Executive Director Report

2006 - 2007

General:
Over the past year our organization has conducted 4 All Chiefs Forums, 5 Chiefs Executive meetings, including the Annual General Assembly as well as the Annual All Chiefs and Councils Assembly held on September 26th and 27th, 2006.

In October 2006, the APC Chiefs elected a new Co-Chair, Chief Noah Augustine, and re-elected Co-Chair Chief Lawrence Paul. The current members of the APC Executive for the next two years include Chief Shirley Clarke, Chief Deborah Robinson, Chief Terry Paul, Chief Candace Paul, Chief Ben Peter-Paul, Chief Jeff Tomah, Chief Darlene Bernard, and Chief Mike Joe.

The Chiefs adopted a total of 20 resolutions. The issues covered ranged from the Water regulatory proposal, education, legal defense fund, founding APC members, Mi’kmaq Maliseet Youth Council (MMYC), FN Fisheries Knowledge Network (FNFKN), Residential School Compensation, Sheshatshiu Innu as a member, Bill C-44, Gesgapegag, Prescription Drugs, Child and Family Services, Eel River Bar Heritage Gardens, Water Protocols (DIAND), Financial Services Study, and the MMAYC/All Chiefs Forum joint meeting. All resolutions are also posted on the APC website.

A highlight of the year was the addition of the Innu community as a member of the APC. This was done in October at the Annual General Meeting. The addition of the Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation Chief to APC brings another key perspective to the Chiefs table and discussions.

The All Chiefs and Council Assembly held on September 26th and 25th in 2006 in Dartmouth, NS provides a real opportunity for all APC staff to detail their work and accomplishments over the year. The participation of Chiefs, Councilors and other Tribal Organizations who are invited provides a way for any Council to raise issues of concern and be provided complete details of the work of the Chiefs and staff at APC. The presentation and overview of key issues allows all leaders to gain a better understanding of the wide array of probing issues regionally and nationally that impact Mi’kmaq, Maliseet, Passamaquoddy, and Innu Chiefs. It also provides Health Canada (HC) DIAND officials an opportunity to address all Councils on the work/efforts of the DIAND/HC to support communities’ efforts.

In addition to an overview of work, the Forum provides an opportunity to focus and get impact on strategies or issues which continue to impact communities in key areas of housing/water, residential schools, and prescription drug issues. Through the dialogue and discussion with all representatives any gaps or additions to work being done is identified for each staff person and the files assigned based on directions received from the All Chiefs Forums.

The Chiefs in the region continue to focus on five key priorities of the communities which are: Housing and Infrastructure, Health, Economic Development, Education, and Social Reform. These key priorities are reviewed yearly at the All Chiefs and Council Assembly to ensure all First Nation Leaders have an opportunity to help identify the key priorities and are provided details of all areas of work of all APC Staff.

The election of a new Conservative government has created considerable uncertainty to the clarity of key priorities of the Federal Government. First Nation issues were not identified as key priorities of the government and were not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne or the Federal Budget. There were no Kelowna Accord type investments in the Federal Budget 2006.

The First Nation agenda for change advocated by the National Chief was to fall on the less than sympathetic ears of the Federal Government. The new government wanted to determine its own approach to First Nation issues and saw ways to fundamentally change the approach to governance and to legislatively address issues to make elements and priorities grounded in the Indian Act unworkable. Key policy advisors to the government proposed more radical shifts in policy but were kept in the background due to the minority parliament and the need to engage other federal parties to address First Nation issues and a legislative agenda. The first area of focus was the water issue and the appointment of a First Nation Expert Water Panel to seek input over the summer on how to address the water quality crisis in First Nation communities.

Regionally, there was a restructuring of the On-reserve Liaison Committee to focus efforts. The new representation includes various Tribal Councils who provide services to First Nations. There also has been consistent success in the construction of additional housing/RRAP based on Budget 2005. Regionally, First Nations constructed 218 section 95 units and 92 RRAP in 2006/07. At the same time, the topic of Ministerial Loan Guarantees has been an issue for some communities. Due to ineligibility, a number of First Nations have been unable to build new houses for the past 2 to 3 years thus adding to the growing backlog in those communities who are not eligible.

In Atlantic Canada, two First Nations continue to be highlighted as communities in which the situation must be addressed by a comprehensive approach to the water issue. The expert panel was provided a presentation from APC staff and others in August 2006. The presentation highlighted a wide range of issues related to capacity, costs, and liability for First Nations what ever regime for water was to be developed by the Federal Government. The panel reported to the Minister with a series of recommendations to address the issue but have not moved on it.
Executive Director Report

continued

toward legislation, regulatory changes, or a funding approach to address serious gaps in funding of services at the First Nation level. The development of an approach is still underway and a formal strategy is expected this 2007/2008.

In May of this year, the Comprehensive Community Planning Symposium and Trade show was held in Membertou on May 23rd and 25th, 2007. The session had in excess of 300 participants and included a wide array of workshops and seminars which provided tools, knowledge, and skills to participants to engage more fully in community planning and the critical linkages to economic development for each community. The connection between culture, education, and First Nation level demonstrated the real potential of planning as to communities’ change and how focusing on results was a way to achieve improvements in economic development.

Many presenters clearly showed how governance, leadership, vision and the right skilled people can create the synergy of change needed to make each community a better place. The workshops clearly demonstrated how activities can provide the focus for change which can empower leaders to take steps necessary to improve the living conditions of each community.

Later in May, youth in the region conducted a Youth and Traditional Leadership Workshop with Mi’kmaq Grand Council members. Participation was given an opportunity to exchange ideas on what youth did today and how they can play a role based on the culture and traditions of the Mi’kmaq and Maliseet people. The sessions provided a place to ground the youth participants as to where they were and the importance of identity, culture, and language to a future vision. The workshops also provided leadership skills and role models to demonstrate what is possible for youth who focus on a dream to overcome barriers to be a success. The session also provided a forum for Mi’kmaq/Maliseet Youth to establish and elect a Mi’kmaq/Maliseet Youth Council which presented a plan and strategy to the All Chiefs Forum in June 2006.

A key focus was to promote organization at the First Nation level and encourage a yearly event as well as activities to allow youth to provide ongoing input to decisions and work of the Chiefs regionally and nationally on key issues.

Health continues to be an area of significant focus and effort of all APC staff. Our staff in collaboration with, Chiefs, technicians, health directors, and members of the MMNAB and various subcommittees focuses on the many issues raised by First Nations.

Health:

In the past year, the MMNAB committee structure was recognized to focus on key areas identified by the Chiefs and Health staff. The intent was to make the overall process focused on achieving results to improve the levels and health status of First Nation people. The renewed focus also allows for ongoing dialogue and input of First Nation Health Directors and staff to ensure priorities and work is consistent with the needs of all communities.

A major research project into prescription drugs has helped identify the costs and barriers to clean up pharmaceuticals for First Nation citizens. The project has made a series of recommendations which call for direct action to address the complex issue and concerns related to prescription drug use and misuse and the development of appropriate First Nation-based strategies and approaches to actually deal with the serious problems facing all First Nation communities.

Economic Development:

Economic Development has been an area of considerable focus for the fiscal year as well as ongoing training and certification of Atlantic Economic Development Officers (EDOs). In the fall APC staff, in cooperation with EDOs, initiated work to revise and update the Atlantic Aboriginal Economic Strategy. Through a series of focus group sessions with a wide range of First Nation expertise, the strategy was updated for input and review of the Atlantic Chiefs in March 2007. The final revisions and details of the strategy were completed and was tabled for All Chiefs in the new fiscal year.

During the same period, work continued to secure multiyear funding for the Universities and Chiefs partnership on Atlantic Integrated Economic Development Research project. By the end of the year, commitments were in place from DIAND, ACOA, and DFO for an initial year and consideration of funding beyond the initial year.

Legislative Matters:

Federally, a number of legislative measures are expected to impact First Nations in the Atlantic. The amendments to the Fisheries Act will fundamentally change the role and powers of the Minister and engage a wide range of interests in the DFO decisions related to all aspects of the resources. The range and level of impact on aboriginal and treaty rights is not certain but the regime will allow more transparent discussion of issues and decision by DFO at all stages of resource management.

Section 67 repeal of the Canadian Human Rights Act is a before Parliament. In spite of direct presentations detailing our Chiefs’ concerns, the legislation is still moving through Parliament. Our Chiefs have serious concerns over the long term implications and legal liability to First Nations as well as the short timeframe for First Nations to put in place measures to address complaints related to the repeal of the section of the act. Many implications are not fully known or understood fully.

Over the past year there has been considerable discussion and dialogue about matrimonial property. The issues related to communities are complex and in many First Nations, are addressed based on existing First Nation level policies and practices. Federal or Provincial legislation to address First Nation circumstances or conditions may have unintended consequences to the local administration of lands and property in communities. The control and dispossession of lands in First Nations is a very sensitive issue which must be fully understood and the issues need to be fully addressed in the end to the communal interests of all the citizens.

Housing and Infrastructure:

In the area of housing and infrastructure, APC staff has worked to take an integrated approach. That is to look at the implications of all issues of First Nation communities.

At the end of the last fiscal year, communities and Chiefs directed APC to look toward the development of a network to support regional efforts in housing and infrastructure. Over the winter, APC staff has conducted sessions with many First Nations to determine the next steps for development of a network. The network is expected to support collaborative efforts regionally to ensure First Nation issues on housing, water, waste water, source water protection, and First Nation Capacity and resources are in place to ensure all First Nations are able to address issues today and in the future. A critical focus has been in the establishment of the right knowledge and capacity to assist all First Nations in the best ways possible.

The development of the First Nations Fisheries Knowledge Network has been a very gradual process. The process to find qualified expert staff has been a considerable challenge and staffing was completed later than expected. A full staff complement was in place before the end of the fiscal year.

In January 2007, APC engaged in a firm to assist in the design, training, and implementation of the Fisheries Management System in First Nation members of APC. To date, 8 First Nation communities have worked to help pilot the system and implement various modules of the data system. The system is created to support First Nations local management of the fishery operations and to be able to document all results for various fishery activities. It is expected the data will help First Nation and First Nation fishers to produce the results they seek for the benefit of the entire community.

In January and March, workshops were done with coordinators to provide updates on work and efforts of DFO and the various programs set out to support First Nation like at sea mentoring, fishers management and vessel maintenance.

The sessions also provided a direct opportunity for coordinators to provide direction on the structure and priorities of the First Nation Fisheries Knowledge Network. These ideas are being incorporated in plans of the FNKN including a new website and communications plan.

Indian Residential Schools:

APC staff continues to conduct outreach sessions in all the communities. The sessions provide onsite opportunities for staff to update survivors on developments and provide a supportive setting that allow discussions and the sharing of information to all participants. The settlement agreement to date has been completed and approved by all courts in Canada and is now in the opt out period.
APC staff is currently working to engage all service providers at the local, provincial, and regional level to implement a comprehensive crime prevention strategy to support survivors in all First Nation communities. These efforts will use all available resources to support survivors in a proactive manner.

Community Planning:
Community Planning work has continued under the leadership of the Chiefs through a member created regional Chiefs committee to provide supervision to the work and collaboration with various federal agencies. The work and support network created is to empower communities in the completion of comprehensive community plans and support tangible steps on implementation. All efforts are expected to support an ongoing planning approach for all First Nation Communities which respects communities’ autonomy, needs, and priorities. In many of the First Nation communities, work is well underway toward completion of community plans and the emerging strategies for real implementation at each First Nation.

Funding Agreements:
Funding agreements and the renewal of multi-year agreements is an issue which was identified by the Chiefs. The renewal of the 5 year funding agreements and the lack of negotiation was highlighted to Chiefs at an All Chiefs Forum. To help address the issues/concerns raised, APC conducted a joint session between DIAND/First Nations who were about to renew agreements. The session identified issues for DIAND to deal with in terms of the process and parameters of renewal and to conduct renewals in a consistent manner with First Nations. DIAND agreed to fully adhere to its regional policy set on renewals of agreements which provides a set process, timetables toward completing an agreement. The issue of most concern is that funding provided does not address growing population and community needs. Also to re-open agreement, does not necessarily guarantee additional funds as any/all programs will be addressed based on DIAND's current policies for specific services. The current funding block portion of up to 75% for each First Nation funded creates real financial challenges which will continue to grow in the future.

During the year, the new Conservative government did a review of all Transfers to Canadians including the Aboriginal Transfer Payment Policy. The Blue Ribbon Panel offered a number of specific useful recommendations for DIAND and all federal agencies to streamline the delivery of programs/services through a comprehensive funding agreement. It is expected these improvements to the funding regimes will be put in place in the coming years to ensure transfers from government to First Nations are really government to government transfers.
The Mi'kmaw / Maliseet Atlantic Health Board (MMAHB) was created to ensure that all First Nations people in the Atlantic region have a health status that is comparable to all Cana-
dians. MMAHB was designed to improve the health status of Atlantic First Nations through co-
management of federal health programs and services. Co-management is defined here as an
open, fair and respectful discussion, collaborative planning and decision-mak-
ing related to Atlantic First Nations health programs and services. This will require the
identification of shared priorities and overall strategic objectives for the effective delivery of
region health services.

