

"Remembering Our Past for the Future"

DEH CHO FIRST NATION

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT



The Interim Measures and Framework Agreement seen here was signed on May 23, 2001. For copies of the agreements please contact Deh Cho First Nations: Phone (867) 695-2610 Fax (867) 695-2038 or email dehchofn@cancom.net. Mahsi Cho.



HIGHLIGHTS

Grand Chief Assembly Report

Grand Chief Signing Ceremony Speech

DCFN 2001-2002 Operational Plan

Ministers Message

DCFN Programs and Services

Brief Chronology of the Deh Cho Process

Deh Cho Process Information Update

Deh Cho Dogrib Boundary Report

Youth Message

Passed Resolutions

Declaration of Rights, Deh Cho First Nations

AHRDA Report

Language Report

Auditor's Report-Robert Stewart

Deh Cho First Nations Staff Pictures





2000-2001 Assembly Report

Welcome to the 9th Annual Deh Cho Assembly! This years 2001 Annual Deh Cho Assembly' theme is "Remembering Our Past for the Future". This theme brings to light a time for reflection and reminding ourselves of where we have come from. I am sure you will agree with my perspective that indeed we have come a long way.

One constant unchanging element is the land. Once our lives depended on what nature could provide us and we maintained our traditional livelihood. However, the environment is changing, affecting the quality of water and air, weather patterns, and even the animals. Increasingly our people rely on the local wage economy of our communities and we are confronted with a flourishing youth population. Most recently we have witnessed the passing of many elders that experienced the pure knowledge of the past, the values, legends and stories. We should not despair though because the road we travel is not a new trail but a vision entrusted to us by our ancestors. We have a responsibility to work in that direction in the right and moral way for our people. I trust that these are the thoughts we will share with each other as we discuss our past for the future during the 9th Annual Assembly.

Since last years 2000 Annual Deh Cho Assembly, we have achieved the following:

- ▲ Signed the Framework and Interim Measures Agreements
- ▲ Developed a ten year Strategic Plan examining the pillars of our communities
- ▲ Established a high standard in our Administrative Operations and Policies

These feats of accomplishments would not be possible without the staff that we have. To each of them, I extend my appreciation for their hard work, commitment, and sacrifice they perform in brandishing their mark in the Deh Cho First Nations. Importantly, I also thank the leaders and elders for their beliefs and commitment to the Deh Cho Process. Finally I offer my deep thank you to my wife and children for just being there. Mahsi.

As Grand Chief, I am in my first year of a second three year term since being elected in 1997. I was recommended for reappointment by the Elders' Council and ratified by the 2000 Annual Assembly in what was described as a historic step of the Deh Cho Process.

The Deh Cho First Nations can be characterized in three distinctive features: Political, Operational, and Administrative capacity building. The initiatives we carry forward are mandated by the Assembly and directed by the Leadership in bringing us together under the Deh Cho Process towards realizing our goal of a Dene Government.

The Deh Cho Process is a movement of initiatives based upon the Dene values and principles in achieving a Dene Government as set out in the 1994 Deh Cho Proposal and (guided by the 1993 Deh Cho Declaration.) Our negotiations have successfully produced two agreements thus far, the Framework and Interim Measures Agreements. One agreement will set the scope and agenda for Phase Two Negotiations and the other agreement will put in a land management regime, for the interim, to ensure Deh Cho First Nations have input and veto over major development activity within the Deh Cho territory. At this point, our negotiations are in the process of detailing our Land Use Planning, Land Withdrawals, and an Interim Resource Development Agreement. We strongly view the Deh Cho Process as managing our lands and resources.

In November 2000, the Leadership and Elders met on the Hay River Reserve and developed a 10 year Strategic Plan. In what was a necessary step to set focus on the Deh Cho Process, The Strategic Plans' goals are to build our capacities of Governance, continue on with Negotiations, Social Development, Resource Management Planning, and Economic Development. Most recently, the Leadership are contemplating Economic Development as the immediate priority. In this light, the Operational Plan for 2001-2001 will guide the operations towards realizing those goals of the Strategic Plan.

In the area of Administration of our organization, we have made strides to clarify the roles of our staff in line with Strategic Planning. This is also a necessary step in streamlining reporting functions and measures of accountability. As a result, we have also made changes to our Administrative Policies and Procedures.

My area of work mostly revolves around Negotiations and working directly with our Leadership and Elders. I have also made efforts to represent the Deh Cho First Nations at territorial and provincial levels. I do realize that equal priorities must go towards being available to our member organizations and local first nations governments. I look forward to visiting your communities within the next few months.

In closing, I look forward to working on Land Use Planning, Land Withdrawals, and Interim Resource Development Agreements, work that needs to be done before we move into Phase Two Negotiations. I also anticipate work in the areas of Governance and Social Development within this year.

Mahsi

Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

*Speech Delivered by Grand Chief Michael Nadli
Signing Ceremony May 23, 2001*

Minister Nault, 80 years ago we welcomed your people here when they came to negotiate a treaty of peace and friendship with our Chiefs and Elders. Today, we are beginning a new chapter in our relationship – today we begin a process of negotiations, which will implement the understandings, which our Elders negotiated with the representatives of the Crown 80 years ago.

As we all know, the government of Canada does not have the same interpretation of our treaties as we have. Instead of seeing our treaties as peace and friendship treaties, Canada has interpreted the treaties as land cession treaties, and has acted as though it owns our land. As a result, the relationship between our people and Canada has not always been good – in fact it has been very troubled. However, no matter how bad the relationship between Canada and our people became our Elders have continued to remind us that we have unfinished business – we still need to find a way to co-exist as nations. We need to renew our treaties and, this time, put them in language that we both understand, so that we can clarify and strengthen our relationships.

A lot has changed in the past 80 years, but some things remain the same: our land is still rich in natural resources, including minerals, oil and gas; and our people are still determined to protect the natural beauty and integrity of our land. We are ready for economic development – but it must occur in a way, which protects the natural environment of the Deh Cho.

Our relationship with Canada still has a long way to go before we can truly say that we understand each other and agree on how we will protect and manage our lands and resources, but we must acknowledge that we have come a long way over the past 4 years. When Professor Peter Russell was appointed as a Ministerial Envoy in 1997, many people thought he had an impossible job. He took on a responsibility to find enough common ground between Canada and the Deh Cho to begin formal negotiations towards agreements, which will clarify and strengthen our relationship. However, Prof. Russell's work did succeed. He found 21 Principles of Common Ground after talking to our communities and to representatives of the government of Canada. Both the DCFN and Canada accepted Prof. Russell's recommendations and we began negotiations in September of 1999 on a framework agreement and an interim measures agreement.

The 21 Principles of Common Ground, which emerged from the Envoy Process in 1997 and 1998, can now be found in the Deh Cho Framework Agreement, which we are signing today. The Framework Agreement commits the Deh Cho First Nations, Canada and the GNWT to negotiating an agreement, which will recognize and implement a Deh Cho government. The Framework Agreement makes it clear that the Deh Cho government will be the primary, or main government for all residents of the Deh Cho territory, and that it will be based on Dene laws and customs, as well as some Canadian laws and customs. The Framework also commits us to an open process of negotiations to achieve this goal. Our negotiations will always take place in the open, in our communities with the full participation of the people of the Deh Cho.

Our Elders and Chiefs have always insisted that before we begin formal negotiations towards a final agreement, which will clarify our relationship and provide certainty for lands and resource management, we must agree on interim measures, which will ensure that the integrity of the land

is maintained during the negotiations. Over the past 20 months, we have worked hard, along with the Federal and GNWT negotiators, to develop a Deh Cho Interim Measures Agreement. This has been a very difficult process, and we have to acknowledge that we have not achieved everything that we wanted to in this Interim Measures Agreement. Also, we still have very difficult work ahead of us to implement the Interim Measures Agreement, especially as we negotiate land withdrawals and a resource development agreement. However, we must also acknowledge that we have accomplished a great deal in this Interim Measures Agreement. Most importantly, we have built trust and good will – enough trust and good will to sign these agreements today and begin the next stage of negotiations.

Last week our Elders held a meeting here in Ft. Simpson. They issued a statement, which reminded us that the protection of our land is our highest priority. They reminded us that we must be very careful about deciding whether to build a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We need to carefully weigh the pros and cons and not rush to make a decision that we will have to live with for many generations. Yes, we need jobs – and economic development is very important – but the land is what makes us Dene. Our Chiefs listened to the advice of our Elders and unanimously passed a resolution at our Leadership meeting last week, which reminds everyone that the Deh Cho has not yet decided whether or not we will support the construction of a pipeline across our territory.

After signing these agreements today, we will begin to negotiate important agreements with Canada. In these negotiations, we will address the terms and conditions for construction of a pipeline across the Deh Cho. We will also negotiate the terms and conditions for development of the oil and gas deposits in the Deh Cho. We need to find a way to ensure that development can happen in a way which will preserve the natural environment of our land, and preserve the social, mental and spiritual health of our communities, while creating enough jobs and business opportunities for our people. We believe it can be done – economic development can occur in the Deh Cho in a controlled, responsible way, and we look forward to negotiating agreements with Canada, which will ensure that this occurs.

