



Landmark

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"I have heard the elders say that when the terms of the treaties were deliberated the smoke from the pipe carried that agreement to the Creator binding it forever. An agreement can be written in stone, stone can be chipped away, but the smoke from the sacred pipe signified to the First Nation peoples that the treaties could not be undone."

Ernest Benedict, Mohawk Elder
Akwasasne, Ontario
June 1992

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Landmark is published by the Indian Claims Commission to inform readers of Commission activities and developments in specific claims. Landmark and other ICC publications are also available on our Web site at: www.indianclaims.ca

Please circulate or distribute the material in this newsletter. If you have questions, comments, or suggestions, contact:

Lucian Blair,
Director of Communications
Tel: (613) 943-1607
Fax: (613) 943-0157
lblair@indianclaims.ca

Please address all correspondence to:
Indian Claims Commission
P.O. Box 1750, Station B
Ottawa, ON K1P 1A2

File Hills Colony: A Breach of Treaty, Indian Act, and Canada's Fiduciary Responsibility



Glenbow Archives NA-5462-4

The boarding school on the File Hills Colony.

On May 28, 2004, the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) released its report on the Peepeekisis First Nation's File Hills Colony claim inquiry, which found that Canada had breached its lawful obligation to the First Nation. The Commission recommended that the Peepeekisis claim be accepted for negotiation under Canada's Specific Claims Policy.

The federal Crown created the File Hills Colony Scheme on the Peepeekisis First Nation's Indian Reserve (IR) 81, in Saskatchewan. Under this plan, young Indian men from other bands who had graduated from industrial schools were brought to the Peepeekisis reserve to live and farm. The Peepeekisis First Nation alleged that as enrollment in the farming colony increased, the original members of the First Nation were



displaced from their homes and deprived of the use of the communal lands.

The ICC found that there are substantial reasons to accept the Peepeekisis claim for negotiation under the Specific Claims Policy. The Commission's inquiry into the File Hills Colony claim found that by its very decision to place the File Hills Colony on an established reserve without the knowledge and consent of the band, the Crown breached Treaty 4, the *Indian Act* and its fiduciary obligation to the band. This breach started in 1898 with the creation of the Colony and continued as each new graduate arrived and subsequently transferred into the band.

In 1874, Treaty 4 was signed by Cree Chief, Can-ah-ha-cha-pew, and his people began to settle on the south side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, within the File Hills region, located about 35 kilometers northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. The Peepeekisis IR 81, named after Can-ah-ha-cha-pew's son, Chief Peepeekisis, was initially surveyed in 1880 and is the southernmost of four connected reserves in the File Hills Region. The other three reserves are Little Black Bear, Star Blanket and Okanese.

In 1883, Peepeekisis band members were farming successfully on the reserve; the population, however, was declining and within a decade, Chief Peepeekisis and most of his headmen had passed away. From 1894 to 1935, the critical period in the



Glenbow Archives NA-3454-34

A matron and students from the File Hills residential school.

implementation of the Scheme, the Band had no leadership recognized by the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA). William Morris Graham arrived as Acting Indian Agent for the File Hills Agency in 1896 and soon made it clear that he would supervise its reserves closely. Graham strictly controlled the everyday lives of Peepeekisis band members. He monitored their daily activities, employing the pass system to control their travel, making inspection visits to their homes, and controlling their ability to slaughter cattle and sell their goods. The oral history recounted by elders of the Peepeekisis First Nation confirms that with no band leadership in place, Graham assumed a dictatorial role in the community.

William Graham was instrumental in devising the Scheme and, with the approval of his superiors, implemented it by placing the graduates on the reserve, initiating two subdivisions of reserve land, allocating lots to the graduate farmers, and providing them with financial assistance. Graham also exerted his considerable influence in arranging band meetings to approve membership transfers.