MMAHB Strategic Planning Session
The Mi'kmaw Maliseet Atlantic Health Board hosted a special assembly to evaluate their
effectiveness and to focus on strategic prior-
ties for the committee. Process Improvements –
Chiefs noted that they are “run ragged” from issue to issue, committee to committee – with health being one of many equally com-
plicated and pressing files. MMAHB strategic pri-
orities reflect community health needs. This
means building regional priorities and plans
on the strength of community health plans, and
having a closer relationship with the Health
Directors from who to receive advice and
direction. MMAHB is acknowledged by all
members as the trusted, reliable and ac-
tion-oriented go-to group in the region for
aboriginal health issues.

Potential Shared issues for Action
Health Directors Meetings:
The Atlantic Policy Congress hosted two
Health Directors Meetings. This year’s work-
shop occurred over a two-day span with
several presentations and discussion on the
presentations and community issues. The
meeting objectives were the following: Gather
Health Directors together to share and dis-
cuss emerging health issues; Create network-
ning opportunities among the Atlantic First
Nations health directors; Foster linkages with
Federal Government Officials, Services pro-
viders, health organizations and To provide
first nations with skills and capacity develop-
tment to foster healthy environments for First
Nations Innu Nations. Following are some of
the workshops were held during this meet-
ing; FNHHB Strategic Priorities and Directives;
APC Health Overview and Strategic Priorities;
NIHB Drug use/ misuse Interactive Forum;
CDC update, Delivery of CDC Health Protec-
tion Program; Native Aboriginal Youth Suicide
Prevention Strategy; and Accreditation.
The second Atlantic Health Directors meeting
was held on March 27th & March 28th, 2007
in Moncton, NB. The following are just some of
the workshops were held during this meet-
ing; MMAHB Strategic Approaches and Plan-
ing Cycles; MMAHB Sub committees update;
New Initiatives – Aboriginal Human Health Re-
source Initiative; Drug Utilization Prevention
Promotion; Aboriginal Health Transition Fund;
Community Health - Best Practices; Capacity
Needs Assessment; Conflict Resolution/ Com-
munications Workshop; Health Director: Capacity Development Re-
search Project; The Atlantic Policy Congress conducted a
research project to review the capacity needs
for the Atlantic Health Directors. This docu-
ments help guide the Health Directors plan-
ing committees in their efforts on identifying
and address the capacity requirements for
Health Directors.

MMAHB Committee:
The Child & Youth Committee
MMAHB Committee requested the APC Health
Staff was directed to examine FNHB Hiring
Policies.

MMAYC: Traditional Leadership for Future
Generations Youth Conference.
Health Canada has a commitment to improv-
ing health status of First Nations People
and Inuit. Atlantic Region First Nations
and Inuit Health Branch sent a contribution
agreement to Atlantic Policy Congress to hire
a facilitator for a meeting. This meeting
was to develop a strategy for the region taking
into account the gaps and issues regarding
services available to Aboriginal youth. Jaime
Battiste was hired to coordinate the Mi'kmaw
Maliseet Atlantic Youth Council Conference.
2006 Annual Mi'kmaw Maliseet Atlantic Health Conference
The 2006 Annual Mi'kmaw/ Maliseet Health
Conference was held on October 17th-19th,
2007 at the Dartmouth Holiday Inn, Dart-
mouth, NS. Participants came from all sec-
tors of the health spectrum to attend this
event. This year’s theme was “Wholistic
Health”.
The Annual Atlantic Health Conference has
two key goals they are to educate and in-
form community members and health work-
ers about emerging health issues that affects
Atlantic First Nations; and To honor individu-
als for their dedication and hard work in the
health field.

Each year the Mi'kmaw/ Maliseet Atlantic
Health Board appoints a conference commit-
tee to organize this event. The conference
committee took all the suggested topics and
recommendations from past health confer-
ences to design workshops that reflect our
unique first nation health models.

APC Prescription Drug Project:
The Atlantic Policy Congress has recently con-
ducted a research project on the magnitude and
determinates of the escalating health service & prescription drug cost in the At-
lantic First Nations. The objective is to assist
the Atlantic First Nations capturing data and
creating community based recommendations
related to prescription drugs and the NIH
program. As a result of this report Health
Canada through the Atlantic Policy Congress
issued reimbursement checks for all com-
mmunities that paid for open benefit drugs for
First Nation Clients. $17,00,000.00 was reim-
bursed to communities in the Atlantic Region.

Drug Utilization/ Prevention/ Promotion
The APC and Health Canada have identified
prescription drugs drug as a growing
issue. Under the direction of the Mi'kmaw
Maliseet Atlantic Health Board, we have been
directed to begin work on addressing this
issue. In 2005 FNHHB Headquarters
initiated a process with the AFN to develop a
strategy to address prescription drug abuse.

Since then, FNHB HHQ has agreed to provide

Annual Health Report 2006-2007
Mi'kmaw Maliseet Atlantic Health Board, Annual Update

Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc.

- 4 -
funds for each region to hire a coordinator to work with FN1/ community in implementing a community chosen project with an antic-ipated outcome of enabling communities/commu-nity members to use prescription drugs appropriately and therefore to reduce the misuse and abuse of prescription drugs.

Prescription Drug Summit

As a result of the APC prescription drug report, the APC submitted a proposal and it was accepted to host an Atlantic Prescrip-tion Drug Summit. Key Goals for the Confer-ence are: To bring Federal/ Provincial and First Nations together to address the use and impact of drugs in the Atlantic First Nations; To highlight strategies currently being utilized to address drug use and abuse; To develop a strategic approach towards developing a drug strategy for Atlantic First Nations; Legislation and Policy; Foster linkages with federal government officials, services providers, and health organizations; and to Work with physi-cians, pharmacists to influence policy changes to the Federal/ Provincial Drug Benefit pro grams to address prescription drug issues. Occupational Therapy Project Proposal to the Atlantic Aboriginal Health Re-gional Group is almost completed and plans are to submit it by the end of June, 2006. APC Cultural Competency Project 2005-2006 The Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc. (APC) be-gan to get the fundamental pieces to develop a wholistic cultural competency manual. The proposal for phase II was submitted and ac-cepted under the Aboriginal Human Health Resource Initiative. The APC Cultural Compe-tency project activities will serve as a founda-tion for the long term planning required to sustain a cultural competency program. All developed documents can be utilized by Pro-vincial & Federal Health Departments, other Government Agencies, Education Institutions, etc.

Cultural Competency Planning Meeting

The need for cultural competency among health care professionals providing services to aboriginal people has been identified as a priority in a number of consultation and planning process. These include findings of a recently completed capacity needs assess-ment of First Nation community health cen-tres, recommendations in the Nova Scotia submission to the National Aboriginal Health Blueprint, findings in primary health care development initiatives across the province and issues raised by DHBAs and provincial programs in the evaluation of their services. APC has already begun work on a three-part cultural capacity-building project to begin to address identified need. Instead of pursing an un-coordinated, piece-meal approach to the cultural competency capacity, there is an opportunity to support a collaborative project to increase the net cultural competency of health care providers in a number of consultation and planning process. There were seven project ideas generated which are: Discharge Planning; Mental Health Interprofessional team train-ing; Phase 2: Adding Continuing Medical Education (CME): Community health workers education module; Prescription drug complaints pro cess; Training program for ER and after hours clinic staff and Culturally appropriate patient education materials for First Nation clients Interprofessional Education for Collaborative Patient-Centered Practice Facilitator’s training planning committee to discuss the two sessions Jan 18th – 21 in Antigonish. APC’s Health Technician, Theresa Mesue co-facilitated cultural training with Dr. Charlotte Loppie on Jan20th. Update: Attended facilitator’s training plan-ning committee to discuss the two sessions being offered to Facilitators. Cultural Session is on March 1st.

E-Health Online Computer and Videoconferencing Training Facility

The Atlantic Policy Congress in Partnership with Aboriginal School Project and FNHBI-Health Information Analysis & eHealth Solu-tions have created an online computer and videoconferencing training facility at the APC Cape Harbour Office. Aboriginal Health Transition Fund: The Aboriginal Health Transition Fund (AHTF) is administered by First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNHBI) of Health Canada. It aims to: improve the coordination of feder-ally and provincially funded health systems in First Nations and Inuit communities; enhance the accessibility and suitability of provin-cial health programs/services for Aboriginal people regardless of where they live; and in-crease Aboriginal participation in the design, implementation, and evaluation of health ser-vices/programs. Adaptation file: The Provin-cial Adaptation Plan will support initiatives to improve existing provincial health services to better meet the needs of the diverse Aborigi-nal population it serves. Integration file: The Regional Integration Plan will support initiatives to improve integration of federally and provincially funded health systems in First Nations/Inuit communities within the Atlantic Region Aboriginal Health Human Resource Initiative: Of particular concern has been the fact that the health care system’s ability to provide high quality, effective, patient-centered health services depends on the right mix of health care providers, with the right skills, in the right place, at the right time. In 2003, federal funding was committed to a pan-Canadian Health Human Resources Strategy in order to help secure and main-tain a stable and optimal health workforce in Canada, and support health care renewal. The three objectives of the Aboriginal Health Human Resources Initiative (AHHRI) are to increase the number, retention and cultural competence of First Nations, Inuit and Mé-tis health care workers and non-Aboriginal health care workers serving First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. An environmental scan to develop a complete picture of where Aboriginal health care work-ers are employed; in what capacities they serve in providing care; and the number of non-Aboriginal health care workers currently providing services to First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples is underway in Atlantic Canada has been completed. APC contracted Horizons Community Develop-ment Associates Inc. (www.horizonsconca.ca) to conduct the scan. APC is working with the First Nations & Inuit Health Branch of Health Canada to establish an Advisory Committee for the AHHRI. Health Integration Initiative: Nursing Policy Project (Stage 3 Implementation)

The First Nation Band Employed Registered Nurse (FNBERN) in the Atlantic Region work-ing in the capacity of a Community Health Nurse had few, if any guidelines or policies to guide their clinical practice or to support their human resource requirements. Their employers (Chiefs and Councils, Health Di-rectors, Band Employers) as well, required policies and guidelines to enhance their knowledge of the nursing scope of practice to better support and guide the work of the RNs.

2006 Annual Mi’kmaq Maliseet Atlantic Health Conference

This year’s theme was “Wholistic Health” Honouiring Our People Banquet Each year the health conference organizes a banquet that honors individuals for their dedication and hard work in the field of health. This year we provided three different awards.

• Appreciation Awards,
• Chief Michael Augustine Awards,
• Health Canada Recipients

This year’s recipients of the Chief Michael Augustine Award were: 1. Dr. Michael Perley, Tobique 2. Billie Joe Lenvi, Elsipogtog 3. John Paul, APC

Appreciation Award Recipients

• Tobique First Nation – New Brunswick - Roxanne Sappier
• Sydney – Nova Scotia - Dr. Virik
• Elsipogtog First Nation – New Brunswick - Freda Augustine
• Tobique First Nation – New Brunswick - Sue Labillois-Nevin
• Tobique First Nation – New Brunswick - Sharon Taught
• St. Mary’s First Nation– New Brunswick - Lorraine Bear
• Healing our Nation: - Monique Fong
• Eel River Bar First Nation–New Brunswick - Theresa Morris
• Tim Wall

Health Canada Recipients:

• Phyllis Harlow: Capacity Building & Health Benefit Policy & Systems
• Charmane Kay: Manager Non-Insured Health Benefit Policy & Systems
• Louise Cholock: Regional Nurse Manager: Family Practices
Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Education Initiative

Meeting of Nations Video Launch Background

The purpose of the treaty video project is to promote understanding of the Treaty Relationship to students as well as the general public. The video project is intended to educate; Treaties are documents that are still valid, to debunk myths; Treaties are not archaic. The “Meeting of Nations” video is approximately 25-30 minutes in length that will encourage and accommodate dialogue and promote understanding of the Treaty Relationship in and out of the classroom.

The Meeting of Nations video launch was undertaken in collaboration with Indian and Northern Affairs, Atlantic Negotiations team.

APC organized four successful video launch events in:

- Halifax, NS; Charleston, PEI; Moncton, NB; and Pointe-à-la-Croix, Quebec.

The events were hosted by Chief Noah Augustine and Chief Lawrence Paul who are both Co-Chairs of the APC. In addition to screening the video, we provided those who attended with the opportunity to learn more about our community through entertainment, exhibits of First Nations arts and crafts, and made available material and information about some of the exciting projects and initiatives undertaken in our region. We have attached the event scenarios and media releases for these events. The following list provides the location of the events along with names of individuals that MC’d;

- World Trade & Convention Centre, Halifax, NS – March 7th, 2007 – Cathy Martin, Master of Ceremonies MC;
- Rodd Royalty, Charlottetown, PEI – March 13th, 2007 – Tiffany Sark-Carr, MC;
- Capital Theatre, Moncton, NB – March 27th, 2007 – Alan Polchies Jr., MC;
- Pointe-à-la-Croix, Quebec – March 30th, 2007 – Andrew Lavigne, MC; and

APC developed targeted a list of invitees in the hope of attracting a broad selection of people from diverse backgrounds and sectors. We were pleased that our events were attended by:

- Business leaders;
- Community leaders;
- Provincial Cabinet Ministers and MLA’s;
- Mayors and other municipal politicians;
- School teachers and principals;
- University and post-secondary leaders;
- Deputy Ministers and other federal and provincial representatives; and
- First Nations leaders and members of our communities.

