

Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

ANNUAL REPORT

2009 - 2010

*David Athenakew
July 28, 1953 - March 12, 2010*



Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Annual Report 2009-2010

Credits: FSIN Communications Unit

FSIN Computer Services

FSIN Justice Secretariat

Special thanks to the family of David Ahenakew for their help supplying
photographs and historical information.

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Introductory Message **Chief Guy Lonechild**



Tansi,

On behalf of the 74 First Nations of Saskatchewan, I am pleased to present the 2009-2010 Annual Report.

I would like to acknowledge the contributions of our Chiefs, Councillors, Elders, Veterans, Senators and community members - the real drivers of change - who continue to provide a strong foundation for the pursuit of our goals.

With the unity and support of our First Nations, another year brings us closer to realizing the Spirit and Intent of the Treaties contained in the collective living memory of our Elders. Sadly, this year also marks the passing of one of these Elders, former Senator and FSIN Chief David Ahenakew, whose lifelong service to First Nations people inspires us all.

David Ahenakew was one of the first to rally for 'Indian Control of Indian Education', empowering First Nations parents and educators to exercise their rightful authority over their children's education. His vision represented a turning point in history with eventually almost 500 schools built on reserves across Canada. I am proud to be a graduate of one of these First Nation schools, which are not only important sources of education, but foster unified and healthy communities.

'Indian Control of Indian Education' is a message that still resonates today. Our approach to education is based on protecting and promoting this Treaty right. Educating our young people so that they are able to maintain their language and culture and acquire the skills and knowledge to compete equally with non-First Nations people, remains a priority for the Federation.

The FSIN is committed to furthering the groundwork laid by David Ahenakew and other dedicated leaders like him. In honour of David Ahenakew's lasting legacy, this report is dedicated to his memory.

I am proud to report that important initiatives have been launched and ongoing activities advanced across all our portfolios. I encourage you to read this report to learn more, and I invite your feedback.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Guy Lonechild'. The signature is stylized and fluid.

Guy Lonechild , Chief

Office of the Chief Annual Report

Treaty Governance

During 2009-2010, the Treaty Governance Office focused on:

- renewing the mandate of the Office of the Treaty Commissioner (OTC);
- securing a federal response on the OTC's report on Treaty implementation;
- developing a framework for citizenship; and,
- moving forward on an Action Plan on Education in the Context of Treaty.

The Office of the Chief also held responsibility for Treaties at the national level through the Assembly of First Nations.

Extension of the OTC Mandate

In January 2009, senior officials from the Office of the Chief and Canada met to discuss the future direction of the Treaty Table, the OTC and FSIN's Treaty Governance Processes. The current mandate will continue to implement the provisions set out in the mandates of the Treaty Governance Office and the Treaty Table.

The current mandate of the OTC expires on March 31, 2011. In March 2010, the Office of the Chief initiated and passed a Chiefs-in-Assembly resolution seeking authority to extend the mandate for another term.

Treaty Implementation

In 2007, the OTC released its final report, commissioned by the Chief and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC), entitled *Treaty Implementation: Fulfilling the Covenant*, with recommendations for how to approach the impasse in FSIN self-governance negotiations. The FSIN based its response on the Principles of Treaty Implementation as passed by the Chiefs-in-Assembly. Canada provided its response in February 2010. While Canada's response is very general, it does commit to further work on Treaty implementation.

Citizenship/Election Reform

In July 2009, in response to the *Mclvor* decision on *Indian Act* status, Chiefs-in-Assembly mandated the Chiefs Task Force on Citizenship (CTFC) to develop a First Nations Citizenship Framework to support First Nations in legislating their own citizenship acts.

On March 11, 2010, the Minister of Indian Affairs introduced Bill C-3, an Act to promote gender equity in Indian registration by responding to the Court of Appeal for British Columbia decision on "*Mclvor*". Bill C-3 proposes to make the grandchildren of women who lost status as a result of marrying non-Indian men eligible for registration (Indian status) in accordance with the Indian Act. Approximately 40,000 people would become eligible. It will be up to individuals to apply for status once the Bill is passed.

Cabinet gave the Minister of INAC authority to engage in an "exploratory process" on the broader issues around First Nations citizenship/status/ membership. Over the next year, INAC will engage with First Nations to consider whether to proceed with further Cabinet authority to pursue broader change. However, currently the Minister has no authority to negotiate any new arrangements or changes in law.

The Office of the Chief has also begun consulting First Nations on Band election reform, including lengthened terms, a common Election Day and effective dispute resolution processes.

Action Plan on Education in the Context of Treaty (APECT)

The Treaty Governance Office worked closely with the Education Secretariat to mandate work on an Action Plan on Education in the Context of Treaty (APECT). APECT completed the first phase of its work plan—Elders consultations—in preparation for further work to develop a First Nations education system built on the Treaty relationship. The Treaty Table identified education as a priority for the Treaty relationship, guided by the ongoing work of APECT.

AFN Work on Treaty Implementation

Nationally, the Chief's responsibilities on the AFN Executive include:

- exercising and Implementing Rights
- honouring Treaties
- implementing self-government agreements
- implementing UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and,
- resource revenue sharing / Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (NRTA).

AFN Chiefs supported a resolution establishing the National Council of Treaty Chiefs (NCTC) to work with all Treaty First Nations, including the Treaty 1-11 organization. In March of 2010, the NCTC met in Winnipeg to discuss the development and implementation of a National Strategy on Treaties that will focus on a renewed relationship between Treaty Nations and the Crown. Chiefs, community representatives and Elders discussed the key components of the strategy including international, collective and international strategies.

The FSIN partnered with the AFN to hold the first of a series of roundtables on Treaty issues. On March 30 and 31, 2010, a roundtable was held in Saskatoon that focused on Treaties and the NRTA. At the direction of the NCTC Chiefs, the event began with a Treaty Elders Gathering to hear Elders' views on how the NRTA affects Treaties.

FSIN Revitalization

The FSIN began the process of revitalization in the fall of 2009 with Executive level consultations. A committee was tasked with reviewing FSIN, the legal framework that guides the FSIN, and its institutions. The terms of reference for this work are:

- procedural improvements/enhancements in the conduct of the Commissions, Secretariats and Legislative Assembly with a view to enhancing the level and scope of policy discussions;
- examining the nature and scope of existing resolutions, regulations, policies adopted by the Legislative Assembly that have yet to be implemented;
- review of MOU's with other jurisdictions;
- developing alternative service delivery options/protocols for current FSIN delivered programs and services;
- strengthening accountability frameworks and critical issues management;
- examining existing protocols between FSIN and related Institutions/bodies; and
- strengthening the role of veterans and elders within the FSIN.

The committee presented its initial findings to the FSIN on January 8 and 9, 2010, which were being reviewed as of March 31, 2010.

Gaming

FSIN Gaming Expo 2009

On August 25 and 26, 2009, Indigenous Gaming Regulators Inc. co-hosted the first gaming expo with the Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority and FSIN. The conference created opportunities for gaming professionals from across North America to meet, share information, exchange ideas on trends and best practices, as well as share strategies and tools to strengthen partnerships and build relationships.

A number of notable speakers attended the conference, including Dr. Ernie Walker who provided a historical perspective on gaming with ethnographic and archaeological evidence from the Great Plains and western North America. The conference welcomed American gaming counterpart Gary Weddell, General Manager of Cherokee Casino; Kevin Leecy, National Indian Gaming Association; and Norm DesRosiers, National Indian Gaming Commission in the United States.

Intergovernmental Relations

The Office of the Chief is actively building on relationships established with the Crown to ensure the Treaty obligations to First Nations in Saskatchewan are fulfilled. The emphasis is on negotiation and collaboration with other levels of government, and affirming concurrent and separate areas of jurisdiction as per the Treaty relationship, before pursuing other avenues for change.

Communications

The FSIN's communication strategy is focused on increasing and enhancing the quality of its communications. In December 2009, the Communications unit and the Informatics unit redesigned the FSIN website. With the website's launch, the communications unit shifted its strategy to emphasize the website as its main communication tool, with all communications housed on the site. A key feature of the website is live video streaming of FSIN Legislative Assemblies, which will allow virtually anyone with internet access to listen and watch as Saskatchewan's 74 Chiefs deal with important Treaty business. In addition, multiple communication mediums are being utilized, to take full advantage of existing and emerging technology.

In February 2010, Communications began issuing a weekly communiqué from the Office of the Chief. The communiqué contains information from the week's meetings, events, news releases and updates on ongoing and emerging issues. The plan is to expand the communiqué to include the other Executive Offices.

A plan also is in place to begin publishing the *Saskatchewan Indian* magazine on a quarterly basis, with an editor and sales manager preparing for publication.

First Nations University of Canada

In 2009-2010, significant changes were made to the governance of First Nations University of Canada (FNUUniv) to renew and strengthen this exemplary First Nation institution. The mission of FNUUniv remains unchanged; it was established to enhance the quality of life, and to preserve, protect and interpret the history, language, culture and artistic heritage of First Nations. FNUUniv's purpose is to serve the academic, cultural and spiritual needs of First Nations students as well as other students.

In response to the governance and management challenges experienced in 2009, which culminated in a loss of core funding, the FSIN took immediate and decisive action to deal with matters in order to

ensure the long-term future of the university.

Two resolutions passed by the Chiefs-in-Assembly on February 4, 2010 provided direction: the first resolution called for the implementation of recommendations contained in the *All Chiefs Task Force on the Future of the First Nations University of Canada* and reaffirmed in the Begay Report on Governance; and the second resolution called for a Task Force to negotiate with the federal government to redirect the First Nations portion of the federal transfer payments on post-secondary education directly to the First Nations post-secondary institutions.

In addition, on March 9, 2010, the Chiefs-In-Assembly approved the proposed interim Transitional Model for implementation by FNUUniv, in cooperation with the University of Regina, and mandated the FSIN to negotiate a First Nations University of Canada Framework Agreement to reinstate the required provincial and federal government funding.

The FSIN strategy encompassed a broad political engagement and communications campaign. Additionally, a Liaison Strategy was developed that resulted in the appointment of a Working Group with representation from the provincial and federal governments, the University of Regina, the FSIN, and FNUUniv.

The mandate of the Working Group was to explore a transitional structure that could provide stability for FNUUniv. Members of the Working Group signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on March 23, 2010, which addressed three main areas: 1) funding; 2) advisory services from the University of Regina; and 3) the reorganization of FNUUniv operations. The period the MOU addresses is from May 1, 2010 to March 31, 2014. The Working Group also developed additional agreements to support the long-term sustainability of FNUUniv, which included a Funding Agreement, Administrative Services Contract to govern the transfer and administration of funds from the province and the federal government, and the First Nations University Liaison Officer Agreement.

As a result of negotiations led by the FSIN, provincial and federal funding was reinstated, largely through the signing of the MOU by the FSIN, the Ministry of Advanced Education, Employment and Immigration, FNUUniv, and the University of Regina, agreeing to a shared management model. The university continues to undergo restructuring to ensure the long-term survival and success of the organization, including a renewed vision for academic delivery.

Saskatchewan First Nations' Women's Commission Secretariat

The Saskatchewan First Nations' Women's Commission (SFNWC) has held strategic planning sessions, initiated community pilot projects, and formed partnerships with the Province to assess crisis and develop stronger action items on matters related to HIV/AIDS and Missing Persons. SFNWC was instrumental in addressing the Standing Committee on Human Rights concerning *Bill S-4: An Act Respecting Family Homes*; facilitating women's leadership development initiatives; and addressing the need to work with Tribal Council Women Commissions.

HIV/AIDS

SFNWC has designated HIV/AIDS in Saskatchewan First Nation communities as a high priority action item. Young First Nation women are contracting HIV/AIDS at a much higher rate than anywhere in Canada. SFNWC initiated a community pilot project to identify the stigma and discrimination of HIV/AIDS amongst our young people and to develop further action items. The SFNWC facilitated strategic planning sessions with First Nations leadership, defined a strong partnership with the Province to assess the crisis, and developed a work plan based on the Provincial Framework on HIV/AIDS.

Missing Persons

Missing persons remains another priority area where extensive work must continue. Since 2004, SFNWC has gone from assisting families in their searches for a loved one to advocating change to provincial and policing policy. The focus is on better and faster police responses, increased support for families of missing persons and identifying search and rescue efforts within First Nations territory. The SFNWC sits at the Provincial Partnership Committee on the Issue of Missing Persons in Saskatchewan and has helped develop over 20 recommendations and has called for immediate action on a number of initiatives.

The Rights of First Nations Women and Children

The SFNWC has spent the past year working to help define the Rights of First Nations Women and Children, including Human Rights, Women's Rights and Treaty Rights, and to ensure these rights are not only being met, but protected as well. Other areas of concern include citizenship, matrimonial real property and changes to how the Human Rights Commission handles cases from First Nation communities.

First Nations Women's Institute

Our First Nations women face daily obstacles, and the SFNWC is in the developmental stages of creating a Women's Institute that focuses on research and policy development, as well as program development to address these challenges. This Institute will assist First Nation women to realize their goals and will provide an improved support system enabling them to achieve greater success. The Institute will also focus on other areas of concern to SFNWC, including violence, First Nations people exploited in the sex trade, FASD and development of Women's Leadership capacity in Saskatchewan.

Senate

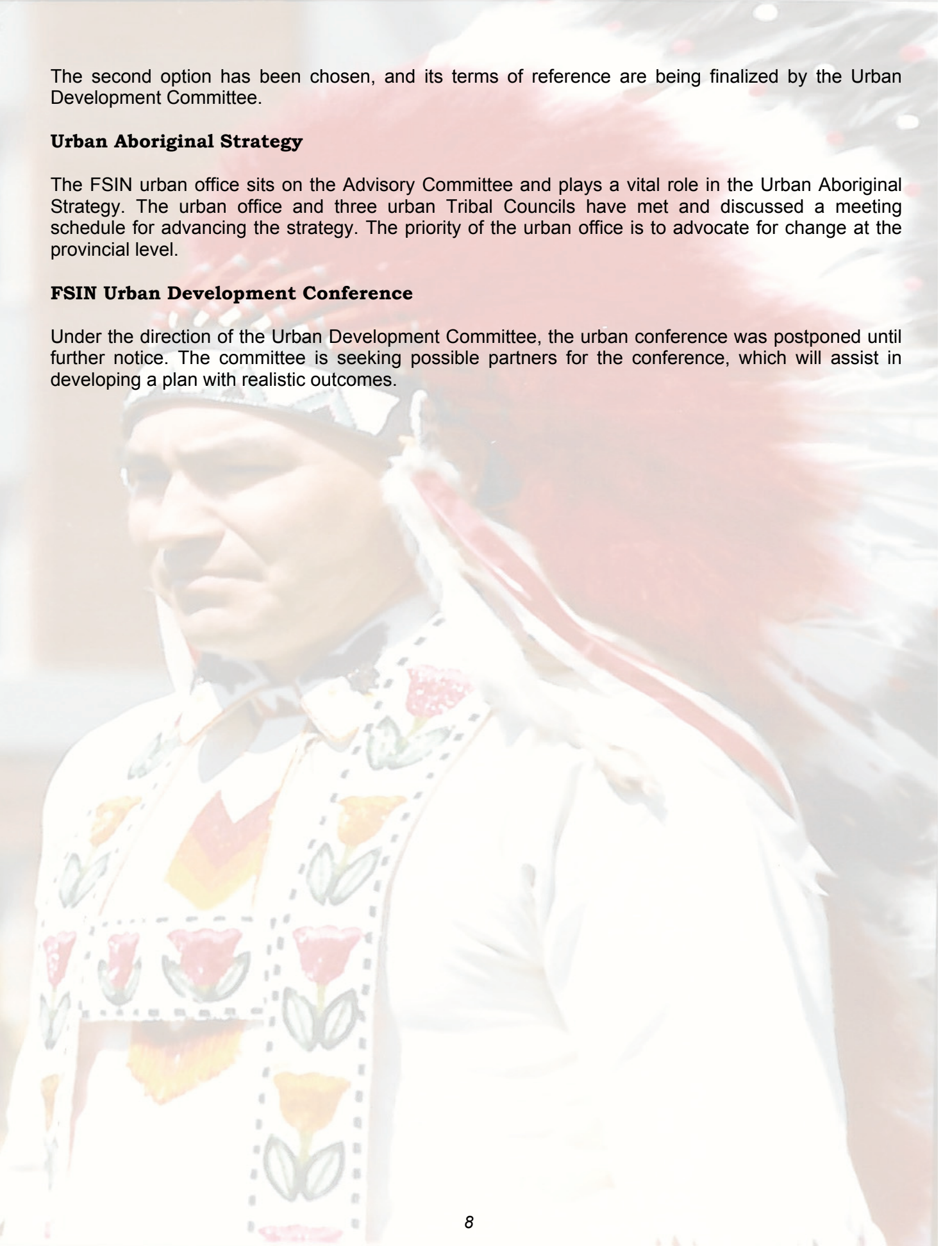
During Fiscal Year 2009-2010 the Senate met on five occasions to discuss issues such as First Nations citizenship, election reform, and Treaty relations models to replace the *Indian Act* regime. As well, presentations and discussion were held with the FSIN Chief and Vice Chiefs and officials from INAC Saskatchewan Region to promote stronger Treaty-based relations. In addition, FSIN Chiefs-in-Assembly appointed two new Senators from Battlefords Agency Tribal Council-Don Pooyak, Sweetgrass First Nation and Fred Sasakamoose, Ahtahkakoop First Nation.

The FSIN and First Nations mourned the passing of Senators Morris Kinequon (Day Star First Nation), Joe Crowe (Kahkewistahaw First Nation) and former Senator David Ahenakew (Ahtahkakoop First Nation).

Urban

Urban Development Committee

The Urban Office has developed a Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Urban Development Committee. Two options were considered: 1) maintain the current TOR - one seat per tribal council and two for Independents, with vetting performed by the Health and Social Development Commission; or 2) form a technical and political committee with both committees following the commission format. The technical committee will have representatives from the Tribal Councils' urban program directors, the Independent Bands' program managers, and the political steering committee also will have representatives from Tribal Councils and Independent First Nations to provide direction to the technical committee.



The second option has been chosen, and its terms of reference are being finalized by the Urban Development Committee.

Urban Aboriginal Strategy

The FSIN urban office sits on the Advisory Committee and plays a vital role in the Urban Aboriginal Strategy. The urban office and three urban Tribal Councils have met and discussed a meeting schedule for advancing the strategy. The priority of the urban office is to advocate for change at the provincial level.

FSIN Urban Development Conference

Under the direction of the Urban Development Committee, the urban conference was postponed until further notice. The committee is seeking possible partners for the conference, which will assist in developing a plan with realistic outcomes.

Introductory Message Vice Chief Morley Watson

At this time it gives me pleasure to report to the Chiefs, Councilors, Elders and all First Nations people of Saskatchewan the progress in my portfolio area responsibilities.

In the Federation's 64 years we have seen tremendous growth in our people, our communities and our institutions with little to no help from any other government. Since the signing of Treaty and joining Confederation, governments have consistently marginalized us and used us for their own advantage and self development.

We need not look any further than our own SIGA to be reminded that we can and must continue to create opportunity that we shape and develop for the betterment of First Nations people. When we look at SIGA, we see what vision and fortitude of our past and present leadership can accomplish.

Today, we are proud of the organization that we have built and the mark we have made on Canada through the commitment of our past leaders like the late Dr. David Ahenakew. The vision of these early advocates in Indian Government was to create an institution that would ensure the recognition of our people across Canada in a manner that upheld our strong tradition as Treaty First Nation Peoples. Our legacy continues, based on many of the past successes and contributions of Dr. David Ahenakew.