In January 1898, Graham brought the first of many graduates of industrial schools to the Peepeekisis reserve; this placement on reserve of a non-band member marked the beginning of the File Hills Colony Scheme whereby



Glenbow Archives NA-3454-7

An example of a log house built for members of the File Hills Colony located on the Peepeekisis First Nation, Saskatchewan.



the most promising graduates of the industrial schools would be moved to this reserve. The colony was created on the Peepeekisis First Nation's reserve owing to its superior farm land, the decrease in the band's population at that time and the close proximity to Graham and the farming instructor. Graham was determined to have the farming colony succeed, bringing in graduates both voluntarily and involuntarily. In some cases, he went so far as to force graduates into arranged marriages. There is no indication in DIA's records that Graham consulted the Peepeekisis band members about the Scheme or sought their consent.

By 1902, the File Hills Colony was well under way; during that summer, 12 square miles of the southeastern section of the Peepeekisis reserve was subdivided into 96 lots of 80 acres each. Over the following years, Graham settled numerous young families to the Peepeekisis First Nation. Although he was promoted to Inspector of Indian Agencies in the Qu'Appelle region, Graham remained involved in the File Hills Colony and, in March 1906, requested the subdivision of another portion of the Peepeekisis reserve. Within months, 120 lots of approximately 80 acres each and 12 lots of approximately 130 acres each were surveyed, leaving less than 8,000 acres of the 26,624-acre reserve unsubdivided. The second subdivision left the original band members with little of their former reserve and the portion that was left to them was not suitable for farming. By this time, the original band members were a minority, living in the northwest corner of the reserve, and had lost their ability to control the destiny of their community.

The years 1910-20 represent the peak of the File Hills Colony. By 1915, the Colony had grown to 36 farmers and their families, and had over 3,000 acres of land under

cultivation. In 1935, the department recognized a Chief of the Peepeekisis Band – 45 years after the death of Chief Peepeekisis.

By 1945, questions were raised about the validity of the transfers of graduates into the Peepeekisis Band. The lack of band leadership brought into question the legitimacy of the transfers, as did Graham's conduct at membership meetings and his poor record-keeping.

As a result of ongoing complaints by original band members, no fewer than four investigations into band membership took place between 1947 and 1956. In the spring of 1954, a commission was set up to investigate the protested memberships in the Peepeekisis First Nation. The commission found the original members of the Band did have reason for complaint; however, it also said that many of the File Hills colonists had lived on the reserve for so long that it would be unfair to force them off the reserve. The commission suggested that a new arrangement, possibly in the form of monetary compensation, be made with the original members of the Peepeekisis Band.

In January 1955, an advisory committee released a report and recommendations based on a review of the commission's findings. The committee recommended an effort be made to reach a compromise settlement with the original Peepeekisis band members and the members of the File Hills Colony. Arrangements for compensation were discussed by Indian Affairs officials but no further action was taken. It was decided that the Registrar for the Commission of Inquiry into Memberships of Indian Bands would hold a hearing into the transfers of the protested members. The Registrar decided that 23 of the 25 protested members should be included in the Peepeekisis Band. The decision was quickly appealed by



Glenbow Archives NA-5462-2

An Indian Affairs official visiting Cree at the Peepeekisis First Nation, Saskatchewan.



the original members. Judge J.H. McFadden was appointed to review the Registrar's decision and settle the issue of the validity of the protested memberships. In December 1956, Judge McFadden confirmed 23 of the protested memberships and reinstated the remaining two.

In 1978, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians obtained a copy of Judge McFadden's decision. Eight years later, in 1986, the Peepeekisis Band submitted a specific claim to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, alleging that:

