



Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

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et du Nord Canada

National First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan

2010-2011

August 2010



Canada 

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Introduction

The First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan (FNIIP) is developed annually by Indian & Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) in partnership with First Nations to strategically plan investments in the short and medium term to support an economically stable future for First Nations in Canada.

The following document provides an overview of investments being planned in line with the FNIIP through the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program. It includes priority investment areas, provides a rationale to how the FNIIP is developed and outlines details of specific eligible projects for investment. The FNIIP is a planning document. Not all projects identified in the plan will receive the level of funding identified in a particular year. Regional staff work with First Nations throughout the year to support projects on a prioritized basis with available resources. Adjustments to the plan occur throughout the year and into future years as community, project and financial circumstances change. Information presented in this report captures planned projects as of May 30, 2010. A glossary of Acronyms and Terms is presented on page 53 to assist readers as required.

Program Overview

The mandate of the Capital Facilities and Maintenance Program is to provide financial and advisory assistance to First Nations in the development of basic public infrastructure which is essential for healthy, safe and sustainable communities. The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program is part of the Department's broader Strategic Outcome "The Economy" which is to support the *Economic well-being and prosperity of First Nations, Inuit and Métis people*.

The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program objectives are to assist First Nations in making capital and facility operational and maintenance plans and investment decisions that:

- maximize the life-cycle of physical assets;
- mitigate health and safety risks;
- ensure assets meet applicable codes and standards; and
- ensure programs are managed and delivered in a cost-effective, environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program is intended to assist First Nations in the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, renovation, and replacement of community infrastructure and facilities including the following asset categories:

- Water supply, storage, treatment and distribution;
- Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal;
- Solid Waste collection and disposal;
- Elementary and secondary educational facilities;
- Housing;
- Roads and bridges;
- Fire protection including fire halls, fire trucks and firefighting equipment;
- Electrical power generation and distribution;
- Community buildings such as community/recreation halls and band offices;
- Flood and erosion protection;
- Remediation of contaminated sites;
- Land acquisition for approved community expansion; and
- Connectivity.

Priority Action Areas

Major capital projects are subject to the Department's National Priority Ranking Framework (see Appendix A). The Framework's priorities are:

1. Protection of health and safety as well as assets (assets require upgrading or replacement to meet appropriate standards);
2. Health and safety improvements (upgrades of existing assets, new construction/acquisition projects to mitigate an identified significant risk to health and safety);
3. Recapitalization/major maintenance (extend the useful operating life of a facility or asset, or maintain the original service level of the asset); and
4. Growth (anticipated community growth requiring new housing, roads, schools, community buildings, etc.).

Life Cycle Management of INAC-Funded Community Infrastructure

INAC promotes the use of full life-cycle costing analysis when approving capital construction projects. This type of analysis allows for the consideration of all the associated costs (e.g. for design, construction, operations and maintenance, insurance, and major renovations) of the proposed infrastructure throughout its entire life cycle. This type of information is used to make comparisons between proposed options (e.g. building an expensive installation with low operating and maintenance costs versus a less-expensive facility with higher operating and maintenance costs) and determine the most cost-effective option in the short, medium, and long term. This exercise is also useful in determining the funding levels required from the First Nation in future years for the operations and maintenance of the proposed infrastructure.

During an asset's service life, INAC provides funding support to First Nations to pay for operations and maintenance of funded infrastructure assets. INAC also encourages good asset management practices by requiring that First Nations implement maintenance management plans for various types of major capital assets. In addition, INAC tracks the ongoing condition of assets through inspections carried out every three years or yearly under the Asset Condition Reporting System and ensures the repairs and maintenance work needed to preserve an asset is being done.

As part of its efforts to encourage good asset management, INAC funds a mentoring program called the Circuit Rider Training Program (CRTP). The Circuit Rider Training Program provides mentoring support to operators of water and wastewater systems. This program has helped improve the operation of assets as well as to help First Nations exploit the full service life of the assets. The CRTP is being expanded to include other types of infrastructure, including schools and fuel tank installations.

Resource Allocation Process

Resource allocations for the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program occur on an annual basis from headquarters to regions and then to First Nations to assist in the development and maintenance of basic community infrastructure. The Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program budget is divided into the following three funding streams:

- **Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (core budget):** funding for the operation and maintenance of community infrastructure assets. Allocated at regional level based on formulae that estimate the cost of operating and maintaining assets; level of funding varies from 20% to 100% depending on the type of asset.
- **Minor Capital (core and/or non-core budget):** funding can be either formula-driven¹ or project proposal-driven, for the construction, acquisition, renovation, repair, and on-reserve housing projects valued below \$1.5 million.
- **Major Capital (non core budget):** funding for specific proposal-driven construction, acquisition, renovation, or significant repair projects valued above \$1.5 million. Projects over \$10 million require approval at the National level.

Major capital projects, especially in education, as well as water and sewer facilities, are funded primarily by targeted programs such as Canada's Economic Action Plan, Gas Tax Fund, and First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan. As those funds are distributed on a per-project basis, variances can be observed between regional allocations.

However, it is in the treatment of minor capital that the widest variance in regional practices can be observed. Some differences can be accounted for by the type of funding relationships between different INAC regions and First Nations, as well as factors like number of First Nations, geography, number and types of assets owned by First Nations in a particular region.

First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan and the Capital Planning Process

Under the Management Control Framework for the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program, INAC uses FNIIPs for capital planning. This process aims to improve resource management and increase accountability through better capital planning. An effective process depends on:

- nationally consistent planning practices, using a standardized Regional FNIIP template;
- using the best-available information to create plans and then to update them reflect the current situation;
- submission of regional plans in a timely manner, as per established timelines.
- plans that are balanced; planned expenditures align to allocated funds.

The FNIIP planning process reflects the existing approval authorities and roles and responsibilities set out in the Management Control Framework.

The National FNIIP is a five year plan summarizing eight Regional FNIIPs that have been developed in collaboration with First Nation communities. The National FNIIP identifies specific investments per region, and identifies national trends in infrastructure investment and Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program expenditures.

¹ Established by using a formula that considers multiple variables such as: population, geographic remoteness, and actual costs of operating and maintenance assets.

The FNIIP planning process is designed around three linked plans that feed into one-another: a community level plan, detailing infrastructure needs; a regional plan, planning out program expenditures; and a national plan, that provides a strategic overview of First Nations infrastructure needs and Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program investment.

First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plans – Community Level

FNIIPs are five-year capital investment plans created by each First Nation community which detail infrastructure needs and plans. As set out in the Recipient Reporting Guide, an updated FNIIP must be prepared each year before capital funds are released to First Nations. The community level FNIIP is based upon mandatory reporting requirements prescribed by the Recipient Reporting Guide (*Asset Condition Reporting System Projects Annual Report, Changes in Capital Assets Annual Report, Fire Losses Annual Report*). It is developed by communities with the support of the INAC Regional Offices and then submitted for validation and incorporation into the Regional FNIIP.

It is INAC's goal to ensure every community develops their own five year infrastructure plan based on a life-cycle approach. However, at this point in time, several regions have not instituted this requirement as part of their planning process, given that numerous First Nations within their regions neither have the expertise nor the capacity to develop their own five year plans. In such instances, INAC officials at the regional level support and work with communities to develop infrastructure plans and identify their infrastructure priorities, and capacity is increasing in many areas.

First Nation Infrastructure Investment Plans – Regional Level

Regional FNIIPs are the key planning and reporting tools used by both regions and headquarters throughout the year. They are developed after validating proposed expenditures in First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plans against program criteria, and then planning allocation of available resources to the highest priorities. Regional FNIIP projects are prioritized using the *National Priority Ranking Framework* and other priority requirements attached to targeted funds (e.g. First Nations Infrastructure Fund). Higher priority projects are placed in the earlier years of the plan, while lower priority projects are placed in the later years, or beyond the current five-year plan. This, as well as the uncertainty with regards to the renewal of targeted funds, explains why some regions do not have planned investments for all categories, especially major capital projects, beyond the current fiscal year (see Regional Summaries). Regional offices must provide quarterly updates of their Regional FNIIP for use at the regional and national level. See **Appendix A** for the National Priority Ranking.

First Nation Infrastructure Investment Plan – National Level

The National FNIIP is a compilation of all eight Regional FNIIPs. It presents national data and analysis of Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program capital planning in a summary document for senior management review. The National FNIIP is reviewed by the departmental Operations Committee made up of INAC senior management annually, as per the roles and responsibilities set out in the Management Control Framework for the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program.

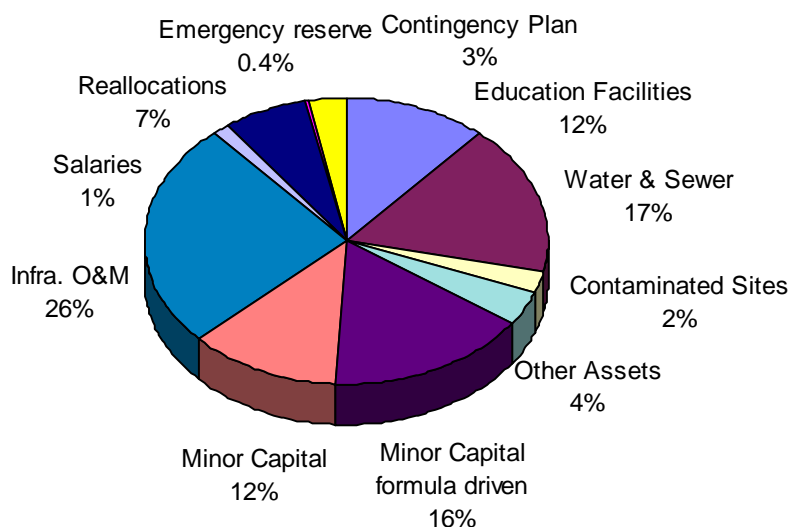
National Plan for 2010-2011

For 2010-2011 the Parliamentary Budget Allocation for Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program (Vote 1, Vote 10) is:

\$1.298 Billion²

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Major Capital Projects: | |
| Education Facilities | \$157,935,266 |
| Water & Sewer | \$231,738,475 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$33,296,189 |
| Other Asset Classes ³ | \$53,504,598 |
| Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) | \$221,087,813 |
| Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million | \$165,112,688 |
| Infrastructure O&M | \$351,971,027 |
| Sub Total | \$1,214,646,056 |
| Salaries | \$19,329,567 |
| Reallocation to other programs ⁴ | \$89,339,000 |
| Contingency Plan ⁵ | \$41,436,765 |
| Emergency reserve | \$5,350,000 |
| Total | \$1,370,101,388 |



- Planned spending is higher than available funding as the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program's Management Control Framework requires regions to risk manage approximately 10% additional funding to major capital projects (based on total project costs) to account for delays to projects outside of INAC's control.
- The majority of the \$89.3 million (planned) identified by Regions in their FNIP submissions for reallocation to other programs is targeted to cover potential shortfalls in core program areas such as education and social.

² (2010-2011 Main Estimates provided by Chief Financial Officer Sector).

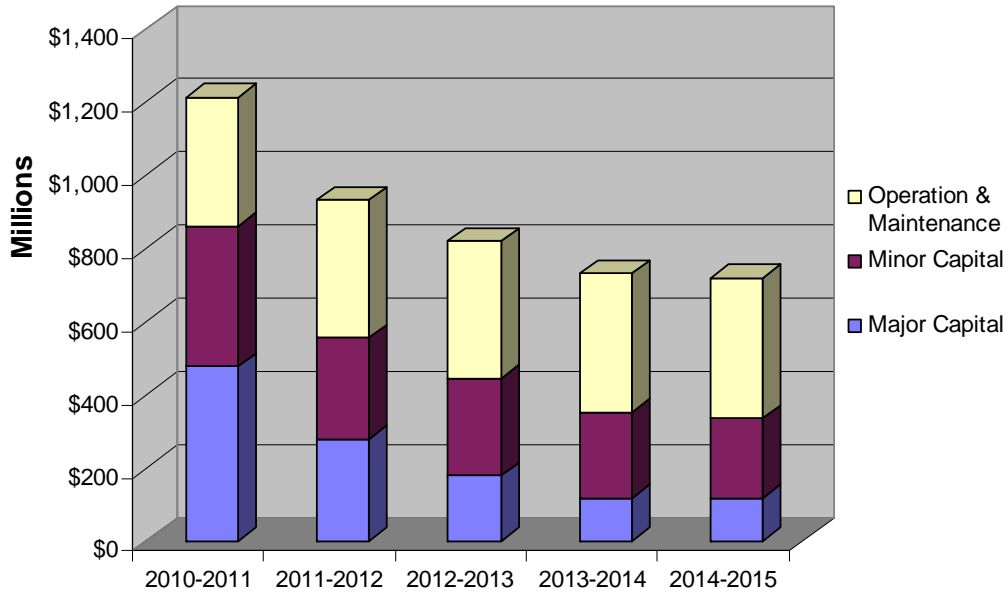
³ Other Asset Categories includes community infrastructure, roads & bridges, and housing as articulated on national and regional summary charts as presented on Page 17 and later in document.

⁴ Based on the Regional FNIP submissions, \$89.3 million has been identified for reallocation to other departmental priorities, largely in social and education programs. This reallocation of funds from the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program occurs at a Regional level. It is expected that the actual reallocations will be under \$80 million. This will be verified when Public Accounts are finalized for the 2010-2011 fiscal year.

⁵ The contingency plan amount comprises projects that are planned but remain currently unfunded and may have initial project stages completed.