As you may know, in the month of November portfolios were assigned to the Executive. Since that time I have had the opportunity to review and develop a portfolio plan for my areas which include: Economic & Community Development, Housing, Active Measures, Finance and Administration and Sports/Recreation.

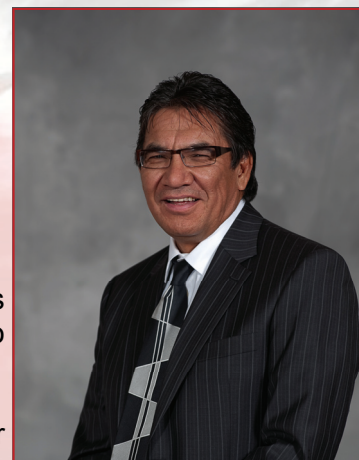
A Portfolio Action Plan has been prepared to guide our office and staff in carrying out the sectors assigned to the Office of the First Vice-Chief. It has been designed to meet the mandated resolutions and directions of the Legislative Assembly, Boards and Commissions.

It is my personal honour to continue to serve as an Executive member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations in the keeping with the vision of those who created the institution and carry through on the direction of those I serve.

Respectfully,



Morley Watson, Vice Chief



Office of the First Vice Chief Annual Report

Treasury Board

Finance and Administration

As the portfolio assigned to the responsibility of ensuring FSIN budgets are established annually and policies are adhered to, I as the Executive member will regularly monitor monthly financial statements of the organization; meet bi-monthly with the Director of Finance to address any issues requiring direction; and convene, chair, and report to regular FSIN Treasury Board meetings.

In 2008-2009 the terms of the remedial management plan (RMP) were met and the requirement to continue was no longer required. However, the Federation continues to implement the deficit reduction plan until the deficit is at a level that is manageable. As part of the RMP, \$250,000.00 was targeted for deficit reduction. Positively, for this year 2009-2010 a surplus of \$327,994.00 was realized exceeding the target of \$250,000.00.

In the coming years, the Federation's goal is to recover the remaining deficit of \$418,832.00. Given the positive record of the past years, the deficit could be eliminated in the coming year.

The position of an FSIN Auditor General will require a specific funding allocation source of which has yet to be identified. When the Auditor General Position is established, it will have two (2) major functions: Financial Accountability to review the FSIN and institutional audits and financial practices to determine if policies and regulations are properly adhered to; and Program Accountability to review all programs and services delivered by the organization and institutions to determine if they are effectively and efficiently managed, and to identify areas for improvement.

The Federation will assist, to the extent possible, all First Nations who are in third party or co-management arrangements. As a special initiative, the portfolio will commence detailed planning to support the need for funding all First Nations, Tribal Councils, and political organizations in the same way all governments are financed – not as administrative bodies as is the current situation.

There are a number of outstanding major issues, unfulfilled Treaty promises, and inter-governmental agreements which will require the combined effort of all the Federation human and political resources to effectively address them. Through the Fiscal Relations Strategic Planning we will focus on three areas:

Resource Revenue Sharing

The issue of Provincial and Federal Governments sharing of revenue generated from resource-based sources with First Nations remains a long-standing unresolved matter. The issue has been thoroughly researched and documented based on the First Nations consent which was required, and not given, to the 1930 Natural Resources Transfer Agreement wherein the Government of Canada transferred mineral and water rights to Saskatchewan. This issue will be aggressively pursued by the FSIN Executive.

First Nations Government Elected Officials Pension Plan

Unlike Federal and Provincial MPs and MLAs, elected representatives of First Nations Governments have no pension security plan to provide for them upon retirement. The FSIN will develop, and promote the establishment of a pension plan for First Nations elected representatives based on the Federal/ Provincial models.

Chief and Headmen Salaries

Annuity provisions in all the Treaty agreements clearly express a commitment by the Crown to recognize, and finance, the political representatives of the First Nations. Separate funding for First Nations leadership and political institutions is essential to effective governance. The FSIN will design, and advance, a plan to secure political funding for First Nations leadership which is separate from the current inadequate resources provided by the Crown and which is not based on “administrative arrangements”.

Economic & Community Development

The mandate of the Economic Development Secretariat is to create a structure that allows for better coordination, communication, and integration with federal, provincial, and First Nations governments and their agencies in regards to economic and community development projects and resources.

The Economic and Community Development Portfolio of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations reviewed the measures of success with a variety of key stakeholders from across Saskatchewan. It was recognized that a lack of coordination exists between various government departments both at the provincial and federal levels involved in providing programming for First Nations. The Economic and Community Resources portfolio will work closely with the Executive, Tribal Councils, and the Chiefs and Councils to advance the “major projects” agenda.

Agriculture

In the Treaties it is stated....*“as the tribe advances, all agriculture implements shall be provided.”* The modern day position of First Nations is that agricultural assistance will be provided to fully participate in the agriculture sector of the economy with up-to-date equipment, technology, and financial resources required in agricultural industries today.

Our immediate objective would be the re-establishment of a First Nations agricultural financial and business support program that sees the development or inclusion in, an agricultural “safety net” assistance program for First Nations farmers, ranchers, and processing businesses.

To guide this work we would look to develop a First Nations Agricultural Advisory Council to be composed of active First Nations farmers, ranchers, managers, and agronomy professionals. It is anticipated the advisory group will have their initial meeting in April of 2010 with meetings to take place on a regular basis thereafter.

Through this Council we would develop direct representation/relationships with Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and post-secondary agricultural institutions and extension services. This committee will identify the problems, issues and challenges facing the First Nations agriculture sector and recommend to the FSIN a suitable membership composition for the establishment of a permanent First Nations Agriculture Advisory Council.

Tourism

Tourism is the fastest growing sector of the Canadian and Provincial economies. Six in every ten jobs in Saskatchewan are directly related to tourism: parks, outfitting, resorts, fishing camps, hotels and hospitality services, food services, and transportation businesses as examples. Although tourism is a post-Treaty economic sector and therefore not specifically referenced in the articles of Treaty, the spirit and intent of the Treaty provisions are clearly based on First Nations access to and full participation in, the general economy.

Our objective would be to assist First Nations business development in all sectors of the tourism and hospitality services industry. Coordination of strategic planning sessions will take place in June of 2010 for First Nations business development in tourism sectors in which First Nations entrepreneurs have specific expertise including: eco-tourism and nature-based tourism; cultural tourism products which showcase First Nations' history, culture, and traditional way of life and marketing of traditional First Nations' cultural products.

The FSIN Economic Development portfolio office will establish a First Nations Tourism committee and procure resources to engage a coordinator to assist First Nations, Tribal Councils and business persons to explore potential business opportunities in the travel and tourism sector. The utilization of "sub-committees" will research business opportunities, coordinate planning, and assist to develop a First Nations' culturally themed industry these areas.

When these committees have developed the organizational capacity to implement the planning and coordination of viable tourism initiatives the associated Tribal Councils will be encouraged to assume management of the sub-committee with continued portfolio assistance in procurement of the required funding resources.

Economic Development Funding Sources

The Community Economic Opportunities Program is under the mandate of the FSIN which is partnering with INAC in delivering the program. The objectives of CEOP are to provide financial support to First Nation to increase economic and employment opportunities within our communities. In addition, it seeks increased participation by First Nations in the economy in order to create wealth and opportunities. In 2009/10 CEOP administered \$2.4 million to First Nations and Tribal Councils for advancement of various areas in economic development.

Aboriginal Business Canada also provides Economic Development funding to First Nations. This program is now under Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Objectives of ABC are to provide financial assistance, information, resource materials and referrals that support and promote the growth of Aboriginal business. In the past year the Economic Development Secretariat continued to assist First Nations and individuals access the program.

The Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation was started by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations to provide loans to our First Nation entrepreneurs and has evolved to provide even greater services. SIEF continues to assist in the creation of jobs and to foster economic growth for First Nations people by maintaining an objective to develop a strong economic base among First Nations in Saskatchewan.

Housing

The mandate of the FSIN's housing approach must be reviewed and amended to correspond with the changing of time. A more sensitive approach has been instituted to consider the wants and aspirations of our First Nations and a more aggressive approach must be developed in dealing with the Federal Crown to ensure they adhere to the First Nations Spirit and Intent of the Treaties. One that includes the establishment of a Chiefs Authority on the Treaty Right to Shelter with increased political support and authority to identify and deal with all issues relating to housing and policy development.

Guided by the vision that, "The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nation is committed to improving the quality of life for all First Nations while respecting First Nations traditional values and beliefs," the Chiefs Authority on the Treaty Right to Shelter will identify issues, discuss and advise the FSIN to effectively respond to all issues relating to housing, infrastructure, policy development and community development.

The Treaty Right to Shelter Task Force will include a strategy to address opportunities both on and off reserve. There will be discussions with all potential stakeholders – First Nations, Federal/Provincial/Municipal departments and Private Capital Corporations. This is consistent with the position of First Nation leadership to ensure service to First Nations peoples regardless of residency. The FSIN is assisting to streamline the processes and seek additional dollars to meet the needs of our First Nations communities.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations has continued to work directly with INAC, CMHC and the Province of Saskatchewan on delivery services they provide for First Nations both on and off reserve. First Nations need to ensure that we maximize all funding and utilize all resources available within the region. Quality and affordable housing is critical to family's health and well-being and represents the fundamental building blocks of a healthy and productive society.

We are all aware of past, present and future housing challenges facing First Nations: mold, overcrowding, lack of serviced lots, lack of infrastructure, lack of funding, First Nations in third party situations, inability to access adequate funding in housing. With an active Chiefs Authority on housing these issues can be addressed more seriously.

A variety of possible approaches and alternative solutions should be explored cautiously so as not to jeopardize our Treaty Right to Shelter. Some such approaches are: home ownership through land leases or certificates of possession, risk sharing arrangements with banks or CMHC, sale of band-owned housing, rent-to-own, rental housing owned by First Nations entrepreneurs and possible co-operative ownership. All these issues are being discussed at the AFN and in many parts of Canada.

In Saskatchewan, there were 141 units allocated under the regular Section 95 Program in 2009/10 and 63 under CEAP. All eligible First Nations are encouraged to apply for the number of units they can manage from both a financial and administrative perspective, and that construction is complete by March 31, 2011.

Taxation

The provincial budget was announced on March 24, 2010 and included items which directly affect the First Nation Treaty Right to be tax exempt. In particular, the budget proposes reducing the quotas on the amount of tobacco purchased by First Nations citizens on reserve under their tax exempt status. Under current agreement appendices First Nations people are allowed to purchase three cartons of cigarettes per week without paying provincial sales tax. Under the proposed changes First Nations people will be allowed to purchase only one carton per week without paying tax. We understand the Province will introduce amending legislation to enforce these changes by July of 2010. Meetings with the Province have been scheduled and requests that the proposed legislation be held in abeyance until such time that the legal advisors on both sides have had a chance to meet and discuss the current Fuel & Tobacco Tax agreements. First Nations have always asserted the inherent right to determine and define our own laws and believe this right was confirmed through our Treaty-making process. Today is a chance to examine various ways to bring back the right of tax exemption under our own governance processes, instead of imposed amendments and legislation.

A legal team has been established and options have been developed for First Nations review:

- Muskoday First Nation Legal Action;
- Small Claims Court;
- Commence legal action challenging the new legislation and changes to the allowable quotas on the basis of s.87 of the Indian Act;
- Legal action based upon the Treaty Right to tax exemption and/or the Treaty Right to tobacco; and
- Legal action based upon breach of the existing agreements;

Youth Employment Partnership Initiative

Currently, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada have been holding consultations with First Nations and Tribal Councils addressing policy changes to the social development program. Full First Nations' input into the "ASSET" framework model for the Saskatchewan Region will address getting our young people off of welfare and into the workforce. The following topics will be used for the components of the Economic and Community Development Active Measures initiative:

- economic sector opportunities for employment/business initiatives;
- access to investment/equity/venture capital;
- youth employment and training strategic plan;
- income security/ special needs/supplementary support; and
- institutional/professional support services.

The FSIN input, based on the results of the planning and consultation process that is being coordinated by INAC, will provide and review the advancement of the active measures Regional plan as requested by the First Nations.

The creation of a recruitment, registration, and referral network would create employment and training opportunities for First Nations persons with special emphasis on youth. We are currently developing a MOU and partnership agreements with major employer organizations in sectors of the economy which need a large workforce. The initial economic sector targeted is the oil and gas industry. It is anticipated that two pilot projects will be launched in October 2010. Once this area is complete by late fall 2010, we will have identified and will coordinate with other economic sector employers to establish similar partnership agreements and "plug-into" the First Nations workforce data base network.

Sports & Recreation

Summer Games

2009 was a busy year once again for the FSIN Sport, Culture, Youth and Recreation Department. The Onion Lake First Nation played host to the 2009 Summer games, attracting over 3500 coaches, chaperones and athletes. Agency Chiefs Tribal Council was the overall Champions and the Touchwood Agency Tribal Council took home the Tony Cote award as the most improved team.

FSIN Provincial Championships

Several First Nations also played host to the 2009 FSIN provincial championships in the sports of fastball, volleyball, soccer, athletics, archery, hockey and basketball in both youth and adult categories.

National Aboriginal Hockey Championships

Once again Saskatchewan was well represented at the 2009 National Aboriginal Hockey Championships in Winnipeg Manitoba. The male team repeated as National Champions defeating Eastern Door & the North in the championship game. The female team captured the bronze medal defeating Ontario North in the bronze medal match. Saskatchewan placed two females on the all-star team and one male.

Special Events

The Sport, Culture, Youth and Recreation Department was also actively involved in the 2009 FSIN Cultural Celebration and the 2009 Youth Assembly.

Introductory Message Vice Chief Delbert Wapass



It is an honour and privilege to have served the First Nations leadership in my capacity as Second Vice Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations with the responsibilities of the Education and Training, Justice and the Centre of Excellence.

In the area of the Education, we have been forging ahead based upon the direction of the Education and Training Commission Chiefs. One key outstanding issue that remains constant is the continued threat to the Inherent and Treaty Right to Education that encompasses Life Long Learning. The federal government has maintained that post secondary funding is a matter of policy and not a right held under Treaty. First Nations have held and continue to assert the position that post secondary education is a part of life long learning and thus a Treaty right.

The Education Secretariat, in consultation with First Nation communities, has been working towards an alternative allocation methodology that maximizes the number of students funded and provides supports to achieve student success. In addition to the work we are conducting in the area of education we must continue to do our part to put pressure on government.

This year has been one of many challenges for First Nations in the area of justice. However, out of these challenges arose peacekeeping development that has traditionally been an important part of First Nation community life. As many of our leaders have said, "The status quo is not acceptable. First Nations need to regain the responsibility of maintaining peace and order within our own communities." The Justice Commission Chiefs continually support this agenda of community safety.

In June 2009, the Chiefs-in-Assembly directed the FSIN to negotiate a First Nation Peacekeeping Initiative that included infrastructure and protocol development, funding, quality training and capacity development. By February 2010, the Peacekeeping Pilot Training Project was underway in four different locations: Prince Albert, Lac La Ronge, Yorkton and Moosomin. Although quality training is only one aspect of the peacekeeping development, we intend to continue implementing the mandate of the Chiefs and Justice Commission.

With honour and gratitude, the Indian Justice Commission would like to acknowledge the immense contributions of the Late Chief David Ahenakew. Our work in justice will continue to build on the legacy left for us by this great leader.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Delbert Wapass". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Delbert Wapass, Vice Chief

Office of the Second Vice Chief Annual Report

Education and Training Secretariat

The following report provides a brief snapshot of the work undertaken within the Education and Training portfolio in 2009 – 2010. My responsibilities encompass all areas within the Education and Training portfolio including Kindergarten – Grade 12 Education, Sport, Culture, Youth and Recreation, Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies, Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre.

Post Secondary Education (PSE)

PSE is again under threat by INAC. The issues put forward by INAC are the surplus funding in post secondary student support funding, access to PSE by residents on and off reserve, and lack of data to support the program. Other issues with the current INAC policy program include:

- The number of eligible students for the PSSSP has continued to increase, yet the funding has not increased.
- The cost of a post secondary education has increased significantly (tuition, books and supplies, housing) and funding has not kept pace.
- The INAC guidelines are outdated and need to be revised to reflect current costs.

The FSIN Post Secondary Coordinators met with a senior INAC official twice in the fall of 2009 on Post Secondary Education. INAC staff during these meetings admitted that much of the data collected was of little use in supporting the PSE program and the data system was old and access to information in the system was very difficult. The coordinators offered to work with INAC on the important role of the PSE Coordinators in delivering the program but INAC was unable to fund this work. The group has continued to work on developing a handbook for PSE coordinators.

The PSE coordinators held a post secondary conference on March 17 & 18, 2010 to develop a work plan for PSE in Saskatchewan. A technical working group of post secondary coordinators has been struck to revamp the business case that was developed by FSIN Education last year. Areas of work are an allocation methodology to minimize surpluses, reviewing PSE program guidelines and the eligible and ineligible expenditures.

INAC is also trying to develop performance indicators for the PSE program and a Saskatchewan representative attended a meeting in Ottawa on Nov. 24 to 25, 2009.

Action Plan on Education in the Context of Treaty

FSIN Education & Training, FSIN Treaty Governance Office and the Office of the Treaty Commissioner through a collaborative working relationship established a project which is the Action Plan on Education in the Context of Treaty (APECT). The Treaty Governance Office has prioritized this project and will be providing the support services required to initiate this action plan.

There is a need to develop a First Nations Education System that is based on Treaty, not on INAC policies that advocate for the integration of First Nations Schools with the Provincial or Public Schools.

This project consisted of five Elders' gatherings which were held throughout the Province. The goal of these elders' gatherings is to define what Education should look like, if it were based on Treaty. There was also a literature review of previous documents.

Elementary/Secondary Education

INAC has introduced two new programs this year. The First Nations School Success Program (FNSSP) is a proposal driven program that requires First Nations to aggregate and agree to develop a data system, accept standardized assessments and plan remediation activities in literacy, innumeracy and student retention. Four FNSSP proposals received funding and two received developmental funds in the Saskatchewan region. Two proposals received developmental funding under the Education Partnership Program. This program supports the development of tripartite agreements between First Nations, the province and INAC for education.

FSIN is continuing to work on developing a Band Operated Funding Formula for the Saskatchewan region and looking at a base tuition agreement with the province.

Science Program

The Science program continued this year. The goals of the program are:

- promoting Science, Math and Technological Education to First Nations Youth;
- promoting Science, Math and Technological Career Choices to First Nations Youth; and
- promoting Traditional Ways of Knowing in science, math and technology.

The program delivers this through Science Mobiles, Festivals and teacher workshops.

The 2nd Annual FSIN Science Fair took place on March 11 and 12, 2010 at TCU Place in Saskatoon with over 100 First Nations Youth in attendance to display their science projects. The Science Fair is the only fair of its type with an officially judged Traditional Knowledge category. All projects not in the Traditional Knowledge category must have at least a 20 percent Traditional Knowledge component.

Performance Measures

INAC at the national level is developing new performance indicators to measure outcomes in K-12 education, including special education. A regional discussion was held in Saskatoon Feb 25 to 26, 2010 to have input from Saskatchewan Directors of Education. The Directors of Education decided that INAC should only collect indicators on data they already collect as there are significant concerns on how this data will be used. It was also decided that Saskatchewan First Nations should develop their own data system. The indicators are scheduled to be reported on by First Nations in 2012.