Although the screening of the video was the focus of the events, we also saw it as an opportunity to showcase our culture and engage people directly. Overall, over 400 individuals attended the events, and each walked away with a better understanding of Treaties and of our community as a whole.

The events also provided us with the opportunity to reach out to media. Information about the events, and the importance of the video as an educational tool was sent to all major media outlets in the Atlantic Canada. Our Halifax launch was featured on Breakfast Television (ATV) and received news coverage on Aboriginal Peoples Network (APTN).

The APC made the Meeting of Nations video and posters, available at the Capitol Theatre; the video was distributed to all the guests that came to see the show.

Overall, the Meeting of Nations Video launches were very successful in terms of organization, execution and participation. There have been a lot of positive comments received regarding these events as well as with the video itself.

Through the video launch events, APC has strengthened its position and has been seen to be taking a leadership role in promoting a better understanding of our culture. APC is confident that we can continue to be proactive and be creative in developing other such opportunities going forward.
Description of Initiatives Taken

The Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc. (APC), on behalf of AAEDN, beginning April 1, 2006 until April 1st, 2007 have supported the administrative costs of the AAEDN membership with the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO). APCFC coordinated four training sessions. The first occurred in June, the second in September and the third in December and the final one in February.

APCFC coordinated four AAEDN meetings. The first occurred in September, the second in December, the third in January and the fourth in March. The purpose of the AAEDN meetings was to network and strategize on issues related to economy building. Guest speakers from government and private industry were invited at various meetings to share information from issues related to land claims to forestry to ABSN.

In their work with implementing the Regional Aboriginal Economic Development strategy through the regional Implementation Committee, APCFC has held three implementation committee meetings and 5 sub committee meetings.

AAEDN played a key role in the design and implementation of the Roundtable Process and in updating the Economic Development Strategy. The purpose of the Roundtables was about developing a 5-10 year action plan/Blueprint on Building an Atlantic First Nation Economy and Blueprint. All roundtables occurred in Moncton NB. The first Roundtable was on Lands and Resources. The second Roundtable was on Strengthening Aboriginal Businesses and the last Roundtable was on Building an Educated and Skilled workforce. (Please Find Attached the 2007 Strategy).

In assessing whether to develop AAEDN as a stand alone agency, AAEDN met as a full committee in September to discuss their options. A full AAEDN Meeting was devoted to discussing this issue in January 2007. At this meeting, AAEDN decided to remain with APCFC and that in a few years there may be another discussion to decide whether or not to be a stand alone. (Please find attached summary report of this meeting).

AAEDN continued to inform/update the All Chiefs of their activities. An update on activities was given at the Sept. 2006 all Chief and Councilors meeting and a briefing note was included within the Executive Chiefs Meeting Package in January and for the Chiefs package in March 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Activity Detail</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Target Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Coordinate CANDO Certification for AAEDN</td>
<td>APC Staff</td>
<td>- June - September - December - February</td>
<td>Completed all 4 sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Implementation of Ec Dev Strategy</td>
<td>APC Staff and AAEDN</td>
<td>Coordinated three full AAEDN Meeting in Sept., Jan. and Feb.</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Assessing Long term goal of AAEDN</td>
<td>APC Staff Facilitator</td>
<td>Completed December</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Updating Chiefs</td>
<td>APC Staff and AAEDN</td>
<td>Gave update to Chiefs and councilors in Sept.</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indian Residential School Activities

Welcome to our status report on Indian Residential Schools from April 2006 to March 2007. Once again, we have had a successful year in our mandate to provide outreach sessions to Mi’kmaw and Maliseet First Nations and the general public in the Atlantic. As well, our continuance to ensure the safety of First Nation survivors remains very high on our priority list.

The Atlantic Policy Congress was mandated back in November of 2004 by the 35 Mi’kmaw Maliseet and Passamaquoddy Chiefs to provide outreach and information to Atlantic survivors so that they would be aware of the latest issues and negotiations taking place with the Residential School issue. The goal of the APC is to organize, facilitate and encourage dialogue on options that are available to survivors regarding compensation, healing, truth and reconciliation and commemoration.

The APC is currently working towards their third year of delivering outreach sessions to Mi’kmaw and Maliseet survivors, their families, communities and the general public on the Indian Residential School issue in Canada.

Outreach Sessions

The objections of the APC outreach sessions are:

- To organize, facilitate and encourage dialogue on the issues facing residential school survivors.
- Present options available to survivors to achieve reconciliation.
- Provide updated information on progress to date, i.e. Final Settlement Agreement.

Below is a brief overview of outreach sessions held in the Atlantic First Nation communities. First Nation psychologists, social workers, Health Canada, Assembly of First Nation representatives and Indian Affairs also attend to give their input and expertise. Minutes taken from the following outreach sessions can be found in Appendix A.

Meeting with IRS Assistant Deputy Minister Gina Wilson
February 6th, 2007 - Dartmouth, N.S.

The APC, in conjunction with Chiefs Lawrence Paul, Chief Rick Simon, Grand Chief Ben Sylliboy, survivor representatives, DIAND Region al Director General Ian Gray, Service Canada, Health Canada, Corrections Canada, Child and Family Services and RCMP held a successful and productive meeting with Associate Deputy Minister Gina Wilson on February 6th. Ms. Wilson was updated on the current status of the APC work undertaken with Mi’kmaw and Maliseet First Nation survivors and the proposed Crime Prevention Strategy, that wishes to implement safety mechanisms for elders and communities. Ms. Wilson stated the court ruling of the Merchant Law Firm’s legal fees will be heard before the projected Final Settlement Agreement Implementation date which is November 1st, 2007. If the legal fee matter is not resolved, she believes that it could be severed from the Final Settlement Agreement. Regarding school records, IRSRC recognizes this problem as many el-
derly survivors who qualified for the Advance Payment of the CEP did not receive it, due to missing school records. The IRSRC only have 70% of the school records and have resolved to begin looking for the remaining records and appealed to the CEP group to assist with this matter. Minister Wilson also stated that survivors who do not have school records could be asked to fill out a questionnaire form that asks for details of the School in question. Ultimately, Ms Wilson thanked APC for their work undertaken directly with survivors and that it must continue.

Crime Prevention Strategy/Emergency Mental Health Preparedness

In providing outreach information sessions to the Mi’kmaw and Maliseet survivors, it's been stressed by survivors that they are being victimized through thefts, assaults, fraud and abuse as a result of receiving the Advance Payment of $8000. Through meetings held over the last year with relevant Federal Agencies, First Nations leadership, First Nations organizations and survivors, a committee known as the Outreach Residential School Atlantic Committee (ORSAC) has been formed. The objective of this committee is to ensure the safety and protection of former survivors.

Summary of Outreach Sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th># of Survivors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memramcook First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>May 20th</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debert, N.S</td>
<td>May 27th</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>June 10th</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskasoni First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>June 13th</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippey First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>June 14th</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskasoni First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>June 15th</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC, All Chiefs, Meeting, N.S</td>
<td>June 19th-20th</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>June 20th</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskasoni First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>June 30th</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>July 3rd</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskasoni First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>July 4th &amp; 5th</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagnatoose First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>July 6th</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi’kmawang First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>July 7th</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Marys First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>July 25th</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobeique First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>July 26th</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsipogtog First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>July 27th</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippey First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>July 29th</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrook First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>August 1st</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millbrook First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>August 2nd</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Brook First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>August 3rd</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bank First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>August 10th</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Indian First Nation</td>
<td>August 13th</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acadia First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>August 17th</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waycobah First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>August 22nd</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abegweit First Nation, P.E.I</td>
<td>August 24th</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC Chief/Council meeting, N.S</td>
<td>September 26th-27th</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC Health Conference, N.S</td>
<td>October 17th - 19th</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrun First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>October 2nd</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nictau First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>October 2nd</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromocto First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>November 1st</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lennox Island First Nation, P.E.I</td>
<td>November 16th</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel Ground First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>November 23rd</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel River Bar First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>November 24th</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Prevention Strategy meeting, Memramcook First Nation, N.S</td>
<td>November 30th - December 1st</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy of Hope event, N.S</td>
<td>December 2nd</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Church First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>December 7th</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Tripartite meeting, N.S</td>
<td>January 24th, 2007</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal Finance Officers Association</td>
<td>January 25th, 2007</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEP Meeting Assistant Deputy Minister Gina Wilson</td>
<td>February 4th, 2007</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Employment Officers Meeting</td>
<td>February 8th, 2007</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC All Chiefs, Meeting</td>
<td>February 14th &amp; 15th, 2007</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouchouche First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>February 20th, 2007</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsclear First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>February 23rd, 2007</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear River First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>March 1st, 2007</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annapolis First Nation, N.B</td>
<td>March 7th, 2007</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # of Sessions held : 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # of survivors/participants : 927</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indian Residential School students and ensuring that they are aware of all options and services available. The mandate of the committee, as a team, will be to facilitate access to programs and services which will enable the IRS former students to deal with issues reflective of their experiences, and ensure that these experiences are acknowledged and commemorated. The committee presently consists of five former IRS students, 2 representatives from HC, APC representation, one representative from RCMP and community Police member from a different detachment to attend at each meeting. Indian Affairs, 2 representatives from Corrections Canada, CFS, AFN, NADACA, ACOA and Ulnooweg.

The APC are also informing the Atlantic Aboriginal Human Resource Development Agreement Holders in the Atlantic about the Final Settlement Agreement to see if they can also assist survivors for when they receive compensation. Many Atlantic First Nation organizations all house the AAHRDA and the APC is working towards involving this group to work with survivors when dealing with Service Canada to receive their payments and how this can be made easier for survivors.

A Resource Guide will also be developed which will be a directory of services for survivors and ultimately communities should they need counseling, contacts for their local RCMP, Health Canada, Indian Residential Schools Resolutions Canada, information on Wills and Estates, banking information, information sheets on identifying abuse, what to expect from a lawyer, etc. These proposed safety mechanisms are ongoing and expect to be ready before the Final Settlement Agreement Implementation date this year. The APC is currently seeking funding for these very important and worthwhile initiatives for the ultimate goal of ensuring the safety of survivors.

Communications

Since the APC staff began conducting information sessions with communities, a database form has been handed out to survivors and former boarding school students. The database form requests their names, addresses and phone numbers. The reason for the database forms is to record the number of survivors living in the Atlantic and to also mail out the latest information to survivors. By having the information database, survivors could also be contacted for any upcoming meetings in communities and regionally. Since forms are coming into the APC office daily, here are the current numbers of survivors and former boarding school students on the database system:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database forms Location Distribution</th>
<th>ATLANTIC FIRST NATION COMMUNITIES AND U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of database forms received to date</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Kiosks

An integral component of the public education campaign as well as reaching survivors who live off-reserve has involved setting up an Indian Residential School information booth (kiosk) at various conferences and events. This is an excellent venue to distribute information on the Indian Residential School issue.

APC Residential School Website

The APC Indian Residential School website (HYPERLINK "http://www.apcfn.ca" www.apcfn.ca) has also been updated to include the latest Mi'kmaq Maliseet News articles that are written monthly, information on the Final Settlement Agreement, APC contact information and quarterly APC activity reports on the IRS issue. Survivors continue to call and email the APC office looking for information on the IRS issue and to which are responded to in a timely and respectful manner.

The APC will continue to work on the Indian Residential School issue and promote safety and awareness to all of the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet survivors. Please contact Violet Paul, Georgianna Barlow and administrative assistant, Paula Robinson, should you have any issues, recommendations or concerns that should be brought to attention.
Protocols for Safe Drinking Water in First Nation Communities

Due to the “Lack of Proper” communication to bands, First Nations do not understand the full implications of the protocols for safe drinking water. The protocols are to be the minimal for proposed water regulations, and if bands do not understand the issue before them, they may not understand the full impact of proposed water regulations. Communication and awareness of the issue has to be done now, before any further discussion begins in terms of the proposed water regulations. The timeframes are short with regard to consultation on regulation (water and wastewater) to begin late summer or early fall.

The Protocol for Safe Drinking Water in First Nations Communities contains standards for design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of drinking water systems in First Nations communities and is intended for use by First Nations staff responsible for water systems.

It is also intended for use by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) staff, Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) for INAC staff, and all others involved in providing advice or assistance to First Nations in the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of drinking water systems in their communities in accordance with established federal or provincial standards, whichever are the most stringent. Listed below are concerns of the protocols for safe drinking water:

- Transferring liability and responsibility to First Nation Communities.
- Additional responsibilities placed on Operators. i.e. reporting requirements, etc.
- Will be minimal requirements for proposed Water Legislation.
- No New Monies for Implementation of Protocols,
- INAC will monitor compliance of the protocols.