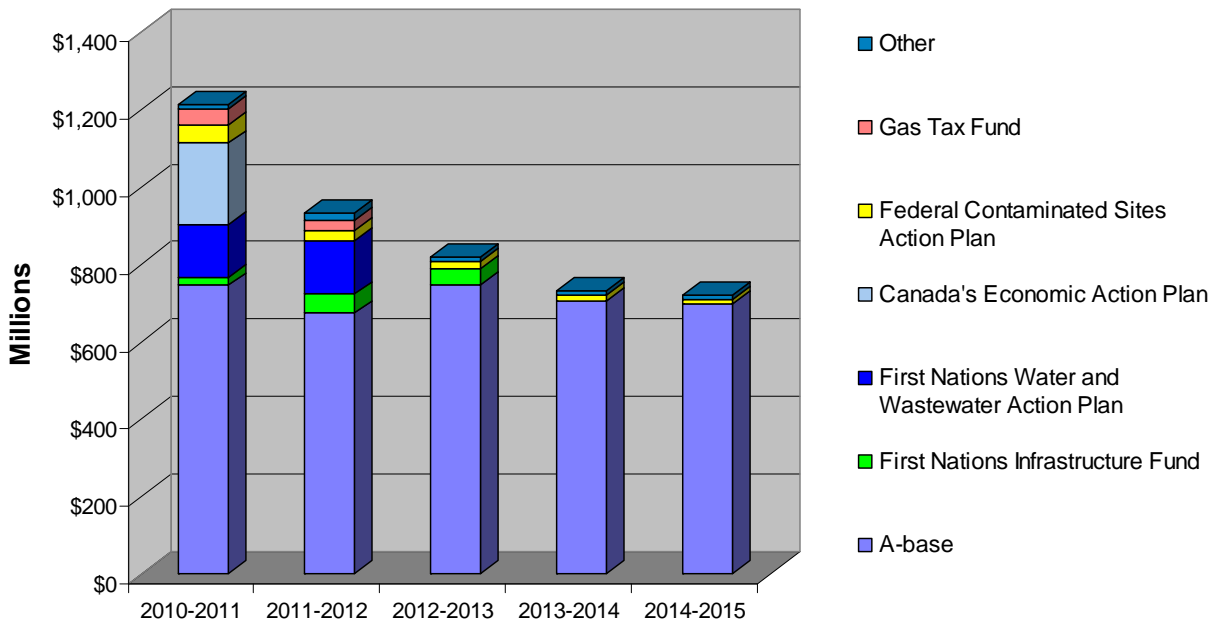
Graph 1: National Breakdown by Funding Type

**2010-2011 to 2014-2015 Planned Funding by Major, Minor Capital and O&M
(All Regions)**



Graph 2: National Breakdown by Funding Source

**2010-2011 to 2014-2015 Planned Funding by Source of Funding
(All regions)**



Graphs 1 and 2 were developed using the data provided in the 2010-2011 Regional FNIPs and illustrate the breakdown of planned spending by funding type (Major, Minor and Operations & Maintenance) (Graph 1) and funding source (Graph 2). Of the total planned allocations for 2010-2011 fiscal year major capital funding represents 39.2%, minor capital 31.8% and O&M 29% (See Graph 1). Refer to Table 1 for total planned funding.

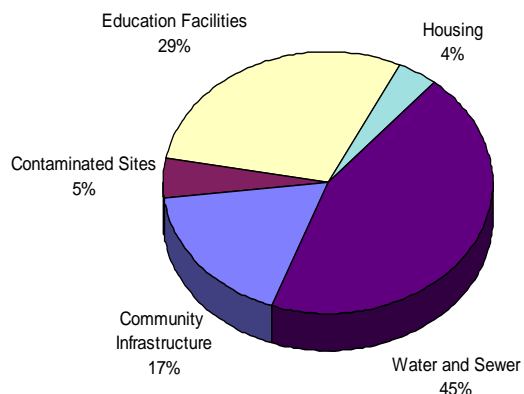
The spike in capital funding levels in 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, as shown on Graph 1 & 2, are a result of additional investments from Canada's Economic Action Plan, Building Canada Fund – Gas Tax Fund extension and the recent two year extension of the First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan (FNWWAP). These initiatives provide funding primarily in the areas of major capital projects for education and water and sewer facilities. Furthermore, a significant portion of FNWWAP funding is allocated to address operations and maintenance of water and wastewater facilities and for the training and certification of water and wastewater operators. The First Nations Infrastructure Fund (FNIF) also contributes to the spike seen in 2010-2011 in the areas of solid waste, energy systems, local roads and bridges, planning and skills development, and connectivity. The FNIF portion shown separately in Graph 2 is a combination of funds approved for 5 years commencing in 2008-2009 and a second phase of funding approved in 2009-2010 for four years and is sourced through the Building Canada Fund in collaboration with Infrastructure Canada. As part of the first phase of funding INAC has responsibility for also making a contribution from the CFM Program. INAC's contribution has been included in the category of A-Base funding and totals \$10.9 million in 2010-2011. In total \$30 million is planned to be spent under the First Nations Infrastructure Fund in 2010-2011.

While there is a peak in available funding for 2010-2011 there is a noticeable reduction of total infrastructure funding in subsequent years. This decline is largely the result of "sun-setted" targeted programs which are scheduled to expire in the next three years with no identified renewal opportunities at this point in time: Canada's Economic Action Plan (March 31, 2011), First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan (March 31, 2012), Building Canada Fund – Gas Tax Fund extension (March 31, 2012) and First Nations Infrastructure Fund (March 31, 2013).

There is a slight decline in total funding levels when comparing 2010-2011 major capital and A-Base funding levels to future years. This is due to a number of factors including over programming of projects and the tendency of developing infrastructure investment plans that emphasize on alignment between projects and current fiscal year resources only, and the shifting of projects to the subsequent fiscal years when resource availability has been exhausted.

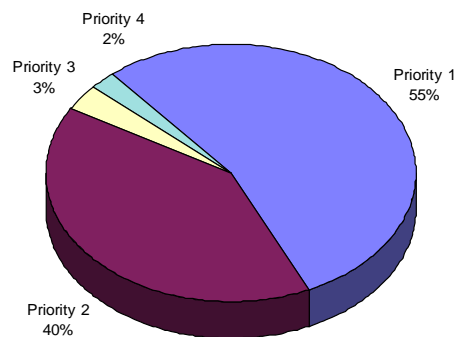
Planned Funding in 2010-2011

Graph 3: National Funding by Asset Class



The largest portions of planned national funding are in the asset areas of water and sewer at 45%, education at 29% and community infrastructure which includes categories such as roads & bridges and housing at 17%. These three asset classes are receiving the majority of the funding through targeted funding initiatives such as First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan, Canada's Economic Action Plan, Building Canada Fund – Gas Tax Fund extension (which target education and water/wastewater projects) and First Nations Infrastructure Fund which targets areas of community infrastructure such as green energy, roads & bridges, solid waste and connectivity.

Graph 4: Funding by National Priority Ranking

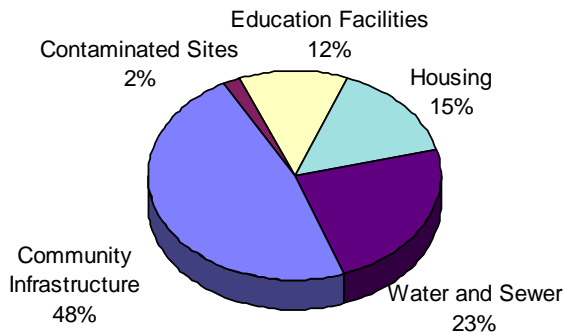


Priority 1 projects represent 55% of total planned expenditures mainly due to the large proportion of O&M funding which is included in this category. Operations & Maintenance is used to extend the life cycle of existing assets. Priority 2 projects represent 40% of planned expenditures. Included in this category are recent targeted funding initiatives such as Canada's Economic Action Plan which primarily address new construction in education and water & sewer. Priority 3 projects represent 3% of planned expenditures. The planned expenditures for this category are committed to water and sewer issues (excluding health and safety) which are addressed in Priority 1 and 2. This effectively limits the number of projects that fall within the Priority 3 range. Priority 4 projects represent 2% of planned expenditures; this category is for projects that address anticipated growth. The distribution of planned expenditures for 2010-2011 by Priority Ranking is in line with departmental priorities. This distribution also highlights the limitations on current levels of Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program funding. The majority of expenditures are in Priority 1 & 2 (health and safety) with very little remaining to Priority 4 projects (growth). (Refer to Annex for a breakdown of the National Priority Ranking Framework).

Infrastructure Capital – Five year aggregate of requested capital (2010-2011 to 2014-2015)

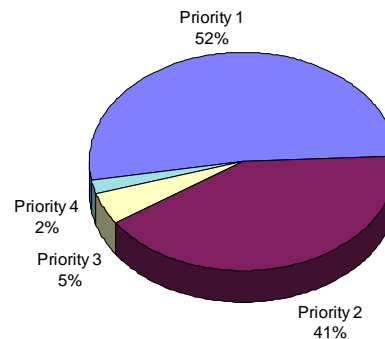
The 2010-2011 FNIIP identified 2,433 capital projects valued at approximately \$1.683 billion that regions have recorded in their FNIIPs that are planned but unfunded. These capital requests can be further broken down by asset category and National Priority Ranking.

Graph 5: Capital funding requests by asset class
2010-2011 – 2014-2015



Graph 5 demonstrates that over the next five years, community Infrastructure projects (48%) are of utmost importance, followed by water and sewer (23%), housing (15%) and education (12%). This is based upon the priority ranking framework and recorded regional requests.

Graph 6: Capital funding requests by priority ranking
2010-2011 – 2014-2015



Graph 6 illustrates that Priority 1 ranked projects, i.e. indicate a need for protecting and maintaining the life cycle of existing assets with an emphasis on health and safety are of highest priority and constitute 52% of the total capital funding needs. Priority 2 projects (41%) are those dealing with the health and safety of new and existing assets. A combined 93% of projects are prioritized to advance the health and safety of First Nation communities.

Progress Highlights

The Government of Canada made a \$1.4 billion investment in Aboriginal communities over a two year period under Canada's Economic Action Plan in Budget 2009. Initially through Canada's Economic Action Plan, \$200 million was allocated for school infrastructure, \$165 million was allocated to water and wastewater projects, and \$400 million was allocated to housing to be managed by both INAC and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It is important to note that in 2009-2010 there was a \$380,897 surplus. INAC is awaiting approval of its reprofiling in 2010-2011. In Budget 2010, total investment for schools had been adjusted for known planned spending of \$186 million and \$179 million for water and wastewater projects. No adjustments were required to the housing portion. Over 60% of First Nations are benefiting from INAC's investments under Canada's Economic Action Plan.

Progress on schools⁶

INAC has responsibility for overseeing the school investment portion under Canada's Economic Action Plan for 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. The Department is working with the 12 First Nation communities to advance their school infrastructure projects. As of June 2010, construction is underway on 11 of the 12 projects. The twelfth project has gone to tender and will result in renovations to the elementary school in Manawan, Quebec. All projects are scheduled to be completed by March 31, 2011. As of June 2010, the total planned Canada's Economic Action Plan expenditures to complete these projects had decreased to \$172 million over two years, due to alterations in the scope of some projects and lower than expected project costs. The \$29 million not required to complete these school projects has been redirected to the Canada's Economic Action Plan water and wastewater projects whose total planned spending is \$193 million.

Canada's Economic Action Plan Schools Funding Allocations

| Project Description | Prov. | First Nation | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | Total |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| New school | NB | Burnt Church | \$5,200,000 | \$4,200,000 | \$9,400,000 |
| School addition | QC | Natashquan | \$700,000 | \$5,731,831 | \$6,431,831 |
| School renovation | QC | Manawan | \$0 | \$2,998,035 | \$2,998,035 |
| New school | ON | North Spirit Lake | \$5,826,500 | \$8,592,600 | \$14,419,100 |
| New school | ON | Wabaseemoong | \$9,196,123 | \$12,797,878 | \$21,994,001 |
| New school | MB | Opaskwayak | \$8,441,500 | \$12,000,000 | \$20,441,500 |
| New school | SK | Birch Narrows | \$18,667,552 | \$562,248 | \$19,229,800 |
| New school | SK | Peter Ballantyne | \$11,300,000 | \$8,275,000 | \$19,573,100 |
| New school | AB | Little Red River | \$16,011,628 | \$14,936,118 | \$30,947,746 |
| New school | BC | Ahousaht | \$2,798,000 | \$7,501,032 | \$10,299,032 |
| New school | BC | Nuxalk Nation | \$978,258 | \$7,336,678 | \$8,314,936 |
| New school | BC | Penticton | \$2,548,697 | \$4,942,366 | \$7,491,063 |
| Total | | | \$81,761,758 | \$89,873,786 | \$171,540,144 |

⁶ For additional information on schools please refer to the *Education Facilities (Progress Report April 2006 – January 2010)* located on the Department's website at www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ih/edufacil-eng.asp.

In addition, as part of the Building Canada Plan, \$102 million is being invested from the Gas Tax Fund into the construction of an additional six new and two major school renovations over the next three years (2009-2010 to 2011-2012). See below.

Gas Tax Fund Schools Funding Allocations

| Project Description | Prov. | First Nation | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 ⁷ | Total |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| New school | NB | Tobique | \$0 | \$4,399,056 | \$5,859,540 | \$0 | \$10,258,596 |
| New school | ON | Lac Seul | \$2,355,612 | \$4,395,095 | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,750,707 |
| New school | ON | Cat Lake | \$0 | \$500,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$7,000,000 | \$10,000,000 |
| New school | MB | St. Theresa Point | \$20,300,000 | \$12,500,000 | \$2,823,626 | \$0 | \$35,623,626 |
| School addition | SK | Red Earth | \$582,000 | \$0 | \$6,207,830 | \$0 | \$6,789,830 |
| School addition | SK | Ahtahkakoop | \$375,000 | \$3,267,714 | \$2,157,286 | \$0 | \$5,800,000 |
| New school | AB | Stoney | \$900,000 | \$15,000,000 | \$6,069,241 | \$0 | \$21,969,241 |
| New school | AB | Kehewin | \$0 | \$814,936 | \$3,100,000 | \$1,085,064 | \$5,000,000 |
| Total | | | \$24,512,612 | \$40,876,801 | \$28,717,523 | \$8,085,064 | \$102,192,000 |

Progress on water and wastewater⁸

As with school infrastructure, INAC is also overseeing Canada's Economic Action Plan investments in 18 water and wastewater projects. As of June 2010, construction had commenced on 17 projects. The eighteenth project has gone to tender and construction is planned to commence in summer 2010. As of June 2010, the total planned Canada's Economic Action Plan expenditures to complete these projects had increased to \$193 million over two years. Funding increases have been managed using savings resulting from lower than expected costs for Canada's Economic Action Plan school projects.