Shared Standards and Capacity Building Council

The SSCBC is made up of representatives from FSIN, First Nation Directors of Education and Saskatchewan Ministry of Education. The SSCBC continued to meet this year in the areas of special education, learning program/curriculum, assessment, etc. The current MOU has expired and work has begun on a new bilateral Memorandum of understanding.

Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies

Student Services & Academics

Development continues on a strategic plan for SIIT Academics. This process will define a direction, priorities, and design initiatives in leadership development, wellness and assessment, life coaching, mentorship, and experiential learning/workplace experience. SIIT offers programming in nine campus locations as well as community-based programs in First Nations across the province.

A major emphasis of the strategic renewal process that is underway at SIIT is learner-focus. This focus has resulted in the Life Coaching Initiative and the Life Coaching Office at SIIT that has been operational since August 2009. Two mobile career coaches are part of SIIT Life Coaching office and bring career services to First Nation communities.

Enhance Access to Apprenticeships and Trades

SIIT is actively involved with the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission . SIIT has designated a coordinator to improve programming and supports to improve outcomes of SIIT's apprenticeship initiative.

First Nation Education Curricula

In 2010, SIIT will undergo a Curriculum Review process. This is part of a five-year focus on renewing the curriculum and pedagogy used at SIIT. Academic Advisory Councils are currently being assembled that will consist not only of industry and other educational institutions, but most significantly First Nation stakeholder groups that will hire SIIT graduates. It is recognized that SIIT's programming needs to be more relevant to First Nations stakeholders.

SIIT continues to focus efforts on building capacity in the delivery of career services provided through SIIT's seven career centres. SIIT's Aboriginal Life Transitions program (previously called Adult Basic Education Pre-10) facilitates successful life transitioning of participants to employment/academic studies. This program is ongoing. SIIT will be unveiling its new website in March 2010. The new website has been under construction and will have many new features and online supports for SIIT learners as well as potential students and interested stakeholders.

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre

The SICC Act is the governing legislation of the Cultural Centre. In the past year, the Cultural Centre has taken a significant step forward by revising and updating the SICC Act. The SICC Act received third reading on March 9, 2010 by the FSIN Chiefs-in-Assembly and is now official legislation that governs the work of the SICC. The SICC Act provides the authority, responsibilities and obligations of the Board of Governors of the Cultural Centre.

This year's First Nations Language Keepers Conference will build on the success from last year's conference. The attendance for the 2009 conference was over 500 delegates from across Canada and the northern United States.

At last year's conference SICC released a book on First Nations' cultural Teachings. This book, *Cultural Teaching: First Nations Protocols and Methodologies* was released at a book launch on December 7, 2009. This book is intended to provide the reader with a foundation of knowledge necessary to develop an understanding of First Nations ceremonial etiquette and protocols.

Manual for Language Survey & Administration: SICC Language Evaluation Model and Process. This manual was developed to enable First Nations to evaluate existing language programming within schools and communities

A Community Guide to Retaining and Revitalizing First Nations Languages

The Languages department continues to develop the SICC's *A Community Guide to Revitalizing First Nations Languages*. The guide details a comprehensive set of overlapping activities for communities to undertake to retain and revitalize their languages. Those involved in the goal of revitalizing First Nations' languages can use the handbook to guide planning at local or regional levels.

First Nations Youth Strategy

The vision of the SICC Youth Language and Culture Strategy is to strengthen and support First Nations youth identity and to re-establish First Nations language and culture through our children for the generations to come. When complete, the SICC Youth Language and Culture Strategy will be a framework, or master plan, to guide First Nations communities in developing youth development strategies and plans to meet their own specific circumstances.

SICC has not had a change in funding for more than 34 years. First Nations language and cultural education is significantly under funded in Saskatchewan and the rest of Canada. If this under funding is not reversed the already dire situation of Saskatchewan First Nations languages will worsen.

Saskatchewan First Nations Natural Resource Centre of Excellence

On January 26, 2009, the Saskatchewan First Nations Natural Resource Centre of Excellence became incorporated under the *Corporations Act* of Saskatchewan and became known as the Saskatchewan First Nations Natural Resource Centre of Excellence Inc. It was established to assist First Nation communities in achieving their full potential, now and for future generations. The official grand opening of the Centre of Excellence was held on September 8, 2009.

The Centre of Excellence supports and work with First Nation communities in creating opportunities for the innovative, sustainable and environmentally responsible development of the natural resources within their lands and Indigenous territories.

The Centre is an entity that works to provide opportunities to build the knowledge-base and technical capabilities; make available professional and technical services; undertake a clearinghouse and information repository function; identify, promote and foster bi-lateral and multi-lateral business, as well as educational partnerships; and undertake research into new and developing opportunities. The Centre of Excellence also networks with other companies so that they may be accessible to First Nations interested in the field of oil and gas as an owner of the resources, a developer or as a partner.

The Centre of Excellence works in collaboration with a number of affiliates such as FSIN Lands and Resources Secretariat in the area of duty to consult, FSIN Economic and Community Development Secretariat in the area of looking at investment, Treaty Land Entitlement, mapping, etc. The Centre of Excellence is also committed to working with all levels of governments as well as industry players involved in natural resource development in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Oversight and direction of the Centre of Excellence is provided by a Board of Directors comprised of representative of each of the ten(10) Tribal Councils within Saskatchewan and one (1) from the Independent Bands as well as the Chairperson being an appointment from within the FSIN Executive.

Justice Secretariat

The role of the Justice Secretariat is to advance the governance agenda directed by the Indian Justice Commission. The Secretariat focuses on legislative, policy, framework and justice institutional development, while supporting First Nations in the enhancement of governance capacity within their respective territories. The following includes the priorities of each office:

Indian Justice Commission

The Indian Justice Commission ensures that First Nations' Inherent and Treaty rights with respect to First Nations legislative and governance processes are recognized and acknowledged by

governments. The Commission promotes the authority of First Nations to design their own governance structures and processes that meet their identified needs.

Of major importance to the Commission this fiscal year has been the community safety agenda that must be strengthened through institutional and governance capacity. Community safety includes peacekeeping, law enforcement, effective intervention and reintegration processes, complemented by our independent oversight body, the Special Investigations Unit.

The Commission oversees the implementation progress of the justice resolutions passed during the Chiefs-in-Assembly forums and provides assistance as required. Two major agenda items identified this fiscal year by the Commission were: the governance component for the current Policing Framework Agreement and a province-wide Peacekeeping Initiative. The Indigenous Peacekeeping Pilot Training Project was negotiated and implemented this year.

Policy & Planning

This office provides support for legislative developments and justice institution building. The *First Nations Peacekeeping Act* was adopted by the Chiefs-in-Assembly in October 2007, and the SIU Regulations were adopted by the Indian Justice Commission in August 2008 and amended in May 2009.

Community consultation meetings were held with First Nations and the Chiefs who are signatory to the Community Tripartite Agreements (CTAs). Canada, Saskatchewan and the FSIN were party to these meetings. The Chiefs discussed the governance component more fully and identified policy items to accompany the First Nation Policing Framework Agreement.

Research and Development

The Research and Development office provides administrative and technical support for First Nations' community capacity building efforts. Its primary contact is the Indian Justice Council which is the senior technical body of the Indian Justice Commission.

This year, the Research office partnered with First Nation organizations and communities to collaborate on the development of governance tools required to design and implement indigenous processes within First Nation territories. An indigenous dispute resolution tool titled *Good Relations* was designed to facilitate a process to identify the community knowledge required to address issues in an appropriate manner.

Policing

FSIN is signatory to the Framework Agreement for First Nations Community Policing Service. The Framework Agreement sets the parameters for the 34 CTAs, many of which must be improved to deliver more effective policing services in First Nation territories. The Vice Chief responsible for the Justice Portfolio was directed by the Chiefs-in-Assembly to re-negotiate the Framework Agreement with the intent of developing the structures and processes that govern community policing.

An Intergovernmental Table consisting of Canada, Saskatchewan and the FSIN was established in October 2008 to discuss the re-negotiation of the Policing Framework Agreement. The Table discussions were slow moving and negotiations were not progressing due to the government representatives' continued changes from year to year. A more effective process must be discussed and implemented.

Peacekeeping Initiative

In June 2009, the Chiefs-in-Assembly directed the FSIN to negotiate a First Nation Peacekeeping Initiative that would include infrastructure and protocol development, funding, quality training and capacity development. This negotiation process is also part of the Intergovernmental Table.

In July 2009, the FSIN facilitated the establishment of a partnership between First Nations University and the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology to design and deliver the Indigenous Peacekeeping Pilot Training Project that would meet the unique needs of First Nation communities. Curriculum was designed and approved by the Indian Justice Commission and the Chiefs who are signatory to the CTAs.

Training began on February 1, 2010 in four areas across the province: Moosomin, Yorkton, Prince Albert and La Ronge. The pilot training project was supported by mentors in each area with a Peacekeeping Coordinator located at FSIN. The pilot will be completed in July 2010.

Special Investigations Unit

The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) continues to provide First Nation citizens with an independent oversight service and a complainant friendly process to handle their complaints. If requested by First Nation citizens or leaders, SIU becomes involved in coroner's inquests, law enforcement concerns, missing persons, criminal investigations, corrections, community informational sessions, jurisdictional and human rights challenges. The graph below shows the number of complaints over ten fiscal-year periods.

Complaints Against RCMP and Municipal Police Services By Year

Police Service	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Saskatoon	64	49	29	38	49	74	49	52	28	26	458
Prince Albert	23	18	14	9	14	12	17	20	11	7	145
Regina	8	6	8	7	8	12	10	5	6	11	81
Moose Jaw	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	0	14
RCMP	96	84	85	65	94	109	116	103	72	62	886
Total	191	158	140	119	166	207	197	188	119	106	1591

"Other" includes: Calgary, Edmonton, File Hills, and Vancouver Police Services.

Corrections/Just Relations

This office assists First Nations and Tribal Councils who wish to enhance their governance role in the design and delivery of community-based corrections and reintegration services. This office advocates that repairing relationships and addressing root causes for criminal behaviour must be the primary focus in dealing with the high rate of incarceration and recidivism.

Informational sessions were held with First Nations and groups who deliver reintegration programs and services. First Nation citizens who encounter difficulties with the current correctional systems are provided with information, technical support and in some cases, advocacy. As well, First Nation communities have requested a community reintegration policy guide that could be used in their respective communities.

Introductory Message

Vice Chief E. Dutch Lerat



It is an honour to present to you the FSIN Health and Wellness Annual Report, which includes updates on activities from the Saskatchewan First Nations Veterans Association (SFNVA) and Bold Eagle initiatives for 2009-2010. We wish to extend greetings on behalf of the Health and Wellness Commission Chiefs, Saskatchewan First Nations Veterans Association and staff of the Office of the Third Vice Chief.

We dedicate this Health and Social Development Annual Report to the memory of the late Dr. David Ahenakew; a man of integrity, prominent leadership and a distinguished decorated war veteran. A defender of First Nation and Indigenous civil rights, Dr. Ahenakew advocated tirelessly to protect Inherent and Treaty Rights on behalf of all First Nations in Canada. We wish to extend our heartfelt appreciation to his family, friends and community on his lifetime of achievements.

The Secretariat continues to progress on standard portfolio activities, including our commitment to address the concurrent priorities in our communities. We acknowledge the significant need to resolve crucially important issues such as: communication, sustainability and financial solvency given the current economic and political climate in Saskatchewan and Canada.

We continue to concentrate on simultaneous activities in the area of technical assistance and are exploring ways to enhance our efforts in this area, allowing us to better meet the needs of our communities.

The office of the Third Vice Chief embraces a community-based approach in the protection and promotion of our Inherent and Treaty Rights. We recognize and will continue to access First Nations Leadership, Elders, Veterans and membership as experts in determining the needs of Saskatchewan First Nations. We remain committed to working directly with communities in the development of strategies to achieve our collective duty to improve the lives of First Nations citizens while protecting and promoting our inherent rights.

In summary, our report demonstrates that this year has been one of challenge and purpose. The comprehensive efforts we have invested during the past 12 months leaves us well positioned to build on the momentum of our collective accomplishments.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. Lerat'. The signature is stylized and fluid, written over a background of a floral pattern.

Edward (Dutch) Lerat, Vice Chief

Office of the Third Vice Chief Annual Report

Health and Social Development Secretariat

Medicine Chest Task Force

On September 4, 2009 the FSIN and the Treaty Task Force signed the “Medicine Chest Task Force Agreement”. The intent of this agreement is to collaborate on advocating for full implementation of the intent of the Treaty Right to Health. The FSIN will assist by providing political and technical support in advocating for full implementation.

The Medicine Chest Task Force will be working on outstanding issues that will be prioritized and oncurrent implementation over a four year period. They will meet with Dr. Malcom King, Scientific Research Chair, Canadian Institute for Health Research in April, 2010 to discuss research and knowledge translation. The Task Force has decided to enter into an MOU with the Canadian Institute for Health Research to develop a research plan that supports the objectives of the Task Force.

Sustainability of Health Agreements

As a first step in making the case for sustainability, the FSIN requested funding from Health Canada through a proposal submission for an economist to complete a current health transfer analysis. It is intended that this analysis will support the work of the recently appointed Health and Social Development Task Group on Sustainability and will lay the groundwork to support region-wide renegotiation of health transfer agreements.

The Assembly of First Nations Chiefs Committee on Health (AFN CCOH) moved that “the CCOH supports the First Nations Treaty Six Medicine Chest Task Force and appoints representatives to the three identified tiers and begins discussions on how participation and support for the advancement of sovereignty can occur from the Regions.” They further demonstrated support for addressing sustainability for Saskatchewan First Nations by moving to support the 2010-2015 Strategic Plan including the four strategic priorities:

- establish of a new fiscal arrangement to meet First Nations community needs;
- ensure First Nations recognition over data jurisdiction;
- secure health transfer sustainability; and,
- establish communications systems for effective interface.

Long Term Care Homes & Special Needs

An options paper on Long Term Care was prepared for the FSIN with recommendations to be included in the MOU Health Plan. Recommendations included:

- research, including a needs analysis on required long-term care facilities and locations;
- establishment of First Nations policies and regulations to govern long-term care facilities in Saskatchewan (standards of care); and,
- a process to work inter-governmentally to ensure First Nations accessibility without interruption or delay due to jurisdictional issues.

The HSDC Commission continues to support the national activities that will lead to a federal policy on long-term care. The HSDC appointed a representative to the National Working Group on Continuing Care and that the necessary reporting relationship to HSDC is documented. The HSDS coordinate the development of a continuing care strategy for Saskatchewan First Nations.

Children and Youth

Jordan's Principle

A Jordan's Principle Joint Working Committee has been established, and the work plan for the long term implementation is currently one of the priority areas in order to begin the work on writing a long term implementation plan. The current Terms of Reference are being DRAFTED and will be reviewed and approved by the technical advisory groups and the Health and Social Development Commission. A DRAFT Protocol and Tool have been created to be utilized in the interim process to bring Jordan's Principle cases forward. The DRAFTS will be reviewed by all the stakeholders and then utilized in Saskatchewan to support the presentation of cases to funding government(s) for programs, benefits and services.

The well-being of First Nations children includes the right to reside with family, community and culture and to receive services closer to home. The UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child states that governments "shall ensure that each child enjoys full rights without discrimination or distinction of any kind, and shall ensure that children not be separated from their parents, unless by competent authorities for their well-being.

In addition, states shall facilitate reunification of families by permitting travel into, or out of, their territories; children with disabilities shall have the right to education, special treatment and care; primary education shall be free and compulsory and discipline in school should respect the child's dignity." It is understood that the interpretation with regards to impacts on well-being in the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child also include safety. It is further understood by Saskatchewan First Nations that these children are vulnerable and may not have a disability but be identified with intensive needs.

Youth Assembly

The FSIN hosted a very successful youth assembly in Prince Albert. A resolution was passed supporting a draft "*Convention on the Rights of the First Nations Child*" and directing the Health and Social Development Secretariat to seek the support of the Chiefs in Assembly for this "*Convention*".

Aboriginal Headstart On-Reserve Program and First Nations and Inuit Child Care Initiative

The children's working group known as the First Nations Early Childhood Circle (FNECC) which consists of daycare and Headstart representatives have drafted regulations which have been submitted for a legal review. The regulations are intended to guide Early Childhood Programming in Saskatchewan.

H1N1/Pandemic Planning

The federal government has fallen short in their responsibility to ensure adequate planning and resources for First Nations communities. The FSIN will advocate for government accountability and work to ensure First Nations are reimbursed for expenses associated with the H1N1 outbreak. Communities and Tribal Councils are encouraged to assess these expenses and inform the Office of the Third Vice Chief to assist in follow-up.

The FSIN set up a First Nations H1N1 call centre in the fall of 2009 to do our part in responding to the many concerns and requests for information coming from First Nations members, communities and organizations. While the primary role of the call centre was for referrals, the centre also provided up-

to-date information on locations and times for vaccinations.

A proposal was been submitted to access resources to meet First Nation communities to discuss lessons learned from H1N1 plan to improve services for future pandemics.

First Nation Environmental Health Working Group (FNEHWG)

A working group has been established under STAG that includes membership from Tribal Councils and Independent First Nations to have qualitative discussions on environmental health issues. To date this group has met twice. They have been provided the draft Terms of Reference and will be revisited in order to be compliant with the recently ratified STAG Terms of Reference. The current discussions have focussed on concerns of drinking water and wastewater. FNIH Sask Region was invited to present at the first two meetings as an observer.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Health and Well-being

The MOU was signed on August 19, 2008 by the FSIN, Canada and Saskatchewan.

The Parties agreed to establish a Steering Committee process to develop a 10-year First Nations Health and Wellness Plan. The aim is to enhance the role of First Nations in the planning and delivery of health services; to better adapt and integrate health and wellness programs offered by the three jurisdictions; and to promote more effective and efficient delivery of health services to First Nations in Saskatchewan.

The Parties acknowledge the unique status of First Nations within Canada arising from the historical relationship of First Nations with Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, the signed treaties and the provisions of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

In the fall of 2009, five expert task groups, representing five priority areas (Chronic Disease Prevention and Management; Mental Health and Addictions; Strengthening Health Human Resources; Improving Health Care System Experience; and Long-Term Care), with representation from the three jurisdictions were established to propose possible elements for the First Nations Health and Wellness Plan. In April 2010 these Task Groups will make recommendations to the MOU Steering Committee for information and consideration. All parties agreed to conduct reviews of the materials and report on progress. FSIN will host sessions to review the materials and report on progress.

The objective of this initiative is to work with First Nation communities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to develop a culturally appropriate chronic disease prevention training program for community based health workers to increase the delivery of chronic disease and cancer prevention. Partnerships have been formally established in Manitoba and pilot site selection will be completed soon. Curriculum development has started with SIIT and Red River College in Manitoba. A communications consultant was selected to initiate a strategy through a request for proposal. The search continues for a DVD Producer.

First Nation Addictions & Rehabilitation Foundation (FNARF)

FNARF receives funding from First Nations Trust. FNARF's mandate and objectives are to include effective and accessible programming for problem gambling; with a focus on prevention, education, treatment and research. The current allocations received from First Nations Trust include coordination, management and research dollars, with a flow through of \$1,420,000 allotted to the 10 Tribal Councils and seven Independent First Nations to focus on prevention and education. Allocations for the treatment component are dispersed as follows: White Raven Treatment Center

\$100,000 for out-patient treatment services and Prince Albert Grand Council \$320,000 for in/out-patient treatment services. The FNARF Board of Directors has considered various alternative funding formulas but has never come to an agreeable solution. As a result, the funding has flowed status quo since 2002.

