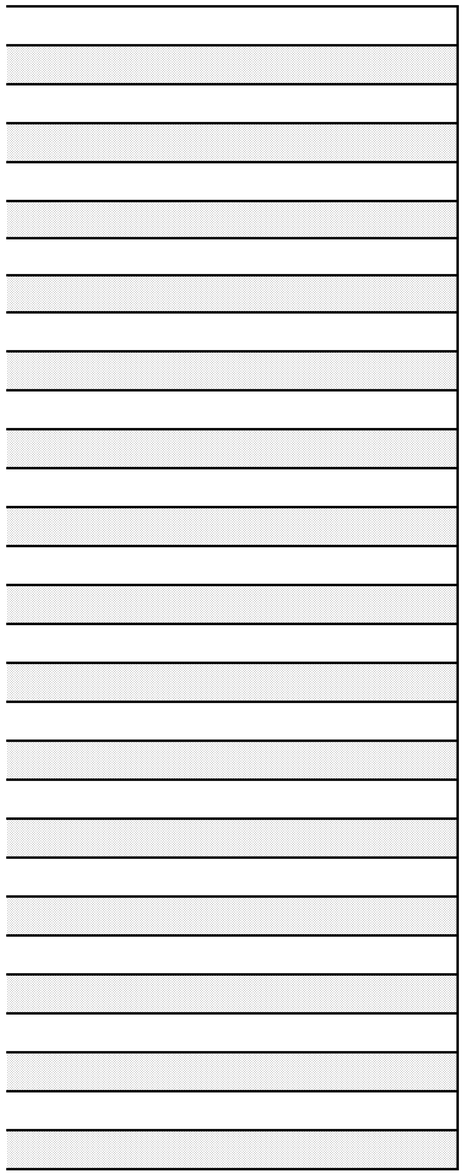


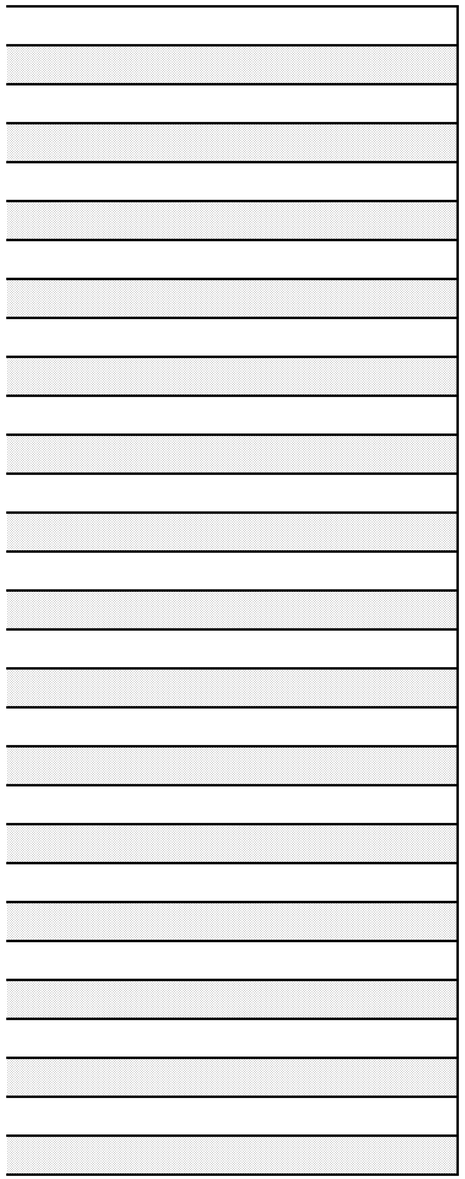


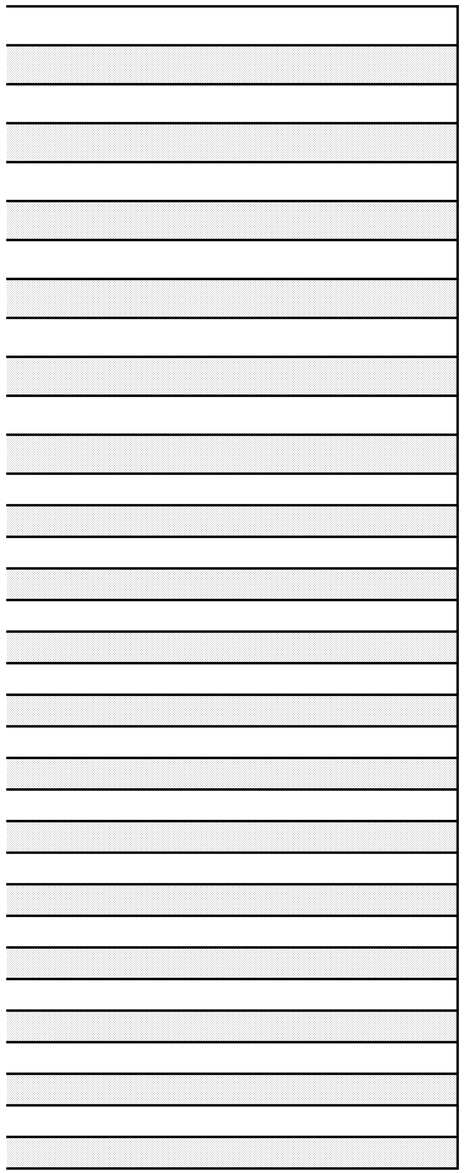
http://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/nishiyuu-