⁷ There will be a reallocation of funds between First Nations Infrastructure Fund and Gas Tax Fund to cover an approximate \$8 million funding gap in Gas Tax Fund schools for the 2012-2013 fiscal year. Gas Tax Fund will reallocate the approximate \$8 million towards First Nations Infrastructure Fund projects in the 2011-2012 fiscal year, while First Nations Infrastructure Fund will reimburse Gas Tax Fund the \$8 million in the 2012-2013 fiscal year to cover the planned funding gap.

⁸ For additional information on the water and wastewater, please refer to the *First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan (Progress Report April 2009- March 2010)* located on the Department's website at www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/enr/wtr/pubs/prpf/pad10/pad10-eng.asp.

Canada's Economic Action Plan Water/Wastewater Funding Allocations

| Project Description | Prov. | First Nation | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | Total |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Water intake | NL | Mushuau Innu | \$5,188,300 | \$3,311,700 | \$8,500,000 |
| Wastewater | NL | Sheshatshiu Innu | \$2,625,000 | \$5,115,000 | \$7,740,000 |
| Wastewater | NS | Wagmatcook | \$1,140,000 | \$4,517,546 | \$5,657,546 |
| Water treatment plant | QC | Pessamit | \$300,000 | \$8,541,878 | \$8,841,878 |
| Water treatment plant | QC | Kahnawake | \$3,500,000 | \$9,500,000 | \$13,000,000 |
| Water/wastewater project | QC | Kitigan Zibi | \$800,000 | \$9,200,000 | \$10,000,000 |
| Water treatment plant | ON | Moose Deer Point | \$12,055,750 | \$7,036,172 | \$19,091,922 |
| Water treatment plant | ON | Six Nations | \$4,040,900 | \$16,004,669 | \$20,045,569 |
| New lagoon | MB | Norway House | \$1,000,000 | \$12,447,500 | \$13,447,500 |
| Lagoon project | MB | Pinaymootang | \$7,167,473 | \$172,000 | \$7,340,373 |
| Water/wastewater | MB | War Lake | \$1,209,000 | \$2,100,000 | \$3,309,000 |
| New lagoon | SK | Black Lake | \$5,800,000 | \$3,545,500 | \$9,345,500 |
| New lagoon | SK | Fond du Lac | \$5,815,000 | \$3,122,000 | \$8,937,000 |
| Water treatment plant | AB | Dene Tha' | \$6,207,075 | \$4,971,725 | \$11,178,800 |
| New lagoon | AB | Whitefish Lake | \$200,000 | \$4,930,500 | \$5,130,500 |
| Water treatment plant | AB | Saddle Lake | \$1,911,193 | \$7,235,991 | \$9,147,184 |
| Wastewater treatment plant | BC | Kamloops | \$399,420 | \$8,186,532 | \$8,585,952 |
| Water/wastewater system | BC | Tla-o-qui-aht | \$9,217,299 | \$10,375,631 | \$19,592,930 |
| Uncommitted CEAP Funds | | | | | \$4,093,805 |
| Total | | | \$68,576,410 | \$120,315,244 | \$192,985,459 |

In March 2006, the Government of Canada announced a *Plan of Action for Drinking Water in First Nations Communities* to ensure that all First Nation reserves have access to safe drinking water. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada secured \$60 million over two years from Budget 2006 to help reach the objectives of the *Plan of Action for Drinking Water in First Nations Communities*. In Budget 2008, the government increased and renewed its commitment by investing \$330 million over two years to improve access to safe drinking water in First Nation communities through new measures outlined in the First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan. Budget 2010 provided an additional \$330 million over two years to extend First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan until 2012.

Progress on housing

Canada's Economic Action Plan (Budget 2009) provided \$400 million to INAC and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to support on-reserve housing. The funds are dedicated to new social housing projects, remediation of existing social housing stock and complementary housing activities.

INAC's portion of the housing funds totals \$150 million over two years and will support the construction of nearly 600 serviced lots, 30 high density multiple unit dwellings, over 1,600 renovated units and over 300 units converted to market-based housing. More than 260 First Nations are currently benefiting from these investments.

First Nations Infrastructure Fund (third call)⁹

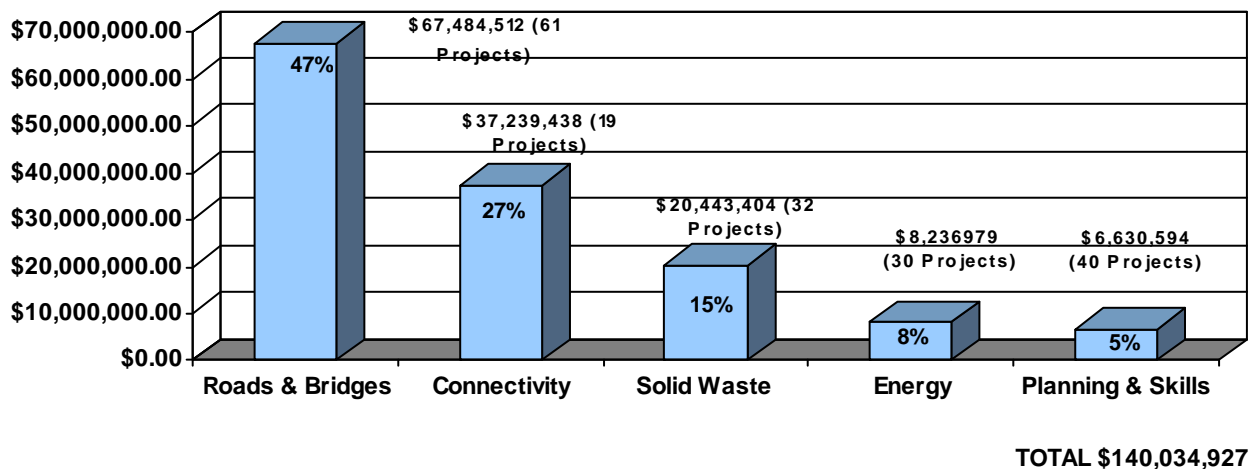
The objective of the First Nations Infrastructure Fund is to improve the quality of life and the environment for First Nation communities by assisting First Nations in the provinces to improve and increase public infrastructure on reserves, Crown Land, land set-aside for the use and benefit of a First Nation, or off-reserve in the case of cost-shared projects with non-First Nation partners such as neighboring municipalities.

There were three Calls for Proposal (December 2007 for 2007-2008, January 2008 for 2008-2009 and October 2009 for 2009-2013). Following these three Calls for Proposals, all available First Nations Infrastructure Fund funding was allocated to qualifying projects. The planned total investment is \$140 million between 2010-2011 and 2012-2013. INAC committed to using, departmental A-base funds within the Capital Facilities and Maintenance Program, in the event of project cost overruns.

For the third call for proposals, the National Oversight Committee agreed to a National Call for Proposals Strategy. This Strategy resulted in the approval of approximately 182 projects in the following five broad categories: Planning and Skills Development, Solid Waste Management, Roads and Bridges, Energy Systems, and Connectivity (See Graph 7 for breakdown by category).

Graph 7:

**National Distribution of Approved FNIF Funding by Category
For Call Three Projects**



⁹ For additional information on the First Nations Infrastructure Fund, please refer to the First Nations Infrastructure Fund page located on the Department's website at <http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ih/ci/fni-eng.asp>.

2010-2011 Planned Acquisition and Construction of Facilities Major & Minor Capital Projects and Operations & Maintenance

National Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 36,134,160 | 14,021,720 | 30,552,009 | 42,432,898 | 12,858,200 | 13,028,729 |
| Water and Sewer | 284,637,248 | 231,738,475 | 108,070,571 | 61,219,730 | 78,238,256 | 79,273,804 |
| Roads and Bridges | 15,125,404 | 22,015,058 | 31,812,737 | 21,087,592 | 6,342,300 | 4,536,600 |
| Electrification | 41,843,731 | 15,813,020 | 13,836,741 | 2,200,000 | - | - |
| Education | 173,982,643 | 157,935,266 | 60,152,147 | 25,248,464 | 10,732,040 | 12,705,339 |
| Contaminated Sites | 31,972,103 | 33,296,189 | 29,528,783 | 21,888,064 | 5,270,159 | 3,124,000 |
| Housing | 1,375,000 | 1,655,000 | 5,653,362 | 5,453,200 | 5,453,200 | 5,453,200 |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 585,070,289 | 476,474,728 | 279,606,350 | 179,529,948 | 118,894,155 | 118,121,672 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure ¹ | 5,961,105 | 111,115,982 | 115,963,530 | 107,924,922 | 92,379,527 | 92,804,440 |
| Water and Sewer | 29,215,046 | 44,411,134 | 32,468,467 | 24,589,354 | 15,326,286 | 20,670,139 |
| Roads and Bridges | 5,923,720 | 8,883,878 | 6,710,500 | 7,803,523 | 615,400 | 618,820 |
| Electrification | 2,792,000 | 2,389,143 | 2,130,400 | 1,923,300 | 2,631,000 | 50,000 |
| Education | 10,341,524 | 20,017,413 | 14,528,406 | 12,884,797 | 12,584,087 | 12,543,558 |
| Contaminated Sites | 9,435,972 | 14,391,221 | 9,878,476 | 16,640,717 | 15,733,983 | 3,704,000 |
| Housing | 59,625,522 | 184,991,731 | 95,272,543 | 94,372,174 | 94,758,322 | 85,905,654 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 123,294,889 | 386,200,501 | 276,952,321 | 266,138,788 | 234,028,606 | 216,296,611 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 42,095,265 | 125,137,702 | 146,515,539 | 150,357,820 | 105,237,727 | 105,833,169 |
| Water and Sewer | 313,852,294 | 276,149,609 | 140,539,038 | 85,809,084 | 93,564,542 | 99,943,943 |
| Roads and Bridges | 21,049,124 | 30,898,936 | 38,523,237 | 28,891,115 | 6,957,700 | 5,155,420 |
| Electrification | 44,635,731 | 18,202,163 | 15,967,141 | 4,123,300 | 2,631,000 | 50,000 |
| Education | 184,324,167 | 177,952,679 | 74,680,553 | 38,133,261 | 23,316,127 | 25,248,897 |
| Contaminated Sites | 41,408,075 | 47,687,410 | 39,407,259 | 38,528,781 | 21,004,142 | 6,828,000 |
| Housing | 61,000,522 | 186,646,731 | 100,925,905 | 99,825,374 | 100,211,522 | 91,358,854 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 708,365,178 | 862,675,230 | 556,558,671 | 445,668,736 | 352,922,761 | 334,418,283 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 15,429,250 | 94,701,520 | 92,893,212 | 94,587,701 | 96,342,842 | 98,164,412 |
| Water and Sewer | 13,659,858 | 104,535,546 | 111,729,310 | 104,825,200 | 106,288,914 | 107,738,718 |
| Roads and Bridges | 4,062,200 | 33,950,278 | 26,958,757 | 27,387,836 | 27,825,100 | 28,270,403 |
| Electrification | 446,100 | 4,054,647 | 3,853,968 | 3,928,694 | 4,004,905 | 4,082,629 |
| Education | 20,582,700 | 101,202,029 | 102,903,579 | 104,478,081 | 106,087,514 | 107,731,976 |
| Housing | 282,893 | 13,527,006 | 38,026,414 | 38,507,572 | 38,998,453 | 39,499,051 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 54,463,001 | 351,971,027 | 376,365,240 | 373,715,085 | 379,547,728 | 385,487,188 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 57,524,515 | 219,839,222 | 239,408,751 | 244,945,521 | 201,580,570 | 203,997,581 |
| Water and Sewer | 327,512,152 | 380,685,156 | 252,268,348 | 190,634,284 | 199,853,456 | 207,682,661 |
| Roads and Bridges | 25,111,324 | 64,849,214 | 65,481,994 | 56,278,951 | 34,782,800 | 33,425,823 |
| Electrification | 45,081,831 | 22,256,810 | 19,821,109 | 8,051,994 | 6,635,905 | 4,132,629 |
| Education | 204,906,867 | 279,154,708 | 177,584,131 | 142,611,342 | 129,403,641 | 132,980,873 |
| Contaminated Sites | 41,408,075 | 47,687,410 | 39,407,259 | 38,528,781 | 21,004,142 | 6,828,000 |
| Housing | 61,283,415 | 200,173,737 | 138,952,318 | 138,332,946 | 139,209,975 | 130,857,905 |
| Grand Total | 762,828,179 | 1,214,646,257 | 932,923,910 | 819,383,820 | 732,470,489 | 719,905,472 |

(1) Projects are a combination of both formula driven and project driven as presented in diagram on Page 8.

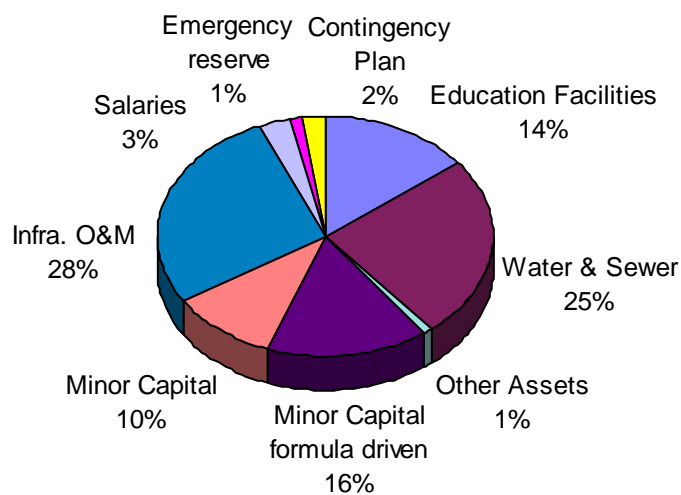
The dashes in the above National Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Regional Summaries

Atlantic Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Major Capital Projects: | |
| Education Facilities | \$8,599,056 |
| Water & Sewer | \$14,696,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$0 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$500,000 |
| Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) | \$9,422,478 |
| Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million | \$6,057,000 |
| Infrastructure O&M | \$16,539,208 |
| Sub Total | \$55,813,742 |
| Salaries | \$1,932,149 |
| Reallocation to other programs | \$0 |
| Contingency Plan | \$1,315,000 |
| Emergency reserve | \$600,000 |
| Total | \$59,660,891 |



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 56 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 58 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$2,633 |
| Regional Allocation | \$58,348,001 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Approximately 80% of total capital (core and non-core) is included in First Nations agreements, of which the majority is used for housing. There is low or no monitoring of this funding. For instance, there is no requirement for First Nations to spend minor capital on Asset Condition Reporting System or FNIP priorities.