In October of 2008, The FNARF Board of Directors began the process of developing a principle-based formula to address inequities of the current formula and to allocate the increase in flow-through resources negotiated in 2007. The SFNPG-TWG drafted six principles to guide the development of a funding formula: Per Capita; Catchment Area, Equality of Capacity, Remoteness/Access/Isolation, Community Based, Holistic, Cultural and Traditional Methodologies. With further development, the guiding principles were brought forward to the FNARF-Board of Directors in September 2009.

Non-Insured Health Benefits

Ambulance services are an on-going concern for First Nations communities. Both the province and NIHB are not willing to pay for hospital to hospital transfers. This was addressed at our NIHB working group meeting on October 22, 2009. We will gather invoices from the communities and bring this issue forward at the MOU meeting in November. Private mileage rates increased to an embarrassing .165 cents effective April 1, 2009. This has been addressed at the CCOH and the AFN. FSIN employs a Patient Navigator position to advocate and support a client first approach for community members.

The Office of Disabilities

The Office of Disabilities is working to ensure the following:

- Adequacy - People with disabilities should have an adequate income that truly meets their needs without the indignity of having to justify their needs.
- Hope & Security – People with disabilities must have financial accommodations so that they can live their lives with hope, respect and dignity instead of a system of disincentives.
- Person-Centered and User Friendly – People with disabilities should be able to expect a dignified service that focuses on their individual financial needs as its reason for being.
- Higher Income Exemptions – People with disabilities need to be adequately accommodated as they move into training or employment.

In March, 2010 The Chiefs-in-Assembly resolved that First Nations individuals with disabilities should receive comparable services, including guaranteed income, regardless of residency.

Regional Health Survey (RHS)

The First Nations Regional Longitudinal Health Survey (RHS) is the only First Nations owned and controlled regionally coordinated national survey. The RHS provides leadership and technicians with information on health and health determinants such as education, employment, income, housing, lifestyle, nutrition, etc.

Telehealth/eHealth

On March 22, 2010 a forum was held in Saskatoon regarding the First Nations Health Infostructure Strategic Action Plan (HISAP) development. This was a preliminary forum seeking input, advice, strengths and concerns from First Nations regarding a potential development of a Saskatchewan First Nation framework for a infostructure that would include all elements of implementing an Electronic Health Records platform for First Nations. As highlighted by FNIH this infostructure would be:

- data and information driven
- flexible on implementation and integration
- community health focused

- collaborative with clearly defined roles for First Nations, Regions and FNIHB
- built and rely on a connectivity platform (INAC, Industry Canada), and
- built upon existing work and recognizes collaborative and scalable First Nations work.

Saskatchewan First Nations Veterans Association

In 2009, the SFNVA Executive and membership adopted the SFNVA Executive Regulations. They govern how the Executive members conduct themselves while in office and lay out their job descriptions, authorities and responsibilities. One major change is to move to a portfolio system of responsibilities for the Executive. The Grand Chief sits ex officio on all portfolio areas.

“We Answered the Call” is a booklet filled with Veterans’ bios, stories and little-known facts regarding the contribution of First Nations people to Canada. “We Answered the Call” is now available on our web site, and will be distributed to Saskatchewan schools, bands, Tribal Councils and to other interested parties.

The SFNVA have submitted proposals to the provincial and federal governments to increase funding. On their own, the SFNVA have raised approximately \$35,000.00. The Executive met with MP Rob Clarke and he has agreed to work with us to ensure that no First Nations veteran lies in an unmarked grave, and a list is being compiled and reported to Ottawa.

Finally, we continue to work on the issue of historical redress, and are currently working with the FSIN Chief’s Office as well as Lands and Resources on the recent decision to transfer the mineral rights for lands held by the Soldier Settlement Board from the federal government to the province.

Bold Eagle

Bold Eagle 2009 was successfully conducted from July 11, to August 18, 2009 at the Land Force Western Area Training Centre in Wainwright, Alberta. This year marked the 20th year of the program’s conduct within LFWA.

The Bold Eagle Program has, for 20 consecutive years, been an unqualified success. It has, without a doubt, met its goals and objectives by building positive self-identity, self-confidence, discipline, respect, leadership skills, teamwork and physical fitness. Participation in the Program has led to employment opportunities, the creation of leaders and role models among First Nations youth.

In 2009, 92 enrolled in Bold Eagle 20 resulting in 85 graduates. Here is the breakdown:

Province	M	F	Total Enrolled	Med RTU M	Vol RTU M	Med RTU F	Vol RTU F	Total Complete
NW Ontario	2	0	2	-	-	-	-	2
Manitoba	15	4	19	1	-	1	1	16
Saskatchewan	18	10	28	-	-	-	1	27
Alberta	18	6	24	1	1	-	-	22
BC	18	1	19	-	-	1	-	18
TOTALS	71	21	92	2	1	2	2	85

Introductory Message Vice Chief Lyle Whitefish



“Ensuring the protection of our Treaty Rights to Lands and Resources”

I am pleased to provide the FSIN Lands and Resources Annual Report for the 2009-10 fiscal year. Lands and resources are an integral component in maintaining and strengthening our communities. Historically, we relied on the lands and resources within our traditional territories to sustain us physically, culturally and spiritually. These ties to our lands and resources continue to this day through various means including hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering activities and in the utilization and preservation of spiritually and culturally significant areas.

Treaty First Nations assert that at the time of Treaty they intended to share the land to the depth of a plough, for agricultural purposes. Thus, for First Nations, everything on the land and in the water was not ceded to the Crown and therefore remains within First Nations authority. Therefore, First Nations maintain stewardship responsibilities. The Elders remind us that the responsibilities to the land and resources are determined by the Natural Laws which are still in place. These Inherent rights formed the basis of the Treaties.

Many issues continue to challenge and in some cases, threaten the Treaty rights to lands and resources. The Duty to Consult has been on the forefront for the past number of years and recent court decisions have determined the government's obligations. The Chiefs have made it clear that it is time to challenge the validity of the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement and to enter into serious dialogue regarding Resource Revenue Sharing. These interrelated issues are high priorities for First Nations to fully address reconciliation of lands and resources.

In memory of late David Ahenakew, I want to recognize the leadership he demonstrated in areas such as the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (NRTA) and in ensuring the protection of our Treaty rights to our lands and resources, his leadership will drive the work we do well into the future.

My staff and I will continue to work diligently with the Lands and Resources Commission and the Chiefs-in-Assembly to move the files forward as outlined in the following report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lyle Whitefish', written over a decorative floral pattern.

Lyle Whitefish, Vice Chief

Office of the Fourth Vice Chief Annual Report

Lands and Resources Secretariat

Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (NRTA)

The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement is on the forefront of the Secretariat work. The Elders continue to tell us that we did not agree to give up any resources at the time of Treaty. On March 29-31, 2010 the FSIN in partnership with the AFN, hosted a Roundtable discussion on the 1930 Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (NRTA) in Saskatoon. Roundtable objectives included: i) establishing Treaty nation priorities and implementation criteria specific to the NRTA; ii) highlighting international perspectives within the context of the Treaty relationship and stepping beyond the boundaries and fostering discussion that focuses on a First Nations access to resources and benefits as part of a renewed Treaty relationship.

Resource Revenue Sharing

An options paper for engaging the government in negotiations on revenue sharing has been developed. A complimentary paper, developed through the Meadow Lake Tribal Council, presents a strong business case for government by articulating the socioeconomic costs of continuing the status quo. The LRS has developed a Revenue Sharing Strategy proposal based on this material. On March 8, 2010, the FSIN Chiefs-in-Assembly passed resolution #1686 entitled "Support for Revenue Benefit Strategy" approving the draft strategy entitled, "Sharing Revenue Generated from First Nations' Lands and Territories". The next step in the process is to formally submit the proposal following the establishment and implementation of the Permanent Forum on Reconciliation of Lands and Resources.

Duty to Consult and Accommodate

The Secretariat continues to move forward on the Duty to Consult and Accommodate processes. The Duty to Consult is framed on the Elders' testimony and oral history, based on our treaties, and the recent Supreme Court decisions can be used to support the processes. The Secretariat and the Chiefs have put forward the First Nations procedures, law and supporting documents. On March 8, 2010, the FSIN Chiefs-in-Assembly passed resolution #1684 entitled "Declaration and First Nations Model Procedure on Consultation and Accommodation" and resolution #1685 entitled "Support for the Communication, Legal, and Political Strategies on Consultation and Accommodation". These resolutions approve and support the work of the Lands and Resources Secretariat as well as adopt the documents as described below:

Communications Strategy - The firm of McLoughlin Media was retained to develop a communications strategy and media plan. A comprehensive communications strategy is vital in linking all the strategies together. The LRS has further developed McLoughlin's draft strategy and have finalized the plan for implementation.

Legal Strategy – Upon the request from the Chiefs-in-Assembly, Legal Counsel was retained to render an opinion on legal options to tackle the repeated issuance of licenses and permits a moratorium in the issuance of licenses and permits. A critical step is to create 'leverages' to change the way in which the Crown consults and/or makes decisions through the identification of a First Nation(s) who has developments proceeding in their area. Once the First Nation(s) has been identified and support obtained for FSIN to work with this First Nation, the next stage is to develop evidence and arguments to show that the direct (site specific), indirect and cumulative impacts of those developments have the potential to adversely affect or infringe on First Nations Inherent and Treaty rights.

First Nation Law on Consultation and Accommodation and Consultation Procedures which is a model law on consultation has been drafted to establish how First Nations would be consulted. The law is complete and has been adopted through resolution #1684. In addition to the law, model consultation procedures have been drafted to put the law into practical effect.

First Nation Declaration on Consultation and Accommodation is complete and unites all 74 First Nations around the duty to consult and accommodate.

The Political strategy recognizes that there is a need for a high level table or “Chief’s Political Forum”, in order to advocate for the reconciliation of First Nations collective interests regarding consultation, accommodation, and revenue sharing. The high level table consists of Chiefs, the Premier and key provincial Cabinet Ministers, the Minister of INAC and key federal Ministers. A resolution was passed at the FSN Chiefs-in-Assembly asking for their support of the establishment and implementation of a ‘Permanent Forum for Reconciliation of Lands and Resources’. The Secretariat will seek funding for this political forum.

Specific Claims

The Indian Rights and Treaties Research Programme (IRTRP) assists Saskatchewan First Nations in all stages of the specific claims process from the initial research stage through to the negotiation of a final settlement. The IRTRP has become increasingly involved in assisting First Nations in negotiating their claims. This expertise helps Saskatchewan First Nations achieve the maximum settlements. Each year, the Claims Advisory Committee that was established by the Lands and Resources Commission meets to set the IRTRP work plan for the following fiscal year. All First Nations in the province have the opportunity to submit proposals for research on their specific claims.

With respect to work on the national specific claims file, it has been two (2) years since the *Specific Claims Tribunal Act* has come into force. This legislation was the result of years of lobbying by the FSIN, the AFN and other First Nation organizations toward improving the specific claims process. The most significant improvement was the creation of an independent Tribunal consisting of a roster of up to 18 Supreme Court Justices, as well as timeframes established within the legislation. As a result, Canada is no longer judge and jury on claims against themselves, and in addition, claims can no longer be ignored for unreasonable lengths of time. This will result in expediting the specific claims process. It is expected the Federation will also be involved in helping First Nations that take claims before the Tribunal.

In association with the changes to specific claims, a political agreement between the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations in relation to Specific Claims reform was entered into in 2008. Under this agreement commitments were made to complement the new legislation, which addresses a number of areas that were not identified in the legislation. One such commitment, among others, was the reform of the Additions to Reserve Policy and process. This work is underway, with the FSIN participating in national tables and providing advice and recommendations as to how such policy can be improved.

Compared to other provinces, the FSIN Specific Claims Department is the most successful in researching, and assisting Saskatchewan First Nations in seeking resolution to their claims. This is illustrated by the fact that Saskatchewan has received 40% of all the specific claims settlement dollars across Canada. The FSIN looks forward to continuing to support and work with the First Nations in their claims resolution.

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK)

The LRS assists in areas of Traditional Knowledge, also referred to as Traditional Environmental Knowledge. Some First Nations ask for assistance in recording sacred and cultural sites. In some cases sites need to be mapped out as well as oral testimonies recorded, and sometimes there is a potential for human remains being recovered and identified.

First Nation Land Use & Occupancy Studies

First Nations must assert jurisdiction over ancestral territories as part of the consultation process with government and industry to ensure that hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering rights are not being impacted by resource development. Terry Tobias, a leading expert in the field, facilitated two workshops and has provided recommendations for First Nations when undertaking land use and occupancy studies or mapping projects. Currently, there are no standards for use and occupancy studies anywhere in Canada. As a result, the LRS has developed a First Nation Land Use and Occupancy Policy and will vet it through the Lands and Resources Commission and Chiefs-in-Assembly. The policy is designed to assist First Nations with decision-making when contemplating a land use and occupancy mapping study. It is anticipated that many First Nations will decide either to adopt or modify the policy to suit their community needs.

Aboriginal Funding for Species at Risk (AFSAR)

The province has been experiencing an increasing decline in some of the species of plants, birds and animals. In the past year the Aboriginal Inland Habitat staff have been working with the Cumberland House Cree Nation in a project entitled, "Mapping Lake Sturgeon Habitat on the North Saskatchewan River Using Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge from Cumberland House Cree Nation". The primary goal of the project was to identify and map lake sturgeon habitat by using Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) gathered from Cumberland House Cree Nation (CHCN) membership and local fishers. Local Cree people possess a long history of sturgeon fishing and have an intimate knowledge of lake sturgeon ecology within the research area. The Cree Knowledge that they possess has the potential to significantly contribute to Species at Risk (SAR) research, species management and protection of critical habitat. Most Cree knowledge holders are elderly and therefore there is a high level of urgency to gather their knowledge about species ecology, life history and critical habitat before knowledge is lost.

Aboriginal Inland Habitat Program (AIHP)

The objective of the Aboriginal Inland Habitat Program (AIHP) is to work with First Nation communities and Tribal Councils to develop and implement long-term capacity plans to manage and protect fish habitat through the First Nations Fish Habitat Stewardship Framework. The Stewardship Framework was developed through a series of First Nations community and Tribal Council discussions. Key issues identified include: capacity building; fish habitat protection and research; and the use of Indigenous Knowledge Systems. The AIHP focuses on providing education and awareness on aquatic environments primarily fish habitat. The AIHP will continue to meet its mandate and will continue to promote environmental awareness initiatives and species at risk concerns. The impacts to the species and the ecosystems they dwell in is of great concern when it comes to First Nations Treaty and Inherent Rights. The AIHP, a contribution program from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is to enhance the ability of Aboriginal Groups, working together to participate in the decision making process relating to habitat management regulatory and non regulatory activities. The AIHP has recently undergone an evaluation result in a shift in some of the program deliverables within the province. The objective of the evaluation was to assess the relevance of AIHP activities in relation to DFO's mandate and strategic outcomes as well as the federal government and the performance of the AIHP delivering its activities in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and economy. Prior to the evaluation

funding was provided for a communications person and a biologist. Funding is only available now for a Youth Researcher and a Traditional Ecological Knowledge Researcher. The long term goals for the program as planned by the Secretariat had to be re-evaluated in line with the reduced budget and to meet fewer deliverables.

Environmental Youth Council (EYC) - Youth Engagement

The FSIN Lands and Resources Secretariat continues to engage youth on various initiatives and programs. The FSIN EYC is in its third year of development and operation. The FSIN EYC brings together First Nations Youth 16-29 that are passionate about issues relating to the environment. Under Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – Lands Environmental Action Fund (LEAF), the EYC is able to meet four times a year to discuss issues and provide action items on various issues such as Water, Energy Resources and Sustainability. Having the EYC understand from a Treaty perspective will enable an understanding the importance of implementation of Treaty Principles into all issues regarding Lands and Resources. The FSIN EYC is a proven success with many of the youth council members enrolment in environmental studies field or relating environmental studies into their current studies.

Under the Aboriginal Inland Habitat Program (AIHP) the FSIN is able to implement long term capacity that can help manage and protect fish habitat. One of these long-term capacity developments is the inclusion of First Nations youth, through development of conservation or stewardship programs. Over the long-term this can promote the development of capacity on a professional level that First Nations will require as they assume greater responsibilities and control over lands and resources.

Indian Residential Schools (IRS)

The Residential School Settlement Agreement and its components is a form of reconciliation for many of the 23,000 survivors in Saskatchewan (23.06% of the national total). As part of the delivery requirements for our department we are to cover all areas of the IRSSA, we are achieving this by providing communities, survivors and/or frontline workers with outreach/information sessions, regular updates, telephone contact, facsimiles, and/or direct one-to-one sessions. We are looking at providing some of our remote northern communities with information sessions for the upcoming fiscal year.

Common Experience Payments

Upon application and verification, eligible former students will receive \$10,000 for the first year of residence, plus \$3,000 for each school year (or part of a school year) after that. The processing of CEP applications for the federal government is a partnership between two departments: Service Canada (SC) and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). National Statistics can be found at: www.ainc-inac.gc.ca

The last day that an Applicant can apply for the Common Experience Payment is September 19, 2011.

Independent Assessment Process (IAP)

The IAP process compensates serious physical and sexual abuses and any wrongful acts. In this area of the settlement agreement many survivors have not had full support before, during, and following the disclosure of the abuses suffered. The AFN has been requesting support services to assist with these cases while filling out the IAP forms (Application Assistants Program). This service is currently being provided by the Regional Health Support Workers and Elder supports through Health Canada Indian Residential Schools project (this is not part of their required mandate or delivery requirements). IAP applications will be accepted until September 19, 2012. The IAP statistics can be updated from the following web site: www.iap-pei.ca

Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC)

As stated under Schedule “N” of the settlement agreement the 5 components of the TRC are as follows:

- **National Events** - The Commission shall fund and host seven national events in different regions across the country.
- **Community Events** - Designed by communities and will respond to the needs of former students, their families and those affected by the residential school legacy.
- **Individual Statement-Taking/Truth Sharing** - This component consists of a collection of individual statements by written, electronic or other appropriate means.
- **Closing Ceremony** - A closing ceremony after the five mandated years of the TRC. With involvement and participation from the various government officials and high level church officials.
- **Commemoration** - A opportunities to honour, educate, remember, memorialize and pay tribute to former residential school students, their families and communities.

Special Projects

The Chiefs-in-Assembly have mandated the FSIN to host several Special Projects; the Circle of Honour and the “Spirit of Our Nations” Powwow and Youth Symposium have become annual traditions. The events are very successful on a social and cultural level, with much support by First Nations, non-First Nation and corporate communities.

In addition to the FSIN hosted events communities and Tribal Council receive the assistance of our Special Events Director as a Gift in Kind contribution from the FSIN.

FSIN employees and employees of our institutions volunteer to work together at our hosted events in addition to their community involvement. These employees provide this service while carrying out the duties of their positions. This not only solidifies the relationships within the organization, we gain positive community support. Through the FSIN Special Projects we are provided many opportunities to share First Nations culture, and showcase First Nation achievements and developments.

Although the positive effects of the special events and projects are evident, important decisions are required to ensure their financial success and/or their continuation.



*David Ahenakew
July 28, 1933 - March 12, 2010*

David Ahenakew And His Many Accomplishments



David Ahenakew's leadership helped shape the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians into the political organization it is today. When he entered politics, First Nation people needed a leader who was not afraid to stand up to government and defend First Nation rights, which were under attack from the federal government and its assimilation policies.