If a Band is found not to be in compliance of these protocols, INAC will intervene, by bringing in a third party contractor to take over control of Water facilities, using band funds. Bands will still be liable under this scenario. If a band fails to this phase and a third party is brought in, the third party may not assume responsibility if a system is not up to standard. INAC may use band funds to bring this facility up to standard so that a third party can assume control to operate and maintain the water system, thus leaving a band in possible third party or co-management. Bands that are on Municipal agreements are not immune to these protocols. Since funding comes from INAC and there is no distinction within the protocols to either FN water systems and Municipal agreements, municipalities will be required to ensure they meet the protocols including sources water protection and emergency response plans.

Sources Water protection Plans:

- Environment Canada developed National Guidelines and Standards regarding source water protection plans For INAC.
- To be implemented as a component to the Safe drinking water protocols.
- Could cost any where from $250,000 to $500,000 to develop plans, keep in mind this does not include cost for implementation.
- Involves jurisdiction issues with provinces and surrounding municipalities.

How do you implement source water protection plans, when industry development is happening within the surrounding area of First Nation communities? i.e. Indian Brook and a sand pit within the boundaries of their source water.

Emergency Response Plans are to be in place by April 2007.

An APC All Chiefs resolution was passed on February 15th, 2007, not supporting the implementation of the INAC protocols for safe drinking water until a comprehensive O&M study is completed on all First Nation water systems.

Proposed O&M study on First Nations Water/Wastewater Systems

The Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs is proposing to undertake a process by which First Nation communities can fully participate in the development of a regulatory regime to address issues of sustainable use, safety of consumption and protection of on-reserve water resources.

It is proposed that APC set up a Regional Water Resource Committee, to identify, and assess, the range of water-related issues and financial constraints currently facing First Nation Communities. Also, this work will be done in a timely manner based on full consultation and input of all First Nations Organizations, First Nation Leaders, Managers and Water Advisors within the Atlantic.

The Objectives proposed:

- To identify all key possible financial gaps for First Nations.
- To create an accurate picture (Background) of the current situation within the Atlantic of all First Nation water systems.
- Assess current water systems and identify needs for next 10-20 years.
- To identify key issues and concerns from First Nation communities.
- Identify potential barriers to implementing Protocols & Regulatory regarding water.

Clearly, there is a need to regulate on-reserve water treatment and distribution systems, in the interest of Community safety and confidence in that system. The APC is fully cognizant of the value to our First
when approaching provincial regulations will entail the following (Federal government is not proposing to implement the full provincial regulation, but rather pick and choose which sections of the regulations will be enforced within First Nation communities residing within that province, ie Nova Scotia First Nation Communities will have to follow Nova Scotia Provincial Regulations):

- An overall objective;
- Source water protection;
- Drinking water standards;
- Water treatment standards;
- Standards for testing water;
- Certification of testing laboratories;
- Certification & re-certification of water plants & distribution systems (including construction & maintenance of wells);
- Equipment maintenance standards;
- Certification and re-certification of operators plus ongoing training;
- Record keeping;
- Public disclosure of test results & other information;
- Inspections & public education by the regulatory agency;
- Penalties for non-compliance, emergency procedures & redress;
- Clear roles & responsibilities e.g. operators, regulators, labs, etc.;

The main concerns regarding both a regulatory regime and protocols are as follows:

- Picking and choosing sections of provincial regulations will leave gaps to the effectiveness of the regulations themselves;
- Lack of capacity within First Nation communities;
- Liability to Chief and Councils;
- Lack of resources available;
- Compliance and Enforcement;
- Funding for implementation;
- Timeframe for development, input and implementation are unrealistic, with no commitment of further funding and impact to any Municipal Funding agreements between Bands and Municipalities.

Below are specific issues with regards to the wastewater regulations:

1. These are National Performance standards which will affect Municipalities including First Nation Systems.
2. First Nations would be required to conduct site-specific environmental risk assessments and manage those risks appropriately.
3. No new money for facilities that need upgrading, risk assessments and monitoring.
4. First Nations have not been given a proper consultation on the proposed regulations.

Currently working with Environment Canada to ensure First Nations are given an opportunity to voice their issues and concerns with the proposed regulations.

Protocols for Wastewater

INAC is proposing to develop and implement through First Nation Funding agreements protocols for wastewater possibly in 2008. These protocols will deal with the systems themselves including: operator certifications, systems standards, basically everything the protocols for safe drinking water entails. The protocols for wastewater and the CCME Wastewater Regulations will be combined to deal with O&M and effluent standards. They are:

1. No new money for implementation or system upgrades.
2. Impact to municipal agreements.
3. Compliance and enforcement will be done through funding agreements for O&M, while effluent will be done through Environment Canada. (Violation for Effluent discharge could be one million dollars for every day in

APC Report on Housing and Infrastructure Continued

Protocols for Safe Drinking Water in First Nation Communities
Protocols for Source Water Protection

These protocols developed by Environment Canada is to be included within the Protocols for Safe Drinking Water. Source Water Protection has two main components: a source water assessment and a source water protection plan.

Source water assessments identify the area of land that contributes the water we use for drinking. They also identify the specific potential and actual sources of contamination to drinking-water supplies. This information is used to determine how susceptible the water system is to contamination and how to protect it. There are three main steps to a source water assessment:

1. Delineating the source water area;
2. Identifying contaminants; and
3. Assessing vulnerability.

A source water protection plan uses the information collected during the source water assessment to create a firm list of actions to be carried out, the names of those responsible for doing them, and the deadlines involved. It has two main steps:

1. Developing a plan to address the issues identified in the assessment; and
2. Implementing and evaluating the source water protection efforts detailed in the plan.

Since these are a part of First Nations funding agreements as of April 2007, First Nations are required to develop and implement these protocols. The issues and concerns are:

1. No new money for development or implementations of source water protection plans;
2. Issues of jurisdiction, First Nation, Province and Federal. Once plans are developed how to enforce if boundaries fall off reserve;
3. Could cost Bands pending on size $250,000-$500,000;
4. Once plans are in place, reduces size of reserve due to areas being protected as source water areas;
5. Limits development on source water protected areas;
6. How do Bands enforce source water protection plans;

Water Monitoring Program Study

The Community Based Water Monitors program operated as a part of the Atlantic First Nations Drinking Water Safety Program was designed by Health Canada as a method of monitoring drinking water quality in First Nations communities. Due to certain concerns of liability, it was purpose that a study be done to assess the legal and liability issues for the successful operation and implementation of water monitors within First Nation communities. The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs announcement on March 21, 2006 in that one of my first priorities would be to resolve the problems associated with drinking water, “is a step in the right direction. At the same time, it is also important to have reliable and certifiable water monitors to ensure a check and balance of good quality water.

The purpose of this proposal will be:

1. Assess the liability of the water monitors and the Community Administration;
2. Assess insurance related issues, including the potential insurability of the water monitors;
3. Review alternative delivery mechanisms in order to allow for the continued engagement of the community members who are currently participating in the delivery of the Water Monitor program, in a manner which fully addresses the concerns described in the recent APC resolution dated February 15, 2007.

An analysis of the regional Community Based Water Monitoring program for legal and insurance liability issues will include all activities under the program including training package, best practices, electronic database training, CBWM audit evaluation completed by an accredited laboratory and the final CBWM program evaluation undertaken by Dalhouse University.

An APC All Chiefs resolution was passed on Feb 15th, 2007, not supporting the Water Monitoring Program; until such time that Health Canada defines the band's legal obligations/risk of such a program. This proposed study will satisfy the APC resolution passed February 17, 2007. Atlantic First Nation Housing and Infrastructure Institute

There are several major initiatives underway in the Housing and Infrastructure field, all of which will have implications for First Nation communities. These include:

- Implementation of a Protocol for Source Water Protection handbook for First Nations. EC is also developing Source Water Protection on Federal Lands;
- Minister Prentice is proposing Water Legislations to be implemented within First Nation Communities;
- The protocol for safe drinking water is being attached to funding agreements as of April, 2007;
- Health Canada is actively changing water monitoring for reserves. It is unclear how this program will complement any new Federal regulations by incorporation by referencing provincial regulations;
- There are overlapping waste water initiatives including: provincial regulations, Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME) waste water regulations discussions; waste water regulations for federal lands are under study; and INAC studying protocols for waste water for reserves; and
- In housing, a new $300 million program to encourage home ownership is being implemented that require procedures substantially different than other related programs.

The levels of expertise, ability, and training, needed to meet any one of these items is significant. Small First Nation communities with limited professional capacity will be hard pressed to meet these challenges, let alone implement them seamlessly. While it is clear that the community will be made responsible for meeting these imposing challenges and held accountable when they do not, it is not clear that all initiatives are proceeding with a sound understanding of the First Nation environment.

The First Nation communities of Atlantic Canada are aware of this situation. They know improved capacity in governance, regulation, certified operation, and professional management in all aspects of infrastructure, is needed quickly. It is also clear that federal and provincial regulatory priorities mean that housing, water, waste water, and source water are sectors that require urgent, immediate attention.

Rather than duck the challenges, Atlantic First Nations are seeking to take effective, informed, and efficient action. What follows is a proposal for a network to assist Atlantic First Nations. The network will help establish the First Nations’ governance, policy, technical and training framework needed for housing and infrastructure, yet will still ensure that authority remains with communities. The network will also assist other governments in developing appropriate policy and practices, and in implementing their new regimes and programs.

In short the Atlantic First Nations Regional Housing and Infrastructure Network (RHIN) is needed to fill capacity gaps that are essential to effective, efficient and fair implementation of new regulatory, funding and management regimes. There is building support for such an Institute, especially with the growing concern over Water/Wastewater regulations and no support Mechanism in place for First Nation communities.

A Housing and Infrastructure Function basic functions:
Data: Data management could include three functions or capabilities:

1) a capacity to map, gather and monitor a wide array of related data;

2) an ability to examine the data within the context of First Nations infrastructure matters, to discern items of significance; and

3) an ability to interpret and communicate the most useful lessons and opportunities to those most able to profit from the new data on both broad and personal levels.

Capacity and Certification: An Institute could work on two levels:

1) certification of community processes, and

2) certification of qualified individuals.

This function would involve setting appropriate standards, matching existing abilities and processes to desired ones, assessing gaps in skills, abilities and processes, analyzing existing programs for filling the gaps, and identifying new ones as required.

Best Practices: An Institute could inventory, assess, clarify, and communicate the main types of models and practices.

Communications: An Institute could help by providing focused, quality information on Housing and Infrastructure topics, targeted to the audiences of interest.

Research: First Nations need quantitative results that illustrate issues, positions, and opportunities.

Policy Analysis: Infrastructure and housing development for First Nations is guided by a large set of public policies in all levels of governments.

An APC All Chiefs Resolution was passed on May 2nd 2007, supporting the development of the First Nation Housing and Infrastructure Network.

For Further Information Contact:
Simon Osmond (Policy Analyst)
Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs
P.O. Box 26005 RPO Market
Dartmouth NS, B2W 6P3

(877) 667-4007 Toll Free
(902) 435-8027 Fax

APC hosted a meeting, on July 3 & August 1, 2006, to identify issues related to safe drinking water in First Nation Communities in preparation for the Experts Panel. L - R Chief David Peter Paul Pabineau, Earl Commanda, AFN and Simon Osmond, APC.
Highlights of 2006 - 2007
Highlights of 2006 - 2007
Update on Information Technology

At the beginning of this fiscal year, the IT department set out three goals to accomplish by the end of the year.

- The first goal was to restructure the internal network so that it could meet the growing needs of the APC.
- The second goal was to develop an enhanced web presence that utilizes the latest web 2.0 technologies to engage First Nations people.
- The third goal is to begin development on the First Nations Knowledge Network. The First Nations Knowledge Network will provide a common platform to launch various data applications built by the APC.

IT Staff

Up till recently, the IT staff consisted of just one person. Back in February, APC contracted Gerald Cloud, a database application specialist, to assist with the design and implement the First Nations Knowledge Network. With over 10 years of experience in the computer industry, Gerald brings with him an extensive amount of experience in designing and developing large-scale business-to-business web portals for both financial and medical industries. Gerald had previously worked with APC on the creation of the social data network.

Another addition to the APC IT staff is Mitchell Morrison. Mitchell was contracted in February to assist with the hardware upgrade required by the First Nations Knowledge Network. Mitchell comes with experience in Microsoft Server Technologies, having completed courses in designing, implementing and managing Microsoft Networks. His experience covers Windows XP desktop support, Exchange Server administration, and Cisco Router administration.

Server Upgrades

The IT department has recently purchased new, high-end servers from Dell to handle the complex needs of the First Nations Knowledge Network and the Fisheries Management System. Since the beginning of the New Year, the IT staff has been working with various partners to design, implement and maintain a system that not only can handle all of APC’s internal workload in a reliable and secure environment, but handle the additional stress of First Nation Knowledge Network. Security of the network is of great concern to the IT staff, and we are working hard to make sure that the network is secure, reliable, and easy to use.

First Nation Knowledge Network

The Knowledge Network, from an Information Technology perspective, is APC’s platform for internal and external communications. Utilizing the in-depth of knowledge and expertise of our fishery department and community members we have been devising and building a platform to host our Fishery Knowledge Network.