Schools

Burnt Church First Nation is benefiting from Canada's Economic Action Plan through the construction of a new K-8 school which will serve 120 First Nation students. The current total estimated cost is \$9.4 million.

In addition to Canada's Economic Action Plan, Tobique First Nation will receive funding for the construction of a new K-8 school through the Gas Tax Fund. The total estimated cost of the new school is \$10.3 million.

Water and wastewater

The Government of Canada, through Canada's Economic Action Plan, is also funding the construction of three water and wastewater projects for a total estimated cost of \$21.8 million. These new facilities will provide service to approximately 2164 community members by providing quality water & wastewater facilities.

- Wagmatcook First Nation is upgrading their sewage treatment facilities for \$5.6 million
- Sheshatshiu First Nation is building a new sewage treatment plant for \$7.7 million
- Mushuau Innu First Nation is constructing a water intake facility for \$8.5 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$3.9 million for 28 First Nations within Atlantic region in four program elements for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 32 new serviced lots for approximately \$760,000
- 92 renovations for a total of \$2 million
- 8 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$920,000
- The conversion of 4 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$160,000

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 33 First Nations within Atlantic region will receive a total of \$3.6 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 24 new serviced lots for approximately \$600,000
- 72 renovations for a total of \$1.3 million
- 12 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$996,000
- The conversion of 15 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$720,000

Atlantic Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 500,000 | 8,016,000 | 4,554,000 | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 15,422,000 | 14,696,000 | 3,011,000 | 3,192,000 | 2,398,000 | 3,399,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 5,200,000 | 8,599,056 | 7,660,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 20,622,000 | 23,795,056 | 18,687,000 | 9,546,000 | 4,198,000 | 5,199,000 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 2,076,248 | 3,159,802 | 1,582,802 | 1,076,802 | 876,802 |
| Water and Sewer | 2,655,000 | 1,297,000 | 841,000 | 150,000 | 811,000 | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | 110,000 | 67,000 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 170,000 | 30,000 |
| Housing | 3,903,700 | 12,081,230 | 7,891,218 | 7,891,218 | 7,891,218 | 7,891,218 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 6,558,700 | 15,479,478 | 12,022,020 | 9,711,020 | 9,949,020 | 8,798,020 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 2,576,248 | 11,175,802 | 6,136,802 | 1,076,802 | 876,802 |
| Water and Sewer | 18,077,000 | 15,993,000 | 3,852,000 | 3,342,000 | 3,209,000 | 3,399,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | 110,000 | 67,000 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 5,200,000 | 8,599,056 | 7,660,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 170,000 | 30,000 |
| Housing | 3,903,700 | 12,081,230 | 7,891,218 | 7,891,218 | 7,891,218 | 7,891,218 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 27,180,700 | 39,274,534 | 30,709,020 | 19,257,020 | 14,147,020 | 13,997,020 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 3,324,321 | 3,389,798 | 3,389,798 | 3,389,798 | 3,389,798 |
| Water and Sewer | 936,000 | 936,000 | 1,461,000 | - | - | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 12,278,887 | 12,868,182 | 12,868,182 | 12,868,182 | 12,868,182 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 936,000 | 16,539,208 | 17,718,980 | 16,257,980 | 16,257,980 | 16,257,980 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 5,900,569 | 14,565,600 | 9,526,600 | 4,466,600 | 4,266,600 |
| Water and Sewer | 19,013,000 | 16,929,000 | 5,313,000 | 3,342,000 | 3,209,000 | 3,399,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | 110,000 | 67,000 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 5,200,000 | 8,599,056 | 7,660,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 170,000 | 30,000 |
| Housing | 3,903,700 | 24,360,117 | 20,759,400 | 20,759,400 | 20,759,400 | 20,759,400 |
| Grand Total | 28,116,700 | 55,813,742 | 48,428,000 | 35,515,000 | 30,405,000 | 30,255,000 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Quebec Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Education Facilities | \$13,771,300 |
| Water & Sewer | \$34,996,100 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$0 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$1,483,700 |

Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$21,088,500 |
|--|--------------|

Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$14,538,800 |
|--|--------------|

Infrastructure O&M

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$29,864,600 |
|--|--------------|

Sub Total

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | \$115,743,000 |
|--|----------------------|

Salaries

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | \$1,659,804 |
|--|-------------|

Reallocation to other programs

| | |
|--|-------|
| | \$N/A |
|--|-------|

Contingency Plan

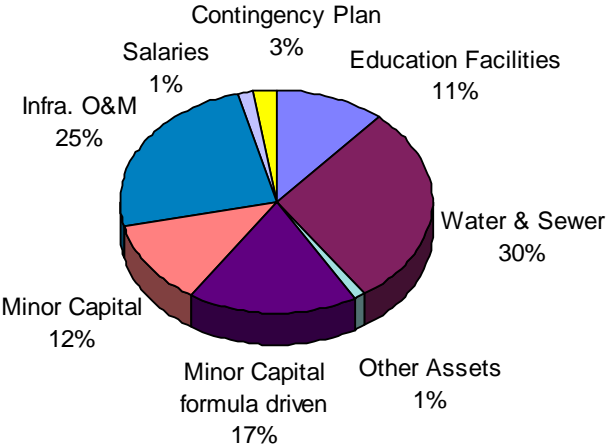
| | |
|--|-------------|
| | \$3,127,800 |
|--|-------------|

Emergency reserve

| | |
|--|-----|
| | \$0 |
|--|-----|

Total

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | \$118,870,800 |
|--|----------------------|



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 189 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 124 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$2,317 |
| Regional Allocation | \$117,402,725 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

About 60% of capital is under core and minor capital funding for First Nations. Funding levels are determined by formula, with housing being a principal driver of funding. First Nations are expected to prioritize projects for minor capital such as Asset Condition Reporting System projects, lot servicing, and housing. The regional office receives annual capital plan updates from First Nations that tell which projects were initiated and/or completed by First Nations as well as the cost and source of funds. This process assists in tracking how minor capital funding is used by First Nations.

Schools

Quebec region has two school projects funded by Canada’s Economic Action Plan valued at a total of \$9.4 million for First Nation students.

- Natashquan First Nation is renovating and adding a section to their existing school for \$6.4 million
- Manawan First Nation is renovating their school. Canada’s Economic Action Plan is funding approximately \$3 million for this project.

Water and wastewater

Another \$31.3 million is being invested, through Canada's Economic Action Plan, for three water and wastewater facilities that will service 11,774 residents.

- Pessamit First Nation is building a water source and treatment plant for \$8.3 million
- Kahnawake First Nation is constructing a water treatment plant and reservoir capacity for \$13 million
- Kitigan Zibi First Nation is building new sewer and water services infrastructure for \$10 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$6 million for 18 First Nations within Quebec region in four program elements for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 30 new serviced lots for approximately \$700,000
- 254 renovations for a total of \$3.3 million
- 6 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$960,000
- The conversion of 46 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$1 million

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 19 First Nations within Quebec region will receive a total of \$6.6 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 54 new serviced lots for approximately \$950,000
- 159 renovations for a total of \$2.7 million
- 22 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$2.1 million
- The conversion of 69 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$778,000

Quebec Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 491,900 | 7,173,300 | 6,080,200 | 4,672,700 | 4,672,700 |
| Water and Sewer | 55,412,300 | 34,996,100 | 8,727,900 | 6,655,900 | 10,507,300 | 11,102,200 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,064,300 | 991,800 | 8,165,400 | 6,594,600 | 3,400,300 | 1,594,600 |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 1,056,400 | 13,771,300 | 5,050,500 | 6,693,400 | 2,430,600 | 1,916,100 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | 5,048,200 | 5,048,200 | 5,048,200 | 5,048,200 |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 57,533,000 | 50,251,100 | 34,165,300 | 31,072,300 | 26,059,100 | 24,333,800 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 992,700 | 10,165,600 | 5,747,600 | 4,826,900 | 4,427,200 | 4,427,200 |
| Water and Sewer | 5,862,600 | 5,399,800 | 6,317,400 | 2,375,000 | 2,249,400 | 4,248,900 |
| Roads and Bridges | 355,300 | 3,109,500 | 1,557,500 | 1,032,700 | 615,400 | 615,400 |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 640,000 | 425,200 | 425,200 | 425,200 | 425,200 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 344,800 | 250,000 | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 15,967,600 | 1,846,500 | 1,846,900 | 1,847,400 | 1,847,400 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 7,210,600 | 35,627,300 | 16,144,200 | 10,506,700 | 9,564,600 | 11,564,100 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 992,700 | 10,657,500 | 12,920,900 | 10,907,100 | 9,099,900 | 9,099,900 |
| Water and Sewer | 61,274,900 | 40,395,900 | 15,045,300 | 9,030,900 | 12,756,700 | 15,351,100 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,419,600 | 4,101,300 | 9,722,900 | 7,627,300 | 4,015,700 | 2,210,000 |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 1,056,400 | 14,411,300 | 5,475,700 | 7,118,600 | 2,855,800 | 2,341,300 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 344,800 | 250,000 | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 15,967,600 | 6,894,700 | 6,895,100 | 6,895,600 | 6,895,600 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 64,743,600 | 85,878,400 | 50,309,500 | 41,579,000 | 35,623,700 | 35,897,900 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 8,922,100 | 9,117,900 | 9,400,100 | 9,686,900 | 9,979,700 |
| Water and Sewer | 0 | 7,489,000 | 7,542,400 | 4,917,600 | 4,917,900 | 4,917,900 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 2,994,500 | 3,031,000 | 3,031,100 | 3,031,300 | 3,031,300 |
| Electrification | 0 | 64,700 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| Education | 0 | 9,773,800 | 9,885,400 | 9,885,900 | 9,886,500 | 9,886,500 |
| Housing | 0 | 620,500 | 501,200 | 501,200 | 501,300 | 501,300 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 0 | 29,864,600 | 30,142,900 | 27,800,900 | 28,088,900 | 28,381,700 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 992,700 | 19,579,600 | 22,038,800 | 20,307,200 | 18,786,800 | 19,079,600 |
| Water and Sewer | 61,274,900 | 47,884,900 | 22,587,700 | 13,948,500 | 17,674,600 | 20,269,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,419,600 | 7,095,800 | 12,753,900 | 10,658,400 | 7,047,000 | 5,241,300 |
| Electrification | 0 | 64,700 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| Education | 1,056,400 | 24,185,100 | 15,361,100 | 17,004,500 | 12,742,300 | 12,227,800 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 344,800 | 250,000 | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 16,588,100 | 7,395,900 | 7,396,300 | 7,396,900 | 7,396,900 |
| Grand Total | 64,743,600 | 115,743,000 | 80,452,400 | 69,379,900 | 63,712,600 | 64,279,600 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Ontario Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Education Facilities | \$36,210,734 |
| Water & Sewer | \$39,659,779 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$7,094,289 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$17,913,628 |

Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$49,931,661 |
|--|--------------|

Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$36,297,337 |
|--|--------------|

Infrastructure O&M

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$86,890,342 |
|--|--------------|

Sub Total

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | \$273,997,770 |
|--|----------------------|

Salaries

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | \$6,963,653 |
|--|-------------|

Reallocation to other programs

| | |
|--|--------------|
| | \$18,560,500 |
|--|--------------|

Contingency Plan

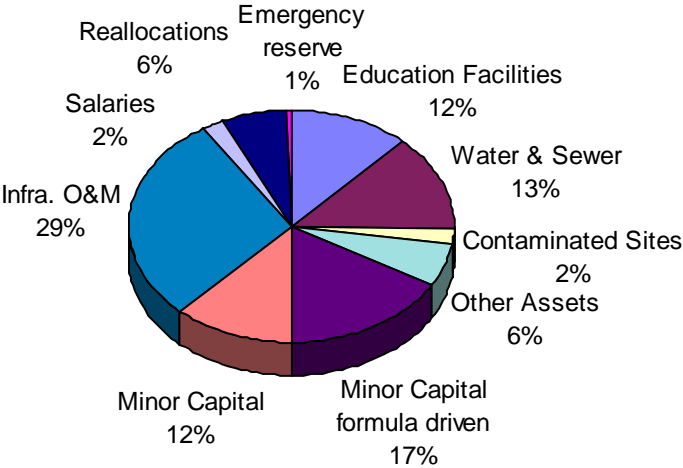
| | |
|--|-----|
| | \$0 |
|--|-----|

Emergency reserve

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | \$2,000,000 |
|--|-------------|

Total

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | \$301,521,923 |
|--|----------------------|



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 292 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 74 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$3,098 |
| Regional Allocation | \$291,761,393 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Funding levels for minor capital are determined by formula. Minor capital is provided to First Nations to support infrastructure, education facilities, and on reserve housing. Minor capital activities that are supported by this funding are identified by First Nations using the Five Year Capital Plan - Annual Update report. Funding is provided as a Flexible Transfer Payment, the expenditure of which is identified by First Nations annual audited financial statements.

Schools

The Government of Canada, through Canada's Economic Action Plan, has provided Ontario region First Nations with \$36.4 million for two new school projects which will serve 505 First Nation students.