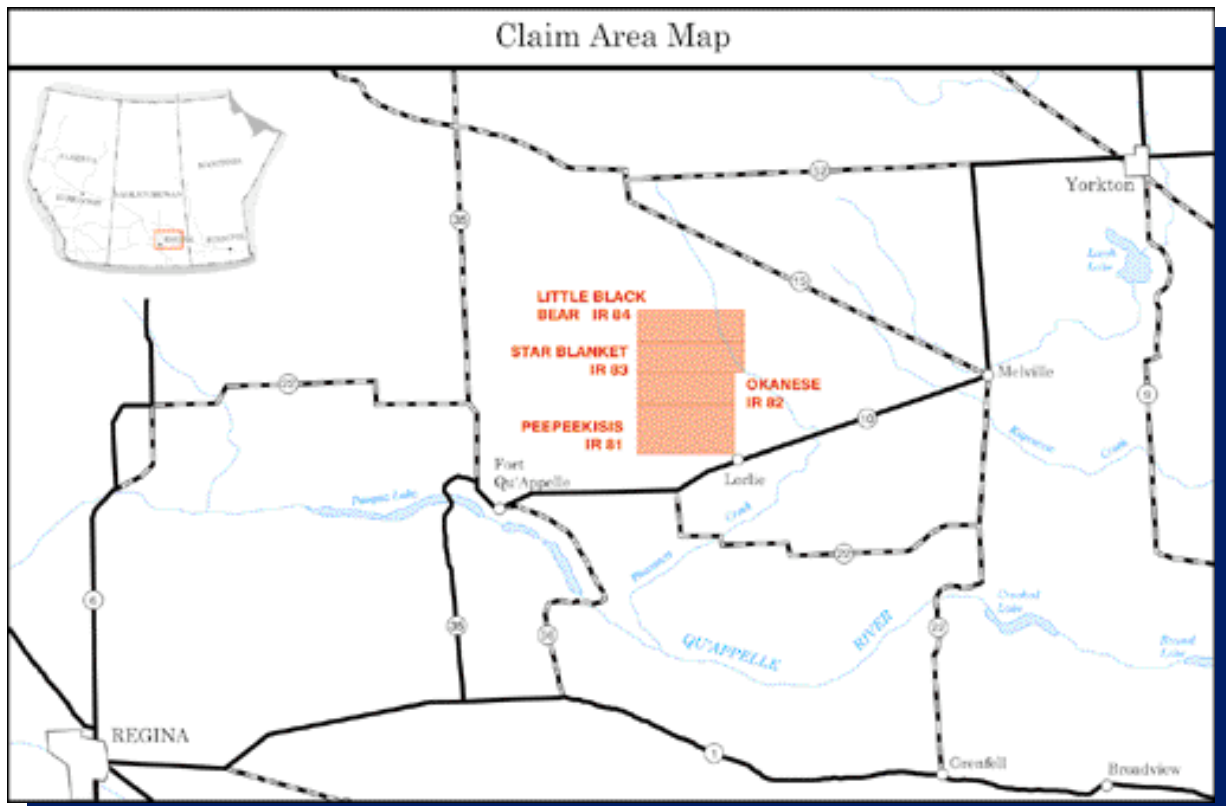
... the actions of the Department of Indian Affairs and its agents, which resulted in the colonization and subdivision of our reserve, the consequent diminishment and alienation of this land and "Pauperization of the Original Band Members," as a result of the negligent and improper administration of our land, was a breach of the Crown's fiduciary obligations to act in our best interests.

- Enock J. Poitras, Chief of the Peepeekisis Indian Band, Balcarres, SK, to David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, April 18, 1986

In April 2001, the Peepeekisis First Nation requested that the ICC conduct an inquiry into its claim. In September 2001, the Commission accepted the request on the grounds that Canada's inordinate delay in responding to the claim constituted a rejection of the claim. The panel was composed of Commissioner Alan Holman (Chair), ICC Chief Commissioner Renée Dupuis and Commissioner Sheila Purdy.

In its conclusions, the ICC states:

The Crown could have avoided a serious breach of its lawful obligations simply by developing the farming Colony on Crown land outside a reserve and by following its own statutory procedures. Instead, it decided to save its resources by using the reserve of an unsuspecting band that was without leadership during the whole period. Through the ambition of one Indian Agent, William Graham, and with the approval of the Department of Indian Affairs, the Crown embarked on a series of illegal practices which seriously infringed on the Peepeekisis Band's legal interest in its reserve and forever changed its identity as a band.



The Peepeekisis First Nation is located about 35 kilometres northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.