This new platform will become the source of our online information services and assist in elimination of some communication barriers and effectively help our regular readers target their interests quicker.

The First Nation Knowledge Network was built in a layered approach enabled us to build the core services and break out each service individually. Building the FNKN on top of SharePoint services will allow us to apply the technology to other departments with minimal effort and deploy faster (aka Social Data network).

As we ramped up development efforts and get ready for a late summer launch we are also going to be including a section for communities to sharing FMS experiences.

Fishing Management System

APC has completed the development phase of the FMS project and is now involved in the process of rolling out the tools to the communities. We have successfully distributed and installed the FMS tools at 6 communities with 2 more to go. Our rollout plan included two training sessions along with series of “one on one” site visits to insure communities understand the power behind the FMS.

As we continue with the FMS pilot project we will perform more community visits thus keeping the communications lines opening throughout the summer. We also anticipate success with our pilot project, and once we have ironed out the wrinkles we will be opening up the doors for more communities to join the FMS project.
Activity Report for the AAROM Body
Fisheries Knowledge Network

The development of the First Nations Fisheries Knowledge Network has been a very gradual process. The process to find qualified expert staff has been a considerable challenge and staffing was completed later than expected. A full staff complement was in place before the end of the fiscal year.

Efforts of staff have been to establish key contacts in all First Nation communities and with various Tribal Organizations and ARROM bodies in the region. This work requires a great deal of travel and on site visits to various First Nations across the region. Site visits were used as the way to introduce the work of the FNFKN and to identify key issues or concerns from each of the communities. The site visits to many First Nations were conducted between December and March 2007. The remainder of the First Nation site visits were to be conducted early in the new year. A list of First Nation communities visited and ARROMs are detailed on the workplan results.

The FNFKN focus has been on building relationships and exploring purpose and function of the network. It was also to build solid relationships with Chiefs and Fisheries Staff in all the First Nation communities whose support was essential to the ongoing development of the Network.

Nationally, staff assigned to FNFKN, have participated in the National Policy Advisory Group and joint policy group between AFN and DFO. Meetings in December and February 2007 provided tangible opportunities to make national communications to other existing ARROM bodies and networks in other parts of Canada. A list of contacts from sessions provided a way to identify critical elements which would be most important to ensure the network works and is of value to the First Nations who are part of the network. Available resources nationally and in other regions allow the development of key First Nation contacts on key issues facing First Nations. These are people willing to share knowledge, skill, and expertise to support the development of the Network in the Atlantic Region and provide specific expertise if and when possible.

The relations with DFO regionally and nationally has been strengthened through regular meetings on various issues or just to show development on issues of important concern to individual First Nations or members of First Nations in the different regions. Any issues beyond Regional control would be raised to senior officials at DFO HQ to ensure various issues were addressed and communication was open and ongoing.

Fishery staff updated Chiefs on the development of the FNFKN at the All Chiefs Forum in January 2007. Key issues covered were the role of the Knowledge Network to support First Nations, not interfere, and to focus on issues of major importance to all First Nations in the Region. Chiefs were pleased at the progress and encouraged staff to come directly to the First Nations to help them fully understand issues and knew the

Knowledge Network could support and assist.

Between January and March 2007, two joint APC/DFO workshops were conducted. Copies of materials and agendas, including presentations, are available upon request. All materials were provided to all First Nation Fishery Coordinators in the Region. The second workshop provided an opportunity to develop a more detailed plan for the FNFKN and sort out key issues that could be pursued by staff in the year.

The issues and focus of work identified have been added into the APC FNFKN workplan. Ongoing results to all First Nations are seen as essential to ongoing support of the network and its work.

Over the winter, APC and the Chiefs have been working to update the Chiefs Economic Strategy. APC Fishery Staff and First Nation Fisheries Coordinators were provided an opportunity to provide direct input into the strategy. A number of Fisheries staff, including FNFKN, participated in various workshops which helped design the final application for presentation to the Chiefs for approval. The Fishery is seen as a key element to many First Nation Economic plans and thus must be part of the larger strategy to ensure fishery operations are well managed and sustainable in the long term for First Nations. These businesses provide direct benefits to fishers and communities which use these resources for additional or expanded fishing activities or other projects which are priorities of each First Nation.

Both an Economist, Ian Wentzell and Biologist, Dr. Joanne Jellette (contract employee) are now on staff. The initial work has been to focus on the DFO processes and to determine, based on First Nations input, key priorities and approaches to provide strategic input and advice.

APC staff have provided direct input through a wide range of sessions/meetings with DFO and other fishery stakeholders. These sessions have included lobster, snow crab, shrimp, seals, oyster, tuna, swordfish, herring, cod, and scallops. Key issues have been identified in collaboration with First Nation Fishery Coordinators and have provided an overview of key concerns to various First Nation participants before and after meetings through email and phone discussions.

APC staff have conducted a complete review of the DFO Aboriginal Integrated Policy Framework. The policy provided a DFO perspective on engagement which is holistic and done in a respectful manner under the frame of co-management. The clarity and interpretation of policy and the long term implications must be clearly understood so First Nations have a positive open relationship with DFO through the range of process and discussion. Consistent application of the principles in all areas of work done by DFO staff is paramount if the goals are to be fully acknowledged for the benefit of First Nations.

The Fisheries Act amendments will have significant impact on the relationship of DFO and First Nations. The greater use of the transparent stakeholder groups to form the basis of decisions must not erode any First Nation Aboriginal and Treaty rights directly or indirectly. A direct, clear and consistent consultation approach to address First Nation issues must be paramount to protect our First Nation rights. Clearly the potential implications must be fully understood to ensure policy and management approaches at all levels do not infringe on rights or activities proposed by First Nations now or in the future. First Nations feel a joint management approach to this public resource would ensure long term sustainable development of the Fishery based on shared ecosystems based principles consistent with First Nation traditional knowledge and practices.

First Nations Fishery Knowledge Network Update
1. Dialogue with First Nation Fisheries Coordinators, Councils, and Fishers

Since December, APC Staff have been conducting community visits to meet fisheries coordinators, Councils, and fishers to engage in discussions on a wide range of fisheries related issues. The objectives of this dialogue process are as follows:

- To meet and establish a good working relationship with each community's fishery coordinator and promote information sharing based on interest and follow-up plan.
- To gain an understanding as to the information needs of each First Nation community’s fishery activities and program.
- To promote best practices and capacity building ideals to foster collaboration.
- To promote participation in networking in and between First Nations.
- To find ways to collaboratively improve our fishery operations and dialogue with DFO and industry groups.
- To identify key fisheries conservation and harvesting priorities and issues.

Based on discussion with coordinators, they expressed concerns in various areas of the fishery.

Issues identified included:

- Increased access: First Nation Communities want increased access to current resources. (Snow crab, lobster, etc.) They also seek access to new aquatic species that are currently not being harvested like seal harvesting.
Activity Report for the AAROM Body
Fisheries Knowledge Network

Many communities require a significant amount of effort to enhance capacity building to do much needed market research and analysis to determine if Aquaculture based practices would be feasible. Assistance is required to allow First Nations to partake in this part of the Fishing Industry and the need for development of a seafood company was discussed.

-Strategies to increase revenues and collaborative approaches

Communities expressed interest in the idea of marketing and export as a means to increase fishery revenues. Strategies discussed were looking at the various ways of processing raw materials by First Nations. The development of traditionally prepared products to be marketed was brought up. Looking at research and analysis to determine a "niche" market product that our communities could promote.

2. First Nations Knowledge Network Development

The development of a First Nations Fisheries Knowledge Network (FNFKN) is underway. The concept of the FNFKN is derived from "network weaving" a term used to describe the connecting of communities. Its goal is to promote information sharing between communities and enhance community capacity building in fisheries knowledge. The means in which information is shared is via a collaborative process, whereby the information will be housed and shared through a website/sharepoint site.

The website sharepoint design will include main sections that will encompass fish biological information; Conservation; Habitat Protection; SARA/AAROM; Commercial Fisheries; Workshops & Best Practices etc. The site will have links to forums for discussion on fisheries related topics to foster information sharing and networking.

3. Status Report on Website

APC has begun work on building a fisheries knowledge network website to link the various communities together using Microsoft Sharepoint Technology. The goal of the project is to promote information sharing between communities, enhance community capacity building in fisheries knowledge and contribute to the development, operation and sustainability of aboriginal fisheries in the Atlantic region through the use of web technologies. The website will engage the aboriginal fisheries in a constructive and transparent communication that will foster an exchange of ideas, advice, criticisms and knowledge of the fishery. Currently APC is designing the functionality of the website and has begun work to make the site operational in the next year. By utilizing these latest technologies, APC hopes to be proactive in the transfer and sharing of knowledge within the aboriginal fisheries.

4. Fisheries Management Software

The FMS project is developed and being implemented. APC Staff member Gerald Cloud is the lead on this project with support from Ian Wentzell.

The Fishing Management System (FMS) is a database to assist the administration and collection of key data related to fishing industry. In the past two weeks we have been involved in the research phase of the project and working with the communities to understanding their business needs.

Over the next month APC Staff will continue to work with the participating parties, and the success of this project is heavily reliant on the cooperation.

5. APC Fishery Workshop - Training and Mentoring, Moncton Ramada, February 5 & 6, 2007 (Agenda and Presentation Attached)

Introductions
Workshop opens with a prayer by elder Gilbert Sewell from Pabineau First Nation community.

There are about 50 attendees, about 8 of whom are women. Attendees include: Chiefs, Band Fisheries Managers and Staff, APC personnel, fisheries service providers, DFO personnel, representative from AFN, representatives from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Schools of Fisheries, and representatives from the National Inshore Fisherman's Association.

Fisheries Knowledge Network
Ed Genova made a presentation on the Fisheries Knowledge Network. He described what the knowledge network might look like, and how it will help Atlantic First Nations fishers to connect with each other, and eventually, to connect with First Nations fishers and Fishers' organizations across Canada.

One participant wanted to know how APC and the Fisheries Knowledge Network would be working with existing AAROM groups. Concern was expressed that the Knowledge Network might be "another level of bureaucracy that First Nations are going to have to address." If others get this impression of the purpose of the Network, it might impede its success. Fishers and First Nation fisheries managers need to be made aware that the purpose of the Network is to support them, not to create more or duplicate work for them.

There is a need for clarity that AAROM groups are separate but connected to the Fisheries Knowledge Network as they deal with local watershed issues, and the Network will connect First Nations across the Maritimes (and eventually Canada).
Luc Leblanc from the NBSOF gave a New Brunswick School of Fisheries community-based social change movement the mentorship initiative. He prefaced his presentation about his experience with Nova Scotia School of Fisheries called for greater communication, cooperation between DFO, fishers and service providers. She feels well with Native mentors. She noticed that Native fishers work especially well together in the off-season to do a training class. It has been difficult to get 6 people together in the off-season to do a training class. 6 people to sign up for a captains training program, saying that mentor trainees often have “little formal training” before they come to be trained as mentors. This is a weakness of the ASMI.

Christine from the COADY Institute gave a quick update on the number of mentors, mentor days, etc. She said that DFO requires 6 people to sign up for a captains or mentors training class in order to run the class. It has been difficult to get 6 people together in the off-season to do a training class. She said that it can be especially difficult to coordinate cost-sharing when fishers are on a calendar year cycle and DFO runs on a fiscal year cycle. She has also noticed that Native fishers work especially well with Native mentors.

Christine also said that she has felt frustration in her role as a liaison between DFO, fishers and service providers. She feels like she has to repeat herself too often. She called for greater communication, cooperation and transparency between these bodies.

Nova Scotia School of Fisheries

John Gilles from the NSSOF gave a presentation about his experience with the mentorship initiative. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he is motivated by the spirit of the Antigonish Movement, a community-based social change movement started in Antigonish in the early 1900s. He considers the At-Sea Mentoring Initiative to be such a movement.

He described the mentorship program run at the NSSOF as a 5-day training program with 4 days of training captains to be mentors and one day to follow-up.

New Brunswick School of Fisheries

Luc Leblanc from the NBSOF gave a presentation and described the types of information that the NBSOF collects on mentors and deckhands including: the types of certifications that they have and/or want to get; what type of fishing they do or want to do; if they are an owner operator; the types of formal training that they have.

Mentors are evaluated by their instructors. They are rated on their dependability, commitment and community skills. In addition to the teachers evaluating the new mentors, the mentors also evaluate their teachers. 95% of the students have been happy with the instruction they received.

Clarence Savoie’s Presentation

Clarence Savoie, a technical advisor from DFO, spoke about what a “training plan” for mentorship should include.

He offered a critique of the mentorship training program, saying that mentor trainees often have “little formal training” before they come to be trained as mentors. This is a weakness of the ASMI.

He noted that local Band issues can complicate fishers’ participation in the ASMI, because Bands have to approve fishers’ participation in the program. He implied that potentially if a fisher is out of favor with the Chief and Council, then they can block his or her participation in the ASMI.

He gave a step-by-step description of what should go in a mentor training plan, saying that there are very few examples of successful training plans. He emphasized the importance of these plans, because in fisheries it is very important to plan for the future. He added that fishers may need a business plan in addition to a training plan. He said, “If you have no training program, then you have no bank of information to tell you where you are going.”