- North Spirit Lake First Nation is constructing a new school for \$14.4 million
- Wabaseamong First Nation is building a new school for \$22 million

In addition, the Gas Tax Fund is providing \$6.8 million for a new K-8 school project for the Lac Seul First Nation which will benefit 164 students and \$10 million to the Cat Lake First Nation for a new K-8 school project to accommodate 138 students.

Water and wastewater

An additional \$39.1 million has been invested through Canada's Economic Action Plan in two water and wastewater facilities in the Ontario region. This will provide water and wastewater facilities which conform to the regulations to 11,178 First Nation.

- Moose Deer Point First Nation is building a new water treatment plant and distributing system for \$19.1 million
- Six Nations First Nation is constructing a new water treatment plant for \$20 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$14.9 million for 70 First Nations within Ontario region in four program areas for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 101 new serviced lots for \$2.6 million
- 326 renovations for a total of \$6.9 million
- 46 new multi-unit dwellings for \$4.8 million
- The conversion of 28 single units to market-based housing for approximately \$630,000

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 63 First Nations within Ontario region will receive a total of \$12.7 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 94 new serviced lots for \$2.4 million
- 277 renovations for a total of \$5.3 million
- 6 new multi-unit dwellings for \$3.9 million
- The conversion of 47 single units to market-based housing for approximately \$1.2 million

Ontario Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 11,960,550 | 1,970,539 | 500,000 | - | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 55,345,361 | 39,659,779 | 17,610,406 | 216,438 | 4,700,000 | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,314,160 | 1,683,655 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 27,886,809 | 14,259,434 | 12,536,741 | 2,200,000 | - | - |
| Education | 27,578,725 | 36,210,734 | 11,493,753 | 7,750,000 | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 3,465,703 | 7,094,289 | 7,411,903 | 9,900,064 | 1,245,759 | 150,000 |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | 200,162 | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 127,551,308 | 100,878,430 | 49,752,965 | 20,066,502 | 5,945,759 | 150,000 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 2,416,685 | 45,136,671 | 42,515,897 | 41,282,665 | 41,282,665 | 41,282,665 |
| Water and Sewer | 9,637,258 | 8,089,131 | 2,115,175 | 167,226 | 319,096 | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,955,900 | 1,401,700 | 410,000 | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 2,792,000 | 315,836 | 100,000 | - | - | - |
| Education | 7,403,028 | 5,914,062 | 2,366,203 | 2,146,398 | 2,146,398 | 2,146,398 |
| Contaminated Sites | 8,850,972 | 5,221,321 | 2,373,476 | 3,748,717 | 397,565 | 807,000 |
| Housing | 4,833,655 | 20,150,277 | 6,502,598 | 6,502,598 | 6,502,598 | 6,502,598 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 37,889,498 | 86,228,998 | 56,383,349 | 53,847,604 | 50,648,322 | 50,738,661 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 14,377,235 | 47,107,210 | 43,015,897 | 41,282,665 | 41,282,665 | 41,282,665 |
| Water and Sewer | 64,982,619 | 47,748,910 | 19,725,581 | 383,664 | 5,019,096 | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 3,270,060 | 3,085,355 | 410,000 | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 30,678,809 | 14,575,270 | 12,636,741 | 2,200,000 | - | - |
| Education | 34,981,753 | 42,124,796 | 13,859,956 | 9,896,398 | 2,146,398 | 2,146,398 |
| Contaminated Sites | 12,316,675 | 12,315,610 | 9,785,379 | 13,648,781 | 1,643,324 | 957,000 |
| Housing | 4,833,655 | 20,150,277 | 6,702,760 | 6,502,598 | 6,502,598 | 6,502,598 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 165,440,806 | 187,107,428 | 106,136,314 | 73,914,106 | 56,594,081 | 50,888,661 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 33,950 | 25,080,032 | 25,581,633 | 26,093,265 | 26,615,131 | 27,147,433 |
| Water and Sewer | 2,141,358 | 21,061,960 | 21,483,199 | 21,912,863 | 22,351,120 | 22,798,143 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 9,549,272 | 9,740,257 | 9,935,063 | 10,133,764 | 10,336,439 |
| Electrification | 0 | 674,756 | 688,251 | 702,016 | 716,056 | 730,378 |
| Education | 0 | 30,495,822 | 31,105,738 | 31,727,853 | 32,362,410 | 33,009,658 |
| Housing | 22,893 | 28,500 | 29,070 | 29,651 | 30,244 | 30,849 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 2,198,201 | 86,890,342 | 88,628,149 | 90,400,712 | 92,208,726 | 94,052,901 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 14,411,185 | 72,187,242 | 68,597,530 | 67,375,930 | 67,897,796 | 68,430,098 |
| Water and Sewer | 67,123,977 | 68,810,870 | 41,208,780 | 22,296,527 | 27,370,216 | 22,798,143 |
| Roads and Bridges | 3,270,060 | 12,634,627 | 10,150,257 | 9,935,063 | 10,133,764 | 10,336,439 |
| Electrification | 30,678,809 | 15,250,026 | 13,324,992 | 2,902,016 | 716,056 | 730,378 |
| Education | 34,981,753 | 72,620,618 | 44,965,694 | 41,624,251 | 34,508,808 | 35,156,056 |
| Contaminated Sites | 12,316,675 | 12,315,610 | 9,785,379 | 13,648,781 | 1,643,324 | 957,000 |
| Housing | 4,856,548 | 20,178,777 | 6,731,830 | 6,532,249 | 6,532,842 | 6,533,447 |
| Grand Total | 167,639,007 | 273,997,770 | 194,764,463 | 164,314,818 | 148,802,807 | 144,941,562 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Manitoba Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Education Facilities | \$27,017,500 |
| Water & Sewer | \$45,534,700 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$14,529,400 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$14,231,000 |

Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) \$47,873,230

Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million \$19,660,100

Infrastructure O&M \$62,483,205

Sub Total \$231,329,135

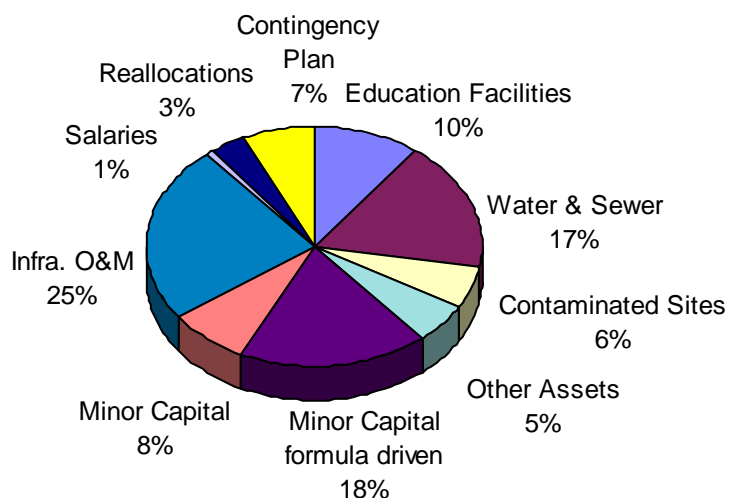
Salaries \$2,083,600

Reallocation to other programs \$8,828,100

Contingency Plan \$18,068,000

Emergency reserve \$0

Total \$260,308,835



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 137 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 54 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$2,822 |
| Regional Allocation | \$244,866,000 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Approximately 60% of the total capital budget (including housing) is distributed to First Nations as minor capital distributed on a formula basis. The regional office receives reports from First Nations on tracking the spending of minor capital. For First Nations in multi-year agreements, there is no monitoring of how allocations for minor capital are spent.

Schools

A new school project has been funded by Canada's Economic Action Plan totalling \$20.4 million for Opaskwayak Cree First Nation. This construction will have 17 classrooms and accommodate 964 students. Furthermore, Manitoba region received \$35.6 million under the Gas Tax Fund for a new school project at St. Theresa Point First Nation. This is a K-12 school and 144 kindergarten and 750 students are currently enrolled.

Water and wastewater

The Manitoba region is receiving an additional \$24.1 million from Canada's Economic Action Plan for three water and wastewater projects which will benefit 6,406 people.

- War Lake First Nation is expanding their water treatment plant for \$3.3 million
- Norway House First Nation is building a new lagoon project for \$13.4 million
- Pinaymootang First Nation is constructing a new lagoon project for \$7.3 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$14.7 million for 53 First Nations within Manitoba region in four program areas for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 101 new serviced lots for \$2.1 million
- 259 renovations for a total of \$5.9 million
- 48 new multi-unit dwellings for \$4.1 million
- The conversion of 99 single units to market-based housing for approximately \$2.4 million

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 43 First Nations within Manitoba region will receive a total of \$12.4 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 91 new serviced lots for \$2.2 million
- 241 renovations for a total of \$4.7 million
- 32 new multi-unit dwellings for \$2.7 million
- The conversion of 133 single units to market-based housing for approximately \$2.9 million

Manitoba Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 16,749,900 | 3,912,100 | 100,000 | - | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 49,634,700 | 45,534,700 | 26,228,800 | 10,087,500 | 10,200,000 | 20,155,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 5,843,700 | 10,318,900 | 9,012,000 | 7,229,900 | 2,942,000 | 2,942,000 |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 71,252,000 | 27,017,500 | 5,195,700 | - | - | 2,000,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 28,506,400 | 14,529,400 | 13,154,900 | 2,683,000 | 1,949,400 | 1,100,000 |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 171,986,700 | 101,312,600 | 53,691,400 | 20,000,400 | 15,091,400 | 26,197,000 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 328,000 | 18,639,358 | 15,751,694 | 15,109,014 | 13,946,517 | 8,885,208 |
| Water and Sewer | 2,121,500 | 2,847,255 | 4,115,350 | 4,252,790 | 2,886,421 | 2,316,870 |
| Roads and Bridges | 2,617,800 | 3,547,678 | 2,042,500 | 801,300 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 93,200 | 96,400 | 34,300 | - | - |
| Education | 826,900 | 1,987,004 | 857,204 | 560,068 | 440,069 | 220,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | 3,200,000 | 9,650,000 | 4,800,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Housing | 7,173,400 | 40,418,835 | 27,597,626 | 27,586,323 | 28,052,425 | 18,879,101 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 13,067,600 | 67,533,330 | 53,660,774 | 57,993,795 | 50,125,432 | 31,901,179 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 17,077,900 | 22,551,458 | 15,851,694 | 15,109,014 | 13,946,517 | 8,885,208 |
| Water and Sewer | 51,756,200 | 48,381,955 | 30,344,150 | 14,340,290 | 13,086,421 | 22,471,870 |
| Roads and Bridges | 8,461,500 | 13,866,578 | 11,054,500 | 8,031,200 | 2,942,000 | 2,942,000 |
| Electrification | 0 | 93,200 | 96,400 | 34,300 | - | - |
| Education | 72,078,900 | 29,004,504 | 6,052,904 | 560,068 | 440,069 | 2,220,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 28,506,400 | 14,529,400 | 16,354,900 | 12,333,000 | 6,749,400 | 2,700,000 |
| Housing | 7,173,400 | 40,418,835 | 27,597,626 | 27,586,323 | 28,052,425 | 18,879,101 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 185,054,300 | 168,845,930 | 107,352,174 | 77,994,195 | 65,216,832 | 58,098,179 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 8,257,301 | 14,340,622 | 14,340,622 | 14,340,622 | 14,340,622 |
| Water and Sewer | 0 | 27,015,370 | 23,043,870 | 18,772,870 | 18,772,870 | 18,772,870 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 7,449,070 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 274,251 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 19,303,394 | 19,303,394 | 19,303,394 | 19,303,394 | 19,303,394 |
| Housing | 0 | 183,819 | 183,819 | 183,819 | 183,819 | 183,819 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 0 | 62,483,205 | 56,871,705 | 52,600,705 | 52,600,705 | 52,600,705 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 17,077,900 | 30,808,759 | 30,192,316 | 29,449,636 | 28,287,139 | 23,225,830 |
| Water and Sewer | 51,756,200 | 75,397,325 | 53,388,020 | 33,113,160 | 31,859,291 | 41,244,740 |
| Roads and Bridges | 8,461,500 | 21,315,648 | 11,054,500 | 8,031,200 | 2,942,000 | 2,942,000 |
| Electrification | 0 | 367,451 | 96,400 | 34,300 | - | - |
| Education | 72,078,900 | 48,307,898 | 25,356,298 | 19,863,462 | 19,743,463 | 21,523,394 |
| Contaminated Sites | 28,506,400 | 14,529,400 | 16,354,900 | 12,333,000 | 6,749,400 | 2,700,000 |
| Housing | 7,173,400 | 40,602,654 | 27,781,445 | 27,770,142 | 28,236,244 | 19,062,920 |
| Grand Total | 185,054,300 | 231,329,135 | 164,223,879 | 130,594,900 | 117,817,537 | 110,698,884 |

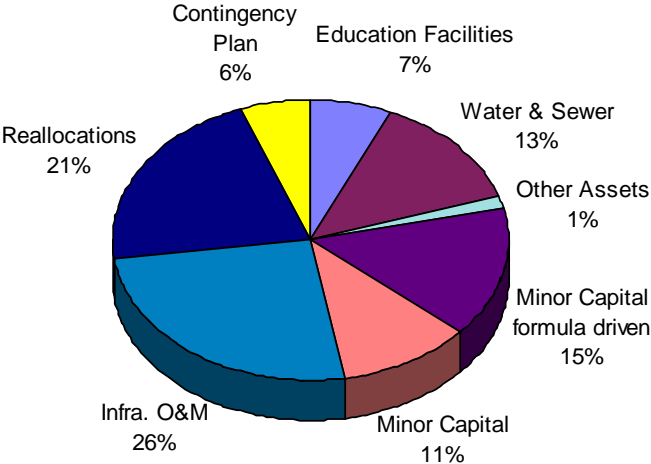
The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Saskatchewan Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Education Facilities | \$13,829,900 |
| Water & Sewer | \$26,898,200 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$0 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$2,852,200 |
| Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) | \$30,429,000 |
| Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million | \$22,439,200 |
| Infrastructure O&M | \$51,994,900 |
| Sub Total | \$148,443,400 |
| Salaries | \$0 |
| Reallocation to other programs | \$43,209,000 |
| Contingency Plan | \$12,000,000 |
| Emergency reserve | \$0 |
| Total | \$203,652,400 |



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 137 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 109 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$2,339 |
| Regional Allocation | \$190,060,000 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Minor capital is split between two areas. The “band-based capital” is allocated on a formula basis and focus on housing, community buildings and fire protection. Funds are distributed to First Nations when the regional office receives progress reports for previously funded projects (based on inspections in the case of housing). First Nations in multi-year agreements receive band-based capital funding as part of their core funding. There is less control over these funds. The second component is for all other projects under \$1.5 million, mostly education and water and sewer facilities. Those projects are proposal-driven and are fully funded by INAC based on the actual project costs.