ICC Reports On Standing Buffalo Flooding Claim

On March 25, 2004, the ICC released its report on the settlement of a claim that had been within the Specific Claims Process for the better part of 17 years. While the credit for settling the claim belongs to Canada and the Standing Buffalo Dakota First Nation, the Commission's mediation unit acted as a neutral, third party that helped maintain the focus and momentum of the negotiations. As a result, a settlement was reached just over two years after the negotiation process began.

Chief Commissioner Renée Dupuis pointed out that the Commission's mediation unit worked with the parties throughout the ICC's mediation process. "It is claims like this one that prove that, when the parties come to the table willing to work, they can get the job done. With the Commission helping to facilitate the paperwork and planning, and keeping the discussion directed, a lot of work can be done in a relatively short period of time."

The Commission's role in settling a First Nation's claim often ends as soon as its inquiry is completed and the claim is accepted for negotiation by Canada. In this case, however, both Canada and Standing Buffalo agreed that the Commission should participate in the negotiations as a neutral facilitator. With the ICC as chair, the first negotiation meeting was held in November 2000.

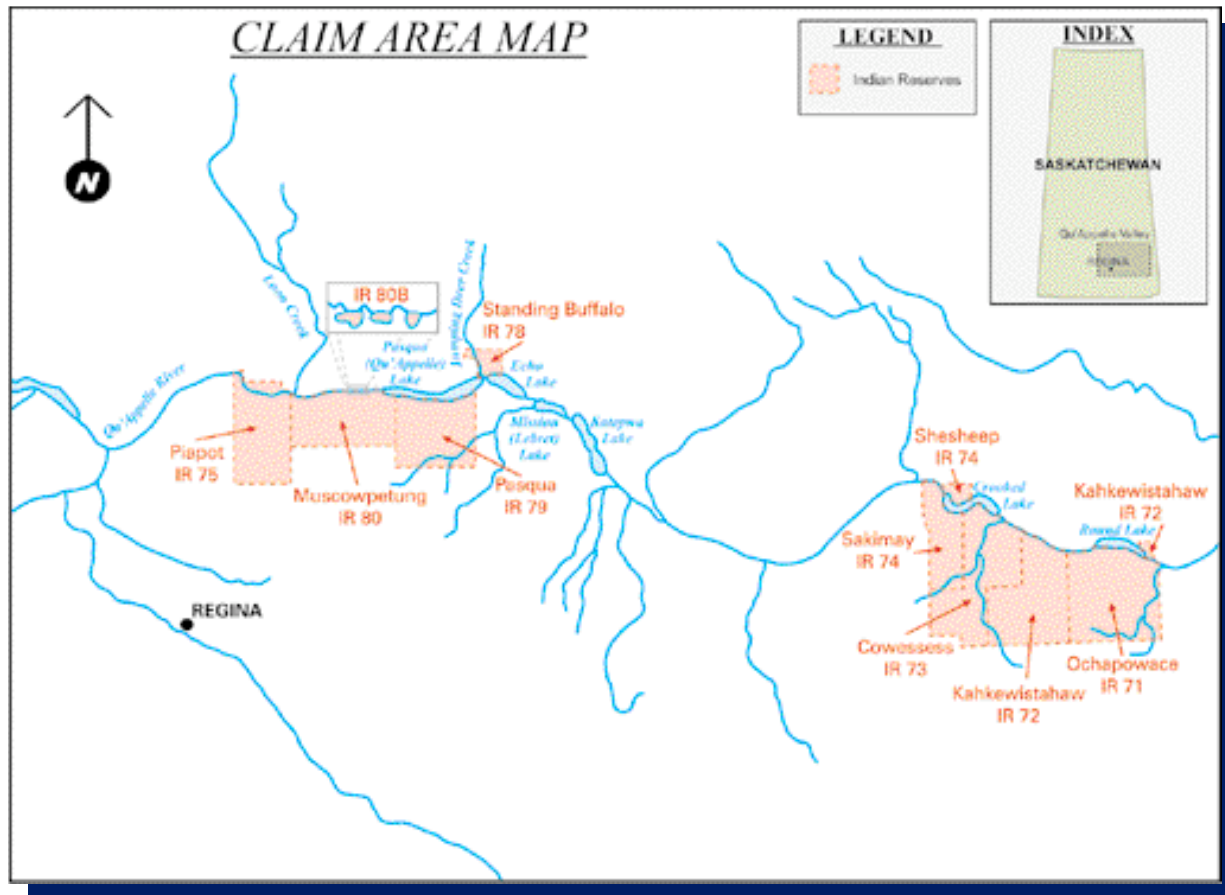
The Commission's role was to chair the negotiation sessions, provide an accurate record of the discussions, follow up on undertakings and