Over the past 20 months we have also made some progress in our relations with the GNWT. It is true that we face many difficult challenges in the coming negotiations, but we appreciate the fact that the GNWT has acknowledged that our negotiations will result in the recognition of a Deh Cho public government, which will be the primary government for all residents of the Deh Cho. We also appreciate the progress, which we have made with the GNWT on interim measures and we look forward to implementing the commitments, which have been made over the past 20 months.

Minister Nault, we have achieved some momentum over the past 20 months of negotiations. Now it is time to carry this momentum forward into the next phase of negotiations. This will be an exciting and challenging time for the Deh Cho and for Canada. We will be negotiating innovative, creative arrangements for co-existence, which will benefit both the Deh Cho and Canada, while respecting the integrity of the land. Your support for this process is very welcome and will no doubt be a vital element in ensuring the success of our negotiations. We want you to know that you will always be welcome to visit the Deh Cho, whether you come to negotiate with us, or just to spend some time fishing.

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS 2001-2002 OPERATIONAL PLAN

Goal #1

Public government for the Deh Cho region based on Dene principles and traditions-this government must also protect and promote Treaty and Aboriginal rights.

Short Term Objectives:

- ✓ Continue to negotiate the Deh Cho Process based on the Framework and Interim Measures Agreement
- ✓ Prepare for Phase II Negotiations
- ✓ DCFN staff, the Executive Committee, the Elders Council and the Leadership review this Interim Report on the Strategic Planning Workshop
- ✓ Conduct an organizational and operational review of the Deh Cho First Nations-make preliminary recommendations to the January Leadership meeting regarding the role of staff, the Executive Committee and Elders Council
- ✓ Form a working group to begin the process of reviewing and developing regional and community government structures
- ✓ Identify and access more resources to address regional and community governance issues, including resources presently held by territorial organizations
- ✓ Develop and begin to implement a communications strategy for the Deh Cho region

Long Term Objectives:

- ✓ Promote awareness about and seek public support for the Deh Cho Process
- ✓ Review models of public and Aboriginal governments to determine models for the Deh Cho
- ✓ Develop, in consultation with all communities, a governance structure for the Deh Cho region that balances community and regional government while respecting Treaty and Aboriginal rights

Goal #2

Protection of the Deh Cho land base so that the land remains healthy and capable of supporting traditional land use activities

Short Term Objectives:

- ✓ Continue to negotiate the Interim Measures Agreement based on the current conditions regarding impact/benefit agreements, land protection, revenue sharing, Commissioner's Land, and tourism licensing-get approval from Leadership for any changes to these conditions
- ✓ Make a public statement regarding opposition to new developments unless Interim Measures Agreement are met
- ✓ Identify and implement methods of resolving conflicts and disputes over traditional land use and land management issues, such as the Cameron Hills situation
- ✓ Appoint a Deh Cho Representative to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
- ✓ Finalize the IRMP land use mapping by summer 2001
- ✓ Support Fort Liard in its negotiations with the B.C. Treaty Commission

Long Term Objectives:

- ✓ Hire and train technical people to deal with ongoing land and resource management issues
- ✓ Use Dene name for all rivers, lakes, and other important geographic features within the Deh Cho
- ✓ Encourage and support programs and activities that encourage youth to learn the Dene language and traditions from their families and elders

Goal #3

Sustainable economic development that balances regional and community interests

Short Term Objectives:

- ✓ Review the Deh Cho Means Business conference results
- ✓ Establish an Economic Development Working Group to assess, promote, and support regional and community development-clarify the potential relationship between regional and community corporations
- ✓ Provide training to communities regarding joint venturing, impact/benefit agreements, resource royalties, financial management, preparing economic development plans, establishing businesses, marketing, etc.



Northwest
Territories Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Minister's Message



Honourable Jim Antoine
MLA Nahendeh

On behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, I wish Deh Cho elders, Chiefs, councillors, families, youth and children a good year with many opportunities to celebrate our past and embrace our future.

I congratulate the Deh Cho First Nations on the signing of the Deh Cho Framework Agreement and the Interim Measures Agreement. The Deh Cho First Nations have reached a milestone in the recognition of their Aboriginal and Treaty rights with these agreements. The Deh Cho First Nations have successfully met the challenge of protecting the traditions and values of the past while ensuring that the opportunities of the future benefit the people of the Deh Cho.

The signing ceremony in Fort Simpson on May 23, 2001 marked the completion of the first phase in the Deh Cho process and the beginning of the next. As Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, I remain committed to working together with the Deh Cho First Nations' leadership and members to implement Aboriginal and Treaty rights.

Honourable Jim Antoine
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister Responsible for the Intergovernmental Forum

Deh Cho First Nations Programs and Services

Edehzhie Protected Area: Work has progressed well with the support of Pehdzeh Ki First Nation, Liidli Kue First Nation, Jean Marie First Nation, and Deh Gah Gotie First Nation with the support of World Wildlife Foundation and the CPAWS initiative. The Deh Cho First Nations leadership has accepted the final report to forward the Horn Plateau as a protected area under the sponsorship of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Deh Cho Atlas: A Deh Cho Atlas of public data has been compiled under the Deh Cho First Nations land use planning initiative. Work is in progress to distribute this Atlas to member community governments.

Land Use and Occupancy Research: The digitizing of full land use and occupancy maps for six communities is completed. Work continues with data verification and analysis.

Deh Cho Process: The Deh Cho First Nations negotiations are ongoing and administered within the DCFN office. Framework and Interim Measures Agreements were initialed in March 2001 and signed May 23, 2001. Phase II Negotiations will begin.

Aboriginal Training Fund (AHRDA): The joint DCFN/HRDC agreement for the delivery of aboriginal training funds is ongoing. Efforts have been focused on supporting the community needs through the efficient use of the training funds.

Dene Zhatie Initiative: The second year of language planning has seen the production of the study results of the Language Team. Strategic planning in all member communities is being undertaken to specifically identify goals and resource needs.

Financial Management: Deh Cho First Nations administration continues to support member communities in their financial management needs; on-site visit requests are met. Support is made available to assist with internal financial management issues. A terms of reference for a Working Committee for Taxation has been directed by a leadership.

Advisory Services: Funds were transferred to members of the First Nations during the course of the fiscal year to meet specific community needs. An Economic Development Working Group is being established.

Capacity Building: Deh Cho First Nations annually accesses additional funds for staff training and student positions. Staff are encouraged when possible to identify training needs and attend courses when resources are available.

BRIEF CHRONOGOLGY OF THE DEH CHO PROCESS

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1900 | Treaty 8 signed. |
| 1921-22 | Treaty 11 signed. |
| 1970's | Berger Inquiry recommends settling outstanding land and resource issues before proceeding with major economic development projects. |
| 1980's | Dene / Metis claim negotiations fail to produce agreement. |
| 1993 | Deh Cho Declaration adopted at Deh Cho Assembly at Kakisa. |
| 1994 | Deh Cho Proposal adopted by Deh Cho Assembly. |
| 1997 | Ministerial Envoy Peter Russell appointed with mandate to visit Deh Cho communities and meet with government officials to determine whether there is enough common ground to begin negotiations between the Deh Cho and Canada. |
| 1998 | Envoy Process results in 21 Principles of Common Ground between Canada and the DCFN. |
| 1999 | Both Canada and the DCFN accept the 21 Principles as the basis for negotiations. Negotiations begin in September, 1999 in Ft. Simpson on a Framework Agreement and Interim Measures Agreement. |
| 2000 | Deh Cho Assembly at Kakisa re-affirms support for the Deh Cho Process and recommends improvements in draft Framework Agreement and Interim Measures Agreement. |
| Feb-14-01 | Deh Cho First Nations' Leadership approves initialing and signing of Framework Agreement and Interim Measures Agreement. |
| Mar-01 | GNWT Cabinet approves signing agreements. |
| May-01-01 | Federal Cabinet approves signing agreements. |
| May-23-01 | Framework Agreement and Interim Measures Agreement signed in Ft. Simpson. |

Deh Cho Process Information Update

June 2001

Background:

In 1900, 1921 and 1922, Canada signed Treaties 8 and 11 with the Dene of the Deh Cho. The government of Canada believes that it bought the land of the Dene and Metis people in the Treaties. The First Nations do not agree with this version of the Treaties. The Dene leaders who were at the signing of the Treaties have always stated that there was no discussion of "extinguishment" or "sale of land." The Treaties were "peace and friendship" Treaties in which we promised to allow Canadian settlers access to our lands, in return for certain benefits and promises that our way of life would not be disturbed. In our view, we are still the owners and managers of all of the land in the Deh Cho.

Because of these two very different views of the Treaties, it is not clear whether Canada or First Nations have jurisdiction (legal control) over the land. This uncertainty prevents economic development and needs to be cleared up, either through the courts or through negotiated agreements.