"David Ahenakew will be remembered as a brave leader who dared to stand up for our rights as First Nations peoples and for his unwavering stand that we are all treaty people and that Treaty trumps policy," says Chief Guy Lonechild. "He was a leader who made a difference in the lives of First Nations people. Under his leadership, and those of his generation, they advanced the interests of First Nations people and established the FSIN as one of the strongest First Nations voices in this country."

In 1968, the Chiefs of Saskatchewan elected David Ahenakew the president of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. At the time, he was 35 years old, the youngest person ever elected to the Office of the President. He would hold office for the next 10 years.

"He could really scare the hell out of you," says Doug Cuthand, who worked for the FSI under Ahenakew's leadership. "He could be

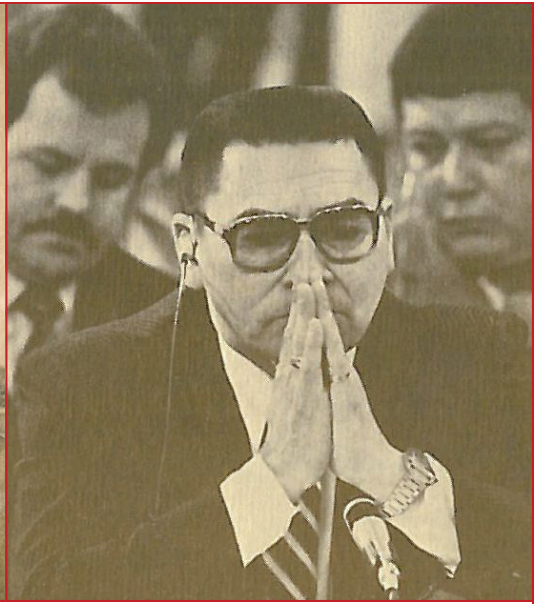
intimidating when he wanted to be or very accommodating. I saw both sides of Dave."

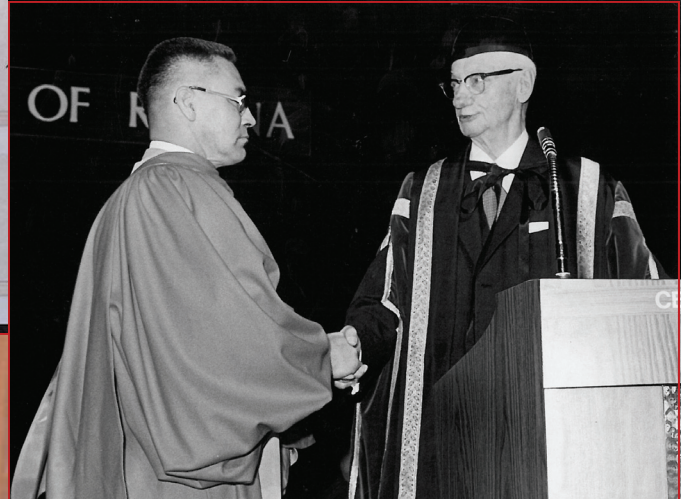
Perhaps the personality that Cuthand saw was molded during Ahenakew's time in the military. He joined the Canadian Army in 1951 where he served for sixteen years. He specialized in demolitions, construction of roads, bridges, infrastructure for water and sewage, machine gun launching pads and buildings. He achieved the rank of sergeant while serving in Germany, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and saw action during the Korean War. This experience prepared him for the political battle that awaited him.

In the late 1960's there were very few First Nation people enrolled in post-secondary institutions and high school graduation rates were abysmal. Under Ahenakew's leadership the FSI released a report entitled *Indian Control of Education in Saskatchewan* which outlined the unsatisfactory situation affecting the education of Indians in the province.

Ahenakew pushed for Indian Control of Indian Education with the establishment of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and the Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technology in 1972, and four years later with the creation of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College which was later









renamed the First Nations University of Canada. A little known fact is that David Ahenakew and his grandson David Bighead sat on the FNUC Board of Governors at the same time. David Bighead was the Government of Canada representative to the Board.

Ahenakew helped create the FSI Senate of former political leaders. Their mandate was to ensure the protection of Treaties. In the area of justice, the Special Constable Program and Indian Probation Programs were created. He also launched the Saskatchewan Indian magazine and the radio program, the Moccasin Telegraph. In the area of sports, Ahenakew started the Saskatchewan Indian Bantams hockey team that toured internationally. One of Ahenakew's proudest accomplishments as Chief of the FSI, was through the creation of the community development program.

The program was a successful, comprehensive strategy designed to address training, education, economic development, health, housing and other key areas in First Nation communities. The program employed over 400 people in all bands, tribal councils and at the FSI. However, apparently it was deemed too successful because the federal and provincial governments terminated the funding for this program.

His hard work on behalf of his people did not go unnoticed; in 1976 Ahenakew was presented with an honorary LL.D (Doctorate in Law) by the University of Regina. In 1978, he received, "The Order of Canada" for his unwavering dedication in the advancement of Indian rights. As well, in 1978, he became the first recipient of the "John Stratychuk Memorial Award" sponsored by the Saskatchewan Human Rights Association. Former Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney stated that David Ahenakew made an enormous contribution to his people and the history of Saskatchewan.

On the national level, Ahenakew was a founding member of the National Indian Brotherhood and a member of the N.I.B. Executive Council. He was appointed Chairman of both the National Indian Education Legislative Committee and the National Indian Act Revision Committee.

In 1982, Ahenakew was elected National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations. He helped set up the Bilateral Commission, and was one of the founders of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. While in office he secured the support of over 75 percent of the Canadians who said "yes" to the vital aspects of Indian self government. His passion and oratory skill played a critical role in the entrenchment of Aboriginal and Treaty rights in the Constitution of Canada.

There were times in David Ahenakew's career





and life where he found himself in the middle of controversy. He knew as a leader that sometimes controversy could not be avoided. He did not support Bill C-31 that reinstated First Nations women who had lost their status. He maintained that First Nations themselves should determine their own membership and that reinstating thousands of people would come at great social cost for First Nations since they did not have the financial resources or infrastructure to accommodate all those who would be reinstated. He argued that more land and financial resources had to be provided in order to effectively accommodate more people.

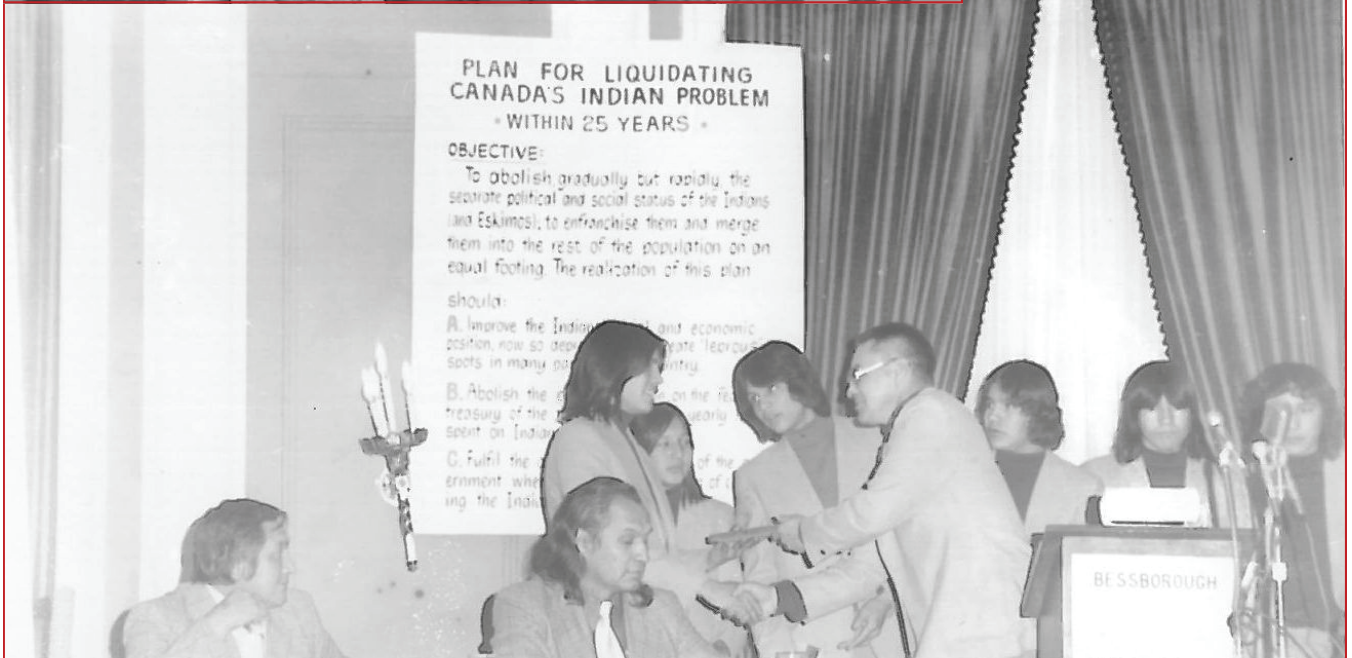
He married the love of his life Grace Ahenakew on December 18, 1951. She was the backbone of the family. While David devoted his life to his country through service to the Armed Forces overseas and later to the Indian people of Saskatchewan and Canada, Grace maintained their home and children, and always supported David in his career choices. Faith played a major part in their lives and allowed them to overcome the challenges that came their way.

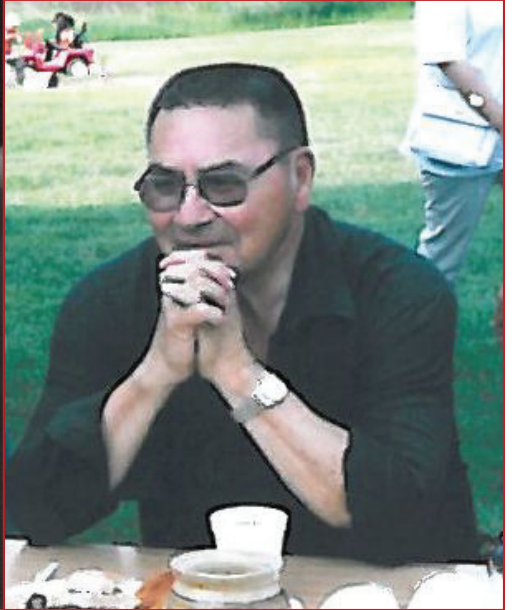
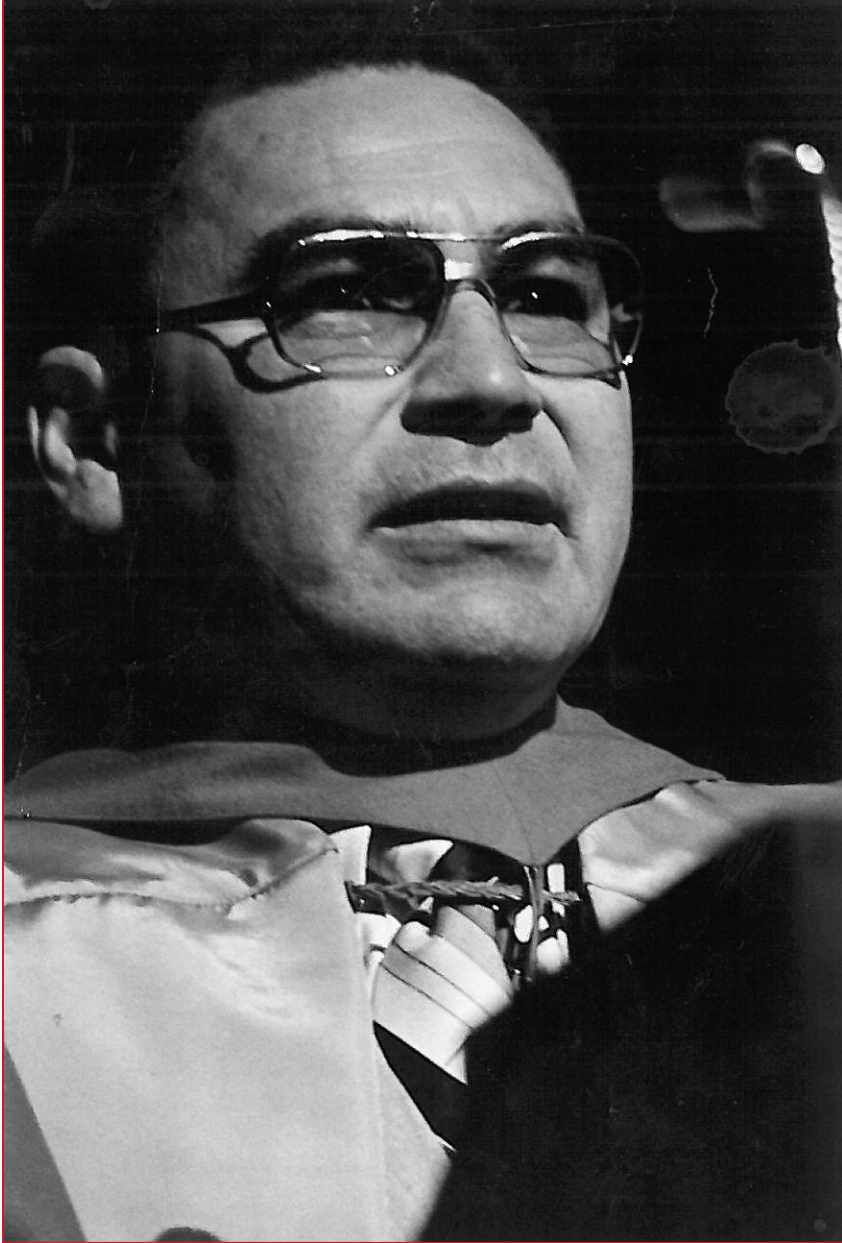
Ahenakew drew his strength from his family. Together they raised two daughters Shirley Bighead (Craig) and Janet Dodwell and five sons Fred Ahenakew, Greg Ahenakew (Leanne), Ronald Ahenakew, Doug Ahenakew (Paula) and Gerald Ahenakew (Lenora). They also have two adopted daughters - Brenda Ahenakew and Yvonne Seesequasis and one adopted son Barry Kingfisher. They had 34 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren. He was proud of each and every one of them.

Surrounded by family David Ahenakew passed away peacefully on March 12, 2010 at the Shellbrook hospital ending a long battle with cancer. More than a thousand people attended the funeral to pay their last respects and remember the man who helped lead First Nation people to a better future.

"I think of Dave as a leader who brought us into the modern FSIN," says Cuthand. "His legacy was his strong stance on Treaty Rights. He was uncompromising on his position."









**FEDERATION OF
SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2010

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.

We have audited the statement of financial position of Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Inc. (the "FSI") as at March 31, 2010 and the statements of operations, change in net debt and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the FSI's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the FSI as at March 31, 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountants

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

July 23, 2010

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at March 31, 2010

	2010	2009
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	\$ 2,923,420	\$ 3,491,542
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	3,400,487	2,670,593
Investments (Note 6)	241,540	241,540
	<u>6,565,447</u>	<u>6,403,675</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Bank indebtedness (Note 9)	751,320	304,728
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	3,451,665	3,701,385
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 12)	27,705	48,758
Deferred revenue (Note 11)	3,030,265	3,444,453
	<u>7,260,955</u>	<u>7,499,324</u>
NET DEBT	<u>(695,508)</u>	<u>(1,095,649)</u>
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Equipment and leasehold improvements (Note 7)	242,424	308,973
Prepaid expenses	34,252	39,850
	<u>276,676</u>	<u>348,823</u>
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	<u>\$ (418,832)</u>	<u>\$ (746,826)</u>

See accompanying notes

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

.....*Pauline Simon*..... Director
.....*M. D. L. Fort*..... Director

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
year ended March 31, 2010

	2010	2009 Restated (see Note 16)
REVENUES		
Grants and Contributions:		
Governments (Note 15)	\$ 13,801,605	\$ 12,145,803
Related Parties and Other (Note 15)	5,632,969	6,211,385
	<u>19,434,574</u>	<u>18,357,188</u>
Plus revenue deferred from prior year	3,444,453	3,535,162
Less revenue deferred to future years	<u>(3,030,265)</u>	<u>(3,444,453)</u>
	<u>19,848,762</u>	<u>18,447,897</u>
EXPENSES		
Advertising and promotion	85,788	71,195
Amortization	124,245	132,240
Audit fees	50,350	64,793
Bad debts	104,794	33,195
Bank charges and interest	23,595	39,094
Boards and commissions	2,333,605	1,626,714
Consultants	3,028,812	3,028,237
Cultural support	106,735	59,270
Donations and sponsorships	161,100	91,527
Equipment costs	265,093	53,659
First Nations and Tribal Councils	2,770,866	2,923,784
Legal fees	774,270	490,955
Miscellaneous	(90,546)	25,148
Office costs	700,111	644,077
Photocopying and printing	50,871	61,627
Postage and courier	14,561	17,866
Repayment of funding	88,245	276,081
Salaries and benefits	7,194,478	6,717,486
Stationery and supplies	495,144	404,400
Subscriptions and registrations	99,070	148,830
Telephone	110,469	131,613
Travel and sustenance	935,743	901,991
Workshops and conferences	93,369	36,861
	<u>19,520,768</u>	<u>17,980,643</u>
ANNUAL SURPLUS	327,994	467,254
Loss in equity in NIFC	-	(6,884)
ANNUAL SURPLUS AFTER LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS	327,994	460,370
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(746,826)	(1,207,196)
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ (418,832)</u>	<u>\$ (746,826)</u>

See accompanying notes

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT
year ended March 31, 2010

	2010	2009
ANNUAL SURPLUS	\$ 327,994	\$ 460,370
Acquisition of equipment and leasehold improvements	(57,696)	(204,585)
Amortization of equipment and leasehold improvements	<u>124,245</u>	<u>132,240</u>
	<u>394,543</u>	<u>388,025</u>
 Use of prepaid expenses	 <u>5,598</u>	 <u>13,695</u>
 DECREASE IN NET DEBT	 400,141	 401,720
NET DEBT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(1,095,649)	(1,497,369)
NET DEBT, END OF YEAR	\$ <u><u>(695,508)</u></u>	\$ <u><u>(1,095,649)</u></u>

See accompanying notes

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
year ended March 31, 2010

	2010	2009
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Annual surplus	\$ 327,994	\$ 460,370
Non-cash items included in annual surplus		
Loss in equity in NIFC	-	6,884
Amortization	124,245	132,240
Net changes in non-cash working capital items relating to operations:		
Accounts receivable	(729,894)	1,595,847
Prepaid expenses	5,598	13,695
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(249,720)	163,485
Deferred revenue	(414,188)	(90,709)
	<u>(935,965)</u>	<u>2,281,812</u>
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS		
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	<u>(57,696)</u>	<u>(204,585)</u>
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Repayment of long-term debt	<u>(21,053)</u>	<u>(252,632)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,014,714)	1,824,595
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,186,814	1,362,219
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ <u>2,172,100</u>	\$ <u>3,186,814</u>
Cash consists of:		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,923,420	\$ 3,491,542
Bank indebtedness	<u>(751,320)</u>	<u>(304,728)</u>
	\$ <u>2,172,100</u>	\$ <u>3,186,814</u>

See accompanying notes

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Inc. (the “FSI”) is incorporated under The Non-Profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan. Members of the FSI are the First Nations of Saskatchewan.

2. FUTURE OPERATIONS

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the FSI will continue in operation for a reasonable period of time and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The FSI has incurred significant operating losses in prior years and has an accumulated operating deficit of \$418,832 at March 31, 2010 (\$746,826 at March 31, 2009). The FSI’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to maintain profitable operations and obtain sufficient cash from external funding to meet its liabilities and commitments as they become payable.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments in the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported annual surplus and the statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumptions were not appropriate, should the FSI not be able to continue its normal course of business.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of new accounting policies

The FSI has adopted Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principals as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board (“PSAB”) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”). The adoption of these new standards were applied retroactively and resulted in an adjustment to the annual surplus reported in the prior year. See Note 16.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for local governments as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the CICA and reflect the following significant accounting policies.