Painted by James Henderson (1871-1951). Collection of John M. and Ethelene Gareau, Calgary.
Image courtesy of Mendel Art Gallery, Saskatoon, SK.

This picture was painted in 1930 and is titled, Portrait of a Sioux Indian (Chief Standing Buffalo). The Standing Buffalo Band descended from Minnesota Sioux Indians who came to Canada as refugees of the American Sioux War of 1862-63.





The Standing Buffalo First Nation is located north of Echo Lake in Saskatchewan's Qu'Appelle Valley.

consult with the parties to establish mutually acceptable agendas, venues and times for the meetings. At the request of the parties, the Commission was also responsible for mediating disputes, assisting the parties in arranging for further mediation and acting as coordinator for the various studies undertaken by the parties to support negotiations.

The Standing Buffalo Band descended from Minnesota Sioux Indians who came to Canada as refugees of the American Sioux War of 1862–63. At first, they were excluded from signing a treaty in Canada, but Crown officials actively encouraged the Dakota under Standing Buffalo to settle and support themselves through agriculture. Reserves for the Standing Buffalo Band and other nearby First Nations were surveyed in 1881–82, forming the Muscowpetung Agency. The 4,864 acres that made Standing Buffalo IR 78, were located along the north side of Pasqua and Echo Lakes and the intervening

reach of the Qu'Appelle River. At that time, officials recognized that Standing Buffalo IR 78 was too small and lacked necessary resources, and over the years made various attempts to secure additional lands. Although an Indian agent was specifically instructed in 1921 to reserve sections of IR 80B, a haying ground upriver from IR 78, for the exclusive use of Standing Buffalo, no action was taken.

During the drought of the 1930s the water within the Qu'Appelle Valley took on great importance. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Authority (PFRA) was established to provide viable water supplies for irrigation and household use. In 1942 a dam project was approved for Echo Lake which resulted in the flooding of a number of First Nations and later PFRA projects flooded other reserves within the Qu'Appelle Valley. Approximately 58 acres of Standing Buffalo Dakota Nation's lands in Indian Reserve 78 were adversely affected by this flooding. The damage



Glenbow Archives NA-4094-1,
Painted by Rev. Edward Francis Wilson.

A painting of the Standing Buffalo Reserve located in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan.



and loss to the productive farm lands brought economic loss and hardship to the First Nations.

In 1979, Standing Buffalo Dakota Nation, together with seven other members of the Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority (QVIDA), brought a claim to the Government of Canada for damages resulting from the recurrent and, in some cases, continuous flooding of reserve lands bordering the Qu'Appelle River. In addition to its claim for losses related to IR 78, Standing Buffalo also claimed economic loss resulting from flooding on IR 80B, hay lands that had been set aside for the use of area bands.

At the request of the First Nation and with the concurrence of Canada, the Commission agreed to act as facilitator to the negotiations. Canada made an offer to settle in July 2002. The First Nation counter-offered, and a tentative agreement was reached in late September 2002. The First Nation accepted the settlement through a ratification vote in March 2003.

Chief Commissioner Dupuis says that if the Commission were to make an important recommendation to tables beginning negotiations of this kind, it would be to encourage the parties to be patient when beginning work on a claim. By taking their time at the start, negotiators have the opportunity to review the vast amount of work already done on claims that have been settled, claims that may involve similar amounts of land, or similar geographical situations. The end result would almost certainly be a shorter overall negotiation process and an earlier settlement, at considerably less cost to the First Nation, Canada, and Canadian taxpayers. Similarly, where the negotiating parties decide that research and loss-of-use studies are to be undertaken, they would be well advised to take advantage of the Commission's knowledge and experience in coordinating studies.