In 1997, Professor Peter Russell was appointed as a Ministerial Envoy. He met with representatives of Canada and Deh Cho communities to find out whether there was enough common ground to begin negotiations. This process resulted in a list of "21 Common Ground Principles" which both Canada and the Deh Cho First Nations (DCFN) agreed could be the basis for negotiations. In early 1997, the DCFN and Canada agreed to enter into negotiations. In early 1999, the DCFN and Canada agreed to begin negotiations. These negotiations, which are called the "Deh Cho Process," will take place in two phases: *Phase I*—Phase I negotiations are "preliminary negotiations" leading to substantive (Phase II) negotiations; and *Phase II*—detailed negotiations will begin after a Framework Agreement and Interim Measures Agreement have been achieved through Phase I negotiations. The negotiations are expected to last 5-7 years, until a final agreement is reached.

Phase I negotiations began in September 1999 with the intention of producing two agreements:

1. A temporary Interim Measures Agreement, which will provide for a strong role for the First Nations in decision making in land and resources issues in the Deh Cho. The Interim Measures Agreement will last until a final agreement is reached. A final agreement will replace the interim measures with a Deh Cho government, which will have jurisdiction (control) over Deh Cho lands and resources.
1. A Framework Agreement to guide Phase II negotiations. The Framework Agreement will state the goals of the Phase II negotiations and set the agenda for negotiations.

Phase I negotiations are now complete. A Framework Agreement and IMA were signed May 23, 2001. The Negotiating Team relied heavily upon the Elders for assistance and guidance throughout the process. We will begin Phase II negotiations in July 2001.

The Interim Measures Agreement (IMA)

An Interim Measures Agreement is a temporary agreement to give First Nations a role in making decisions about how the land will be used. It is temporary because it will only be in place until a final agreement is reached. The Deh Cho Interim Measures Agreement, which was signed on May 23, 2001, says that no oil or gas exploration will take place without First Nations' permission. Also, no new forestry permits or licenses will be issued without First Nations' permission.

The DCFN Elders have directed that any system of land and resource management must be based upon a land use plan for the entire Deh Cho. The DCFN will not extinguish title to any lands, or sell any land, or divide the Deh Cho into small blocks of land. Thus, the Deh Cho Interim Measures Agreement is based upon land use planning. A joint Planning Committee will be set up to develop a draft land use plan for the Deh Cho. The plan

will have to be approved by the DCFN and Canada. The land use plan will provide that some lands will be “withdrawn” in order to protect them from mineral staking or industrial development and exploration during the negotiations towards a final agreement. The land use plan will also provide that some lands, to be identified by First Nations, will be opened up for development and exploration, as long as First Nations are partners in the development. The land use plan will not affect ownership of the land—it will only manage the use of land.

The Interim Measures Agreement also sets up a three-person Deh Cho Land and Water Panel, which will have responsibility for issuing land and water use permits. One member will be appointed by the DCFN. The Chair of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board will appoint the other two, in consultation with the DCFN. Companies that want land or water use permits will have to consult with First Nations before an application for a permit is submitted to the Panel. The Panel will then hold further consultations with First Nations before issuing any permits. Once a land use plan has been approved by the DCFN and Canada, it will be binding on the Land and Water Panel. The Panel will be set up as a temporary system until Deh Cho government can be set up under a final agreement

The IMA also provides that Canada and the DCFN will also negotiate an interim agreement on resource development. This agreement will make sure that Deh Cho communities benefit from any royalties or taxes collected from resource businesses on Deh Cho lands. Canada has also agreed to our proposal to immediately establish a joint “Consensus Team” to review and approve a 5-year management plan for Nahanni Park, and to begin negotiations on an interim co-management agreement.

Framework Agreement

The Framework Agreement, which was signed on May 23rd, is based upon the 21 Common Ground Principles. The Framework Agreement provides that the objective of the negotiations is to produce an Agreement in Principle (AIP) within 5 years, followed by a final agreement. The AIP and final agreement will recognize a Deh Cho government, which will be based on Dene laws and customs. The Deh Cho government will be a public government—it will be the main government for all residents of the Deh Cho. The Deh Cho government will govern the land and provide most services including education, health, housing and social services.

The DCFN has also made it clear that we will never agree to sell or give away any land in the Deh Cho. The purpose of the Deh Cho Process is to build upon the existing treaties by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of a Deh Cho government in governing the land and the people of the Deh Cho. Treaty negotiations should be between the Crown and First Nations. The Framework Agreement therefore states that some of the negotiations will be just between Canada and the First Nations, with the GNWT as an observer. Before negotiations begin on any subject (e.g. resource-revenue sharing, education, etc.) there will be a workshop to present the Dene position on Treaties 8 and 11 and explain why some of the negotiations should be just between Canada and the DCFN. The Elders will play a key role in this process. A decision will then be made, on a case-by-case basis, as to whether negotiations will be tri-lateral (3 parties) or bilateral (2 parties). The GNWT will not be involved unless they currently have an interest which would be affected by the negotiations.

The Negotiation Process

The Deh Cho Process is an open process: all of the negotiations are open to the public and to the news media. There are no “secret meetings” or secret documents. We encourage all residents of the Deh Cho to attend the negotiations and to provide their input and opinions. The Deh Cho Negotiating Team takes its direction from resolutions passed by Deh Cho Assemblies. Between Assemblies, the Negotiating Team is guided and directed by the Elders and the elected Leaders of the DCFN.

Submitted By: Chris Reid, Chief Negotiator Deh Cho First Nations
June 2001 to the Deh Cho Annual Assembly

~Deh Cho Drummers~



DEH CHO~DOGRIB BOUNDARY REPORT

Submitted to the Deh Cho Annual Assembly 2001

The last written report was made to the Winter Leadership Meeting. In the report we stated that if the Dogribs were not willing to meet with us on the boundary that we would seriously consider arbitration. Since that message was delivered the Dogrib Chief Negotiator met in Toronto with our Chief Negotiator to see how they could get this back on track.

A meeting was set up in Yellowknife for April 25,2001. Dogrib Chief Negotiator, John B. Zoe and their lawyer, Rick Salter attended the meeting. The Deh Cho First Nations representatives were Chief Negotiator Chris Reid, our land and resource consultant Peter Cizek and Assistant Negotiator Herb Norwegian. The Dogribs were not interested in going the route of arbitration but were open to a shared land use area between Deh Cho First Nations and the Dogribs.

We explained to them that we had done extensive work on protecting the Horn Plateau to a point where we had drawn a line around the entire watershed. They said that they were aware of the work we were doing and were in support of it. They mentioned they would like to be included in the work.

The discussion then focused on the protection of the Horn and that this could be a way to address the boundary issue, they agreed. They also do not want any resource development on the Horn and believe that it should be withdrawn through negotiations. An option that is being put to the Federal Government is to set up a joint session between the Federal Government, Dogribs and Deh Cho First Nations negotiations teams. There has been no response back from the federal government yet.