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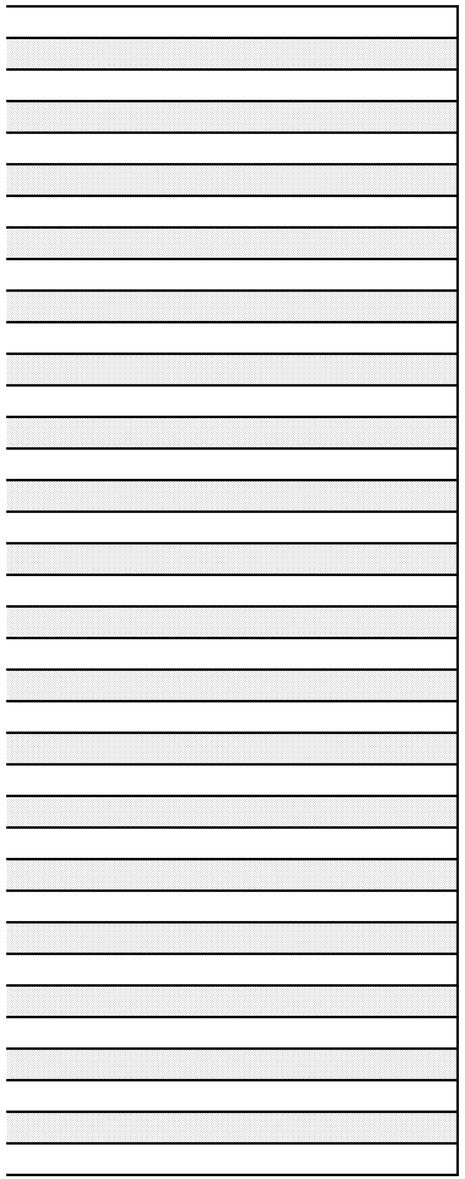

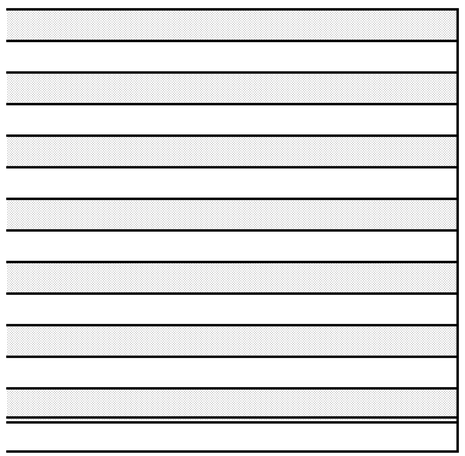

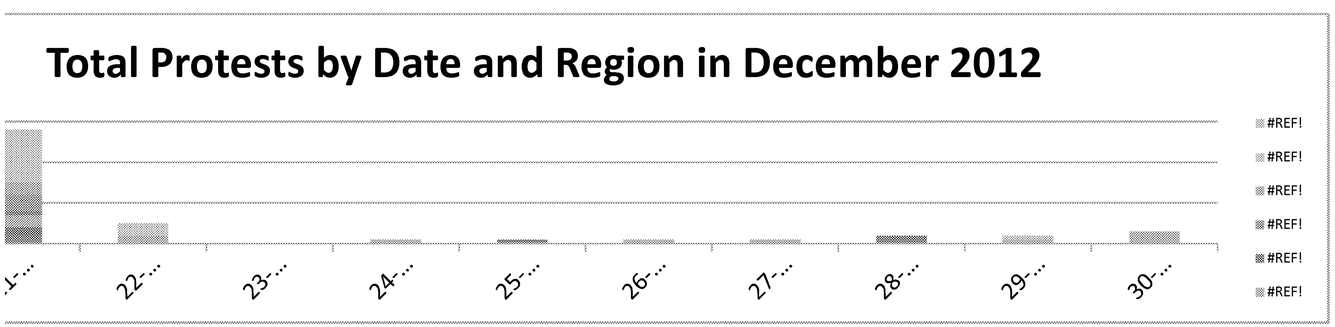
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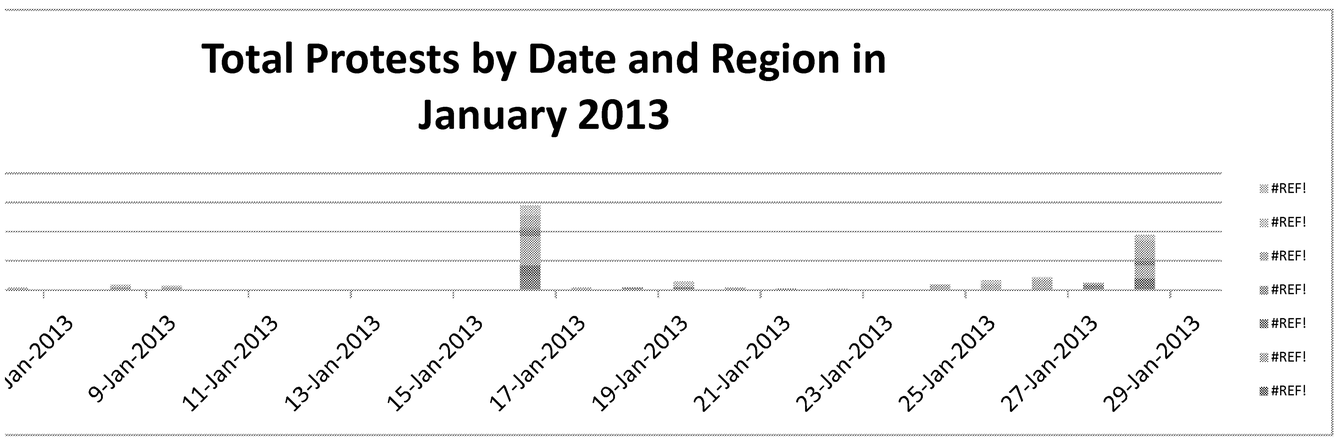