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements include the operations of the Chief's Legislative Assembly and Commissions and Secretariat portfolios delivering programming and services in the areas of: governance, economic and community development, education and training, health and social development, justice and land and resources.

The FSI operates a number of entities under the six Commissions. Each of these entities has its own independent Board of Directors or Council and the FSI has no control over these entities. Therefore, financial positions and results of operations of these entities are not included in these financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Areas of significant estimates include amortization of equipment and leasehold improvements, allowance for doubtful accounts and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates and these differences could be material.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as it becomes receivable under the terms of applicable funding agreements. Funding received under the funding arrangements, which relates to a subsequent fiscal period is reflected as deferred revenue in the year of receipt and classified as such on the Statement of Financial Position. Deferred revenue also includes grant funding which was received prior to year-end against which the related costs will be incurred in periods subsequent to year-end. Deferred revenue will be brought into revenue in subsequent fiscal years as the related expenses are incurred.

Investments

Investments where the FSI exercises control or significant influence are accounted for by the modified equity method of accounting.

Portfolio investments are stated at cost.

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inter-portfolio Allocations

Many of the portfolios operated by the FSI are assessed an administration levy. This levy of \$1,155,800 (2009 - \$879,344) is included in the portfolio schedules, but has been eliminated in the Statement of Operations.

Income Taxes

The FSI was incorporated under The Non-Profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan and is not subject to income tax under the provisions of paragraph 149(1)(1) of the Income Tax Act.

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements and Amortization

Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost.

Equipment and leasehold improvements are amortized annually with a corresponding charge to the Statement of Operations. Assets are amortized over their expected useful life using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Furniture and equipment	Straight Line	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight Line	5 years

Budget Information

These financial statements do not include budget information as changes in programs and funding during the year make comparisons to original budget less meaningful.

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
External:		
Assembly of First Nations ("AFN")	\$ 399,933	\$ 336,259
Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.	-	3,000
Corrections Services Canada	-	5,000
Enterprise Saskatchewan	33,834	55,000
Fisheries and Oceans	206,000	200,000
First Nations and Metis Relations	30,150	65,000
Government of Canada, IRS	41,774	51,773
Government of Canada, Prep	780	780
Government of Saskatchewan	120,000	-
Health Canada	856,205	587,027
Human Resource Skills Development Canada ("HRSDC")	-	3,491
INAC	784,544	753,150
Justice Canada	13,589	53,620
Ministry of Natural Resources	14,984	23,000
Nuclear Waste Management Organization	-	6,943
Office of the Treaty Commissioner	12,150	-
Public Safety Canada	27,206	5,426
Saskatchewan Environment	-	2,005
Saskatchewan Justice	79,164	133,494
Saskatchewan Learning	40,000	10,000
Saskatchewan Public Safety	47,136	-
Sask Sport Inc.	-	5,500
Solicitor General of Canada	-	9,864
	<u>2,707,449</u>	<u>2,310,332</u>
Related Parties:		
First Nations and Tribal Councils	85,494	57,985
First Nations Trust	2,101	297
First Nations Trust Monies	108,750	-
First Nations University of Canada ("FNUC")	116,967	147,487
First Nations Ag Council of Saskatchewan ("FNACS")	-	200
First Nations Centre of Excellence	13,379	13,379
FSIN Treaty Rights Protection	133,294	-
Casinos and Community Development Corporations	3,934	4,100
Indigenous Gaming Regulators Inc.	27,798	13,953
Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services ("RTSIS")	6,779	6,779
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre ("SICC")	90,111	52,400
Saskatchewan Indian Training Assessment Group ("SITAG")	10,955	9,149
Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority ("SIGA")	3,500	4,010
Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies ("SIIT")	42,950	6,367
	<u>646,012</u>	<u>316,106</u>
GST recoverable	150,675	233,938
Salary and travel advances	396	1,628
Trade accounts receivable	62,886	47,653
	<u>213,957</u>	<u>283,219</u>
	3,567,419	2,909,657
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(166,932)	(239,064)
	<u>\$ 3,400,487</u>	<u>\$ 2,670,593</u>

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

6. INVESTMENTS

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accumulated equity pickup from National Indian Financial Corporation ("NIFC") (100% interest)	\$ 240,540	\$ 240,540
1,000 Class A common shares of First Nations Bank of Canada (1% interest)	1,000	1,000
	<u>\$ 241,540</u>	<u>\$ 241,540</u>

7. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

	<u>2010</u>			<u>2009</u>
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>
Furniture and equipment	\$ 3,367,088	\$ 3,153,265	\$ 213,823	\$ 304,714
Leasehold improvements	747,198	718,597	28,601	4,259
	<u>\$ 4,114,286</u>	<u>\$ 3,871,862</u>	<u>\$ 242,424</u>	<u>\$ 308,973</u>

8. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
PowWow	\$ 32,207	\$ 20,222
Treaty Rights Protection Fund	1,177,546	713,126
Treaty Rights Protection Fund GIC Investment	-	1,000,002
Aboriginal Head Start	35,860	520,585
First Nation Addictions Research Fund	1,677,807	1,237,607
	<u>\$ 2,923,420</u>	<u>\$ 3,491,542</u>

Cash held in the specific accounts referred to above are restricted for limited purposes and cannot be used for general operations of the FSI.

9. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

The FSI has available a \$1,000,000 operating line of credit which bears interest at prime plus 1.5% (March 31, 2010 - 3.75%). This operating line of credit is secured by a general security agreement. Bank indebtedness consists of operating line of credit and cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit.

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Trade payables	\$ 1,862,082	\$ 1,706,960
Accrued vacation pay	243,450	236,333
Related parties:		
AFN	-	12,966
Dakota Dunes Casino	12,180	11,664
First Nations and Tribal Councils	1,289,435	1,671,074
FNUC	3,678	2,742
Indigenous Gaming Regulators	-	150
Saskatchewan First Nations Network on Disabilities	1,232	5,113
SIIT	29,200	29,200
SITAG	4,658	9,894
SICC	5,750	15,289
	<u>\$ 3,451,665</u>	<u>\$ 3,701,385</u>

11. DEFERRED REVENUE

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
INAC	\$ 321,139	\$ 403,040
Justice Commission	76,758	-
Sask Sport Inc., ("NAHC")	-	37,559
Special Event Self-Raised Funding	145,030	178,843
Health Canada	198,303	286,803
CLASP	34,450	-
ICFS	28,911	-
Other revenue	-	11,799
Related parties:		
AFN	121,223	-
Treaty Rights Protection Fund (L&R Research)	-	15,426
First Nations Trust (Gaming)	-	185,417
First Nations Trust (FNARF)	997,000	690,071
First Nations Trust (TRPF)	1,107,451	1,635,495
	<u>\$ 3,030,265</u>	<u>\$ 3,444,453</u>

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

12. LONG-TERM DEBT

A Memorandum of Understanding, dated August 3, 2002, was signed between the FSI, NIFC, Lac la Ronge Indian Band, and Saskatchewan First Nations Summer Games (2002) Inc., whereby NIFC would advance \$240,000 to organize and operate the 2002 Saskatchewan First Nations Summer Games. FSI has reflected the advance as non-interest bearing long-term debt. The advance is to be repaid in installments of \$50,000 per year. The balance at March 31, 2010 is \$27,705 (March 31, 2009 - \$27,705).

13. COMMITMENTS

The FSI has obligations under operating leases for office space and equipment. Future minimum lease commitments during the next three years are as follows:

2011	\$	243,767
2012		28,605
2013		11,201

14. CONTINGENCIES

The FSI estimates that damages relating to one claim against FSI could be approximately \$50,000. A contingency for this amount has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities to reflect this potential loss. Management believes the likelihood of success for other claims existing against FSI at the present time is low and no accrual is required for such claims.

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

15. REVENUE

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Federal		
INAC	\$ 7,282,219	\$ 6,610,229
INAC - Indian Residential Schools Program	275,000	180,000
Health Canada	4,027,329	3,501,742
Fisheries and Oceans	396,000	400,000
Justice Canada	126,744	87,210
Public Safety Emergency Preparedness	181,064	54,257
Canadian Partnership against Cancer Corporation	232,655	-
Ministry of Natural Resources	-	23,000
	<u>12,521,011</u>	<u>10,856,438</u>
Province of Saskatchewan	<u>1,280,594</u>	<u>1,289,365</u>
	<u>\$ 13,801,605</u>	<u>\$ 12,145,803</u>
Related Parties		
AFN	\$ 527,978	\$ 569,123
First Nations Trust	3,400,875	3,483,350
SIGA	178,550	332,865
SITAG	156,499	156,710
FNUC	2,630	5,720
SIIT	91,216	85,661
SICC	54,900	55,150
Indigenous Gaming Regulators Inc.	63,696	63,330
Related party employee secondment fees	-	27,055
Specific claims related party revenues	-	26,883
Other	170,994	342,819
	<u>4,647,338</u>	<u>5,148,666</u>
Other Revenue		
Other income	759,481	655,791
Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	149,650	192,820
Sask Sport Inc.	76,500	214,108
	<u>985,631</u>	<u>1,062,719</u>
	<u>\$ 5,632,969</u>	<u>\$ 6,211,385</u>

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
year ended March 31, 2010

16. RESTATEMENT

FSI has restated its 2009 financial statements to comply with the adoption of Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principals as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board (“PSAB”) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”). Amortization expense was previously reported as an direct charge to equity in equipment and leasehold improvements (which was previously reported as a component of Members’ Deficiency) and is now recorded as a \$132,240 charge in the Statement of Operations.

17. PORTFOLIO SCHEDULES OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

The attached schedules of revenue and expenses are provided for information purposes only and do not form part of the financial statements. The amounts in these schedules have been subject to the auditing procedures applied to the audit of the financial statements of FSI taken as a whole, however, no additional auditing procedures have been performed on these amounts to ensure appropriate allocation to the individual programs indicated.

18. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year figures, presented for comparative purposes, have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation.

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	Office of the Chief/Treaty Governance	Education & Training	Economic & Community Development	Health & Social Development	Lands & Resources	Justice	Support Services	Vice-Chiefs	2010 Total	2009
										Restated (Note 16)
Portfolio Revenue	\$ 3,453,839	\$ 2,024,130	\$ 898,691	\$ 6,799,296	\$ 2,065,826	\$ 989,308	\$ 3,651,617	\$ 1,121,855	\$ 21,004,562	\$ 19,320,356
Portfolio Expenses	<u>3,330,575</u>	<u>1,968,707</u>	<u>863,555</u>	<u>6,802,091</u>	<u>1,998,593</u>	<u>989,308</u>	<u>3,590,641</u>	<u>1,133,098</u>	<u>20,676,568</u>	<u>18,859,986</u>
Portfolio Operating Surplus (Deficit) for the Year	<u>\$ 123,264</u>	<u>\$ 55,423</u>	<u>\$ 35,136</u>	<u>\$ (2,795)</u>	<u>\$ 67,233</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 60,976</u>	<u>\$ (11,243)</u>	<u>\$ 327,994</u>	<u>\$ 460,370</u>

Note:

Portfolio Revenue is comprised as follows:

Net revenue per statement of operations	\$ 19,848,762
Investment income (loss)	-
Administration levy (Note 4)	<u>1,155,800</u>
Portfolio Revenue	<u>\$ 21,004,562</u>

Portfolio Expenses are comprised as follows:

Total expenses per statement of operations	\$ 19,520,768
Administration levy (Note 4)	<u>1,155,800</u>
Portfolio Expenses	<u>\$ 20,676,568</u>

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE AND TREATY GOVERNANCE COMMISSION- REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	Chief's Office	Executive Council	Elders & Youth Councils	Indian Government Commission	Gaming Jurisdiction & Operations	Senate	FNEDA	SFNWC	Communications	Governance	Bold Eagle	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE												
INAC	\$ 296,329	\$ -	\$ 91,500	30,500	\$ -	\$ 120,550	\$ -	\$ 172,500	\$ 110,000	\$ 874,239	\$ 106,500	\$ 1,802,118
Federal Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,400	-	-	-	68,400
Province of Saskatchewan	150	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,300	-	-	-	240,450
AFN	435,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435,000
Admin Fee Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	18,832	-	-	25,000	-	-	43,832
Related Parties	55,000	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	2,800	-	50,000	-	607,800
Other Income	-	-	20,000	20	-	-	-	28,858	-	8,041	-	56,919
Reallocation of Revenues	60,792	(30,000)	(35,000)	-	(100,000)	-	(35,792)	-	30,000	(2,851)	-	(112,851)
Deferred Recognized	-	-	-	-	185,417	-	121,530	56,611	-	-	-	363,558
	847,271	95,000	76,500	30,520	585,417	139,382	85,738	444,469	165,000	929,429	106,500	3,505,226
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,387)	-	-	-	(51,387)
	847,271	95,000	76,500	30,520	585,417	139,382	85,738	393,082	165,000	929,429	106,500	3,453,839
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES												
Administration Fee	17,500	9,500	-	3,050	58,542	12,055	8,574	37,407	16,500	87,943	10,650	261,721
Advertising and Promotion	2,733	-	-	-	7,852	-	800	3,279	4,568	-	900	20,132
Bad Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boards and Commissions	182,229	18,495	62,447	47,139	73,861	126,881	25,279	116,345	100	88,126	22,639	763,541
Consultants	145,622	30,250	4,000	-	157,282	-	34,805	12,425	-	80,156	68,791	533,331
Non-Staff Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Support	7,402	400	-	-	-	-	681	-	-	8,476	1,000	17,959
Donations and Sponsorships	42,720	-	-	-	2,000	400	4,500	6,550	800	-	-	56,970
Equipment Costs	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	-	1,123
First Nations & Tribal Councils	20,018	-	6,000	-	40,000	-	2,500	-	-	456	-	68,974
Legal fees	-	-	-	-	3,058	-	-	-	-	58,854	-	61,912
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Costs	23,239	-	-	-	4,954	4,077	-	10,893	6,721	53,716	100	103,700
Photocopying and Printing	2,722	-	-	-	-	-	10,429	133	5,917	14,675	-	33,876
Postage and Courier	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	243	-	291
Repayment of Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Benefits	246,558	23,705	-	-	49,202	-	3,824	149,010	117,510	548,866	1,871	1,140,546
Stationery and Supplies	12,042	6,730	2,020	-	5,069	43	4,220	15,433	3,537	8,032	2,961	60,087
Subscriptions and Registrations	424	-	-	-	350	-	-	325	519	3,833	-	5,451
Telephone	4,135	-	-	-	1,170	2,095	13	3,095	1,630	5,230	270	17,638
Travel and Sustenance	95,877	2,095	1,815	-	7,745	447	11,915	8,474	4,644	49,039	1,272	183,323
Workshops and Conferences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	803,886	91,175	76,282	50,189	411,085	145,998	107,540	363,382	162,446	1,008,138	110,454	3,330,575
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 43,385	\$ 3,825	\$ 218	\$ (19,669)	\$ 174,332	\$ (6,616)	\$ (21,802)	\$ 29,700	\$ 2,554	\$ (78,709)	\$ (3,954)	\$ 123,264

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMISSION - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	Office of Education	Education Symposium	Science Camp	Sask Learning	New Path	Summer Student	Residential Schools Survivors Admin	Band Operated Funding	Child Care Initiative	Sports & Recreation	NAIG	Youth Hockey & NAHC	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE													
INAC	\$ 232,500	\$ 115,222	\$ 349,433	\$ -	\$ 261,333	\$ 55,415	\$ 275,000	\$ 25,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,314,203
Federal Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Canada	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Province of Saskatchewan	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Related Parties	-	-	2,000	-	900	-	-	-	156,499	32,930	-	40,900	233,229
AFN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SaskSport/Sask Lotteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,700	-	25,000	220,700
Other Income	7,950	-	5,685	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	46,376	246	12,635	74,392
Reallocation of Revenues	17,000	-	(57,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	(15,000)	-	-
Deferred Recognized	(36,000)	25,001	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,849	60,916	141,566
	221,450	140,223	322,918	100,000	262,233	55,415	276,500	25,300	156,499	330,006	60,095	139,451	2,090,090
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,000)	(49,960)	-	(65,960)
	221,450	140,223	322,918	100,000	262,233	55,415	276,500	25,300	156,499	314,006	10,135	139,451	2,024,130
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES													
Administration Fee	-	14,022	37,422	10,000	26,223	5,542	27,650	2,530	15,650	19,570	-	-	158,609
Advertising and Promotion	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	7,211	-	-	438	-	220	8,919
Bad Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Charges and Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boards and Commissions	69,978	45,983	83,940	8,586	82,644	259	33,083	-	28,395	18,465	(23,722)	58,881	406,492
Consultants	41,182	8,914	27,860	-	31,679	-	20,000	-	-	32,025	-	48,126	209,786
Cultural Support	-	423	6,580	-	1,604	-	2,760	-	-	-	-	-	11,367
Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,493	1,000	400	5,893
Equipment Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Nations & Tribal Councils	416	-	400	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,363
Legal fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920	-	-	920
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Costs	7,989	-	2,081	-	1,478	-	5,149	-	3,523	24,466	2,059	2,783	49,528
Photocopying and Printing	1,058	181	2,855	195	2,759	-	9,838	-	178	1,743	666	1,659	21,132
Postage and Courier	57	-	822	-	-	-	11	-	-	30	-	-	920
Repayment of Funding	2,400	64,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,778	-	5,500	-	82,645
Salaries and Benefits	45,842	1,472	102,303	65,065	83,330	50,242	138,685	7,610	95,649	176,729	6,115	4,076	777,118
Stationery and Supplies	7,176	-	34,010	194	1,565	-	3,744	-	4,565	12,652	5,287	26,812	96,005
Subscriptions and Registrations	100	100	1,479	-	-	-	-	-	210	1,700	5,500	1,668	10,757
Telephone	2,899	18	872	-	181	-	706	-	346	1,002	117	124	6,265
Travel and Sustenance	10,756	4,142	16,369	3,008	8,055	-	27,306	-	13,377	20,271	12,866	2,946	119,096
Workshops and Conferences	-	-	180	-	558	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	154	1,892
	190,903	140,222	317,173	87,595	240,076	56,043	277,143	10,140	171,671	314,504	15,388	147,849	1,968,707
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 30,547	\$ 1	\$ 5,745	\$ 12,405	\$ 22,157	\$ (628)	\$ (643)	\$ 15,160	\$ (15,172)	\$ (498)	\$ (5,253)	\$ (8,398)	\$ 55,423