Herb Norwegian
Assistant Negotiator

Deh Cho First Nations

PO Box 89 Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0

Tel: (867) 695-2355 Fax: (867) 695-2038

Email: dehchofn@cancom.net

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS LEADERSHIP

Acho Dene Koe Band

General Delivery

Fort Liard, NT

XOE 0A0

Tel: (867) 770-4141

Fax: (867) 770-4144

Chief Judy Kotchea

Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council

General Delivery

Fort Providence, NT

XOE 0L0

Tel: (867) 699-3401

Fax: (867) 699-3210

Chief Sam Gargan

Katlodeeche First Nation

PO Box 3060

Hay River, NT

XOE 1G4

Tel: (867) 874-6701

Fax: (867) 874-3229

Chief Pat Martel

JMR First Nation

General Delivery

Jean Marie River, NT

XOE 0N0

Tel: (867) 809-2000

Fax: (867) 809-2002

Chief Stanley Sanguetz

Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation

C/O PO Box 4428

Hay River, NT

XOE 1G3

Tel: (867) 825-2000

Fax: (867) 825-2002

Chief Lloyd Chicot

Liidli Kue First Nation

PO Box 469

Fort Simpson, NT

XOE 0N0

Tel: (867) 695-3131

Fax: (867) 695-2665

Chief Rita Cli

Nahanni Butte Dene Band

General Delivery

Nahanni Butte, NT

XOE 0N0

Tel: (867) 602-2900

Fax: (867) 602-2910

Chief Leon Konisenta

Pehdzeh Ki First Nation

General Delivery

Wrigley, NT

XOE 1E0

Tel: (867) 581-3321

Fax: (867) 581-3229

A/Chief Tim Lennie

Begae Shuhagot'ine

General Delivery

Tulita, NT

XOE 0K0

Tel: (867) 588-4743

Fax: (867) N/A

Chief Maurice Mendo

Sambaa K'e Dene Band

PO Box 10

Trout Lake, NT

XOE 1Z0

Tel: (867) 206-2800

Fax: (867) 206-2828

Chief Dennis Deneron

West Point First Nation

#1-47031 Mackenzie Highway

Hay River, NT

XOE 0R9

Tel: (867) 874-6677

Fax: (867) 874-2486

Chief Karen Thomas

Fort Simpson Metis Local

PO Box 408

Fort Simpson, NT

XOE 0N0

Tel: (867) 695-2431

Fax: (867) 695-2040

President Albertine Rodh

Fort Liard Metis Local 67

General Delivery

Fort Liard, NT

XOE 0A0

Tel: (867) 770-3265

Fax: (867) 770-3266

President Ernie McLeod

Fort Providence Metis Local 57

General Delivery

Fort Providence, NT

XOE 0L0

Tel: (867) 699-4320

Fax: (867) 699-4319

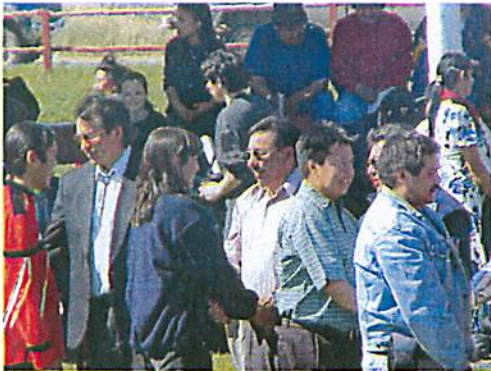
President Albert Lafferty

Deh Cho First Nations Interim Measures Agreement

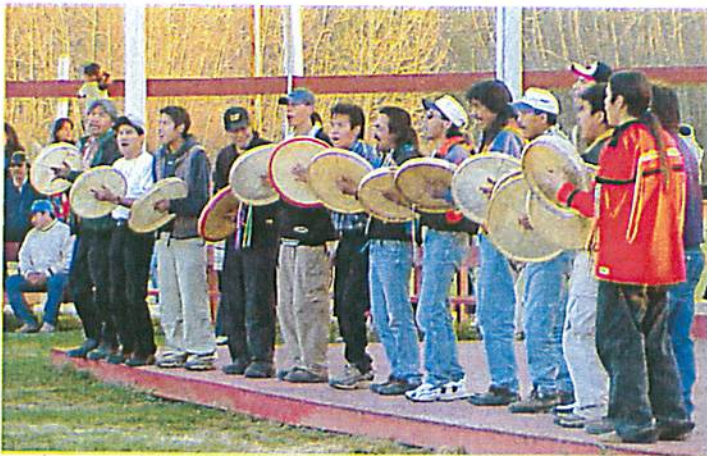


The Framework & Interim Measures Agreement seen here was signed on May 23, 2001. For copies of the agreements please contact Deh Cho First Nations: Phone (867) 695-2610 Fax (867) 695-2038 or email dehchofn@cancom.net. Mahsi Cho.

~Signing Ceremony May 23, 2001~



~Signing Ceremony May 23, 2001~





Band No. 756

PEHDZEH KI FIRST NATION

General Delivery, Wrigley, NT X0E 1E0

Phone: (867) 581-3321/3581

Fax: (867) 581-3229

July 26, 2001

Deh Cho First Nations
P.O BOX 89
Ft. Simpson
XOE ONO

We did this play to let adults and youth see how alcohol and drugs effect the dene culture. And how it effect your body and your family. It sometimes hurts your family so much to see how you have changed with the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

This play is about a dene boy who loses his culture to alcohol and drug abuse. His Grandfather uses the strength of the drum and dene songs to bring his grandson back to where he was before alcohol and drug abuse ruled his life.

This play is showing what will happen when you get into alcohol and drugs. Whether you are old enough or not, it will always have an effect on your family but it will be always stronger on your body.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT MOSES

Joelle moses

Pehdzeh Ki Players

Derrin Moses

Jennifer Skarda

Jessica Skard

Parwin

Lucas eli

Joshua moses

Eden B. Moses

Amanda Norwegian

Wits Bok



LOON CALLING ME

Song: "Loon Calling Me" by David Gon. Steady Drumbeat Starts

Monologue: "the meaning of the Drum". Here, a native youth speaks about what the drum means to Dene people; that it is a symbol of and icon for their culture.

Drumbeat continues..

The Play

Grandfather and grandson are seated by a campfire; grandfather is making a drum. His grandson watches in fascination. Grandfather finishes drum and starts to sing Dene drum song. He finishes the song and starts to hand the drum to his grandson but before he can accept it, grandson hears the sound of modern disco type music. The grandson turns his head and sees a group of modern youth partying and dancing. He is attracted. The music grows louder in volume, drowning out the sound of the drum. Some of the youth approach and beckon. The grandson gets up and joins the modern youth.

As the drugs take over, the heavy metal music starts to play and sinister figures appear: they are dressed in hooded black sweatshirts with covered faces. The back of each sweatshirt has the name of a different drug on it "cocaine", "pot", "alcohol", and "acid". They circle grandson, dancing with increasing vigor and abandon as the drugs within him take hold. As the drugs take full hold on the grandson, they pull him to his feet and he starts to dance with each figure, one at a time. He is ecstatic. They all lift him up and then drop him. His grandfather, who, all along has been keeping up his drumming, drums louder so grandson can hear him. Grandson reaches out to his grandfather, but the figures prevent them from reuniting and drag grandson away from his grandfather. Now the music changes to a more jangled, frenetic rhythm. Grandson is "wasted". He dances again with the figures, but this time he is totally exhausted and the figures are rough with him: throwing them from one to the other. They lift him up again and, when they let him down again, he collapses. The figures then dance around him in glee and then call their buddies, "depression", "anger" and "despair" who load the grandson down with their chains. Then the music changes again, to a heavy sinister note, and a grim reaper-like figure shows up with "suicide" reaches out his hand to grandson who, by this time, is ready for a "way out". Just as grandson was about to take "Suicide's" hand, grandfather, in desperation, takes up his drum and starts to sing a prayer song. "Suicide's" hand freezes in mid air and grandson looks up.

Grandson, eyes fixed upon his grandfather, starts to crawl in his direction. The figures, agitated, try to stop but they are unable. It is as if a force field surrounds the boy. The grandson approaches his grandfather and reaches out to him. Grandfather hands him the drum he made for him and encourages him to try it. Grandson is hesitant at first but gains in strength and confidence. The evil figures are now in retreat and, as grandfather and grandson stand together, drumming, the figures fade away into the darkness as lights come on and grow brighter.

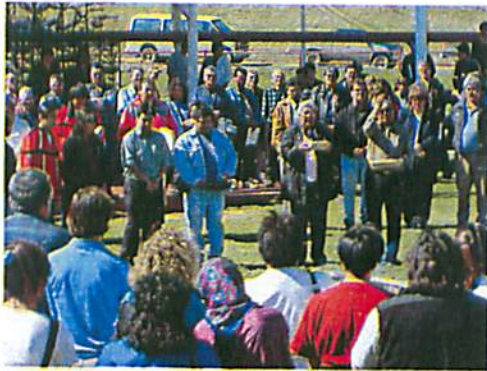
Grandfather and grandson stand together, drumming and singing. Grandson's new friends reappear. They are fascinated and attracted by what they see and hear. They approach. Grandson, seeing them, smiles in welcome and continues to drum and sing. The youth pick up the beat and, seeing this, grandson puts down the drum and starts to dance, beckoning to his new friends to join him. Other drummers appear to join grandfather as, one by one, grandson's friends join him in the dance. They invite the audience to join in and a massive drum dance ensues.



~Signing Ceremony May 23, 2001~



~Signing Ceremony May 23, 2001~





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



9th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 25-29, 2001

Resolution #01

RE: HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Moved by:

Chief Rita Cli
Liidli Kue First Nation

Seconded by:

Chief Dennis Deneron
Sambaa K'e Dene Band

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at Kakisa
Lake, NT dated June 29,
2001

Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, GNWT has received a report from Cuff & Associates which recommends major changes in the way that Health & Social Services are delivered in the NWT, including the Deh Cho; and

WHEREAS, the Cuff report recommends that the Deh Cho Health & Social Services Board be disbanded and Health & Social Services in the Deh Cho be delivered by a Regional Health Authority in Yellowknife except Ft. Providence, which would be served by a Regional Health Authority based in Hay River; and

WHEREAS, the Minister has stated that the intention to bring in legislation very soon to implement the Cuff Report; and

WHEREAS, the DCFNs have complete jurisdiction over Health & Social Services in the Deh Cho; and

WHEREAS, the jurisdiction over Health & Social Services and delivery of Health & Social Services are subjects to be negotiated through the Deh Cho Process;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Deh Cho Assembly demands that any changes to the way Health & Social Services are managed and delivered in the Deh Cho be negotiated through the Deh Cho Process, not legislated by the GNWT; and
2. This Assembly demands that the GNWT refrain from developing or enacting any legislation which has not been approved by the DCFN.



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net

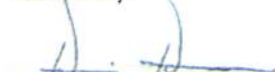


9th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 25-29, 2001

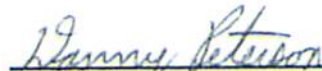
Resolution #02

RE: Pehdzeh Ki Ndeh Protected Area Strategy

Moved by:



Chief Dennis Deneron
Sambaa K'e Dene Band

Seconded by:


Danny Peterson, Delegate
Ft. Simpson Metis Local 52

CARRIED

Certified copy of resolution
made at Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 29, 2001


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation has identified important ecological and cultural values in the Pehdzeh Ki Ndeh, which is the entire watershed of the River Between Two Mountains, Ochre River and Blackwater River, including Fish Lake and Blackwater Lake; and

WHEREAS, the PKFN has used and occupied the Pehdzeh Ki Ndeh since time immemorial; and

WHEREAS, the PKFN Chief and Council has passed a resolution on February 8, 2001, proposing the Pehdzeh Ki Ndeh as a protected area under the NWT Protected Areas Strategy;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the DCFNs support the efforts of PKFN to have the Pehdzeh Ki Ndeh protected under the NWT Protected Area Strategy.