Schools

Saskatchewan First Nations will receive \$38.8 million through Canada’s Economic Action Plan for the construction of two new schools. Combined, these schools will accommodate 415 students.

- Birch Narrows First Nation is building a new Comprehensive School for \$19.2 million
- Peter Ballantyne First Nation is building a new Elementary School for \$19.6 million

In addition, the Gas Tax Fund is providing \$5.8 million to the Ahtahkakoop First Nation for a school renovation & addition project and \$6.8 million to the Red Earth First Nation for a school addition. The renovations are to conform to health & safety requirements and the additions will meet the needs of the projected student enrolment population.

Water and wastewater

Saskatchewan First Nations will receive \$18.3 million through Canada's Economic Action Plan for water and wastewater projects with the aim of serving 2,435 people.

- Black Lake First Nation is building a new sewage lagoon for \$9.3 million
- Fond du Lac First Nation is constructing a new sewage lagoon for \$8.9 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$11.3 million for 31 First Nations within Saskatchewan region in the four program elements for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 133 new serviced lots for approximately \$2.7 million
- 351 renovations for a total of \$5.2 million
- 30 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$2.9 million
- The conversion of 17 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$425,000

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 24 First Nations within Saskatchewan region will receive a total of \$8.8 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 67 new serviced lots for approximately \$1 million
- 190 renovations for a total of \$4.1 million
- 30 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$3.4 million
- The conversion of 9 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$225,000

Saskatchewan Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 1,872,400 | 308,200 | 1,750,900 | 4,871,400 | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 55,403,500 | 26,898,200 | 21,016,500 | 22,225,000 | 28,740,000 | 25,120,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 475,000 | 2,444,000 | 4,300,000 | 4,500,000 | - | - |
| Electrification | 8,816,300 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 30,542,600 | 13,829,900 | 11,518,000 | - | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 97,109,800 | 43,580,300 | 38,585,400 | 31,596,400 | 28,740,000 | 25,120,000 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 280,000 | 975,000 | 2,265,500 | 3,518,900 | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 3,625,000 | 8,825,300 | 9,096,500 | 8,365,000 | 2,000,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 855,000 | 125,000 | 500,000 | 1,486,400 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 205,800 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 1,275,000 | 1,619,000 | 1,909,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 585,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 28,348,500 | 41,103,100 | 28,587,936 | 28,729,141 | 28,873,170 | 29,020,079 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 34,968,500 | 52,868,200 | 42,358,936 | 43,099,441 | 31,873,170 | 35,520,079 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 2,152,400 | 1,283,200 | 4,016,400 | 8,390,300 | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 59,028,500 | 35,723,500 | 30,113,000 | 30,590,000 | 30,740,000 | 30,620,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,330,000 | 2,569,000 | 4,800,000 | 5,986,400 | - | - |
| Electrification | 8,816,300 | 305,800 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 31,817,600 | 15,448,900 | 13,427,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | 585,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 28,348,500 | 41,103,100 | 28,587,936 | 28,729,141 | 28,873,170 | 29,020,079 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 132,078,300 | 96,448,500 | 80,944,336 | 74,695,841 | 60,613,170 | 60,640,079 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 15,395,300 | 15,388,900 | 5,694,326 | 5,758,613 | 5,824,185 | 5,891,068 |
| Water and Sewer | 10,582,500 | 10,806,200 | 20,954,768 | 21,328,463 | 21,709,633 | 22,098,425 |
| Roads and Bridges | 4,062,200 | 4,074,600 | 4,156,092 | 4,239,214 | 4,323,998 | 4,410,478 |
| Electrification | 446,100 | 466,700 | 476,034 | 485,555 | 495,266 | 505,171 |
| Education | 20,582,700 | 20,998,500 | 21,457,470 | 21,874,619 | 22,300,112 | 22,734,114 |
| Housing | 260,000 | 260,000 | 260,000 | 260,000 | 260,000 | 260,000 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 51,328,800 | 51,994,900 | 52,998,690 | 53,946,464 | 54,913,193 | 55,899,257 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 17,547,700 | 16,672,100 | 9,710,726 | 14,148,913 | 5,824,185 | 5,891,068 |
| Water and Sewer | 69,611,000 | 46,529,700 | 51,067,768 | 51,918,463 | 52,449,633 | 52,718,425 |
| Roads and Bridges | 5,392,200 | 6,643,600 | 8,956,092 | 10,225,614 | 4,323,998 | 4,410,478 |
| Electrification | 9,262,400 | 772,500 | 476,034 | 485,555 | 495,266 | 505,171 |
| Education | 52,400,300 | 36,447,400 | 34,884,470 | 22,874,619 | 23,300,112 | 23,734,114 |
| Contaminated Sites | 585,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 28,608,500 | 41,363,100 | 28,847,936 | 28,989,141 | 29,133,170 | 29,280,079 |
| Grand Total | 183,407,100 | 148,443,400 | 133,943,026 | 128,642,305 | 115,526,363 | 116,539,336 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Alberta Region

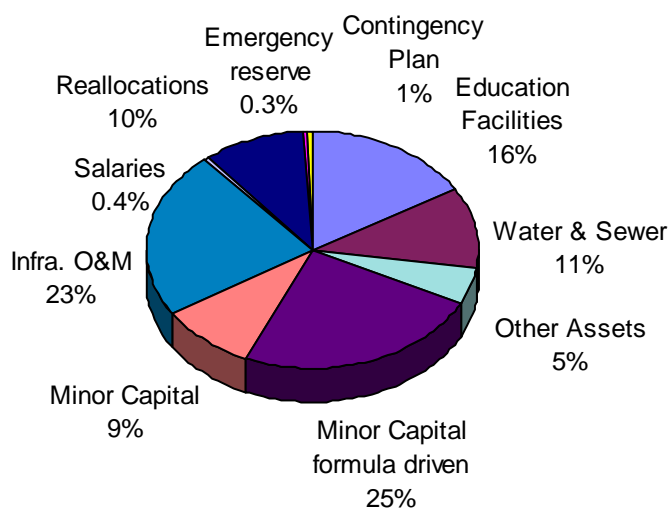
Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Education Facilities | \$30,751,054 |
| Water & Sewer | \$21,441,887 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$0 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$9,274,884 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) | \$45,920,663 |
| Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million | \$17,245,228 |
| Infrastructure O&M | \$43,196,225 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sub Total | \$167,829,941 |
| Salaries | \$795,893 |
| Reallocation to other programs | \$18,741,400 |
| Contingency Plan | \$1,000,000 |
| Emergency reserve | \$750,000 |
| Total | \$188,117,234 |



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 123 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 16 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$2,619 |
| Regional Allocation | \$188,117,234 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

While major capital is distributed from the regional office on a per-project basis, the regional office typically requires First Nations to contribute a portion of minor capital funding to major capital projects. The regional office conducts annual meetings with First Nations to review the use of previous and ongoing capital funding. Housing is included in funding agreements at the beginning of the year and is distributed to First Nations based on an assessment of progress on a case-by-case basis. Minor capital funding is distributed upon receiving reports as well as scopes of work for expenditures from First Nations (except in the case of multi-year agreements where allocations are in First Nations' core budgets). Minor capital is not automatically included in First Nations base funding agreements (except for multi-year), but is included when and if targets in progress reports are met and a scope of work is agreed to.

Schools

The Little Red River Cree First Nation is constructing a new school for 781 First Nation students, funded through Canada's Economic Action Plan, at a total estimated cost of \$30.9 million.

Additionally, the Gas Tax Fund is contributing \$21.9 million to Morely First Nation for the construction of a new school that will accommodate 552 students. Also, the Kehewin Cree First Nation is scheduled to receive \$5 million (\$3 million from the Gas Tax Fund and \$2 million from the Capital Facilities & Maintenance Program) for the construction of a new Elementary School which can accommodate 109 students.

Water and wastewater

Canada's Economic Action Plan is funding the three Alberta First Nations \$25.5 million for water and wastewater projects that will provide 9,079 people with proper sanitation and quality drinking water.

- Dene Tha Chateh First Nation is building a new water treatment plant for \$11.2 million
- Saddle Lake First Nation is constructing a new water treatment plant for \$9.1 million
- Whitefish Lake First Nation is building a new wastewater treatment plant for \$5.1 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$11.5 million for 34 First Nations within Alberta region in the four program elements for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 103 new serviced lots for approximately \$2.4 million
- 226 renovations for a total of \$5.6 million
- 18 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$1.9 million
- The conversion of 63 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$1.5 million

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 21 First Nations within Alberta region will receive a total of \$9.1 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 94 new serviced lots for approximately \$2.2 million
- 145 renovations for a total of \$3.6 million
- 12 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$1.9 million
- The conversion of 65 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$1.6 million

Alberta Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 1,432,258 | 1,934,599 | 6,268,040 | 4,800,298 | - | - |
| Water and Sewer | 9,880,001 | 21,441,887 | - | - | - | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 5,431,323 | 6,090,285 | 10,335,337 | 2,763,092 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 17,155,743 | 30,751,054 | 9,169,271 | 1,085,064 | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 1,375,000 | 1,250,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 35,274,325 | 61,467,825 | 25,772,648 | 8,648,454 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 18,876,152 | 20,429,454 | 19,656,877 | 18,376,954 | 18,376,954 |
| Water and Sewer | 963,000 | 10,847,698 | 5,944,369 | 5,944,369 | 5,944,369 | 5,944,369 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | 2,090,500 | 4,416,123 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 700,300 | - | 183,000 | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 7,539,454 | 7,524,174 | 6,524,174 | 6,524,174 | 6,524,174 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 457,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 2,905,000 | 24,744,687 | 15,075,166 | 15,075,166 | 15,075,166 | 15,075,166 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 3,868,000 | 63,165,891 | 51,063,663 | 51,799,709 | 45,920,663 | 45,920,663 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 1,432,258 | 20,810,751 | 26,697,494 | 24,457,175 | 18,376,954 | 18,376,954 |
| Water and Sewer | 10,843,001 | 32,289,585 | 5,944,369 | 5,944,369 | 5,944,369 | 5,944,369 |
| Roads and Bridges | 5,431,323 | 6,090,285 | 12,425,837 | 7,179,215 | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 700,300 | - | 183,000 | - | - |
| Education | 17,155,743 | 38,290,508 | 16,693,445 | 7,609,238 | 6,524,174 | 6,524,174 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 457,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 4,280,000 | 25,994,687 | 15,075,166 | 15,075,166 | 15,075,166 | 15,075,166 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 39,142,325 | 124,633,716 | 76,836,311 | 60,448,163 | 45,920,663 | 45,920,663 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 14,662,879 | 15,322,686 | 15,771,191 | 16,256,472 | 16,782,521 |
| Water and Sewer | 0 | 12,520,033 | 12,747,310 | 12,914,405 | 13,086,513 | 13,263,784 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 4,908,499 | 4,957,584 | 5,007,160 | 5,057,231 | 5,107,804 |
| Electrification | 0 | 104,232 | 105,274 | 106,327 | 107,390 | 108,464 |
| Education | 0 | 10,845,282 | 11,170,640 | 11,505,760 | 11,850,932 | 12,206,460 |
| Housing | 0 | 155,300 | 155,300 | 155,300 | 155,300 | 155,300 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 0 | 43,196,225 | 44,458,795 | 45,460,143 | 46,513,840 | 47,624,333 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 1,432,258 | 35,473,630 | 42,020,180 | 40,228,366 | 34,633,426 | 35,159,475 |
| Water and Sewer | 10,843,001 | 44,809,618 | 18,691,679 | 18,858,774 | 19,030,882 | 19,208,153 |
| Roads and Bridges | 5,431,323 | 10,998,784 | 17,383,421 | 12,186,375 | 5,057,231 | 5,107,804 |
| Electrification | 0 | 804,532 | 105,274 | 289,327 | 107,390 | 108,464 |
| Education | 17,155,743 | 49,135,790 | 27,864,085 | 19,114,998 | 18,375,106 | 18,730,634 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 457,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 4,280,000 | 26,149,987 | 15,230,466 | 15,230,466 | 15,230,466 | 15,230,466 |
| Grand Total | 39,142,325 | 167,829,941 | 121,295,106 | 105,908,306 | 92,434,503 | 93,544,996 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

British Columbia Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Education Facilities | \$27,755,722 |
| Water & Sewer | \$46,847,809 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$11,672,500 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$6,844,386 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) | \$13,398,282 |
| Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million | \$47,608,023 |
| Infrastructure O&M | \$57,675,547 |

Sub Total **\$211,802,269**

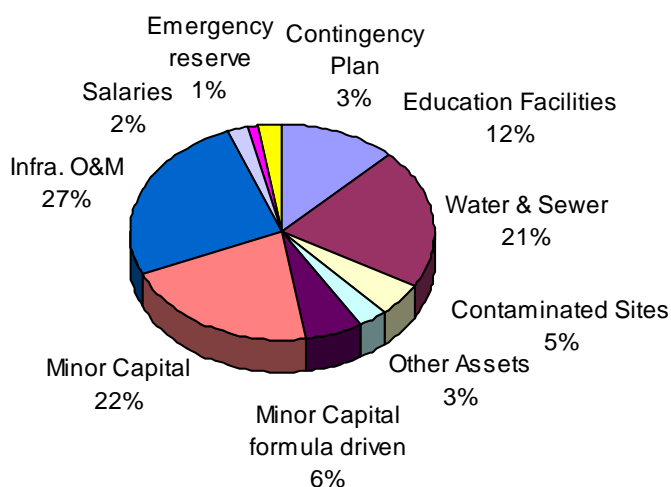
Salaries \$5,018,468

Reallocation to other programs \$0

Contingency Plan \$5,925,965

Emergency reserve \$2,000,000

Total **\$224,746,701**



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 521 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 437 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$1,678 |
| Regional Allocation | \$219,831,686 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Only First Nations in multi-year agreements receive minor/core capital (approximately 24% of First Nations in British Columbia and 10% of the regional capital budget). Remaining funding is grouped with the total capital budget and is allocated by project on the basis of need for infrastructure and housing. The regional office engages First Nations in setting allocation policies and priorities through a Joint First Nations/INAC Capital Policy Committee. Sectoral budgets are established to address regional priorities. All First Nations are required to submit five-year capital plans which are matched with national priorities (using the Priority Ranking system). Lower priority projects may not be included in the regional capital plan due to limited funds. Capital contributions are only made to First Nations that are up-to-date in their reporting on previously-funded projects, and a compliance monitoring process for reporting is in place (established through the joint First Nations/INAC committee).