He provided templates for fishers and fisheries managers to fill out about their experiences, interests, gear type, etc. This template is supposed to be used to give communities an objective picture of local fisheries.

First Nations communities complimented Clarence on his work to simplify the federal regulations and paperwork that they are required to comply with. One man said, “A lot of times, the stuff that comes from Ottawa is too complicated,” but Clarence helped him through the process. Another man said that he, “knew nothing about computers two years ago”, but Clarence helped him put together an easy way to do his reporting on a computer.

AFN Presentation – Audrey Mayes

Audrey Mayes from the AFN gave a presentation. She said that AFN’s National Fisheries Strategy (NFS) was developed out of workshops that occurred in 2000-01. It is a vision shaped by elders, fishers, youth, Chiefs, and FN technicians. It is called “A Way to Make a Living,” and it’s main goals is to eliminate poverty through developing successful fisheries programs.

Under its own AAROM agreement, AFN has been able to increase its management capacity at the national level so that AFN can provide technical support and help local First Nations to identify experts – local fishers and fisheries management people.

Implementing this NFS has been challenging and AFN is striving to address fisheries issues that are unique to First Nations, namely: rights, access, capacity, and accountability - meaning accountability of the federal government in their relationships with First Nations. She detailed how the Marshall decision has had positive effects on some communities.

She provided information about AAROM and how it is addressed to address “capacity issues.” Many First Nations on the east and west coasts have signed AAROM agreements, and the agreements are diverse and unique to individual community needs.

The goal of AAROM is to link aboriginal fisheries to outside advisory groups. It was noted that some First Nations have told AFN that they would like a First Nations Advisory Committee to be developed to assess, evaluate and advise the federal government.

Other initiatives that AFN is working on include a Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between DFO and AFN that stress commitments to cooperation and open communication to avoid conflicts. This came out of the incidents at Burnt Church and conflicts on the Fraser River in BC. The second MOU concerned National Policy Analysis Group where DFO and AFN experts talk about “tough policy issues”. Some of these issues have included renewal of the Fisheries Act, aquaculture, SARA and AAROM.

It is expected MOUs will expire during the next fiscal year, but it sounded like new MOUs are being drafted and will require ratification by the National Chief and Assembly.

Mayes also talked about research that AFN is doing including some policy and discussion papers that are available online.

She presented a brief update on the renewal of the Fisheries Act. The Act has been debated in the House of Commons and AFN is waiting for the federal government’s next step.

She detailed DFO’s Habitat Management Program, and said that DFO has asked AFN for input on how to make it more effective. AFN is writing a paper on this process and will post it on the AFN website. She encouraged people at the meeting to help shape this paper by contacting her with their thoughts, experiences, etc. about habitat management in their region.

One key challenge that many First Nations communities have is accessing science knowledge. AFN wants to work with DFO.
Activity Report for the AAROM Body
Fisheries Knowledge Network

to 1) get better access to science and, 2) better sharing of TEK with DFO, so that TEK is not just understood by DFO but actually implemented. She said that “every fisherman is a scientist” because they’re the ones on the ground handling the fish. They are the first ones to know if something is wrong.

First Nations need to be at the negotiating and planning tables from the beginning, not just consulted after the federal government has made its decisions.

FOMI Presentation - Kevin Fram, DFO
Kevin Fram detailed the FOMI program and reminded attendees that the Marshall agreements expire March 31, 2007, and that all money needs to be spent by that time. The At-Sea Mentoring Initiative will be funded until March 2008.

Detailed was the need to establish fisheries structures and policies to promote economic development.

A First Nation participant asked what will happen after March 07 and 08 when these programs officially end because it is clear that there will still be need for help with fisheries development in the communities. Kevin Fram said that DFO would like to continue to fund these types of programs (like ASMI and FOMI), but that getting funding for them could be a problem.

For the FOMI project, APC is acting as coordinator for the First Nation communities involved in the FOMI pilot project. Someone asked if the software for the FOMI program will be free. Kevin Fram said that it will be affordable for all the communities.

Day 2
Presentation on Vessel Maintenance
The first presentation of the day was by Gilles Gauthier of the NS School of Fisheries. He gave a talk about vessel maintenance. Topics he covered included:

1) the importance of keeping accurate, up-to-date maintenance and inspection records
2) how well-maintained boats save owners a lot of money in the long run
3) the importance of winterizing boats to save engines – diesel engines don’t do well in cold weather

There was a long complicated report on vessel maintenance that came out but he shortened it and made it more accessible for fishermen. He said that this accessible version was needed because sometimes, when fishermen read the long version, they had different interpretations of what it was saying. The new user-friendly version encourages hands-on learning about boats and engines.

His teaching focuses on teaching fishermen what they want to learn.

He said that there are a lot of misconceptions among new First Nations fishers about how to fix/maintain boats. Often, they pay too much for equipment and repairs because they don’t have the experience to know better. Gilles teaches fishers to fix minor problems, and to know where to take their boats to get honest, good work done – so they don’t get taken advantage of.

He also noted that in First Nations communities, often the fishers don’t own the boats, the Bands do, so the fishers don’t have a lot of personal incentive to make sure that the boats are well-maintained; they don’t have to pay for repairs out of their own pockets.

He acknowledged that “life experience” is a good thing, but that it is still good to keep learning new and changing ways to do fishing and boat maintenance.

Safety, Training and Lifelong Learning are the three principles that guide his teaching. Fishers who take his courses learn to classify, identify, disaggregate, produce, create (log books), verify, keep and survey.

He asked someone if the FOMI log book is “fisher-oriented” or “administrator-oriented”, and suggested that it should be both.

He said that it is important to know what each fisher brings to the table (like past experiences), and that communication and cooperation are essential. He said that “Talking is Learning” and that fishers can learn from reading, but that they really need to talk to each other. He also said that “the best way to learn something is to teach it.”

Someone asked about winterizing a boat that doesn’t come out of the water all winter. Gilles Gauthier said that there are steps to make sure that no water gets into the engine over the winter, because water and rubber expand in the cold temperature and this can lead to leaks when the temperature warms up again.

Kevin Fram really encouraged fisheries managers to have their fishers to sign up for Gilles’s courses, and to contact the fisheries schools at Pictou and Caraquet when they’re updating their mentoring plans for the coming year – and to do it before March 31.

Canadian Professional Fish Harvesters Presentation by John Sutcliffe
John Sutcliffe noted that he is very impressed with the steps taken by First Nations to do formal fisheries training. He said that the east coast is ahead of the west coast in this area.

He said that some people who have only informal training consider themselves “professional” and they don’t think that they need to be certified, etc. to be called professional. He doesn’t agree with this.

His board is open to having Atlantic fishers organizations join the Canadian Professional Fish Harvesters organization. Pierre has found three important aspects to training fishers:

1) the training program must be offered at a reasonable cost
2) training must be available in fishers’ communities so they don’t have to travel far
3) fishers have to be able to relate well to their instructor. He mentioned that “people have to see themselves in their instructor.”

Fisher training should be customized to each local region.

His organization has held “capacity building” classes to build “essential skills” to help fishers to apply and understand their technical training. The essential skills he mentioned were: water skills, math skills, and reading tutoring.

Someone asked him if his organization has any programs specific to the Atlantic region. He said that his mandate has changed and they can only fund and work on national-level programs, but that he personally would like to do regional programming.

Someone else asked them about when the Marshall agreements expire in March 2007 where they can go to find funding for their fisheries programs. He asked how west coast First Nations find funding for their fisheries programs, and if east coast First Nations can also tie into those funding networks. In response, John Paul said that the west coast is in the same boat; their agreements are up soon, too. They’re also in negotiations processes.

There were only specific things that the Marshall agreements could fund, and how the money could be spent.

Networking and Marketing
Gilbert Sewell from Pabineau asked about the long term outlook for the Atlantic Fishers, and wondered if Atlantic First Nations should be thinking about a global marketing strategy for a unique product. In response to this inquiry, John Paul said that APC is trying to create a network to do just that. First, he said, First Nations need to talk with each other to come up with a product idea (for instance, canned lobster or crab).

Building on this comment, Gilbert Sewell also said that Atlantic First Nations should link into other First Nations’ resources and arrange trade situations. For instance, trading Atlantic lobster meat for west coast salmon. Or labour could be exchanged for goods and services – for example, Native mentors from Nova Scotia could come to Pabineau to train fishers there in exchange for goods or a labour exchange. John Paul agreed and said that these are the types of programs that APC supports – to help First Nation communities develop and implement
Activity Report for the AAROM Body
Fisheries Knowledge Network

A participant from the Gespeg Band said that the Band bought a fish processing plant a few years ago, but it hasn’t been running because Gespeg fishers can’t produce enough fish to keep it running. This person asked how they could link up with other First Nations communities and convince them to supply the Gespeg plant with fish. Someone else said that this is a great idea, because their community is importing frozen mackerel for bait because they can’t afford the local bait supplier. If they linked up with the Gespeg processing plan, then maybe the plant could supply bait for all the Native communities (and for non-Native fishers, too.)

It was mentioned that, too often, First Nations are persuaded to buy into ventures that were not profitable before, and they are still not profitable when they are taken over by Native communities.

Gilbert Sewell offered a closing prayer.

First Nation Fishery Knowledge Network Results
Timeline 2006/2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Staff hired - Ian Wentzell</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biologist Contracted - Dr. Joanne Jellette</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design work on APC site and sharepoint site for development of FNKN site</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and Update Work plans 2007/08</td>
<td>April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in DFO advisory meetings: Tuna, Snow Crab, Seal Harvest, Oysters, Lobster, Tuna</td>
<td>December - March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce regular e-mail updates on issues raised by Coordinators weekly/monthly</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Key advisors list from First Nation and AAROM bodies</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work plan Results 2006/2007</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinated hired, Ed Genova</td>
<td>November 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site visits to key First Nation and AAROM Bodies 2 PEI FN 2 NS FN 4 NB FN</td>
<td>January - March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Meeting DFO Gulf/ Fundy/ DFO HQ Officials</td>
<td>February - March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify within communities areas in which to facilitate improved fisheries management. This will be achieved through various forms of correspondence: Community visits, e-mail, fax, and telephone. The initial correspondence will be to collect base line fisheries data to assist in developing a more focused approach in assisting these communities. As a follow up we will analyze the base line data collected which in turn will help us develop a needs assessment for the respective communities based upon the project parameters of the AAROM proposal.</td>
<td>March 31st, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish and setup the FN Fishery Coordinators Advisory Group. Identify key FN Fishery Coordinators who would be willing to participate in this committee. Develop the terms of reference for the committee and outline the work plan of the committee.</td>
<td>March 31st, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Knowledge Network Update to All Chiefs January 11th and 12th (87 Presentation)</td>
<td>January 12th, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Input to Atlantic Aboriginal Economic Strategy to Cheryl Knockwood</td>
<td>February 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing FN’s Representation at major stakeholder/advisory processes. Establish contact with DFO and Fisheries Associations. Survey FN representation at these various functions and document the level of participation, and provide feedback to the advisory group.</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set dates, contact Coordinators, presenters, and agencies and follow-up on presentation and participation.</td>
<td>March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Network Priorities. By utilizing the feedback from communities, fisheries coordinators and advisory group, we will establish the network priorities. This process will facilitate the development of the “Priorities Document” for all Chiefs.</td>
<td>April 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Licensing of Daycares on Reserves

Atlantic Child Care Facilities Licensing Authority Briefing Note

Background:

Purpose of Proposed Work

As part of the Nova Scotia Tripartite Forum, which was created in 1997, a Social Working Group was established. In June 2000 the Social Working Group Members agreed to develop an issue paper outlining the options related to the regulations and standards of on reserve childcare facilities in Nova Scotia. This was completed by the then Co-Chair of the social working group, Krista Brookes. Three options were made available. The first being jurisdiction, the second was the development of an MOU, where the Province would delegate to the First their area of responsibility for licensing of Day Cares, since nothing was available. The last option was for the province to come in and license the day cares. The delegated option was recommended and directed to be further explored. The development of an MOU had to be created by all parties and then consultation on the MOU needed to occur with all stakeholders. The First Nations did not have input in the creation of the MOU which is why this work that needs to be completed.

Proposal

The APC, in conjunction with the Tripartite Working Group submitted a proposal to work on this issue, as it is an issue not only in Nova Scotia but one throughout all the First Nations within our territory. The Objective of this proposal is to identify the options available for discussion and implementation in relation to the establishment of Atlantic Licensing Childcare Authority, which will ensure that children are in a safe and nurturing childcare facility that is up to the same standards as other children in Canada.

The APC has asked Mike Taylor, from Pesse Mason, to review the MOU document, provided by both the Federal and Provincial Government and to check its legality and ensure that it is a sound documented appropriate for consultation on APC’s part with the Day Care Directors , Mets and MK who were heavily involved with the creation of the regulations and standards. Once these two processes are complete the comments will go back to Mr Taylor for his review of the feedback and incorporated into the documented. Both Mr Taylor and APC will consider the next steps for discussion. APC visions that these steps will include taking the final draft document back to the Social Working Group for review and discussion. APC as Co-Chair member of the social working group will recommend that the following steps be taken.