30-…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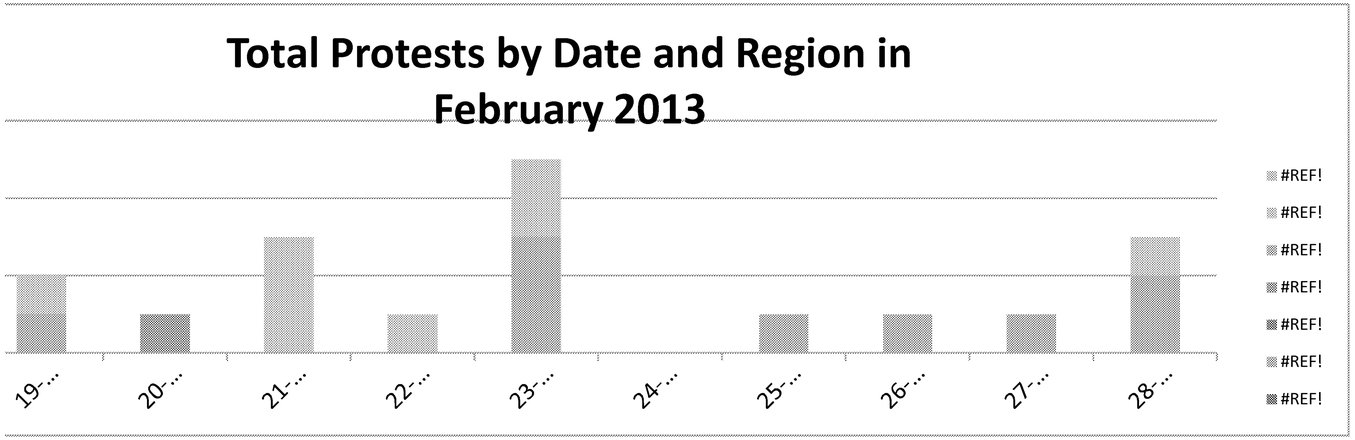
17-Jan-2013
19-Jan-2013
21-Jan-2013
23-Jan-2013
25-Jan-2013
27-Jan-2013