Schools

British Columbia First Nations are receiving \$26.1 million through Canada's Economic Action Plan for three school projects. In total, these projects will accommodate 560 students.

- Nuxalk First Nation is renovating and adding a section to the school for \$8.3 million
- Penticton First Nation is building a new school for \$7.5 million
- Ahousaht First Nation is building a new school and attached covered walkway to the existing school for \$10.3 million

Water and wastewater

\$28.2 million was invested through Canada's Economic Action Plan for two water and wastewater projects with the intension of providing sanitation and quality drinking water for 936 people.

- TLA-O-QUI-AHT First Nation is investing in water/wastewater system for \$20.3 million
- Kamloops First Nation is building a new waste water collection system for \$8.6 million

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$12.3 million for 79 First Nations within British Columbia region in the four program elements for on-reserve housing. This included:

- 62 new serviced lots for approximately \$1.4 million
- 257 renovations for a total of \$4.9 million
- 51 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$4.1 million
- The conversion of 79 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$1.8 million

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, it is anticipated that 69 First Nations within British Columbia region will receive a total of \$12.3 million in the four housing elements. The planned breakdown is as follows:

- 130 new serviced lots for approximately \$2.6 million
- 206 renovations for a total of \$4.6 million
- 42 new multi-unit dwellings for a total of \$3.2 million
- The conversion of 76 single units to market-based housing for a total of \$1.8 million

BC Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 4,119,052 | 4,904,382 | 5,173,769 | 7,057,000 | 5,615,500 | 8,286,029 |
| Water and Sewer | 43,539,386 | 46,847,809 | 29,775,965 | 18,842,892 | 21,692,956 | 19,497,604 |
| Roads and Bridges | 996,921 | 486,418 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 5,140,622 | 1,453,586 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 21,197,175 | 27,755,722 | 10,064,923 | 7,920,000 | 6,501,440 | 6,989,239 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 11,672,500 | 8,961,980 | 9,305,000 | 2,075,000 | 1,874,000 |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 74,993,156 | 93,120,417 | 53,976,637 | 43,124,892 | 35,884,896 | 36,646,872 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 1,943,720 | 13,689,953 | 22,232,383 | 20,408,764 | 11,855,389 | 17,439,611 |
| Water and Sewer | 4,113,688 | 6,594,950 | 2,016,673 | 3,269,969 | 1,116,000 | 2,660,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 139,720 | 700,000 | - | - | - | 3,420 |
| Electrification | 0 | 489,007 | 1,934,000 | 1,706,000 | 2,631,000 | 50,000 |
| Education | 836,596 | 2,287,893 | 1,366,625 | 2,228,957 | 2,048,246 | 2,227,786 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 8,327,500 | 4,035,000 | 3,222,000 | 10,366,418 | 1,267,000 |
| Housing | 12,461,267 | 28,917,001 | 5,466,499 | 5,575,829 | 5,687,345 | 5,801,092 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 19,494,991 | 61,006,304 | 37,051,179 | 36,411,518 | 33,704,399 | 29,448,909 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 6,062,772 | 18,594,335 | 27,406,152 | 27,465,764 | 17,470,889 | 25,725,640 |
| Water and Sewer | 47,653,074 | 53,442,759 | 31,792,638 | 22,112,861 | 22,808,956 | 22,157,604 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,136,641 | 1,186,418 | - | - | - | 3,420 |
| Electrification | 5,140,622 | 1,942,593 | 1,934,000 | 1,706,000 | 2,631,000 | 50,000 |
| Education | 22,033,771 | 30,043,615 | 11,431,548 | 10,148,957 | 8,549,686 | 9,217,025 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 20,000,000 | 12,996,980 | 12,527,000 | 12,441,418 | 3,141,000 |
| Housing | 12,461,267 | 28,917,001 | 5,466,499 | 5,575,829 | 5,687,345 | 5,801,092 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 94,488,147 | 154,126,722 | 91,027,816 | 79,536,410 | 69,589,295 | 66,095,781 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 18,206,988 | 18,571,127 | 18,942,550 | 19,321,401 | 19,707,829 |
| Water and Sewer | 0 | 22,596,983 | 23,048,923 | 23,509,902 | 23,980,100 | 24,459,702 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 4,673,337 | 4,766,804 | 4,862,140 | 4,959,383 | 5,058,570 |
| Electrification | 0 | 2,413,008 | 2,461,268 | 2,510,494 | 2,560,703 | 2,611,917 |
| Education | 0 | 9,785,231 | 9,980,936 | 10,180,554 | 10,384,165 | 10,591,849 |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | 24,028,843 | 24,509,420 | 24,999,608 | 25,499,600 |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 0 | 57,675,547 | 82,857,901 | 84,515,059 | 86,205,360 | 87,929,467 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 6,062,772 | 36,801,322 | 45,977,279 | 46,408,314 | 36,792,290 | 45,433,469 |
| Water and Sewer | 47,653,074 | 76,039,743 | 54,841,561 | 45,622,763 | 46,789,056 | 46,617,306 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,136,641 | 5,859,755 | 4,766,804 | 4,862,140 | 4,959,383 | 5,061,990 |
| Electrification | 5,140,622 | 4,355,601 | 4,395,268 | 4,216,494 | 5,191,703 | 2,661,917 |
| Education | 22,033,771 | 39,828,846 | 21,412,483 | 20,329,511 | 18,933,852 | 19,808,874 |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 20,000,000 | 12,996,980 | 12,527,000 | 12,441,418 | 3,141,000 |
| Housing | 12,461,267 | 28,917,001 | 29,495,341 | 30,085,248 | 30,686,953 | 31,300,692 |
| Grand Total | 94,488,147 | 211,802,269 | 173,885,717 | 164,051,469 | 155,794,655 | 154,025,248 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Yukon Region

Breakdown of planned spending 2010-2011:

Major Capital Projects:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Education Facilities | \$0 |
| Water & Sewer | \$1,664,000 |
| Contaminated Sites | \$0 |
| Other Asset Classes | \$405,000 |

Minor Capital – formula driven (including Housing) \$3,024,000

Minor Capital - projects < \$1.5 million \$1,267,000

Infrastructure O&M \$3,327,000

Sub Total \$9,687,000

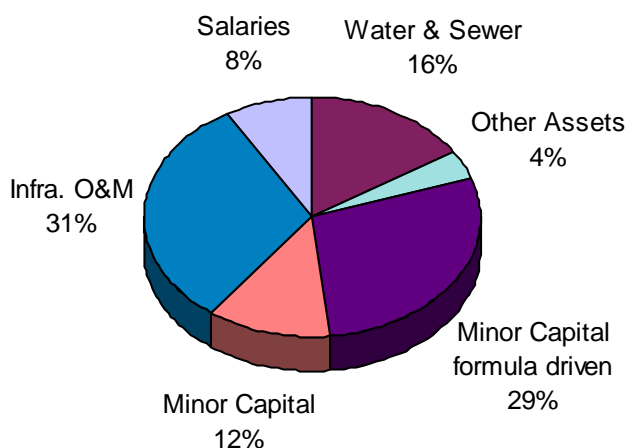
Salaries \$876,000

Reallocation to other programs \$0

Contingency Plan \$0

Emergency reserve \$0

Total \$10,563,000



Regional Snapshot:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| First Nation Infrastructure Capital Projects funded this fiscal (includes major and minor projects only) | 35 |
| First Nations Infrastructure Capital Projects funded in the five year plan (includes major and minor projects only) | 20 |
| Infrastructure Investment per Capita | \$2,699 |
| Regional Allocation | \$10,608,000 |

Regional Practices – Minor Capital

Allocation methodology for the Indian Act First Nations is based on a 1993 decision agreed upon by Yukon First Nation Leadership and INAC. The guiding principles for the methodology were to be fair, equitable and non-political, consistent from year to year, thereby increasing stability in funding and a base to encourage long term planning and the allocation is designed to account for community difference, specifically for remoteness and population. The region uses the five year capital plans provided by the First Nations and projects are ranked using the National Priority Ranking System, Level of Service Standards, National and Regional Priorities as well as the Asset Condition Reporting System Assessments. The region encourages the First Nations to do some Asset Condition Reporting System projects based on the assessment on a yearly basis as well as housing projects, roads, and other projects as identified in the five year plan to assist in the maintenance of the community assets. The region uses a multi-year type allocation but a single year agreement with Terms and Conditions, which are identified for each of the projects in a given fiscal year.

Housing

During 2009-2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan funded \$25,000 for the Taku Tiver Tlingit First Nation for lot servicing.

For the 2010-2011 fiscal year, no Canada's Economic Action Plan projects have been identified in the Yukon region.

Yukon Summary

| Project Category | Actual Expenditures | Planned Spending | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Previous Years | Current Year 2010-2011 | Year +1 2011-2012 | Year +2 2012-2013 | Year +3 2013-2014 | Year +4 2014-2015 |
| Major Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 1,570,000 | 15,070,000 | 2,570,000 | 70,000 |
| Water and Sewer | 0 | 1,664,000 | 1,700,000 | - | - | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 0 | 1,300,000 | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 405,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 |
| Sub-Total (Major) | 0 | 2,069,000 | 4,975,000 | 15,475,000 | 2,975,000 | 475,000 |
| Minor Capital Projects | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 1,557,000 | 3,861,200 | 1,539,000 | 1,414,000 | 1,516,000 |
| Water and Sewer | 237,000 | 510,000 | 2,022,000 | 65,000 | - | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 585,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 30,000 | 80,000 | - | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 1,609,000 | 2,305,000 | 1,165,000 | 829,000 | 889,000 |
| Sub-Total (Minor) | 237,000 | 4,291,000 | 8,268,200 | 2,769,000 | 2,243,000 | 2,405,000 |
| Total Capital (Major & Minor) | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 1,557,000 | 5,431,200 | 16,609,000 | 3,984,000 | 1,586,000 |
| Water and Sewer | 237,000 | 2,174,000 | 3,722,000 | 65,000 | - | - |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Electrification | 0 | 585,000 | 1,300,000 | - | - | - |
| Education | 0 | 30,000 | 80,000 | - | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 2,014,000 | 2,710,000 | 1,570,000 | 1,234,000 | 1,294,000 |
| Total (Minor & Major) | 237,000 | 6,360,000 | 13,243,200 | 18,244,000 | 5,218,000 | 2,880,000 |
| Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 859,000 | 875,120 | 891,562 | 908,334 | 925,440 |
| Water and Sewer | 0 | 2,110,000 | 1,447,840 | 1,469,097 | 1,470,779 | 1,427,894 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 301,000 | 307,020 | 313,160 | 319,424 | 325,812 |
| Electrification | 0 | 57,000 | 58,140 | 59,303 | 60,489 | 61,699 |
| Education | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total (O&M) | 0 | 3,327,000 | 2,688,120 | 2,733,122 | 2,759,025 | 2,740,845 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |
| Community Infrastructure | 0 | 2,416,000 | 6,306,320 | 17,500,562 | 4,892,334 | 2,511,440 |
| Water and Sewer | 237,000 | 4,284,000 | 5,169,840 | 1,534,097 | 1,470,779 | 1,427,894 |
| Roads and Bridges | 0 | 301,000 | 307,020 | 313,160 | 319,424 | 325,812 |
| Electrification | 0 | 642,000 | 1,358,140 | 59,303 | 60,489 | 61,699 |
| Education | 0 | 30,000 | 80,000 | - | - | - |
| Contaminated Sites | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Housing | 0 | 2,014,000 | 2,710,000 | 1,570,000 | 1,234,000 | 1,294,000 |
| Grand Total | 237,000 | 9,687,000 | 15,931,320 | 20,977,122 | 7,977,025 | 5,620,845 |

The dashes in the above Regional Summary Table indicate that planned funding in this category has yet to be determined. Funding levels may only be known just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year in question.

Appendix A

NATIONAL PRIORITY RANKING FRAMEWORK

Background

The Department has a consistent and transparent ranking system to address the most pressing needs in First Nation communities.

The department is committed to the following priorities, listed in order of importance, over the next five years:

1. Protecting and maintaining the life cycle of existing assets, with an emphasis on health and safety;
2. Mitigating health and safety risks through existing and new assets;
3. Addressing the backlog regarding water and sewage systems under Capital and Facilities Maintenance activities; and
4. Investing in other priorities, including investments in sustainable communities (e.g., housing, electrification, roads, educational facilities and community buildings) and investments in community assets to resolve claims or self-government agreements.

Development of the Priority Framework

INAC regional offices employ a ranking system as a normal course of business in developing capital plans, as demand historically exceeds available funding resources. The National Priority Framework was designed to align existing regional processes (at the highest level) with departmental priorities, to enable reporting and demonstrate progress in a consistent manner.





Use of the Priority Matrix

Regions are requested to:

1. Classify all major and minor capital projects to a “best fit” within the matrix areas using definitions in the Project Grid, and
2. Enter the priority code (i.e. A-2) in the companion reporting spreadsheets.