“It is claims like this one that prove that, when the parties come to the table willing to work, they can get the job done.”

Chief Commissioner Renée Dupuis

The ICC issued its inquiry report in February 1998. In December 1998, Canada accepted Standing Buffalo's claim for negotiation “on the basis that Canada did not properly authorize the flooding of reserve lands.” With this letter, the process of negotiating a settlement began.



LOOKING BACK:

A Land Claims Chronology

Early 1700s

The first formal treaties are made with eastern First Nations as the English and French compete for control of the fur trade.



1763

In response to Chief Pontiac's war, an uprising by First Nations around forts in the Great Lakes region, King George III issues the *Royal Proclamation of 1763*, which confirms aboriginal rights and affirms that treaty making must precede European settlement. Over the next few decades, 41 treaties will be signed covering southern Ontario and parts of British Columbia.

1812

After the War of 1812, treaties between First Nations and the British open up much of Ontario for settlement.

1867

At Canadian Confederation, the responsibilities of the British Crown are transferred to the federal Government of Canada.

1871-77

The first wave of treaty signing between the Government of Canada and First Nations covers northwestern Ontario and the southeastern Prairies. The treaties signed at this time, Treaty 1 to Treaty 7, are known as the Numbered Treaties.

1899-1921

The second wave of the Numbered Treaties, covering parts of northern Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan and southern parts of the North West Territories, start with Treaty 8 and end with Treaty 11.

1927

An amendment is added to the *Indian Act* which discourages land claims. Fines are levied against lawyers who raise funds for a claim or represent a First Nation in a claim against Canada.



From the collection of the Clements Library, University of Michigan.

1. King George III signed the *Royal Proclamation of 1763* after numerous uprisings, led by Chief Pontiac, around British forts in Upper and Lower Canada.

Glenbow Archives NA-5-9

2. Women from the Blood reserve in Alberta collect their treaty payments from Indian Agent Ken Brown.



1948

A joint parliamentary committee recommends that a claims commission be set up to assess and settle all claims.

1951

The *Indian Act* is revised to remove the 1927 provision that made it an offence to raise funds or hire a lawyer to advance a land claim without the government's permission.

1961–65

A joint parliamentary committee again recommends the creation of a claims body; however, the bill dies on the Order Paper.



1969

The federal government unveils the *Statement of the Government on Indian Policy, 1969*. The White Paper, as it was called, introduces the term “specific claim” based on “lawful obligation.” The paper recommends the creation of an independent claims body. Dr Lloyd Barber is appointed to explore the creation of an impartial claims body.

1970

In June 1970, Harold Cardinal, leader of the Alberta Indians, suggests to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau that Indian claims be handed over to an impartial claims commission for settlement.

1973

The Supreme Court of Canada's decision in the *Calder* case recognizes the existence of aboriginal title, which existed at the time of original contact with Europeans, regardless of whether the Europeans recognized it.

The federal government announces its claims policy, *Statement on Claims of Indian and Inuit People*, designating specific and comprehensive claims.

1981

Gerard La Forest, in a report commissioned by the government, recommends the creation of “an independent administrative tribunal” to resolve claims. Owing to a rise in the number of native claims, the government releases a policy statement, *In All Fairness: A Native Claims Policy*.

1982

Canada issues a booklet called *Outstanding Business: A Native Claims Policy – Specific Claims*, which focuses on the processes and guidelines for submitting specific claims.

1984

In the *Guerin* case, the Supreme Court finds that, under the provisions of the *Indian Act*, Parliament has conferred on the Crown a “fiduciary” or trust-like obligation to protect First Nations’ interests in transactions with third parties.

CP Photo

3. In June 1970, Harold Cardinal, leader of the Alberta Indians, suggests to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau that Indian claims be handed over to an impartial claims commission for settlement.