29-Jan-2013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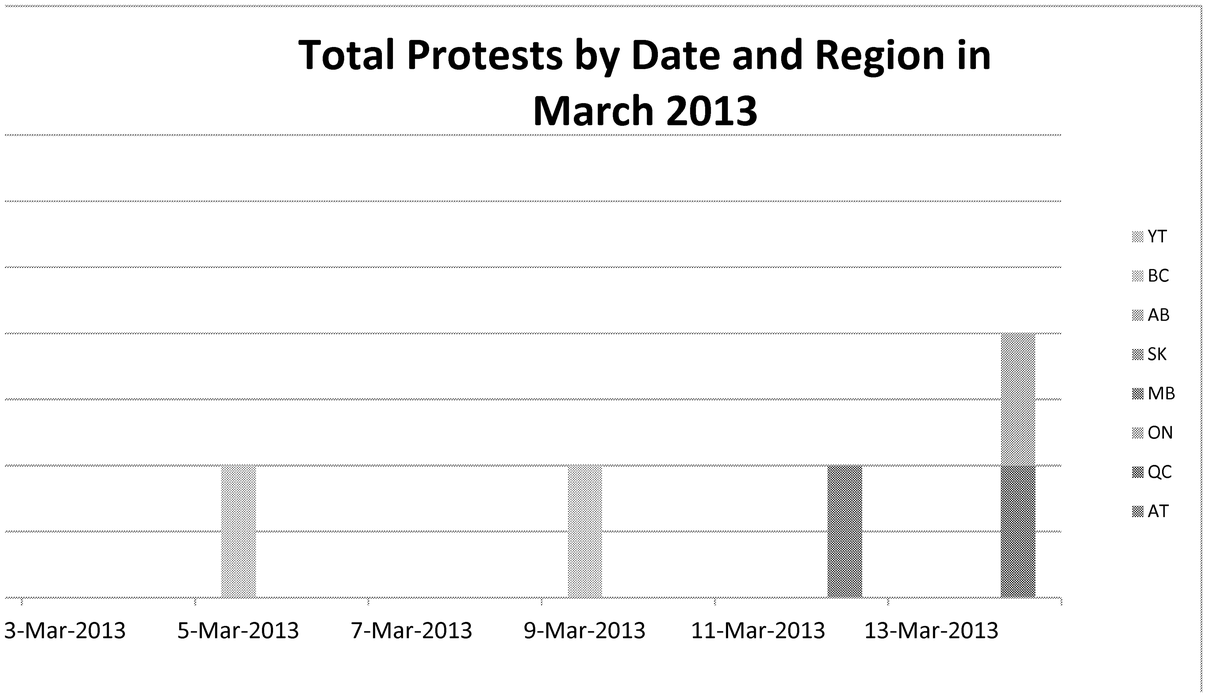
Total Protests by Date and Region in March 2013
3-Mar-2013
5-Mar-2013
7-Mar-2013
9-Mar-2013
11-Mar-2013
13-Mar-2013
YT
BC
AB
SK
MB
ON
QC
AT