In this way the Department rolls-up funding allocations to the national priorities by asset category. The objective is to demonstrate allocation to the highest priorities as regions see fit, however, pending direction from the allocation methodologies study it may be necessary to set funding levels or targets for the priority areas. The Department may also wish to roll-up unfunded projects in each priority area as a way to demonstrate where the needs reside and how they may shift over time.

Figure 1: National Priority¹ Funding Evaluation and Measurement Matrix

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| Program Activities | Renovation (F-1) | NCSCS Type 1 (E-1) | (D-1) | (C-1) | (B-1) | (A-1) | Protection of health and safety and assets | Program Activities - Categories "A" to "D" |
| | New Const (F-2) | NCSCS Type 2 (E-2) | (D-2) | (C-2) | (B-2) | (A-2) | Health and safety improvements | |
| | O & M (F-3) | NCSCS Type 3 (E-3) | (D-3) | (C-3) | (B-3) | (A-3) | Recap. / Major Maint. | |
| | New Const Grwth<2y (F-4) | N/A | (D-4) | (C-4) | (B-4) | (A-4) | Growth / Need Less than 2 yrs | |
| | New Const Grwth>2y (F-5) | N/A | (D-5) | (C-5) | (B-5) | (A-5) | Growth / Need After 2 yrs | |
| Housing | Contam. Sites² | Comm'ty Infra. | Education Facilities | Water / Sewer | Custodial Assets | INAC Capital Asset Funding Categories | | |
| Funding Priority Legend | | | | | | | | |
|  | Priority One |  | Priority Three | | | | | |
|  | Priority Two |  | Priority Four | | | | | |

Notes: 1) Priority ranking excludes emergency projects that may occur from time to time
 2) Contaminated Sites refer to holdings south of 60. Refer to Northern Contaminated Sites Work plan for contaminated sites north of 60.

Definitions

Program Activity – Categories “A” to “D”

PROTECTION OF HEALTH & SAFETY AND ASSETS

North/South Custodial Assets (A):

Maintenance projects required to protect the asset and would mitigate the identified high-risk health and safety issues.

Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Assets require upgrading or replacement to meet appropriate standards. Maintenance projects to address significant risk to health and safety: 1) classified as Group 2 Projects resulting from Asset Condition Reporting System inspections; and/or 2) to address high and medium risks as identified in the INAC May 2003 National Assessment of Water and Wastewater Systems in First Nations Communities. These projects are to be recorded and tracked for completion in the departmental Capital Asset Management System.

HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

North/South Custodial Assets (A), Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Upgrades of existing assets, new construction / acquisition projects to mitigate an identified significant risk to health and safety.

RECAPITALIZATION / MAJOR MAINTENANCE

North/South Custodial Assets (A), Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Projects required to extend the useful operating life of a facility or asset, or to maintain the original service level of the asset.

GROWTH – NEED LESS THAN TWO YEARS

North/South Custodial Assets (A), Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Anticipated community growth requires new construction / expansion / procurement of assets to maintain the level of service standards within a timeframe of less than two years.

GROWTH – NEED AFTER TWO YEARS

North/South Custodial Assets (A) Water/Sewer (B), Education (C), Community Infrastructure (D):

Anticipated community growth requires new construction / expansion / procurement of assets to maintain the level of service standards within a timeframe of greater than two years.

Program Activity – Category “E” (Contaminated Sites)

Note: Remediation/risk management includes monitoring

National Contaminated Sites Classification System (NCSCS) Class 1

Assessment, remediation/risk management of all NCSCS Class 1 contaminated sites on a priority basis to avert risk to community health and safety and water sources in accordance with the departmental Contaminated Sites Management policy.

NCSCS Class 2

Assessment, remediation/risk management of all NCSCS Class 2 contaminated sites on a priority basis to avert risk to community health and safety in accordance with the departmental Contaminated Sites Management policy.

NCSCS Class 3

Assessment, remediation/risk management of all NCSCS Class 3 contaminated sites on a cost efficiency basis.

Program Activity – Category “F” (Housing)

Renovation

Projects required to correct what could be an unsafe condition to the occupants or projects beyond routine maintenance to extend the useful lifespan of the house

New Construction

Construction of dwelling units to address the community’s housing need.

Operation and Maintenance:

Routine maintenance and activities to preserve the housing portfolio.

INAC Capital Asset Funding Categories

Custodial Assets: Administration buildings, vehicles, machinery and equipment required to deliver programs to First Nations, Inuit, and Northern communities.

Water / Sewer: Assets that comprise the distribution / collection system and assets required in the treatment and disposal process including major equipment, vehicles, machinery and buildings.

Education Facilities: Schools, staff residences (teacherages), student residences, temporary facilities associated with delivering the educational program in the community.

Community Infrastructure: Assets and systems not already specified above – including operative, administrative, utility and recreational buildings; solid waste vehicles, dumps and transfer stations; community roads and bridges; electrical power supply and distribution; fire-fighting vehicles and supporting buildings; and fuel tanks and distribution systems.

Contaminated Sites: Sites requiring assessment, remediation / risk management to protect the health and safety as well as the environment of communities.

Housing: Funding to assist in community housing services i.e., the construction, maintenance and management of the community housing portfolio.

Project Grid

Note: The following is not an exhaustive list of project activities, but are examples provided to assist in categorizing potential projects.

Custodial Assets

(A-1)

- ❑ Major Maintenance of assets to avoid immediate risk to health and safety of staff or public
- ❑ Major Maintenance of assets to avoid immediate risk of contamination of environment

(A-2)

- ❑ Action required to meet health and safety legislative requirements (Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Canadian Labor Code)
- ❑ Imminent risk to health and safety of staff or public
- ❑ Imminent risk of contamination of environment

(A-3)

- ❑ Major repair to improve / protect integrity of asset or replacement of asset
- ❑ Significantly improve asset integrity / utility through repair or replacement
- ❑ Improve condition / operating cost of asset through repair or replacement

(A-4) (A-5)

- ❑ Maintain program operations which could be seriously hindered due to serious asset defects or unserviceable assets
- ❑ Maintain operational efficiency of program operations
- ❑ Enhance operations to meet future demands

Water and Wastewater Assets

(B-1)

- ❑ Repairs/upgrades/replacements to deal with imminent health and safety risks arising from the community systems as identified in Asset Condition Ranking System inspections and others means (e.g. the National Assessment noted above), including legislative / regulatory requirements and potential violations (i.e. Fisheries Act). Water source protection is included.
- ❑ Water unsatisfactory with respect to microbiological or physical/chemical quality based on health considerations noted in "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality".

- ❑ Wastewater systems posing potential medium to high risks that could negatively impact wastewater effluent quality, including legislative / regulatory requirements and potential violations (i.e. Fishery Act).

(B-2)

- ❑ Water system does not provide fire protection capacity (flow & pressure) and there is multiple life loss risk and/or high property value risks
- ❑ Water quantity is insufficient to meet residential demand

(B-3)

- ❑ Reconstruction / Major repairs required to restore asset

(B-4)

- ❑ Water / sewage systems (residential sub-division development including supporting infrastructure)
- ❑ Water quality is unsatisfactory based on “aesthetic objectives” as defined in “Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality”

(B-5)

- ❑ Improvements to groundwater system are required to provide a back-up supply for existing houses
- ❑ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory
- ❑ Growth needed for water / sewer systems greater than two years

Educational Facilities

(C-1)

- ❑ Renovations or improvements to existing facilities are needed to deal with serious operational problems with immediate health and safety risks (i.e. identified in Asset Condition Ranking System inspections)
- ❑ Health and safety code violations

(C-2)

- ❑ Severe overcrowding requires an expansion to facility

(C-3)

- ❑ Reconstruction / replacement of On-Reserve facilities.
- ❑ Minor code conformance (infractions)

(C-4) (C-5)

- ❑ New facilities on-reserve

Community Infrastructure

(D-1)

Fuel Tank Systems

- ❑ Improvements to existing system to meet legislative/regulatory compliance.

Fire safety systems

- ❑ Imminent health and safety risks as identified in Asset Condition Ranking System inspections.
- ❑ Provision of fire protection capabilities critical to safety of the community, either through the use of purchased fire protection services or by acquiring apparatus and fire protection equipment.

Solid waste

- ❑ Improvements to existing system are needed to deal with serious operational problems, safety problems and/or system reliability
- ❑ Solid waste facility presents an imminent threat to public health or safety, or to the environment

Electrification

- ❑ Required to assure integrity of water supply and/or sewage collection and treatment

Transportation

- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk where it is the sole access to reserve - imminent failure if not repaired/replaced
- ❑ Serious community access hazards which impair accessibility of community for emergencies

(D-2)

Fire Safety Systems

- ❑ Improvements to equipment needed to deal with serious operational problems, safety problems and/or system reliability

Solid waste

- ❑ Solid waste facility presents a significant threat to public health or safety, or to the environment

Electrification

- ❑ Unsafe facilities causing a threat to the public

Transportation

- ❑ Road-hazardous geometric problems
- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk - structural problems
- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk - capacity [size] problems

(D-3)

Fire safety systems

- ❑ Reconstruction/replacement

- ❑ Major repairs to assets/equipment

Solid waste

- ❑ Reconstruction/replacement
- ❑ Major repairs to assets/equipment

Electrification

- ❑ Reconstruction/replacement
- ❑ Major repairs to assets/equipment

Transportation

- ❑ Bridge/high boardwalk - reconstruction - reached end of service life
- ❑ Road reconstruction - serious structural problems
- ❑ Major road repairs to restore asset - significant structure problems

(D-4) (D-5)

Admin Buildings

- ❑ Renovations or improvements to existing facilities / assets are needed to deal with serious operational problems.

Fire safety systems

- ❑ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Solid waste

- ❑ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Electrification

- ❑ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Transportation

- ❑ Improvements to existing system are recommended but not mandatory

Contaminated Sites

(E-1)

National Contaminated Sites Classification System Class 1

- ❑ Sites with an NCSCS score equal or greater than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 1) where remediation/ risk-management is currently underway and further remediation/risk management is required.
- ❑ Sites identified where a Phase I or Phase II environmental site assessments (ESA) is required or where existing sites (Class I – Insufficient evidence) require a follow up to confirm site classification.
- ❑ Sites with an NCSCS score equal or greater than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 1) where the Phase II ESA has been completed and remediation/risk management is required but has yet to be initiated.

(E-2)

National Contaminated Sites Classification System Class 2

- ❑ Sites with an NCSCS score equal to 50 but less than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 2 sites) where remediation/risk-management is currently underway and further remediation/risk management is required.
- ❑ Sites with an NCSCS score equal to 50 but less than 70 (i.e.: NCSCS Class 2) where the Phase II ESA has been completed and remediation/risk management is required but has yet to be initiated.

(E-3)

National Contaminated Sites Classification System Class 3

- ❑ Sites with an NCSCS score equal to 37 or less (i.e.: NCSCS Class 3 sites) where a Phase II ESA has been completed, remediation/risk management is required and there are cost efficiencies to include this site in conjunction with other Class 1 or 2 remediation/risk management projects currently underway.

Housing

(F-1)

Renovation

Repairing unsafe conditions could include:

- ❑ Unsafe outside steps or stairways in need of replacement;
- ❑ Interior structural problems (e.g. falling material from ceilings);
- ❑ Defective or unsafe plumbing/electrical wiring/heating;
- ❑ Mould contamination

Extending the useful lifespan of the house could include:

- ❑ Roof replacement
- ❑ Structural and foundation repair
- ❑ Energy efficiency improvements (e.g. doors, windows, insulation levels)
- ❑ Replacement of furnace/heating unit

(F-2)

New Construction

- ❑ Addition to existing dwelling units or construction of new dwelling units to address overcrowding.

(F-3)

Operation & Maintenance

- ❑ Routine maintenance to protect housing structure, envelope, interior

- ❑ Fire Prevention – e.g. provision and installation of smoke detectors, extinguishers
- ❑ Funding for housing authority to review/inspect housing stock, including routine fire safety compliance checks
- ❑ Payment of insurance policy premiums

(F-4)

New Construction to address population growth in less than 2 years

- ❑ Addition to existing dwelling units or construction of new dwelling units to address population growth.

(F-5)

New Construction to address population growth after 2 years

- ❑ Addition to existing dwelling units or construction of new dwelling units to address population growth.

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

| Acronym | In Full |
|--|--|
| ACRS | Asset Condition Reporting System |
| CEAP | Canada's Economic Action Plan |
| CFMP | Capital Facilities Maintenance Program |
| CFO | Chief Financial Office |
| CMHC | Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation |
| CRTP | Circuit Rider Training Program |
| FNIF | First Nation Infrastructure Fund |
| FNIP | First Nations Infrastructure Investment Plan |
| FNWWAP | First Nations Water and Wastewater Action Plan |
| GTF | Gas Tax Fund |
| INAC | Indian & Northern Affairs Canada |
| MCF | Management Control Framework |
| NPRF | National Priority Ranking Framework |
| Term | Definition |
| Canada First Nations Funding Agreements (CFNFAs) | Multi-year arrangements where First Nations have the authority to reallocate Major Capital and O&M funding between priorities, provided that minimum program terms and conditions are met. |
| Comprehensive Funding Agreements (CFAs) | Single-year arrangements tied to individual activities |
| Major Capital | Funding allocated for specific proposal driven construction, acquisition, renovation or significant repair projects valued above \$1.5 million. |
| Minor Capital | Can either be formula-based or proposal-driven funding. This funding is typically allocated for on reserve housing and for construction, acquisition, renovation and/or repair projects of community infrastructure valued below \$1.5 million. |
| Operations & Maintenance (O&M) | Formula-based funding specifically allocated for the on-going operation and maintenance of community Infrastructure assets as well as First Nation Training. |
| A-Base or Base Budget | A recurring set of funds provided to a department at the onset of each budget period. The base budget is used to keep the department functioning, and is derived from the previous year's spending and adjustments such as inflation. It is not designed to fund special projects. |