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0

TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038

E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net




9th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 25-29, 2001


Resolution #03

RE: Resource Development in Pehdzeh Ki (Wrigley) Traditional Lands

Moved by:

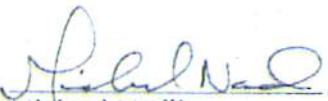

Chief Sam Gargan
Deh Gah Gofie Dene
Council

Seconded by:


Chief Dennis Deneron
Sambaa K'e Dene Band

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at Kakisa
Lake, NT dated June 29,
2001


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation has written to the Honourable Robert Nault, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on June 22, 2001 to advise him that Pehdzeh Ki First Nation will not support or consent to any development within it's traditional lands until satisfactory progress has been made within the Deh Cho Process regarding lands and resource issues; and

WHEREAS, the June 22, 2001 letter from Pehdzeh Ki First Nation also states that Pehdzeh Ki First Nation will not support mineral or gas exploration, pipeline construction or any other form of resource development until there are clear, binding and satisfactory agreements on impact benefits and environmental protection.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Deh Cho First Nations fully supports the position of the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation as stated in the June 22, 2001 letter from Chief David Moses to Minister Nault.



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0

TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038

E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



9th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 25-29, 2001

Resolution #04

RE: PEHDZEH KI HEALTH STATION

Moved by:

Ted Landry, Elder
Deh Gah Gotie Dene
Council

Seconded by:

Danny Peterson, Delegate
Ft. Simpson Metis Local

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at Kakisa
Lake, NT dated June 29,
2001

Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, the community of Pehdzeh Ki has made several attempts over the past several years to acquire a nurse for the community; and

WHEREAS, these attempts have been met with either rejection or by a lack of commitment by the Government; and

WHEREAS, the Pehdzeh Ki is concerned about the level of healthcare provided to community members in particular the Elders because of the lack of a nurse;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Deh Cho First Nations Assembly supports the hiring of a nurse for Pehdzeh Ki; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, if a nurse is not hired that the funding budget and nursing infrastructure be transferred to Pehdzeh Ki so that the community may hire its own nurse.



~~~~~  
**Framework Agreement Signing on May 23, 2001. History in the making..**

*Back Row (l to r):*

*Ethol Blondin-Andrew  
 Mary Cazon  
 Joe Handley*

*Front Row (l to r)*

*Robert Nault  
 Mike Nadli  
 Jim Antoine*

~~~~~

~~~~~  
 Deh Cho First Nations theme for the Annual Report is "Remembering the Past for the Future".

With a lot of consideration it was decided by the Grand Chief, Michael Nadli the theme for the 2001 Annual Report.

Based on the principle that our past experiences and traditions are guiding us into the future...

~~~~~



DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

DEH CHO FIRST NATION

WE THE DENE OF THE DEH CHO HAVE LIVED ON OUR HOMELAND ACCORDING TO OUR OWN LAWS AND SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL.

OUR HOMELAND IS COMPRISED OF THE ANCESTRAL TERRITORIES AND WATERS OF THE DEH CHO DENE. WE WERE PUT HERE BY THE CREATOR AS KEEPERS OF OUR WATERS AND LANDS.

THE PEACE TREATIES OF 1899 AND 1921 WITH THE NON-DENE RECOGNIZE THE INHERENT POLITICAL RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE DEH CHO FIRST NATION. ONLY SOVEREIGN PEOPLES CAN MAKE TREATIES WITH EACH OTHER. THEREFORE OUR ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND TITLES AND ORAL TREATIES CANNOT BE EXTINGUISHED BY ANY EURO-CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

OUR LAWS FROM THE CREATOR DO NOT ALLOW US TO CEDE, RELEASE, SURRENDER OR EXTINGUISH OUR INHERENT RIGHTS. THE LEADERSHIP OF THE DEH CHO UPHOLDS THE TEACHINGS OF THE ELDERS AS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF DENE GOVERNMENT NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

TODAY WE REAFFIRM, ASSERT AND EXERCISE OUR INHERENT RIGHTS AND POWERS TO GOVERN OURSELVES AS A NATION.

WE THE DENE OF THE DEH CHO STAND FIRM BEHIND OUR FIRST NATION GOVERNMENT.

THE FOLLOWING CHIEFS AND ELDERS AFFIRM THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PEOPLE IN THE DEH CHO FIRST NATION.

Pat [Signature]
 Hatlohdenechee CHIEF

[Signature]
 Ts'u?ehdaa CHIEF

[Signature]
 Ahho Kue CHIEF

[Signature]
 Samba K'e CHIEF

[Signature]
 Na?ahdene CHIEF

[Signature]
 Liidli Kue CHIEF

[Signature]
 Zhahti Kue CHIEF

[Signature]
 T'nek'edel: CHIEF

[Signature]
 Pehdzeh Ki CHIEF

[Signature]
 K'agee CHIEF

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

[Signature]
 ELDER

August 13, 1993

11 of 16
[Signature]

*AHRDA 2000-2001
DCFN ANNUAL REPORT*

Introduction:

Human Resource Development Canada (HRDC) funds the Deh Cho First Nation (DCFN) for the Aboriginal Human Resources Development Contribution Agreement (AHRDA), which is to provide the human resources development programs to all Aboriginal people residing in the Deh Cho Region, to support the development and implementation of programs that are tailored to meet the special needs of First Nation, Metis and Inuit peoples. Deh Cho First Nation's Leadership administers and oversees the annual AHRDA agreement of \$1,334,496, as per the AHRDA agreement and allocates funds to the eleven DCFN organizations and funds the programs and services for human resources development in the communities. The Leadership also approves the annual budget, which allocates funds to the communities based on the population as per the 1996 census and signs the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which outlines the terms and conditions for the accountability, the submission of client data and financial reports. The client statistics for the period of April 2000 to March 2000 is 400 clients, as follows: EI clients 143, CRF clients 203, Youth 49 & Disabled Clients 5.

Summary

DCFN is confident that the communities are delivering programs to meet the special needs of its Aboriginal clients. The communities are fulfilling the requirements of the accountability factors by submitting client data, financial reports and activity reports. The recommendation is for the communities to submit the client applications along with the financial report on a consistent basis so that DCFN reports to HRDC in a timely manner

DCFN provides administration and advisory services to the communities by holding workshops in the communities, developing policies that will meet many of the diverse scenarios the communities are constantly facing and constant contact with the clients that are delivering the programs. The policies for the AHRDA have been drafted and require more input and updating. These policies are based on best practices and decisions made by the communities.

The programs of Capacity Building, Disability Program, CRF and EI Urban Initiatives and the childcare program will be administered at the DCFN office. The main reason behind this decision is that the amount of funds allocated to DCFN is not substantial once divided among the eleven communities. The process is for the communities to apply for these funds or refer their community members to DCFN through a proposal format.

Programs

Many creative and innovative programs were designed and the communities' LTA decide what type of programs that they would fund and which clients will be funded. The communities are committed to training and educating the clients for employment opportunities and to obtain permanent employment in the workforce.

EI and CRF and Urban Initiatives

Targeted Wage Subsidy: i.e. Secretary; Office Clerk Trainee, Administrative Assistant, Finance Clerk; Assistant Executive Director; Manager Trainees; Executive Director Trainee, Store Manager Trainee, Grounds Maintainer and Career Development Officer.

Self-Employment: The communities did not commit funds to self-employment projects due to the other training priorities for the clients.

Job Creation Sponsorship: i.e. maintenance projects; assistance for elders; bridge projects; survival cabin construction; hiking trails; finishing interior of cabins; community beautification, etc.

Skills Development: The major initiative was to fund clients attending educational institutions from local to provincial institutions: Aurora College-Adult Basic Education programs in the communities were funded for tuition, student living allowances and dependent care.

AHRDA 2000-2001
DCFN ANNUAL REPORT CONTINUED..

Employment Measures

Employment Assistant Services: Some of the communities employed LTA coordinators or Career Development Officers to provide the employment assistance services, to administer the programs, coordinate the training needs and meet the accountability factor. Community advisory services provided were through community visits, meetings and phone.

Labor Market Partnerships: Communities are encouraged to partnership with other agencies, so that the AHRDA funds can meet all training priorities of the communities and meet with other agencies to design and develop programs that can be a joint partnership.

Youth Programs

Internship Program: One initiative was to create an internship program in administration. This provided work experience, on the job training in office administration and other related duties

Community Service Program: One of the initiatives is to assist youth in creating employment and obtaining work experience on a part time basis.

Student Summer Employment Program: Communities have employed summer students over the summer months to attain work experience, employment opportunities and create skills. The projects varied in communities i.e. community work projects and administration etc.