- Document to be presented to the Tripartite Justice Working Group for discussion and recommendations.
- Document then to be finalized and tabled with the official of the Tripartite Forum for further consideration of next steps.
- Determine whether MET’s is still interested in hosting the Licensing Authority responsibilities?

Child Care facilities on-reserve in Nova Scotia are currently not licensed by the province, only NB has something similar to this structure set up. The concern is, that if First Nations do not have their Day Care licensed then what happens if something were to occur and what would be the legal consequences on the Bands? This is why this idea is being explored at this point for consideration.
Atlantic Chiefs Social Reform/Social Data Initiative

On June 13th and 14th, 2007 the APC hosted an Social Development Administrators Training Workshop. The purpose of the conference was to highlight the success and work the initiative to date. Work in the last year was focused on gathering input and comments from the social development administrators, provincial and federal government. The new manual is now complete and ready for implementation in pilot communities. The reasoning for this approach is to ensure a proper evaluation is completed that captures all the relevant information that will enhance the roll out of the manual and the Social Data Network in all First Nations communities the following year. No conclusive work has been completed on this initiative in the last year due to the lack of funding.

Social Policy Manual

The levels of dependency are still high and not being reduced based on existing policies. The policies that the First Nations are using are still outdated and that is why it is important that the communities implement their own First Nations Manual that will suit their needs and priorities of their community. The manual is built on uniqueness of the communities, investment strategies, community ownership and community accountability. The Income Assistant Policy is based on an integrated delivery system that is client centered and based on a case management and referral system approach. The policy manual lays out common program objectives, principles and operating standards. The most important component that is that it establishes a common methodology for data gathering, analysis and evaluation and reporting. The manual overall forms the foundation for a First Nations Income Assistance System based program.

Next steps

- Finalizing the Policy and Procedures Manual for Piloting in participating First Nations.
- Manual will be sent to Minister of Indian Affairs for approval and sign off.
- Development of BCR’s and social regulations for the bands, as it lays out the continuity of practices for the policies.
- Commit subject matter expertise from Provinces to assist process.
- Review DIAND reporting requirements to reduce administrative burden.
- Create a regional and accountability and evaluation framework.
- Collaboration and partnership building.
- Exploratory work on adult care, CFS and family violence to include in overall policy manuals and social data network.

Social Data Network - Current SDN Stages

Online Discussion Forums will be the first stage of the Social Data Network rollout. This is where all documentation and support framework will start. Here APC will answer questions and provide feedback to communities onboard the network. APC is currently testing this part of the network and expect rollout in May. The Web site address to be determined.

Once APC signs the communication protocol with the communities, the APC will then proceed to review the historical data and plan out the next steps for migrating and adjusting the tools to meet the needs of the individual communities. This should take an estimate of 1-3 months, as additional training & development time maybe needed, if any gaps in the data are discovered. (Note APC is not examining individual cases, only looking for types of data being recorded). This process will involve APC working with the community on a one on one basis.

APC will then proceed to developing the data migration tools to facilitate the import of data. Once these data migration tools are in place this will streamline the expansion of other communities in the future.

Once the data has been reviewed and gaps filled, the next step will be to proceed to import the data in to the Social Data Network, and community will have direct access to their part of the network right away. At this point, the system will not be live, but it will give the community an opportunity to run the system side by side to ensure it meets the expectations of the SDA.

The finalized policy manuals will be integrated and an eligibility model will be developed and tested against the historical data within the network. This will help ensure the integrity of the data, and allow us to finalize the reporting requirements. Any new reports are rolled out within the network and are available for each community.

Training will be provided to the community along side of rolling out the network, as well as some human resources will be available to answer questions and provide ongoing support in a timely fashion.

Quality assurance testing will always be an ongoing process. This will ensure that the system is always being tested and kept up to date as the needs of the community’s changes.

Next Steps

Prior to going live, each community will go through a series of exercise to ensure that the system operates as expected, prior to going live.

1. Sign communication protocol with Community A
2. Develop data migration tools for our first community (1 Month)
3. Import and verify migrated data from community (1 Month)
4. Develop plug-in to allow batch post of financials to Accounting.
5. Finalize reporting requirements and develop reports based on new data from community.
6. Provide training to community members
7. Quality Assurance testing (APC & Community) (3 Months)
8. Bug Fixes (2 Months)
9. Deployment (Dec 2006)

The benefits are enormous in terms of moving this process forward with the Atlantic and also rolling the APC work out nationally. This process will allow ongoing shared learning and best practices. The model of working together with provinces and other agencies can be used a template for other partnership building for other program areas. As so much work has gone into the developmental work on the reform process, it can be used by other first nations to move forward on related initiatives.
The Atlantic Community Planning Steering Committee has been meeting regularly and its purpose is to advise on the community planning process. The committee meets monthly, if possible, with the government, First Nations and trainees to enhance community and institutional capacity. It is hoped that this committee will promote partnership and collaboration.

The membership for the Steering Committee consists of two representatives from DIAND, two representatives from Dalhousie, four First Nations Planners, three APC Chiefs, Health Canada, ACOA and the Aboriginal Policing Directive have attended but yet to become an official member.

APC is the permanent chair for this committee.

Roles have been defined for each party, which forms part of the Terms of Reference for the committee. APC is the body that is responsible for coordinating the committee meetings as well as raising awareness of the importance of Community Planning. Also the APC will provide regular updates to the All Chiefs Forum.

Role of INAC
The Role of INAC is to provide financial support to First Nations, and coordinate the attendance of the federal government agencies at the Steering Committee Meetings on as needed basis.

Role of Planners
The role of the planners is more directed towards engaging the communities and promotion of community planning within their communities. They also are responsible for coordinating and developing individual community plans.

The Community Planning Steering Committee has gathered on a regular basis to finalize the Terms of Reference, Membership and Workplan items for 2007, January to March exclusively. This part of the work has been completed and now the work is underway. Chief Noah Augustine and Violet Paul, APC staff have met with the Governance Institute to talk about ways to work in partnership in developing a sound sustainable governing structure for bands actively involved in community planning. APC will be hosting a Custom Election Band Code meeting on February 13th, 2007 as part of the governance work of the APC, as the current election system has been seen by some as a barrier to active community planning.

Some of the workplan items that have been identified are as follows; Refocus and rejuvenate the Community Planning Committee, identify barriers to the implementation of community planning and work on solutions; the creation of a MOU with other government departments of the use of plans, continuity of community planning conferences, management frameworks, mutual learning sessions on various First Nations/Government related issues, development of a comprehensive accreditation program for First Nations planners, development of a comprehensive community planning strategic plans that includes economic development and the finalization of a revised Band Governance and Administration orientation package for newly elected chiefs and councils and the pertinent band staff.

Progress to date on Training for Community Planner:

The APC now has nine communities on side and back on track completing their community plans. Each community is at different stages in the process, with two in the implementation stage, which is exciting for APC and the Chiefs as a full implementation plan has not yet been achieved. This process is community driven and lead by the ACPC committee who provide direction and advice.

The nine communities are: Eel River Bar, Mario Lapointe, Pabineau, Barbara Calderone, Eel Ground, Junior Denny, Saint Mary’s, Allan Polchies Jr., Fort Folly, Rebecca Knockwood, Conne Rive, Phoebe Foster, Annapolis Valley, Julia Fralick, Acadia, Melanie Robinson, and Lennox Island, Gilbert Sark.

The planners meet in Moncton, NB from March 26 -28th, 2007, and were introduced to the new process set out and it also gave APC an opportunity to determine where each community was in the planning process and to discuss issues of mutual concerns. The APC provided software to the nine communities so they could complete their plans electronically and update and change as they saw fit. APC wants the community plans to be living documents that can be changed as the community changes. The ACPC committee has developed a management framework which will be included as part of the implementation strategy and governing aspect for the First Nations. It was merely introduced and work will be on-going in this area. The training will continue into the new year and will continue till December 31, 2007 and that time a new process/finalizing of stages will be discussed.
Management’s Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc. and all the information in this annual report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Executive Committee on behalf of the First Nations of Atlantic Canada.

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances, in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

The Congress maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls of high quality, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and the assets of the Congress are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Congress is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Congress carries out this responsibility principally through its Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, composed of First Nation members, reviews the Congress’ financial statements and recommends their approval to the First Nations. The Executive Committee meets periodically with management, as well as the external auditors, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to satisfy themselves that each party is properly discharging their responsibilities, and to review the annual report, the financial statements and the external auditor’s report. The Executive Committee reports its findings to the First Nations for consideration when approving the financial statements for issuance to the members. The Executive Committee also considers, for review and approval by the First Nations, the engagement of the external auditors.

The financial statements have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards on behalf of the members. Grant Thornton LLP has full and free access to the Executive Committee.

Executive Director

Auditors’ Report

To the Members of the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc.

We have audited the balance sheet of the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc. as at March 31, 2007 and the statements of operations, surplus and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Congress’ management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc. as at March 31, 2007 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Grant Thornton LLP
Chartered Accountants

2006 - 2007 Financial Statements

Statement of Operations
Year Ended March 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>1,774,450</td>
<td>2,017,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Fisheries and Oceans</td>
<td>613,791</td>
<td>236,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Welfare Canada</td>
<td>1,566,708</td>
<td>910,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency</td>
<td>192,621</td>
<td>145,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation</td>
<td>48,127</td>
<td>102,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Waste Management Organization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Residential Schools Resolution Canada</td>
<td>304,000</td>
<td>170,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie University</td>
<td>68,572</td>
<td>66,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly of First Nations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HST recoverable (Note 2)</td>
<td>279,237</td>
<td>197,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>110,542</td>
<td>32,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,966,239</td>
<td>3,949,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses before depreciation | 101,303 | (69,230) |

Depreciation | 77,980 | 59,518 |

Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses | $ 23,323 | $(128,749) |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Surplus
Year Ended March 31, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Investment in Equity</th>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Total 2007</th>
<th>Total 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning of year</td>
<td>$ 14,075</td>
<td>105,410</td>
<td>40,658</td>
<td>167,342</td>
<td>284,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses</td>
<td>101,063</td>
<td>(77,980)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23,083</td>
<td>(157,764)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30,150</td>
<td>30,150</td>
<td>27,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(60,185)</td>
<td>(60,185)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfund transfers (net)</td>
<td>(26,764)</td>
<td>26,764</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of year</td>
<td>$ 81,224</td>
<td>87,185</td>
<td>17,886</td>
<td>168,302</td>
<td>187,852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
2006 - 2007 Financial Statements

Balance Sheet
March 31, 2007  2006
Assets
Current
Cash and cash equivalents $726,618 $ 17,885
Restricted cash (Note 3) 17,885 42,858
Prepaid expenses 2,835 2,617
Receivables (Note 4) 873,130 735,418
Furniture and equipment, at cost (net of accumulated amortization of $166,387; 2006 - $107,122) 87,183 130,419
$1,707,169 $ 905,315
Liabilities
Current
Bank indebtedness (Note 5) - $129,914
Payables and accruals 462,463 376,147
Deferred revenue (Note 6) 1,068,404 215,300
$1,520,867 $721,361
Surplus (Page 4)
Unrestricted 81,234 14,676
Investment in capital assets 87,183 130,419
Legal Defence Fund reserve 17,885 42,858
$196,300 $197,927
$1,707,169 $905,315
Commitments and contingent liability (Notes 7 and 9)
On Behalf of the Executive Committee
Co-Chair Co-Chair
See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended March 31
2007 2006
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Cash flows from operating activities (Note 2) $5,733,019 $ 3,788,812
Cash receipts from revenue (4,876,487) (4,039,821)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 856,532 (261,009)
(Bank indebtedness) cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year (129,914) 121,059
Cash and cash equivalents (bank indebtedness), end of year $726,618 (129,914)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
March 31, 2007

1. Nature of operations
The Atlantic Policy Congress (APC) of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc. is a policy research organization that analyzes and develops culturally relevant alternatives to Federal policies that impact on the Mi’kmaw/Maliseet and Passamaquoddy First Nation communities and peoples.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies
Use of estimates
The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liability at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those reported.

Revenue recognition
The Congress follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions and investment income are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amounts to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Capital assets
The investment in capital asset fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses related to the council’s capital assets.

Rates and bases of depreciation applied to write-off the cost of capital assets over their estimated useful lives are as follows:
Furniture and equipment 30%, declining balance

Statement of cash flows
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and balances with banks and financial institutions. Bank borrowings are considered to be financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities on the statement of cash flow reconcile cash receipts from total revenues, changes in the accounts receivable and deferred revenue balances as well as cash paid for expenditures from total expenditures, changes in prepaid, and payables and accruals balances.

Financial instruments
The Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc.’s financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, and payables and accruals.

Overhead allocations and project transfers
The Congress allocates administrative overhead costs incurred to the various projects undertaken during the year based on estimated costs incurred by each project.

Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)
The Congress includes with its expenses the recoverable portion of HST. A rebate is then filed for the recoverable HST and recorded as revenue in the administration statement of operations in the period it is receivable.