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
Year Ended March 31, 2010

	Economic Development	Active Measures	CEDO	Charette Demonstration Home	Olympic Pavillion	Gaming Expo	Housing Core	Special Events Coordinator	Chief to Chief Symposium	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE										
INAC	\$ 172,500	\$ 60,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 228,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,500	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 670,000
Federal Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Health Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask Lotteries/Sask Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	-	-	-	1,500	55,080	-	6,800	-	63,380
Other Income	25,000	-	-	-	2,500	35,265	-	59,695	-	122,460
Reallocation of revenues	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	-	2,851	-	(7,149)
Deferred recognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>197,500</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>228,500</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>80,345</u>	<u>101,500</u>	<u>69,346</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>898,691</u>
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>197,500</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>228,500</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>80,345</u>	<u>101,500</u>	<u>69,346</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>898,691</u>
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES										
Administration Fee	19,750	6,000	10,000	22,850	5,150	7,935	10,150	-	750	82,585
Advertising and Promotion	1,454	-	165	-	-	8,350	885	(11,208)	-	(354)
Bad debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank charges and interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boards and Commissions	36,286	1,409	7,902	-	21,948	12,120	1,757	4,472	2,298	88,192
Consultants	61,600	14,000	-	-	7,500	23,500	4,250	-	10,000	120,850
Cultural Support	250	-	-	-	-	3,840	-	-	-	4,090
Donations and Sponsorships	1,000	-	240	-	-	4,000	-	20,000	-	25,240
Equipment Costs	-	-	-	205,247	-	-	-	-	-	205,247
First Nations & Tribal Councils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal fees	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Costs	12,858	-	5,138	112	-	745	4,067	-	-	22,920
Photocopying and Printing	337	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	613
Postage and Courier	18	-	9	45	-	150	-	-	-	222
Repayment of Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Benefits	65,294	-	48,175	-	-	-	78,951	66,592	-	259,012
Stationery and Supplies	6,722	-	2,112	185	122	5,490	83	2,282	-	16,996
Subscriptions and Registrations	613	-	171	-	-	-	1,170	100	-	2,054
Telephone	731	-	228	-	-	506	266	335	-	2,066
Travel and Sustenance	5,450	-	463	-	12,673	1,679	4,967	4,973	-	30,205
Workshops and conferences	(715)	-	-	-	-	14,332	-	-	-	13,617
	<u>201,648</u>	<u>21,409</u>	<u>74,879</u>	<u>228,439</u>	<u>47,393</u>	<u>82,647</u>	<u>106,546</u>	<u>87,546</u>	<u>13,048</u>	<u>863,555</u>
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ <u>(4,148)</u>	\$ <u>38,591</u>	\$ <u>25,121</u>	\$ <u>61</u>	\$ <u>6,607</u>	\$ <u>(2,302)</u>	\$ <u>(5,046)</u>	\$ <u>(18,200)</u>	\$ <u>(5,548)</u>	\$ <u>35,136</u>

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
Year Ended March 31, 2010

	Health Consultations	FNARF	Aboriginal Head Start	Aboriginal Health Transition Fund	AHTF - Child Advocate	Regional Health Surveys	Health Inter- Governmental Table	Youth Conference & Assembly	Health Conference	CLASP	HSDC	Indian Child & Family Services	Disabilities	AHHRI	Maternal Child Health	Urban Development	Youth Suicide Prevention	Injury & Prevention	CAPC Core	Enviromental Health	Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative	Non-Insured Health Benefits	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE																							
INAC	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172,500	\$ -	\$ 132,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 427,500
Federal Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232,655
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Canada	374,000	-	1,185,118	100,000	269,158	-	844,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	73,673	-	53,500	20,000	82,500	640,200	90,000	120,000	3,952,929
AFN	-	901	-	-	-	91,760	-	-	-	-	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,978
Province of Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,834
Related Parties	-	2,252,500	-	-	5,000	-	-	31,300	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,292,300
Other Income	966	4,373	113	-	3,620	-	-	36,180	69,460	18,351	4,000	-	791	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,264
Reallocation of revenues	-	(150,000)	-	-	-	210,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	(60,000)	280	5,400	-	-	-	500	-	-	20,000
Deferred recognized	-	105,071	-	47,000	93,500	-	-	(35,950)	(30,000)	(34,450)	-	(28,911)	-	-	-	11,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,362
	374,966	2,272,845	1,185,231	147,000	371,278	301,760	845,010	51,530	41,060	216,556	176,817	1,089	132,791	142,303	73,953	115,933	53,500	20,000	82,500	640,700	90,000	120,000	7,456,822
Deferred Revenue	-	(412,000)	-	-	-	(121,223)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(657,526)
	374,966	1,860,845	1,185,231	147,000	371,278	180,537	720,707	51,530	41,060	216,556	176,817	1,089	132,791	142,303	73,953	115,933	53,500	20,000	82,500	640,700	90,000	120,000	6,799,296
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES																							
Administration Fees	37,400	45,007	31,012	14,700	36,366	15,088	88,778	-	-	31,686	-	-	13,000	14,230	7,500	11,453	5,850	2,000	8,250	64,020	9,000	12,000	447,340
Advertising and Promotor	-	450	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	2,065	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	3,481	1,462	8,858
Bad Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Bank charges and interest	-	95	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Boards and Commissions	52,715	92,136	72,237	4,899	29,010	4,174	85,454	26,689	(1,102)	28,390	57,399	10	35,262	32,901	8,638	7,407	1,306	3,700	3,562	46,853	24,083	4,488	620,211
Consultants	30,021	85,426	73,947	2,710	90,699	(3,235)	304,729	4,083	3,402	81,570	15,621	-	8,000	33,868	-	-	(1,581)	16,469	8,161	290,429	6,505	-	1,050,824
Cultural Support	-	-	9,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	-	888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,470	-	12,603
Donations and Sponsorships	-	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300
Equipment Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Nations & Tribal Council	5,246	1,429,466	875,000	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,093	-	-	2,312,305
Legal fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,494	-	-	-	(2,963)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531
Office Costs	18,267	6,800	7,745	7,986	4,330	9,743	8,190	-	-	9,774	-	-	8,424	8	-	11,641	9,704	2,886	11,173	3,173	-	-	119,844
Photocopying and Printing	17,203	602	241	144	152	161	2,375	-	-	222	537	1	229	-	-	71	-	-	-	6	18	-	21,962
Postage and Courier	302	-	142	-	59	265	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	25	-	-	315	-	-	1,694
Repayment of Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
Salaries and Benefits	162,904	93,077	78,704	92,534	195,301	129,961	166,452	3	-	57,735	69,843	-	60,271	54,830	57,165	77,893	43,618	-	49,046	202,753	27,484	85,250	1,704,824
Stationery and Supply	12,004	76,789	19,407	2,641	4,951	346	13,960	-	1,200	15,058	2,517	-	345	2,995	504	-	315	-	950	2,551	11,157	3,487	171,177
Subscriptions and Registration	436	804	434	1,212	784	12	3,206	-	-	-	100	-	938	-	220	-	910	-	-	-	1,995	-	11,051
Telephone	8,412	461	604	423	219	837	455	-	27	-	500	47	348	102	48	124	488	-	442	1,673	244	1,899	17,353
Travel and Sustenance	31,657	20,731	16,359	19,753	2,181	23,185	47,183	-	672	2,118	6,710	496	10,664	3,170	1,259	1,840	1,671	1,509	8,853	18,340	1,368	11,463	231,182
Workshops and Conferences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	250	850
	376,567	1,855,144	1,185,797	147,002	364,052	180,537	725,252	31,525	4,199	216,557	162,155	1,090	138,141	142,333	86,334	166,439	62,306	23,678	82,500	640,206	89,978	120,299	6,802,091
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ (1,601)	\$ 5,701	\$ (566)	\$ (2)	\$ 7,226	\$ -	\$ (4,545)	\$ 20,005	\$ 36,861	\$ (1)	\$ 14,662	\$ (1)	\$ (5,350)	\$ (30)	\$ (12,381)	\$ (50,506)	\$ (8,806)	\$ (3,678)	\$ -	\$ 494	\$ 22	\$ (299)	\$ (2,795)

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF LAND AND RESOURCES COMMISSION - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	L&R Commission	Resource Management	AIHP	Specific Claims Research	Treaty Land Entitlement	Duty to Consult	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE							
INAC	\$ 172,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 997,560	\$ 29,575	\$ -	\$ 1,229,635
Federal Government	-	30,000	320,000	-	-	-	350,000
Health Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of Saskatchewan	-	291,400	-	-	-	-	291,400
Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	84,834	2,570	9,313	-	-	96,717
Reallocation of revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred recognized	-	17,926	-	-	-	80,148	98,074
	172,500	434,160	342,570	1,006,873	29,575	80,148	2,065,826
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	172,500	434,160	342,570	1,006,873	29,575	80,148	2,065,826
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES							
Administration Fee	-	43,381	34,000	26,575	-	8,555	112,511
Advertising and Promotion	1,296	4,826	3,557	-	-	-	9,679
Bad Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Charges and Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boards and Commissions	12,306	27,457	57,961	11,722	-	6,454	115,900
Consultants	1,859	1,050	7,845	509,825	-	44,555	565,134
Cultural Support	-	-	187	-	-	-	187
Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment Costs	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,700
First Nations & Tribal Councils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal fees	2,544	-	-	-	-	18,507	21,051
Miscellaneous	(37,791)	-	-	-	-	-	(37,791)
Office Costs	13,987	14,842	2,613	32,472	2,235	-	66,149
Photocopying and Printing	6,171	-	7,023	450	6,940	-	20,584
Postage and Courier	136	26	-	481	-	-	643
Repayment of Funding	-	-	-	-	-	(5,400)	(5,400)
Salaries and Benefits	152,985	288,384	210,706	345,683	-	-	997,758
Stationery and Supplies	647	300	8,685	11,835	727	-	22,194
Subscriptions and Registrations	3,570	4,318	745	7,701	-	-	16,334
Telephone	1,739	549	419	7,513	94	-	10,314
Travel and Sustenance	-	-	9,434	32,244	19,571	1,885	63,134
Workshops and Conferences	12,870	374	868	4,400	-	-	18,512
	172,319	385,507	344,043	992,601	29,567	74,556	1,998,593
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 181	\$ 48,653	\$ (1,473)	\$ 14,272	\$ 8	\$ 5,592	\$ 67,233

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF JUSTICE COMMISSION - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	Peace Keeping & Travel	Policing	Policy	Justice Training	Law Foundation of Saskatchewan	Justice Commission	SIU	Youth Corrections	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE									
INAC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Justice Canada	39,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,900	155,434
Public Safety Canada	130,000	51,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,064
Related Parties	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
Province of Saskatchewan	-	-	129,300	87,210	-	-	164,800	-	381,310
Other Income	-	47,136	-	-	80,000	1,122	-	-	128,258
Reallocation of Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Deferred Recognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>289,534</u>	<u>98,200</u>	<u>129,300</u>	<u>87,210</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>101,122</u>	<u>164,800</u>	<u>115,900</u>	<u>1,066,066</u>
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	(76,758)	-	-	(76,758)
	<u>289,534</u>	<u>98,200</u>	<u>129,300</u>	<u>87,210</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>24,364</u>	<u>164,800</u>	<u>115,900</u>	<u>989,308</u>
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES									
Administration Fee	-	8,713	12,930	8,721	4,000	-	23,910	11,590	69,864
Advertising and Promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,385	2,385
Bad Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boards and Commissions	27,499	30,175	3,938	4,684	1,280	16,758	2,381	11,462	98,177
Consultants	231,260	18,951	3,000	1,415	14,250	(1,760)	-	18,700	285,816
Cultural Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donation and Sponsorships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Nations & Tribal Councils	2,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,628
Legal Fees	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	-	-	1,760
Office Costs	6,582	9,434	14,561	2,438	697	(1,223)	11,409	5,053	48,951
Photocopying and Printing	1,078	490	1,242	3,397	-	189	3,459	87	9,942
Postage and Courier	103	-	36	20	10	27	34	-	230
Repayment of Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Benefits	16,512	29,748	84,489	63,980	57,494	6,852	110,298	58,430	427,803
Stationery and Supplies	6	647	390	466	51	153	1,624	-	3,337
Subscriptions and Registrations	1,213	-	250	304	1,999	-	858	-	4,624
Telephone	87	-	2,463	25	40	161	2,081	23	4,880
Travel and Sustenance	2,773	47	6,939	1,164	199	9	9,071	1,360	21,562
Workshops and Conferences	-	-	-	515	-	-	-	6,834	7,349
	<u>289,741</u>	<u>98,205</u>	<u>130,238</u>	<u>87,129</u>	<u>80,020</u>	<u>22,926</u>	<u>165,125</u>	<u>115,924</u>	<u>989,308</u>
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	<u>\$ (207)</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ (938)</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ 1,438</u>	<u>\$ (325)</u>	<u>\$ (24)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
SCHEDULE OF SUPPORT SERVICES - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	Finance & Fiscal Relations	Computer Services	Saskatoon Overhead	Regina Overhead	Circle of Honour	Office of the Chief of Staff	Legislative Assembly	Pow Wow	Central Registry	TRPF	Treasury Board	SFNVA	Legal Services	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE														
INAC	\$ 399,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 490,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 81,198	\$ -	\$ 995,888
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46)	-	1,823	-	-	-	1,777
Investment Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	4,050	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	4,700
Related Parties	294	-	60	-	33,700	84,540	6,450	67,700	-	656,970	32,456	31,885	-	914,055
Other Income	518,641	112,028	7,357	-	5,525	3,460	48,400	94,046	-	9,937	-	106,412	-	905,806
Reallocation of revenues	-	-	-	-	-	224,045	(224,045)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of Administration Levy	-	-	200,265	22,488	-	-	303	35,970	41,604	-	-	-	96,500	397,130
Deferred recognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,792	-	1,635,495	-	8,425	-	1,664,712
	918,625	112,028	207,682	22,488	43,275	312,045	321,108	219,112	41,604	2,304,225	57,456	227,920	96,500	4,884,068
Deferred Revenue	(125,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,107,451)	-	-	-	(1,232,451)
	793,625	112,028	207,682	22,488	43,275	312,045	321,108	219,112	41,604	1,196,774	57,456	227,920	96,500	3,651,617
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES														
Administration Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,170	-	23,170
Advertising and Promotion	5,464	-	694	73	2,123	-	-	23,499	-	1,420	-	777	-	34,050
Amortization	124,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,245
Audit Fees	50,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,350
Bad Debt	49,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,794
Bank charges and interest	22,978	-	102	-	5	-	-	40	-	288	-	-	-	23,413
Boards and Commissions	2,332	-	112	600	4,913	1,087	71,609	34,052	-	11,119	42,016	51,556	-	219,396
Consultants	52,471	-	19,540	2,480	19,846	8,263	76,847	37,868	-	35,605	-	5,239	4,912	263,071
Contract Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Support	187	-	187	-	2,709	-	2,400	50,210	-	-	-	3,655	-	59,348
Donations and sponsorship	950	-	(403)	-	(3,200)	-	-	15,956	-	25,000	-	10,440	-	48,743
Equipment Costs	25	702	53,525	956	-	1,610	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,013
First Nations & Tribal Councils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,698	-	-	-	380,698
Legal Fees	537	-	-	-	-	3,272	2,666	-	-	667,429	1,138	-	23,585	698,627
Miscellaneous	(56,886)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	(53,286)
Office Costs	65,674	12,344	64,225	7,617	8,412	16,746	11,686	28,817	-	4,132	-	5,340	-	224,993
Photocopying and Printing	12,001	76	(134,521)	(648)	4,943	23,569	21,184	6,109	-	1,290	-	7,820	7	(58,170)
Postage and Courier	155	10	9,542	421	112	291	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,561
Salaries and Benefits	476,171	87,579	114,735	81	211,720	25,538	-	40,443	64,666	-	59,789	26,333	-	1,107,055
Stationery and Supplies	11,010	3,999	36,589	6,010	520	5,174	16,329	8,361	-	871	10,940	8,633	33	108,469
Subscriptions and Registrations	15,581	-	100	225	-	6,234	100	-	-	-	-	27,357	-	49,597
Telephone	2,093	13	20,063	4,614	-	3,452	512	38	851	294	22	5,259	-	37,211
Travel and Sustenance	8,220	729	4,794	60	-	15,697	17,435	14,163	-	3,963	796	15,287	-	81,144
Workshops and conferences	1,365	4,621	-	-	-	8,280	36,573	-	310	-	-	-	-	51,149
	844,717	110,073	189,284	22,489	40,383	305,395	283,104	219,113	41,604	1,196,775	54,912	227,922	54,870	3,590,641
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ (51,092)	\$ 1,955	\$ 18,398	\$ (1)	\$ 2,892	\$ 6,650	\$ 38,004	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$ 2,544	\$ (2)	\$ 41,630	\$ 60,976

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
VICE CHIEFS WITH CHANGED PORTFOLIOS - REVENUE AND EXPENSES
year ended March 31, 2010

	First Vice Chief	Second Vice Chief	Third Vice Chief	Fourth Vice Chief	2010 Total
PORTFOLIO REVENUE					
INAC	\$ 295,875	\$ 274,000	\$ 274,000	\$ 274,000	\$ 1,117,875
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Province of Saskatchewan	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
Related Parties	-	-	-	1,096	1,096
Other Income	-	(1,116)	-	-	(1,116)
Reallocation of revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of Administration Levy	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred recognized	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>295,875</u>	<u>272,884</u>	<u>278,000</u>	<u>275,096</u>	<u>1,121,855</u>
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>295,875</u>	<u>272,884</u>	<u>278,000</u>	<u>275,096</u>	<u>1,121,855</u>
PORTFOLIO EXPENSES					
Administration Fee	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising and Promotion	460	460	460	739	2,119
Audit Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Bad Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Bank charges and interest	-	-	-	-	-
Boards and Commissions	631	1,917	16,164	2,984	21,696
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Support	-	-	1,181	-	1,181
Donations and sponsorship	2,770	6,310	4,719	7,155	20,954
Equipment Costs	-	10	-	-	10
First Nations & Tribal Councils	-	-	4,898	-	4,898
Legal Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Office Costs	16,286	14,135	13,658	19,947	64,026
Photocopying and Printing	-	458	418	56	932
Postage and Courier	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Benefits	192,744	203,008	217,329	167,281	780,362
Stationery and Supplies	1,210	2,326	11,081	2,262	16,879
Subscriptions and Registrations	200	(1,398)	200	200	(798)
Telephone	4,938	3,543	2,695	3,566	14,742
Travel and Sustenance	70,126	61,141	2,415	72,415	206,097
Workshops and conferences	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>289,365</u>	<u>291,910</u>	<u>275,218</u>	<u>276,605</u>	<u>1,133,098</u>
Portfolio Surplus (Deficit)	\$ <u>6,510</u>	\$ <u>(19,026)</u>	\$ <u>2,782</u>	\$ <u>(1,509)</u>	\$ <u>(11,243)</u>

**FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN
INDIANS, INC.**

***SCHEDULE OF SALARIES, HONORARIA, TRAVEL
EXPENSES AND OTHER REMUNERATION***

– Elected Executives

– Unelected Senior Management

SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

– Elected Chiefs of Saskatchewan and Tribal Representatives

March 31, 2010

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.

We have audited in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, the financial statements of Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Inc. (the "FSI") as at March 31, 2010, and for the year then ended and have issued our report thereon dated July 23, 2010.

Schedules of Salaries, Honoraria, Travel Expenses and Other Remuneration for Elected Executives, Salaries, Honoraria, Travel Expenses and Other Remuneration for Unelected Senior Management and Travel Expenses for Elected Chiefs of Saskatchewan and Tribal Representatives (the "Schedules") are required to be presented to the members of FSI pursuant to the funding agreement between Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the FSI. The Schedules have been compiled by the management of the FSI from their records. For the purposes of understanding our involvement with this schedule, please note that:

- We have audited and separately reported on the financial statements of FSI;
- Our audit was conducted for the purposes of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole;
- The attached Schedules are presented for the purpose of forming an opinion for the Members and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and does not form part of the financial statements; and
- The Schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied to the audit of the financial statements taken as a whole.

During the course of the aforementioned audit, we encountered no discrepancies on this Schedule. However, no procedures have been carried out on these Schedules in addition to those necessary to form an opinion on the financial statements.