Labor Market Information Program: A creative initiative was to provide funding for a youth awareness workshop on the land, youth were made aware of the importance of education, careers in the First Nation and how the path of wellness will help with careers.

Special Program for Clients with Disabilities

Access to Programs: The communities provided different type of programs to assist Clients who self identify as having an impairment that restricts his or her ability to perform daily activities. Five clients were funded.

Capacity Building

This program is to increase abilities to identify labor market issues, set objectives and priorities for results-orientation labor market programs, perform functions, solves problems and achieve objectives to understand and deal with labor market needs in a broad context and in a sustainable manner. i.e. Certification in Aboriginal Employment Development (CAED), other accredited courses offered by post secondary institutions and capacity enhancement activities.

Child Care Programs- 1999-2000 Childcare initiatives

Child Care Initiatives are for the creation of day care spaces, assist with building purchases, building renovations to meet the standards of the child care laws, purchases of equipment and other supplies that are required in the establishments of day care centers, staff development and training to run the programs and to meet the safety standards that are required to maintain a childcare center and wages for day care employees.

2000-2001 Childcare Initiatives

The communities in establishment of childcare initiatives made some progress. There were 43 childcare seats purchased by these initiatives. This statistic does not take into account how many childcare seats were created upon the opening of the childcare centers.

Submitted to the Leadership in Ka'a'gee Tu for the Deh Cho First Nations Annual Assembly by Lorayne Menicoche-Moses
For original copies of the AHRDA 2000-01 Report please contact Deh Cho First Nations ph: (867) 695-2610

REPORT TO THE 2001 DEH CHO ANNUAL ASSEMBLY
BY
DENE ZHATIE PROGRAM COORDINATOR
JOACHIM BONNETROUGE

This report is a summary of the status of the Deh Cho Dene Zhatie Program to date. It is itemized with the components we planned at the beginning of the fiscal year and reports on the status of each component. For clarification, we had embarked on a major initiative in the Deh Cho which we called the "Community Mobilization Process" through workshops, training and designing of a questionnaire to take a holistic look at the state of our Dene language in each Deh Cho community.

This exercise of working with our own people and communities was a huge promotion and awareness campaign. It was observed that we created awareness that our language and related issues were neglected by us for too long. The community mobilization process created an opportunity for the communities to take ownership of preserving, revitalizing and enhancing the Dene language.

Language Assessment/Community Presentations/Prioritization:

A total of 1,078 children, youth, adults and elders were interviewed in 10 Deh Cho communities. This massive project involved local people and workshops were conducted to tabulate the information collected. This information was then transferred to charts for community presentations. Presentations of the findings were presented to each community and projects/programs were identified and prioritized.

Presentation of "Big Picture" to Deh Cho Assembly:

The "Big Picture" consisted of 18 large charts, which formed a graphic picture of how the Deh Cho looked regarding language, culture and relationship to the land. It took approximately 4 months of work manually to create this "Big Picture" assessment of the language in the Deh Cho.

Community Language Strategic Planning Process:

This past winter and spring we attempted to conduct a series of workshops in each community to assist in language strategic planning process including: Review community language survey and priority list, review and adjust priority list, identify barriers from restoring language initiatives, identify programs/activities to restore our language, identify who is responsible.

Language Strategic Planning Workshops:

Fort Providence, Nahanni Butte, West Point, Jean Marie River, Trout Lake, Wrigley – 2 attempts to conducted-completed this summer/fall, Fort Liard, Fort Simpson, Hay River Reserve-completed this summer/fall, & Kakisa- to be completed this summer/fall.

Deh Cho Language Conference – Kakisa Assembly 2000:

It was agreed that the opportunity for promotion and awareness of the language issue would be best done during the annual Deh Cho Assembly. The first day of the Assembly was dedicated to "Bringing the Dene Zhatie Home"

Complete Community Language Assessments in Booklet Form:

Despite numerous technical difficulties encountered by our decision to produce the community language Assessments in-house, we will be able to distribute the final product in this fiscal year. A special acknowledgement has been given to the Dene Zhatie Program Assistant, Ms. Sara McLeod, for her efforts to finish this portion of our project. Copies and acknowledgements have been distributed. Copies will be utilized to assist in community language planning and implementation.

Community Pilot Projects:

Upon recommendation of the Coordinator, DCFN Executive Committee approved the following community proposals/requests in February 2001: \$10,000.00 Liidli Kue First Nations, \$8,226.00 Dezoah Undaa Etleh Koke/Aboriginal Head Start Program, \$1,000.00 Fort Simpson Community local radio assistance, \$5,000.00 Jean Marie River Dene Band, \$3,380.00 Nahanni Butte Dene Band. Cover letters were sent to communities requesting reports and financial reports for DCFN accounting purposes.

Update Narrative:

This fiscal year the regional language coordinator will complete the Deh Cho Dene Language Strategic Planning process in the communities of Ka'a'gee Tu, Pehdzeh Ki and Liidlii Kue. Deferred funds from last fiscal year will be utilized for this objective.

Upon direction of the Deh Cho First Nations Executive Committee and Leadership, the Deh Cho Zhatie will allocate 85% of it's regional language funding directly to community proposals for implementation of local language projects and programs. In this regard, the regional language coordinator position is being cutback of half time position effective June 29,2001. It is proposed that the regional language coordinator be funded out of the Deh Cho First Nations 15% administration fee of the Language Fund.

Regional language coordinator will recommend to the Executive Committee to disburse funds for submitted Deh Cho communities' language proposals as soon as funds become available for this fiscal year. We have received 2 proposals to date pending approval. A decision paper on eligibility and criteria will be prepared for Executive Committee review.

A general call for proposals will be sent to all Deh Cho communities once our funding contribution has been secured from the Department of Education, Culture and Employment of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

With assistance of the Deh Cho First Nations administration, the regional language coordinator will develop measurable criteria with which to assist communities to base their proposals on their strategic plans and to review and adhere to their language/culture goals and objectives and guide management in ensuring projects are effective and quantifiable.

In accordance with the started overall goals and objectives of the Deh Cho Language Plan, the regional coordinator will continue to assist member communities to research and obtain other funding sources to meet their needs and fully implement their own language goals and objectives for the short and long term.

The past fiscal year, because of the timing and funding availability, we had initially encouraged member community groups to submit their proposals to other funding agencies, in particular the Dene Nation Aboriginal Language Initiative fund. The Dene Nation had allocated some funds to seven (7) groups in the Deh Cho, due to their funding arrangement and amount, the Dene Nation was able to fund just proportions of actual requested totals to the community projects. To fully realize their goals and objectives on their language initiatives, the Deh Cho community groups will acquire supplementary funds. We anticipate supplementing these proposals upon agreement with the parties that submitted proposals.

Regional Language Projects (on-going):

Weekly Dene word/Phrase for DCFN staff

Basic Dene literacy course hosted by Andy Norwegian attended by coordinator and 1 DCFN staff April 2001

Submitted by:

Joachim P. Bonnetrouge

Robert
Stewart

Chartered
Accountant/
Management
Consultants

Box 9600, Suite 107
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
Tel (867) 873-5595
Fax (867) 873-5596
Email: stewartr@peace.ca

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members
DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
Deh Cho Region, Northwest Territories

I have examined the Balance Sheet of the DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS as at March 31, 2001, the Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the First Nations' management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the First Nation as at March 31, 2001, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements of the previous year were audited by another accountant.



May 28, 2001
Yellowknife, N.W.T

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BALANCE SHEET

MARCH 31, 2001

ASSETS

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 311,420	\$ 333,870
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	467,201	834,012
Prepaid expenses	<u>51,307</u>	<u>19,895</u>
	829,928	1,187,778
 INVESTMENTS IN DEH CHO HOMES LTD. (Note 2)	 1	 1
 CAPITAL ASSETS (Notes 2 and 4)	 <u>1</u>	 <u>1</u>
	 <u>\$ 829,930</u>	 <u>\$1,187,780</u>

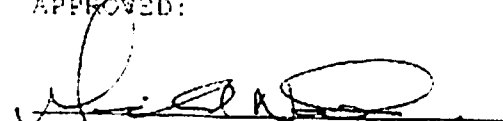

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 223,216	\$ 453,359
Due to Dene Nation	13,776	13,776
Deferred Revenue (Note 5)	<u>124,628</u>	<u>358,877</u>
	<u>361,620</u>	<u>826,022</u>

MEMBERS' EQUITY

SURPLUS	<u>468,310</u>	<u>331,758</u>
	<u>\$ 829,930</u>	<u>\$1,187,780</u>

APPROVED:

Grand Chief

Executive Director

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2001

	2001	2000
GENERAL OPERATING:		
Surplus, Opening, as previously reported	\$399,440	\$298,721
Prior period adjustment (Note 6)	(67,681)	(74,181)
Surplus, as restated	<u>331,758</u>	<u>224,540</u>
Excess revenue for the year	136,552	107,218
Surplus, Closing	<u><u>468,310</u></u>	<u><u>331,758</u></u>

**DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2001**

	2001	2000
REVENUE		
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA	3,433,826	3,185,141
GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT	234,631	293,695
OTHER REVENUE	179,508	278,614
TRANSFER FROM (TO) DEFERRED REVENUE	<u>234,248</u>	<u>(265,147)</u>
	<u>4,082,213</u>	<u>3,492,303</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Wages, benefits & Staff Costs	\$799,874	\$965,090
Transfers to communities	269,696	245,964
Travel	404,459	379,379
Professional fees & subcontractors	291,119	180,633
Office Expenses	166,012	211,977
Unrecovered Goods & Services tax	40,716	
Program Costs	63,599	
Spring Assembly	50,499	59,962
Annual Assembly	124,208	69,459
Fall Assembly	33,157	40,222
Winter Assembly	39,135	52,688
AHRDA Costs	<u>1,663,188</u>	<u>1,179,711</u>
	<u>3,945,662</u>	<u>3,385,085</u>
EXCESS REVENUE	<u><u>\$136,552</u></u>	<u><u>\$107,218</u></u>

**DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2001**

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue for the year	\$ 136,552	\$ 107,218
Cash Provided by (used for) changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	366,811	(664,758)
Prepaid expenses	(31,412)	5,259
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(260,152)	304,636
Deferred revenue	<u>(234,249)</u>	<u>222,410</u>
Cash from (for) operations	<u>(22,450)</u>	<u>(7,527)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term debt	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,766)</u>
INCREASE IN CASH & EQUIVALENTS	(22,450)	(39,011)
CASH & EQUIVALENTS, OPENING	<u>333,870</u>	<u>372,881</u>
CASH & EQUIVALENTS, CLOSING	<u><u>\$331,420</u></u>	<u><u>\$333,870</u></u>

**DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
NOTES TO THE FINACIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2001**

NOTE 1 NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

Deh Cho First Nations is the government of aboriginal peoples in the traditional Deh Cho territory of the Northwest Territories. The membership consists of 14 member community governments (11 First Nations and 3 Metis local). Deh Cho First Nations is registered as a non-for-profit society under the societies Act of the Northwest Territories. The First Nations Office administers the affairs of the Deh Cho First Nations on behalf of its members. At present, The first nations office is economically dependent on the Government of Canada.

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

- A) For purposes of its financial reporting, by virtue of the fact that the First Nations is a government, it applies the accounting principals for local governments as set out in the CICA Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA Handbook). It should be noted that recently there has been much discussion and research on the appropriate accounting policies for First Nations, and these principals are evolving.

Measurement Uncertainty

- B) The preparation of financial statements in accordance with stated accounting policies requires the First Nations to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures reported in the financial statements. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect on the assumptions in future periods could be significant, although, at the time of preparation of these statements, the First Nations believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable. Some more significant management estimates based on past experience relate to allowance for doubtful accounts, the accounting for capital assets, investments and deferred revenue valuation.

C) Inventory

Inventory of materials and general supplies is considered at cost of operations and is not recorded on the balance sheet.

D) Capital Assets

Capital Assets are recorded as expenditures in the year of acquisition. The cost of capital purchases are reported in Note 4. Capital assets are amortization using the declining balance method and the rates disclosed in Note 4. One-half years amortization is taken in the year of acquisition.

E) Funding Agency Contract Surplus (Deficit)

According to the contracts or contribution agreements with funding agencies, primarily DIAND and Human Resources Development Canada, any contract surplus is to be recovered by the funding agency and any contract deficit is to be retained by the Deh Cho First Nations. Financial statements of the First Nations have not been reviewed by the funding agencies when these statements were prepared. Accordingly, any adjustments as a result of the review will be accounted for in he new year.

F) Delivery Agency Contract Surplus (Deficit)

According to the contracts or contribution agreements with program delivery agencies, primarily First Nations located in the Deh Cho communities, any contract surplus is to be recovered by the Deh Cho First Nations and any contract deficit is to be retained by the respective First Nation. Financial Statements of the various delivery agents have not been reviewed by the Deh Cho First Nations when these statements were prepared. Accordingly, any adjustments as a result of the review will similarly be accounted for the new year.

G) Financial Instruments

The First Nations Financial instruments consists of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and deferred revenues. It is management's opinion that the First Nations is not exposed to significant interests, or credit risks arising from these financial instruments approximate their carrying value.

H) Comparative Figures

The presentation of certain accounts of the previous year have been changed to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.

**DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2001**

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

E) Investments
The First Nations records its investment in Deh Cho Homes Ltd. using the modified equity method which results in a nominal value. The 100% owned subsidiary owns the office building occupied by the First Nations and is inactive. Investment income and expenditures are recorded when incurred.

NOTE 3 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DIAND	\$305,904
Education, Culture & Employment	56,963
Human Resources Canada	31,014
Nahanni Butte First Nation	8,962
Jean Marie River First Nation	8,175
Hay River Dene Council	7,000
West Point First Nation	5,362
Liidli Kue First Nation	4,825
North Slave Alliance	4,560
Other	5,250
	438,015
Goods & Services Tax	70,153
Less Allowance for doubtful Accounts -GST	(40,967)
	467,201

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

	Rate	2001			2000
		Cost	Accumulated Amoritzation	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Equipment	20%	\$ 175,177	\$ 125,306	\$ 49,871	\$ 62,339
Computer Equipment	30%	119,122	71,804	47,318	67,597
		\$ 294,299	\$ 197,110	\$ 97,189	\$ 129,936

Insured values at March 31, 2001 are as follows:

Office contents \$ 204,000

**DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2001**

NOTE 5 DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred Revenue is comprised of amounts received but not yet earned as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Negotiations preparedness initiative	50,188	-
Aboriginal summit	27,996	-
Deh Cho Process (Gathering Strength)	22,378	-
Languages Program	11,316	-
Cumulative effects assessment	9,775	-
Dene Nation early childhood	2,975	-
HRDC Childcare	-	205,848
HRDC CRF	-	112,733
Deh Cho Regional Management Authority	-	30,000
Dene Zhati	-	10,296
	<u>\$ 124,628</u>	<u>\$ 358,877</u>

NOTE 6 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The balances of the accumulated surplus have been restated to correct errors in deferred revenue and Investment in Deh Cho Homes Ltd. As follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Deferred Revenue-HRDC CRF	93,730	93,730
Investment in Deh Cho Homes Ltd.	<u>(26,049)</u>	<u>(19,549)</u>
	<u>\$ 67,681</u>	<u>\$ 74,181</u>

NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were recorded with related parties:

REVENUE

Member First Nations-negotiations preparedness initiative	\$56,977
Deh Cho Homes Ltd.-management fee	\$70,000

EXPENDITURES

Member First Nations - AHRDA	\$1,409,857
Member First Nations - other	\$ 292,000

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
 SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2001

	CORE	DIAND	AHRDA	OTHER	TOTAL
		(schedule 2)	(schedule 3)	(schedule 4)	
Revenue	\$ 815,316	\$ 1,284,016	\$ 1,334,494	\$ -	\$ 3,433,826
Transfer from (to) deferred revenue	10,131			224,500	\$ 234,631
	75,826	56,977		46,705	\$ 179,508
		(52,342)	318,581	(31,991)	\$ 234,248
	901,273	1,288,652	1,653,075	239,214	4,082,213
EXPENDITURES				\$ 70,284	\$ 799,874
Salaries, benefits & staff costs	\$ 543,993	\$ 185,597			\$ 269,696
Transfers to communities	52,074	217,622			\$ 404,459
Travel	93,566	277,766		33,127	\$ 291,119
Professional fees & subcontractors	40,645	210,420		40,054	\$ 169,734
Office Expenses	93,587	65,822		10,325	\$ 40,716
Recovered GST	40,716				\$ 63,599
Program Costs	9,000			54,599	\$ 124,208
Spring Assembly	50,499				\$ 33,157
Annual Assembly	124,208				\$ 39,135
1st Assembly	33,157				\$ 1,663,188
Winter Assembly	39,135				3,949,384
AHRDA Costs	-		1,663,188		(3,722)
Expenditures allocated to programs	1,120,581	957,226	1,663,188	208,389	3,945,662
	(373,917)	339,370		30,825	
	746,664	1,296,596	1,663,188	239,214	
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	\$ 154,609	\$ (7,944)	\$ (10,113)	\$ -	\$ 136,552

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
SCHEDULE OF DIAND CONTRIBUTION REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2001