1987

The Canadian Bar Association recommends the creation of a “specific claims tribunal.”



1990

The Supreme Court, in its comments on the *Sparrow* case, recognizes that aboriginal people have an “entrenched” right to hunt and fish within their territorial boundaries.

Elijah Harper helps to block the Meech Lake Accord over lack of aboriginal participation.

Violence erupts in Oka, Quebec, over a rejected land claim.

The federal government announces its Native Agenda, committing to the acceleration of specific claims settlement.

The Indian Commission of Ontario, in a discussion paper commissioned by the federal government and the Assembly of First Nations, recommends the creation of an independent claims body.

The Assembly of First Nations’ Chiefs Committee on Claims also recommends the creation of an independent claims body and of a Joint Working Group on Claims to continue exploring reform of claims policy with the federal government.

1991

The Indian Specific Claims Commission, known as the Indian Claims Commission, is created and Harry S. LaForme is appointed Chief Commissioner.



1992

The Commission's mandate is revised after the Assembly of First Nations successfully challenges the legality of the Commission mandate, saying that it gives the federal government's policy on specific claims the force of law. Six additional Commissioners are appointed: Roger Augustine, Dan Bellegarde, Carole Corcoran, Carol Dutchshen, Charles Hamelin, and P.E. James Prentice, QC.

1995

The Supreme Court hands down its decision in the *Apsassin* case. In its decision, the Court contemplates a number of scenarios when a pre-surrender fiduciary duty would come into effect: when a band’s understanding of the terms of surrender is inadequate; where the conduct of the Crown has tainted dealings in a manner that makes it unsafe to rely on the band’s understanding and intention; where the band has abnegated its decision-making authority in favour of the Crown in relation to the surrender; and where the surrender is so foolish or improvident as to be considered exploitive.

1997

In the *Delgamuukw* case, the Supreme Court finds that to disallow First Nations’ oral history and tradition as evidence would put an impossible burden of proof on aboriginal peoples, since that is the way First Nations kept records. The Court also directly addresses the definition of aboriginal title; it finds that a First Nation has a right to claim “aboriginal title” to lands that it has used in order to maintain its traditional way of life. Aboriginal title comes from a nation’s use and occupancy of the land for generations; it is therefore a communal right that cannot be held by an individual.

CP Photo

4. Mohawks use a video camera to tape the media and passersby as a young Mohawk plays in front of a log bunker on the Kanesatake First Nation in July 1990.

5. Former Chief Commissioner Harry S. LaForme



1999

The Supreme Court hands down the *Marshall* decision. Given the language contained in a treaty between the Crown and the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet communities in New Brunswick, the Court finds that Donald Marshall Jr did have a right to earn a "moderate livelihood" from selling his catch of eels.

2001

The First Nations Governance Initiative is introduced by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Robert Nault, on the Siksika First Nation, Alberta. The package of legislation contains the *Specific Claims Resolution Act*, which would create the Canadian Centre for the Independent Resolution of First Nations Specific Claims. The new Centre would replace the Indian Claims Commission.

In August, Phil Fontaine is appointed Chief Commissioner of the ICC.

2003

In June, Mr Fontaine resigns as Chief Commissioner and is replaced by Renée Dupuis.

In November, the *Specific Claims Resolution Act* is adopted and receives Royal Assent. Until the legislation is proclaimed and the new centre is created, the ICC continues to fulfill its mandate.

CLAIMS IN INQUIRY

Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (Alberta)

– Compensation criteria agricultural benefits

Blood Tribe/Kainaiwa (Alberta) – Big claim

Cowessess First Nation (Saskatchewan) – 1907 surrender

– Phase II

James Smith Cree Nation (Saskatchewan)

– Treaty land entitlement

*Kluane First Nation (Yukon) – Kluane Park and Kluane Game Sanctuary

Lheidli T'enneh Band (British Columbia)

– Surrender Fort George IR 1

Little Shuswap Indian Band, Neskonlith First Nation and

Adams Lake First Nation (British Columbia)