Chartered Accountants

July 23, 2010

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.**Supplemental Schedule 1****Schedule of Salaries, Honoraria, Travel Expenses and Other Remuneration****Elected Executives****Year ended March 31, 2010**

Name	Position	Period	Annual Salary	Group Insurance	Pension - Executive	Travel	Travel Allowance
Guy Lonechild	Chief	October 29, 2009 to March 31, 2010	\$ 57,288	\$ 1,298	\$ 5,400	\$ 12,376	\$ 5,582
Lawrence Joseph	Chief	April 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009	82,848	2,947	9,942	27,572	5,817
Morley Watson	First Vice Chief	April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010	94,166	5,101	11,300	45,607	11,400
Delbert Wapass	Second Vice Chief	April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010	96,096	5,114	11,531	29,088	12,571
Glen Pratt	Former Third Vice Chief	April 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009	59,651	2,864	7,158	15,359	5,817
Edward Lerat	Third Vice Chief	October 29, 2009 to March 31, 2010	42,435	716	6,199	19,721	5,582
Lyle Whitefish	Fourth Vice Chief	April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010	94,166	5,101	11,300	50,164	12,571

Note: figures disclosed above do not include reimbursement of applicable GST charge

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
Supplemental Schedule 2
Schedule of Salaries, Honoraria, Travel Expenses and Other Remuneration
Unelected Senior Management
Year ended March 31, 2010

Name	Position	Period	Travel	Travel Allowance	Cell Phone Allowances	Total
Howard McMaster	Chief of Staff	April 1, 2009 - June 15, 2009	\$ -	\$ 2,381	\$ -	\$ 2,381
Albert Angus	Chief of Staff	June 1, 2009 - October 31, 2009	-	-	-	-
Wilfred Jimmy	Chief of Staff	November 13, 2009 - March 31, 2010	-	5,038	-	5,038
Evan Schemenauer	Chief Financial Officer	April 1, 2009 - November 18, 2009	-	-	-	-
Marilyn Osecap	Acting Chief Financial Officer	November 18, 2009 - March 31, 2010	-	-	-	-
Anita Jackson	Executive Director, Health and Social	April 1, 2009 - July 13, 2009	4,963	-	-	4,963
Kyle Prettyshield	Executive Director, Health and Social	January 16, 2010 - March 31, 2010	1,212	-	-	1,212
Gladys Christiansen	Executive Director, Education	April 1, 2009 - February 5, 2010	4,706	-	-	4,706
Gerry Hurton	Executive Director, Education	February 8, 2010 - March 31, 2010	-	-	-	-
Winston Mclean	Executive Director, Lands and Resources	April 1, 2009 - April 30, 2009	179	-	-	179
Jaela Shockey	Executive Director, Lands and Resources	June 16, 2009 - March 1, 2010	4,577	-	-	4,577
Doris Greyeyes	Executive Director, Justice	April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010	5,684	-	-	5,684
Jaela Shockey	Executive Director, Economic Development	April 1, 2009 - June 15, 2009	1,933	-	-	1,933
Harold Jimmy	Executive Director, Economic Development	June 17, 2009 - November 22, 2009	3,403	-	-	3,403
Howard McMaster	Executive Director, Treaty Governance	June 16, 2009 - December 31, 2009	-	-	-	-
Murray Long	Acting Executive Director, Treaty Governance	January 5, 2010 - March 31, 2010	-	-	-	-
			<u>\$ 26,657</u>	<u>\$ 7,419</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,077</u>

The approved salary range for Executive Directors/Senior Managers is between \$62,787 to \$99,329.

Note: figures disclosed above do not include reimbursement of applicable GST charges

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC
Schedule of Travel Expenses
Elected Chiefs of Saskatchewan and Tribal Representatives
Year Ended March 31, 2010

Supplemental Schedule 3

Chiefs of Saskatchewan - Elected

Name	Position - First Nation	Travel	Other	Total
1 Acoose, Lynn	Chief - Sakimay	\$ 2,371	\$ -	\$ 2,371
2 Ahenakew, Larry	Chief - Ahtahkakoop	690	-	690
3 Allary, Ross	Chief - Ochapowace	2,498	-	2,498
4 Antoine, Duane	Chief - Poundmaker	719	-	719
5 Awasis, Dale	Chief - Thunderchild	7,346	-	7,346
6 Baptiste, Jr., Stewart	Chief - Red Pheasant	1,562	-	1,562
7 Bear, Austin	Chief - Muskoday	-	-	-
8 Bear, Darcy	Chief - Whitecap Dakota	1,359	-	1,359
9 Bear, Kevin	Chief - Shoal Lake Cree Nation	2,153	-	2,153
10 Bellrose, Reginald	Chief - Muskowekwan	863	-	863
11 Bellegarde, Beverly	Chief - Peepeekisis First Nation	5,542	-	5,542
12 Bellegarde, Clarence	Chief - Little Black Bear First Nation	2,797	-	2,797
13 Ben, Richard	Chief - Makwa Sahgaiehean	3,597	-	3,597
14 Billette, Debbie	Chief - Buffalo River	4,836	-	4,836
15 Bird, Roger	Chief - Montreal Lake	3,562	-	3,562
16 Blackstar, Daniel	Chief - Moosomin	3,117	-	3,117
17 Buffalo, Lloyd	Chief - Day Star	1,891	-	1,891
18 Burns, Wally	Chief - James Smith	5,940	-	5,940
19 Cachene, Larry	Chief - Yellowquill	2,309	-	2,309
20 Cheecham, Roy	Chief - Clearwater River Dene Nation	1,956	-	1,956
21 Chicoose, Elaine	Chief - Pasqua	2,655	-	2,655
22 Cook - Searson, Tammy	Chief - Lac La Ronge	1,576	-	1,576
23 Crookedneck, Leslie	Chief - Island Lake	3,596	-	3,596
24 Daniels, Wesley	Chief - Sturgeon Lake	4,735	-	4,735
25 Daywalker - Pelletier, Marie Ann	Chief - Okanese	4,655	-	4,655
26 Dustyhorn, Dennis	Chief - Kawacatoose	696	-	696
27 Fiddler, Richard	Chief - Waterhen Lake	1,250	-	1,250
28 Fox, Wallace	Chief - Onion Lake	2,734	2,000	4,734
29 Gamble, Richard	Chief - Beady's & Okemasis	7,058	-	7,058
30 Goodtrack, William	Chief - Wood Mountain	-	-	-
31 Head, Cecil	Chief - Mistawasis	1,226	-	1,226
32 Head, Robert	Chief - Peter Chapman	3,355	-	3,355
33 Jim, Steve	Chief - Witchehan Lake	4,998	-	4,998
34 Kennedy, Barry	Chief - Carry the Kettle	865	-	865
35 Lariviere, Guy	Chief - Canoe Lake	4,838	-	4,838
36 Lerat, Gord	Chief - Cowessess	6,016	-	6,016
37 Lewis, Dennis	Chief - Pelican Lake	-	-	-
38 Littlebear, Alex	Chief - Big Bear	3,470	-	3,470
39 McArther, Olive	Chief - Pheasant Rump	4,815	-	4,815
40 McCallum, Darrell	Chief - Peter Ballantyne	5,150	-	5,150
41 Mercredi, Napoleon	Chief - Fond Du Lac	3,627	-	3,627
42 Moccasin, Kenny	Chief - Saulteaux	934	-	934
43 Morin, Bruce	Chief - Big River	680	-	680
44 Nawaykayas, Miller	Chief - Red Earth	1,025	-	1,025
45 Nippi, Peter	Acting Chief - Kinistin	3,432	-	3,432
46 Norman, James	Chief - Flying Dust	1,596	-	1,596
47 Okemow, Pauline	Chief - Lucky Man	2,984	-	2,984
48 Pahtayken, Alice	Chief - Nekaneet	6,527	-	6,527

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC
Schedule of Travel Expenses
Elected Chiefs of Saskatchewan and Tribal Representatives
Year Ended March 31, 2010

Supplemental Schedule 3

Chiefs of Saskatchewan - Elected

	Name	Position - First Nation	Travel	Other	Total
49	Papequash, Clarence	Chief - Key	\$ 5,405	\$ -	\$ 5,405
50	Paul, Dwayne	Chief - One Arrow	-	-	-
51	Paul, Raphael	Chief - English River	3,628	-	3,628
52	Pratt-Cappo, Elizabeth	Chief - Muscowpetung	4,483	-	4,483
53	Quewezance, Philip	Chief - Keeseekoose	1,245	-	1,245
54	Redman, Roger	Chief - Standing Buffalo	12,073	-	12,073
55	Rockthunder, Johnny	Chief - Piapot	1,702	-	-
56	Sanderson, Calvin	Chief - Chakastpaysin	5,911	-	5,911
57	Sayazie, Donald	Chief - Black Lake Denesuline	778	-	778
58	Semaganis, Wayne	Chief - Little Pine	3,317	-	3,317
59	Shepherd, Gloria	Chief - Ocean Man	5,099	-	5,099
60	Sinclair, Ken	Chief - George Gordon	3,132	-	3,132
61	Standing, Cy	Chief - Wahpehton	2,770	-	2,770
62	Standinghorn, Wayne	Chief - Sweetgrass	957	-	957
63	Standingready, Brian	Chief - White Bear	2,480	-	2,480
64	Starr, Michael	Chief - Starblanket	4,316	-	4,316
65	Stewart, Lorne	Chief - Cumberland House	8,007	-	8,007
66	Stone, Clarence	Chief - Mosquito Grizzly	1,007	-	-
67	Sylvester, Robert	Chief - Birch Narrows	-	-	-
68	Tawpisin Jr., Clifford	Chief - Muskeg Lake	1,064	-	1,064
69	Taypotat, Sheldon	Chief - Kakhewistahaw	2,836	-	2,836
70	Tsannie, Bartholomew J.	Chief - Hatchet Lake	-	-	-
71	Watson, Cameron	Chief - Chacachas	11,241	-	11,241
72	Weenie, Ben	Chief - Young Chippewayan	1,521	1,340	2,861
73	Whitehawk, Norman	Chief - Cote First Nation	4,224	-	4,224
74	Wolfe-Keller, Shirley	Chief - Fishing Lake	7,680	-	7,680
			<u>\$ 232,107</u>	<u>\$ 3,340</u>	<u>\$ 232,737</u>

Tribal Representatives

1	Myke Agecutay - FHQTC	Vice Chief	\$ 1,195	\$ -	\$ 1,195
2	Geraldine Arcand - STC	Vice Chief	3,404	-	3,404
3	Dennis Bear - SET4	Tribal Representative	-	-	-
4	Edmond Bellegarde - FHQTC	Tribal Representative	4,778	-	4,778
5	Helen Ben - MLTC	Tribal Chief	3,861	-	3,861
6	Lloyd Buffalo - TATC	Director of Operations	1,891	-	1,891
7	Don Deranger - PAGC	Tribal Vice Chief	1,856	-	1,856
8	Edward Henderson - PAGC	Tribal Vice Chief	1,430	-	699
9	Ron Michel - PAGC	Grand Chief	984	-	984
10	Gilbert Panipekeesick - YTC	Tribal Representative	3,134	-	3,134
11	Eric Sylvester - MLTC	Tribal Vice Chief	3,884	-	3,884
12	Felix Thomas - STC	Tribal Chief	2,310	-	2,310
			<u>\$ 28,727</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,996</u>

Note: figures disclosed above do not include reimbursement of applicable GST charges

**FEDERATION OF
SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.**

***SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT FUNDING***

March 31, 2010

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at March 31, 2010

	2010	2009
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	\$ 2,923,420	\$ 3,491,542
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	3,400,487	2,670,593
Investments (Note 6)	241,540	241,540
	<u>6,565,447</u>	<u>6,403,675</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Bank indebtedness (Note 9)	751,320	304,728
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	3,451,665	3,701,385
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 12)	27,705	48,758
Deferred revenue (Note 11)	3,030,265	3,444,453
	<u>7,260,955</u>	<u>7,499,324</u>
NET DEBT	<u>(695,508)</u>	<u>(1,095,649)</u>
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Equipment and leasehold improvements (Note 7)	242,424	308,973
Prepaid expenses	34,252	39,850
	<u>276,676</u>	<u>348,823</u>
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	<u>\$ (418,832)</u>	<u>\$ (746,826)</u>

See accompanying notes

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

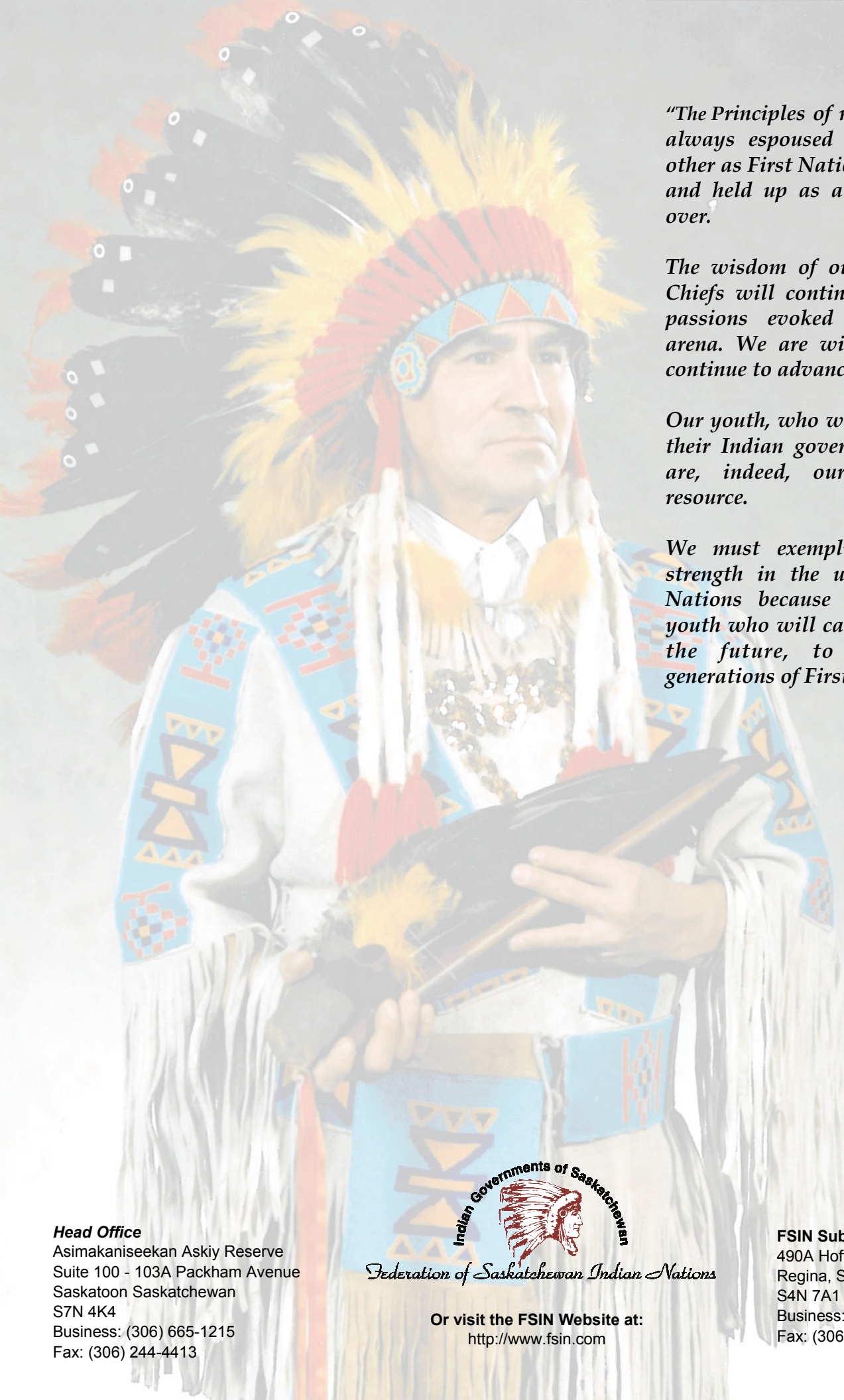
.....*Pauline Simon*..... Director
.....*M. D. L. Fort*..... Director

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS, INC.
Schedule of Federal Government Funding
Year ended March 31, 2010

Supplemental Schedule

Federally Funded Programs and Services Directly / Indirectly Funded by the Government of Canada	Federal Funding Received	Unexpended Federal Funding Beginning of Year	Adjustments / Transfers	Total Federal Funding Available	Federal Funding Expended	Unexpended Federal Funding End of Year
<u>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada</u>						
- Elementary / Secondary Education (Note 1)	\$ 1,039,203	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,039,203	\$ 1,003,203	\$ 36,000
- Economic Development	670,000	121,530	-	791,530	791,530	-
- Indian Government	996,757	-	-	996,757	996,757	-
- Lands and Trust Services	1,241,732	80,148	-	1,321,880	1,321,880	-
- Governance	874,248	-	-	874,248	874,248	-
- Disabilities	132,000	-	-	132,000	132,000	-
- Health, Social & Urban Development	295,500	-	-	295,500	295,500	-
- Women's Commission	172,500	56,611	-	229,111	229,111	-
- Basic Organizational Capacity	1,573,191	-	-	1,573,191	1,573,191	-
- Indian Residential Schools	275,000	-	-	275,000	275,000	-
- Veterans & Bold Eagle	187,698	-	-	187,698	187,698	-
- Other	99,390	144,751	-	244,141	244,141	-
Total	7,557,219	403,040	-	7,960,259	7,924,259	36,000
<u>Health Canada</u>						
- Health Consultations	374,000	-	-	374,000	374,000	-
- Aboriginal Blueprint	100,000	-	-	100,000	100,000	-
- Women's Commission - FASD	68,400	-	-	68,400	68,400	-
- Aboriginal Headstart	1,185,118	-	-	1,185,118	1,185,118	-
- Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative	90,000	-	-	90,000	90,000	-
- Non-Insured Health Benefits	120,000	-	-	120,000	120,000	-
- Environmental Health	640,200	-	-	640,200	640,200	-
- National Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention	53,500	-	-	53,500	140,382	-
- Maternal Child Health	73,673	-	-	73,673	73,673	-
- CAPC	82,500	-	-	82,500	82,500	-
- Aboriginal Health Transition Fund	1,113,938	184,500	-	1,298,438	1,130,135	168,303
- Aboriginal Human Initiative	100,000	102,303	-	202,303	202,303	-
- Other	26,000	-	-	26,000	26,000	-
Total	4,027,329	286,803	-	4,314,132	4,232,711	168,303
<u>Public Safety Canada</u>	181,064	-	-	181,064	181,064	-
<u>Fisheries & Oceans</u>	396,000	-	-	396,000	396,000	-
<u>Canadian Partnership against Cancer Corporation</u>	232,655	-	-	232,655	198,205	34,450
<u>Justice Canada</u>	126,744	-	-	126,744	126,744	-
Total Federal Funding	\$ 12,521,011	\$ 689,843	\$ -	\$ 13,210,854	\$ 13,058,983	\$ 238,753

Note 1 - Unspent funds of \$64,967 with relation to the Admin Symposium have been recorded as expended. These funds will be returned to INAC.



"The Principles of respect which have always espoused to have for each other as First Nations, are recognized and held up as a model the world over.

The wisdom of our Elders and our Chiefs will continue to harness the passions evoked in the political arena. We are winning because we continue to advance the truth.

Our youth, who will be the Chiefs of their Indian governments tomorrow are, indeed, our most valuable resource.

We must exemplify to them, the strength in the unity of our First Nations because it is our Indian youth who will carry that creed into the future, to our successive generations of First Nations."

David Ahenakew



Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

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