	Indian Management Development	Self Government Initiative	Negotiation Preparedness Initiative	Reorientation of Self Government Initiative	Negotiation Preparedness Funding	Integrated Resource Management	NWT FMC Fund	Cumulative Effects Assessment & Mgmt	Gathering Strength 1999-2000	Deh Cho Regional Mgmt	TOTAL
REVENUE											
Canada	\$ 11,152	\$ 300,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 5,889	\$ 92,200	\$ 9,775			\$ 1,284,016
Other			56,977								56,977
Transfer to (from) deferred revenue			(50,188)					(9,775)	(22,379)	30,000	(52,342)
	11,152	300,000	606,789	200,000	65,000	5,889	92,200	-	(22,379)	30,000	1,288,652
EXPENDITURES											
Wages , benefits & staff costs	600	100,627	37,507			3,078	36,638			7,146	185,597
Transfers to communities				175,000	65,000				(22,379)		217,622
Travel	10,552	49,596	167,386			1,367	32,887			15,978	277,766
Professional Fees & subcontractors		54,077	126,365			375	22,726			6,876	210,420
Office expenses		7,607	57,136			1,079					65,822
Unrecovered GST											-
Program costs											-
Spring Assembly											-
Annual Assembly											-
Fall Assembly											-
Winter Assembly											-
	11,152	211,907	388,394	175,000	65,000	5,899	92,252	-	(22,379)	30,000	957,226
Core expenditures allocated to programs	-	95,000	219,370	25,000							339,370
	11,152	306,907	607,764	200,000	65,000	5,899	92,252	-	(22,379)	30,000	1,296,596
EXCESS EXPENDITURES	\$ -	\$ 6,907	\$ (975)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (10)	\$ (52)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,944)

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
SCHEDULE OF AHRDA REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2001

	CRF	EI	TOTAL
REVENUE			
Canada	\$ 1,011,736	\$ 322,758	\$ 1,334,494
Other			-
Transfer from (to) deferred revenue	318,581		318,581
	<u>1,330,317</u>	<u>322,758</u>	<u>1,653,075</u>
EXPENDITURES			
General administration	53,054	46,000	99,054
Capacity building administration	20,025		20,025
Employment benefits & support measures	632,547	272,442	904,989
Small urban	24,289	13,255	37,544
First Nations child care	497,209		497,209
Youth programs	90,405		90,405
Programs for person with disabilities	13,963		13,963
	-		-
	<u>1,331,491</u>	<u>331,697</u>	<u>1,663,188</u>
			-
Core expenditures allocated to programs	<u>1,331,491</u>	<u>331,697</u>	<u>1,663,188</u>
	<u>\$ (1,174)</u>	<u>\$ (8,939)</u>	<u>\$ (10,113)</u>

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
SCHEDULE OF OTHER REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2001

	Language Project	Aboriginal Summit	Early Childhood	Total
REVENUE				\$ -
Canada				-
GNWT	224,500			224,500
Other		33,000	13,705	46,705
Transfer to (from) deferred revenue	(1,020)	(27,996)	(2,975)	(31,991)
	<u>223,480</u>	<u>5,004</u>	<u>10,730</u>	<u>239,214</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Wages, benefits & staff costs	70,284			70,284
Transfers to communities				-
Travel	24,422		8,705	33,127
Professional fees & subcontractors	35,051	5,004		40,054
Office expenses	10,325			10,325
Unrecovered GST				-
Program costs	54,599			54,599
Special Assembly				-
Annual Assembly				-
Fall Assembly				-
Winter Assembly				-
AHRDA costs				-
	<u>194,680</u>	<u>5,004</u>	<u>8,705</u>	<u>208,389</u>
	<u>28,800</u>		<u>2,025</u>	<u>30,825</u>
	<u>223,480</u>	<u>5,004</u>	<u>10,730</u>	<u>239,214</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
SCHEDULE OF STAFF COST, OTHER REMUNERATION & TRAVEL
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2001**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Approved Salary Range</u>	<u>Other Remuneration</u>	<u>Travel</u>
		\$	\$	\$
ELECTED OR APPOINTED OFFICIALS:				
Michael Nadli	Grand Chief	80,000		10,667
Gerald Antoine	Executive Committee		4,825	277
Shirley Bonnetrouge	Executive Committee		3,950	2,544
Ted Landry	Executive Committee		2,825	717
Albertine Rode	Executive Committee		2,950	203
Stanley Sanguéz	Executive Committee		4,075	1,842
Daniel Sonfrere	Executive Committee		2,375	198

UNELECTED SENIOR OFFICIALS:

Alison de Pelham	A/Executive Director	70,000		3,998
------------------	----------------------	--------	--	-------

~STAFF PICTURES~



Leona Louie
Negotiations Secretary



Michael Nadli
Grand Chief



Sara McLeod
Executive Secretary



Lorayne M-Moses
Abor. Training Officer



Herb Norwegian
Assistant Negotiator



Barb M-Betsaka
Finance Clerk



Alison de Pelham
Executive Director



Dora Tsetso
Finance Manager



Theresa Cazon-Whelly
Office/Travel Manager



Joachim Bonnetrouge
Language Coordinator



Tammy Rowe
Receptionist



Chris Reid
Chief Negotiator



Stephanie Paterson
Custodian



Jasmine Hardisty
Summer Student



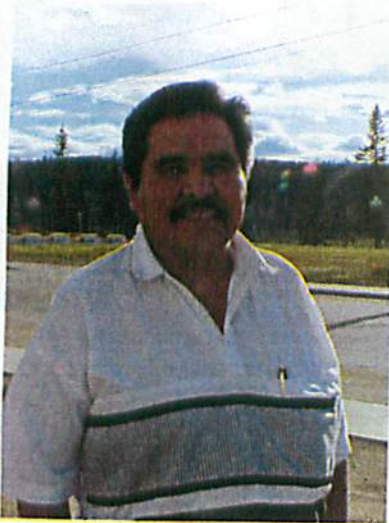
Crystal Gaule
Summer Student



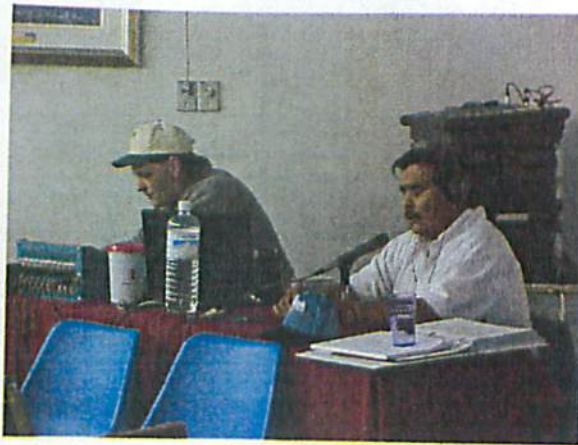
Dustin Whelly
Summer Student

PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE:
Jeremy Antoine, Summer Student

TRANSLATION AND SOUND TECHNICIAN



Joe Tambour
Translation



Mike Chemerys, of MJC Sound seen here with Joe Tambour, recording and translating the Economic Development Workshop held at Deh Cho First Nations October 2001.



Mike Chemerys
Sound Technician

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS TEAM AND MEMBERS

Negotiating Team:

Chris Reid
Herb Norwegian
Leona Louie

Chief Negotiator
Assistant Negotiator
Negotiations Secretary

Executive Members:

Gerald Antoine
Shirley Bonnetrouge
Stanley Sanguéz
Ted Landry
Daniel Sonfrere
Albertine Rodh

Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member

Personnel Selection Member:

Stanley Sanguéz
Lloyd Chicot
Ted Landry
Leo Norwegian

Personnel Selection Member
Personnel Selection Member
Personnel Selection Member
Personnel Selection Member

TRANSLATION AND SOUND TECHNICIAN



Joe Tambour
Translation



Mike Chemerys, of MJC Sound seen here with Joe Tambour, recording and translating the Economic Development Workshop held at Deh Cho First Nations October 2001.



Mike Chemerys
Sound Technician

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS TEAM AND MEMBERS

Negotiating Team:

Chris Reid
Herb Norwegian
Leona Louie

Chief Negotiator
Assistant Negotiator
Negotiations Secretary

Executive Members:

Gerald Antoine
Shirley Bonnetrouge
Stanley Sanguéz
Ted Landry
Daniel Sonfrere
Albertine Rodh

Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member
Executive Committee Member

Personnel Selection Member:

Stanley Sanguéz
Lloyd Chicot
Ted Landry
Leo Norwegian

Personnel Selection Member
Personnel Selection Member
Personnel Selection Member
Personnel Selection Member

*Deh Cho First Nations would like to congratulate
the following students:*

*Crystal Canadien
Kari Hergot
Julia Tsetso-Perron
Cara Lenoir
Bianca Cazon
Rosemary Bonnetrouge
Mavis Wasp-Colin
Paul Simon
Nicole Hardisty
Lori Mackenzie*

*Pehdzeh Ki First Nation
Fort Providence Metis
Liidli Kue First Nation
Liidli Kue First Nation
Liidli Kue First Nation
Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Band
Sambaa K'e First Nation
Jean Marie River First Nation
Pehdzeh Ki First Nation
Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Band*

*For pursuing their post secondary education and were
awarded one of ten DCFN scholarships:*

OTHER DCFN INFORMATION

*Deh Cho First Nations records all Leaderships, Assemblies, Executive Meetings,
Negotiating Sessions and Special Assemblies.*

**Deh Cho First Nations has cassette or CD recordings for all meetings and are
available free of charge. Please call Deh Cho First Nations for details or copies at
(867) 695-2610 or by email dehchofn@cancom.**

CD \$25

**D
e
h
C
h
o**

*Call Deh Cho First Nations for order-
ing information at (867) 695-2610
or
Purchases can be made at the DCFN
Office*

**D
r
u
m
M
u
s
i
c**

Volume 1

**T
A
P
E
\$15**