3. Restricted cash
Cash held in the Legal Defence Fund is subject to internal restrictions and is not available for unrestricted purposes without the approval of the Executive Committee.

4. Receivables
2007 2006
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada $234,043 $306,158
Department of Fisheries and Oceans 214,342 42,470
Health and Welfare Canada 96,399 140,503
Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada 30,400 17,082
Dalhousie University 18,389 15,777
Assembly of First Nations - 10,014
Saskatchewan 9,455 1,102
HST recoverable 279,100 250,365
$873,130 $733,419

5. Bank indebtedness
The Congress has an agreement for an operating line of credit of $200,000, which expires September 1, 2007. There was no balance outstanding at March 31, 2007. As security, the Congress has provided a general security agreement over all assets, assignment of certain receivables and revenues, and an assignment of insurance.

6. Deferred revenue
2007 2006
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada $663,783 $133,948
Department of Fisheries and Oceans 96,962 275,350
Health and Welfare Canada 275,350 70,500
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency 20,689 10,852
Other 2,500
$1,058,404 $215,305

Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc.
Nikamitisek - Peoples Moving Forward

Annual Report 2006 - 2007 - 26
2006 - 2007 Financial Statements

Schedule of Operations – All Chiefs Forums

Year Ended March 31

2006

2007

Revenues
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada $ 60,000 $ 79,000
Health and Welfare Canada 99,318 97,856
Assembly of First Nations - 20,000

$ 159,316 $ 192,852

Expenses
Accommodations 81,774 105,477
Catering 31,056 28,140
Communications - 256
Dues and fees 477
Equipment and room rental 23,071 26,945
Incidentals 25,124 31,751
Meals 44,798 58,863
Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support - 3,260
Office supplies and postage 740 2,831
Travel 70,583 81,629

Transfer to Administration (115,828) (145,748)

$ 159,316 $ 192,852

Excess of revenues over expenses - $ -

Schedule of Operations - Executive

Year Ended March 31

2006

2007

Revenues
Transfer from administration $ 136,011 $ 105,930

Expenses
Accommodations 45,275 31,894
Catering 3,072 2,506
Communication - 11
Equipment and room rental 1,127 4,495
Incidentals 11,875 8,715
Meals 21,012 13,750
Office supplies and postage 30 162
Per Diem - 14,250
Travel 53,650 30,147

$ 136,011 $ 105,930

Excess of revenues over expenses - $ -

Schedule of Operations – C.M.H.C. Housing

Year Ended March 31

2006

2007

Revenues
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation $ 40,700 $ 102,423
Environment Canada 8,770
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 157,919 51,265

247,389 153,688

Expenses
Accommodations 33,258 34,216
Catering 7,952 12,864
Communications 2,163 4,009
Contractors, researchers, technical support 8,415 450
Dues and fees 175
Equipment and room rental 2,772 7,647
Incidentals 6,397 5,534
Meals 22,058 18,411
Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support - 1,900
Office supplies and postage 244
Overhead allocated from administration 21,334 16,198
Per diem 9,750
Salaries and benefits 68,851 47,014
Travel 60,060

$ 234,675 $ 157,984

Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses $ 12,714 $ (4,296)

Schedule of Operations - Administration

Year Ended March 31

2007

2006

Revenues
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada $ 482,091 $ 566,217
Dalhousie University 68,573 66,502
HST recoverable 279,227 197,283
Interest 401 401
830,859 830,405

844,681 784,475

Expenses
- Accommodations 23,900 20,050
- Advertising and promotional materials 12,364 15,508
- Catering 4,908 1,744
- Communications 46,014 40,985
- Contractors, researchers, technical support 87,360 104,167
- Dues and fees 7,135 6,773
- Equipment and room rentals 3,272 3,258
- Equipment leases 18,848 25,248
- Incidentals 2,339 4,008
- Insurance 1,620 1,673
- Interest and bank charges 6,215 4,973
- Library resources 598 255
- Meals 27,064 21,133
- Overhead allocations from (to):
- All Chiefs Forum 116,828 145,749
- Housing (21,334) (16,198)
- Social (9,198) (20,380)
- Treaty Education Initiative (16,707) (33,967)
- Health (132,931) (50,710)
- Fishery (43,837) (21,544)
- Economic (43,492) (38,670)
- Environmental and Pathfinders (6,388) (10,052)
- Community Planning (33,047) (31,309)
- EDO Certification (12,256) (14,581)
- Nuclear Waste - (4,862)
- Traditional Youth Conference (8,173) (1,972)

$ 574,122 $ 634,544

Excess of revenues over expenses $ 179,959 $ 89,929
## 2006 - 2007 Financial Statements

### Schedule of Operations – Social

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended March 31</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Canada</td>
<td>$13,613</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>197,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$61,613</td>
<td>197,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>9,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotional materials</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>4,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>16,443</td>
<td>5,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>1,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and bank charges</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>2,498</td>
<td>7,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>9,198</td>
<td>20,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and benefits</td>
<td>59,133</td>
<td>150,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>9,305</td>
<td>22,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>181,179</td>
<td>224,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(39,556)</td>
<td>$(26,914)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule of Operations – Treaty Education Initiative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended March 31</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>$130,952</td>
<td>$290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>131,482</td>
<td>302,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$131,482</td>
<td>302,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>4,886</td>
<td>12,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotional materials</td>
<td>12,301</td>
<td>12,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>10,141</td>
<td>3,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>4,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>49,661</td>
<td>90,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>6,424</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>2,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>3,920</td>
<td>12,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>3,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>16,707</td>
<td>33,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>2,498</td>
<td>7,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and facilities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and benefits</td>
<td>12,662</td>
<td>153,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>8,564</td>
<td>33,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>128,287</td>
<td>371,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$2,495</td>
<td>$(71,591)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule of Operations - Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended March 31</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation</td>
<td>$927</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Welfare Canada</td>
<td>1,416,501</td>
<td>812,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,459,613</td>
<td>832,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,459,613</td>
<td>832,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>160,158</td>
<td>78,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotional materials</td>
<td>30,392</td>
<td>10,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and service charges</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>96,869</td>
<td>52,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>7,427</td>
<td>18,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>348,285</td>
<td>204,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>30,461</td>
<td>16,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>30,794</td>
<td>16,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and bank charges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>86,263</td>
<td>43,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>9,009</td>
<td>26,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>132,931</td>
<td>50,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>9,965</td>
<td>4,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and benefits</td>
<td>259,092</td>
<td>158,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>258,717</td>
<td>150,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,462,337</td>
<td>833,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(2,624)</td>
<td>$(901)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule of Operations - Fisheries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended March 31</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Fisheries and Oceans</td>
<td>$592,791</td>
<td>$236,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$592,791</td>
<td>$236,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td>20,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotional materials</td>
<td>4,054</td>
<td>6,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>5,507</td>
<td>6,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>4,039</td>
<td>6,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>288,107</td>
<td>17,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>4,678</td>
<td>4,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>4,668</td>
<td>3,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>13,161</td>
<td>14,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>15,958</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>43,937</td>
<td>21,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and benefits</td>
<td>129,391</td>
<td>62,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>53,846</td>
<td>72,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>595,821</td>
<td>236,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(3,030)</td>
<td>$(440)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule of Operations - Economic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended March 31</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>$477,886</td>
<td>$379,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$477,886</td>
<td>$379,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>61,599</td>
<td>36,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>18,606</td>
<td>10,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>4,511</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>48,764</td>
<td>102,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>12,210</td>
<td>5,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>14,620</td>
<td>8,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>30,415</td>
<td>24,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>43,392</td>
<td>35,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and benefits</td>
<td>111,732</td>
<td>57,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>119,851</td>
<td>59,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>478,412</td>
<td>392,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(526)</td>
<td>$(17,356)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule of Operations – Environment and Pathfinders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended March 31</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$107,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$107,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>7,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>3,525</td>
<td>3,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>1,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>2,702</td>
<td>8,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>6,386</td>
<td>10,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and benefits</td>
<td>51,619</td>
<td>56,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>4,371</td>
<td>21,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>71,846</td>
<td>119,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(1,646)</td>
<td>$(2,883)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Animal Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat Inc.  
Nikaniitseik - Peoples Moving Forward

# 2006 - 2007 Financial Statements

## Schedule of Operations – Community Planning

### Year Ended March 31 2007 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Fisheries and Oceans</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Canada</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>256,003</td>
<td>341,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>52,457</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$377,960</td>
<td>341,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations</td>
<td>61,622</td>
<td>4,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotions</td>
<td>16,226</td>
<td>2,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>36,525</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>97,936</td>
<td>296,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>10,386</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment leases</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>13,112</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>33,791</td>
<td>2,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support</td>
<td>8,553</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>35,847</td>
<td>31,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>91,780</td>
<td>5,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>407,244</td>
<td>344,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(29,284)</td>
<td>$(2,654)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Schedule of Operations – EDO Certification

### Year Ended March 31 2007 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency</td>
<td>$162,621</td>
<td>145,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$169,371</td>
<td>145,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>27,245</td>
<td>25,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>15,636</td>
<td>12,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>62,649</td>
<td>58,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>1,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>5,996</td>
<td>7,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>4,435</td>
<td>4,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>13,799</td>
<td>13,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>12,256</td>
<td>14,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>20,167</td>
<td>25,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>171,753</td>
<td>161,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(2,382)</td>
<td>$(16,292)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Schedule of Operations – Residential Schools

### Year Ended March 31 2007 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>$304,000</td>
<td>170,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>23,186</td>
<td>13,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>9,613</td>
<td>6,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>8,622</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>18,073</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment lease</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>1,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>1,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>15,734</td>
<td>9,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>3,001</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and benefits</td>
<td>156,836</td>
<td>105,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>45,444</td>
<td>33,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>305,527</td>
<td>183,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(1,627)</td>
<td>$(12,261)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Schedule of Operations – Nuclear Waste

### Year Ended March 31 2007 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Waste Management Organization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and benefits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$(3,477)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Schedule of Operations – Traditional Youth Conference

### Year Ended March 31 2007 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Canada</td>
<td>$25,276</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</td>
<td>29,599</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>21,850</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>76,726</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>16,730</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and promotion</td>
<td>6,660</td>
<td>3,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>9,989</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors, researchers, and technical support</td>
<td>5,075</td>
<td>7,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and room rental</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>9,867</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting coordinator, facilitator and administrative support</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and postage</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead allocated from administration</td>
<td>8,173</td>
<td>1,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and benefits</td>
<td>4,836</td>
<td>2,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>15,612</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>89,904</td>
<td>15,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency of revenues over expenses</strong></td>
<td>$(13,179)</td>
<td>$(34)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Profile

The Atlantic Policy congress of First Nation Chiefs Secretariat was incorporated in 1994 as a non-profit corporation and is mandated to research, analyze and develop culturally relevant alternatives to federal policies that impact on Mi'kmaq and Maliseet and Passamaquoddy First Nation communities and peoples.

We are in association with the Assembly of First Nations located in Ottawa, ON (www.afn.ca)

Our Executive Board
Co-Chair Chief Lawrence Paul, Millbrook
Co-Chair Chief Stewart Paul, Tobique
Chief Deborah Robinson, Acadia
Chief Jeff Tomah, Woodstock
Chief Joanna Bernard, Madawaska
Chief Mi'el Joe, Mawpukek
Chief Noah Augustine, Metepenagiag
Chief Roger Arwin, Oromocto
Chief Susan Levy-Peters, Elsipogtog
Chief Terry Paul, MemBERSO
Elder Raymond Tremblay, Tobique
Grand Chief Ben Sylliboy, Whycocomb
Regional Chief Len Tomah, NB/PEI – AFN
Regional Chief Rick Simon, NS/NL – AFN

Staff Directory
John G. Paul, Executive Director
Adam Augustine, Chief Informatics Officer (Elsipogtog)
Cheryl Copage, Health Policy Analyst
Cheryl Knockwood, Senior Policy Analyst (Elsipogtog)
Loraine Eater, Health Policy Analyst
Georgiana Barlow, Policy Analyst (Elsipogtog)
Paulette General, Executive Assistant
Krista Broskes, Senior Policy Analyst / Legal Adv.
Norah Ward, Policy Analyst (Elsipogtog)
Norm Copage, Financial Officer
Oasoe Joffillicia, Policy Analyst Assistant
Jacqueline Ouëflet, MMAHB Coordinator
Simon Osmund, Policy Analyst (Elsipogtog)
Violet Paul, Senior Policy Analyst
Wanda Paul, Reception / Administrative Support
Paula Robinson, Administrative Assistant
Gerald Cloud, Fisheries Software Development Coordinator
Mirch Morrison, Informatics & Web
Buffy Peach, Administrative Assistant
Janice Pyke, Chief Financial Officer (Amherst)
Ian Wentstoff, Fisheries Economist
John Syliboy, AHHRI Coordinator

Head office:
PO. Box 26005
RPO Market
Dartmouth, NS
B2W 6P3

Tel: (902) 435-8021
Fax: (902) 435-8027
Toll Free: 1-877-667-4007
Web: www.apcfnc.ca