– Neskonlith reserve

Lower Similkameen Indian Band (British Columbia)

– Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway right of way

Lucky Man Cree Nation (Saskatchewan)

– Treaty land entitlement – Phase II

*Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation (Ontario)

– Crawford purchase

*Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation (Ontario)

– Gunshot Treaty

Muskowekwan First Nation (Saskatchewan)

– 1910 and 1920 surrenders

Nadleh Whut'en Indian Band (British Columbia)

– Lejac School

*Ocean Man Band (Saskatchewan) – Treaty land entitlement

Opaskwayak Cree Nation (Manitoba) – Streets and Lanes

Pasqua First Nation (Saskatchewan) – 1906 surrender

Paul First Nation (Alberta) – Kapasawin Townsite

Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation (Manitoba)

– 1903 surrender

Sakimay First Nation (Saskatchewan)

– Treaty land entitlement

Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation (Manitoba)

– Treaty land entitlement

Siksika First Nation (Alberta) – 1910 surrender

Stanjikoming First Nation (Ontario) – Treaty land entitlement

*Stó:lo Nation (British Columbia) – Douglas reserve

Sturgeon Lake First Nation (Saskatchewan) – 1913 surrender

Taku River Tlingit First Nation (British Columbia)

– Wenah specific claim

Touchwood Agency (Saskatchewan)

– Mismanagement (1920-1924)

Treaty 8 Tribal Association [Seven First Nations] (British Columbia) – Consolidated annuity

Treaty 8 Tribal Association [Blueberry River & Doig River First Nations] (British Columbia) – Highway right of way-IR 72

Treaty 8 Tribal Association [Saulteau First Nation] (British Columbia) – Treaty land entitlement and land in severalty claims

U'Mista Cultural Society (British Columbia)

– The Prohibition of the Potlatch

*Whitefish Lake First Nation (Alberta)
 – Compensation criteria - agricultural benefits Treaty 8

Whitefish Lake First Nation (Alberta)
 – Agricultural benefits Treaty 8

Williams Lake Indian Band (British Columbia) – Village site

Wolf Lake First Nation (Quebec) – Reserve lands

CLAIMS IN FACILITATION OR MEDIATION

Blood Tribe/Kainaiwa (Alberta) – Cattle claim

Chippewa Tri-Council (Ontario) – Coldwater-Narrows reserve

Cote First Nation (Saskatchewan) – Pilot project

Fort Pelly Agency (Saskatchewan) – Pelly Haylands

Fort William First Nation (Ontario) – Pilot project

Keeseekoowenin First Nation (Manitoba) – 1906 lands claim

Michipicoten First Nation (Ontario) – Pilot project

Missanabie Cree First Nation (Ontario)
 – Treaty land entitlement

Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation (Ontario)
 – Toronto purchase

Muscowpetung First Nation (Saskatchewan) – Flooding claim

Muskoday First Nation (Saskatchewan)
 – Treaty land entitlement

*Nekaneet First Nation (Saskatchewan) – Treaty benefits

Pasqua First Nation (Saskatchewan) – Flooding claim

Skway First Nation (British Columbia) – Schweyey Road claim

CLAIMS WITH REPORTS PENDING (INQUIRY)

Conseil de bande de Betsiamites (Quebec)
 – Highway 138 and Betsiamites reserve

Conseil de bande de Betsiamites (Quebec)
 – Bridge over the Betsiamites River

Cumberland House Cree Nation (Saskatchewan)
 – Claim to IR 100A

James Smith Cree Nation (Saskatchewan)
 – Chakastaypasin IR 98

James Smith Cree Nation (Saskatchewan)
 – Peter Chapman IR 100A

CLAIMS WITH REPORTS PENDING (MEDIATION)

Blood Tribe/Kainaiwa (Alberta) – Akers surrender

Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (Ontario)
 – Clench defalcation

Touchwood Agency (Saskatchewan)
 – Mismanagement 1920-1924

Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority (Saskatchewan) – Flooding claim

** in abeyance*

Claims Currently Before the ICC

