

**SPECIFIC CLAIMS TRIBUNAL**

BETWEEN:

SPECIFIC CLAIMS TRIBUNAL	
TRIBUNAL DES REVENDICATIONS PARTICULIÈRES	
F I L E D	August 8, 2019
Isabelle Bourassa	
Ottawa, ON	8

**ONE ARROW FIRST NATION**

**Claimant**

v.

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA**  
as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

**Respondent**

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**RESPONSE**

**Pursuant to Rule 42 of the  
*Specific Claims Tribunal Rules of Practice and Procedure***

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This Response is filed under the provisions of the *Specific Claims Tribunal Act* and the *Specific Claims Tribunal Rules of Practice and Procedure*.

TO: One Arrow First Nation  
 As represented by Ryan M. Lake and Amy Barrington,  
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## Overview

1. Canada is committed to fundamentally changing its relationship with Indigenous peoples. Canada aims to achieve reconciliation with Indigenous peoples through a renewed nation-to-nation, government-to-government relationship based on recognition of rights, respect, co-operation and partnership as the foundation for transformative change. In pursuing this commitment Canada's objectives include upholding the honour of the Crown and respecting and advancing Indigenous self-determination and self-governance.
2. This claim involves the balancing of the interests of two groups whose rights are both recognized by section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, the One Arrow First Nation and the Métis people of the St. Laurent settlement. The claim relates to whether Canada fulfilled its statutory and fiduciary duties when it provided Reserve #95 (IR 95) to the One Arrow First Nation.
3. When the One Arrow First Nation adhered to Treaty 6, Canada promised reserve lands to the One Arrow First Nation. Canada set aside 16 square miles of land for the One Arrow First Nation as IR 95 in accordance with its obligations under Treaty 6.
4. In 1881, a preliminary survey of the land for IR 95 was conducted for the One Arrow First Nation at the start of the reserve creation process. Subsequently, it was determined that approximately 800 acres on the western boundary (Western Boundary Lands) of the surveyed land overlapped with a settlement for the St. Laurent Métis that had already been surveyed in 1878. The land for IR 95 was resurveyed to include 800 acres of land along the southern boundary instead of the Western Boundary Lands. Order in Council P.C. 1151 (OIC 1151) set aside IR 95 as a reserve for the One Arrow First Nation. Canada acted honourably in its efforts to balance and reconcile the overlapping interests of the One Arrow First Nation with the St. Laurent Métis.
5. An initial survey does not create a reserve. In order to create a reserve interest in a particular tract of land, Canada's general obligation to set apart reserves for treaty signatories must be transformed into a specific intention and an unequivocal action

to set apart a defined tract of land for a particular band of Indians. OIC 1151 transformed Canada's general obligation to set apart a reserve for the One Arrow First Nation into a specific intention and an unequivocal action to create IR 95 for the One Arrow First Nation.

6. Canada has conducted itself in accordance with the honour of the Crown and has and will continue to pursue reconciliation.

**I. Status of Claim (*Rule 42(a) of the Specific Claims Tribunal Rules of Practice and Procedure (Rules)*)**

7. The requirements in section 16 of the *Specific Claims Tribunal Act (SCTA)* are satisfied in that:

- The claim was originally submitted to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on April 7, 2014 and filed with the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (the Minister) on August 13, 2014.
- On September 12, 2017 the Minister notified the One Arrow First Nation in writing of the decision not to accept the claim for negotiation.

**II. Validity – Canada's position with respect to validity of the claim (*Rule 42(b) and (c)*)**

8. Canada complied with its treaty, statutory and fiduciary obligations when it created IR 95 by OIC 1151 and provided the requisite amount of land to meet the One Arrow First Nation's population. There was no obligation to set aside the Western Boundary Lands as reserve. These lands did not acquire reserve status, but were instead part of a settlement for the St. Laurent Métis who were already occupying the land. The facts therefore do not establish a valid claim under the *SCTA*.

**III. Allegations of Fact – Admit, deny or no knowledge of facts in the Declaration of Claim (*Rule 42(d)*)**

9. The material facts related to this claim are largely not in dispute. Allegations of fact from the Declaration of Claim are admitted in the Response, or qualified as set out below. Canada intends to propose that the parties can reach an agreed statement of facts early in the process.
10. Canada admits that the One Arrow First Nation is an adherent to Treaty 6, a band within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, and a First Nation within the meaning of the *SCTA*. Canada also admits that the One Arrow First Nation's reserve lands and governance structure are situated in the Province of Saskatchewan, as pled in paragraph 1 of the Declaration of Claim.
11. Canada admits that the conditions precedent set out in s. 16(1) of the *SCTA* have been fulfilled, as pled in paragraph 2 of the Declaration of Claim.
12. Canada admits that the One Arrow First Nation filed a Specific Claim with the Specific Claims Branch in 2014 that alleged an illegal taking in 1884 of approximately 800 acres situated on the western boundary of IR 95 surveyed in 1881 and that the claim also alleged the alternative lands provided in exchange were of inferior quality to those that were taken, as pled in paragraph 3 of the Declaration of Claim.
13. Canada admits that by letter dated September 12, 2017 the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada informed the One Arrow First Nation of the decision not to accept the Specific Claim for negotiation on the basis that there was no lawful obligation on the part of Canada, as pled in paragraph 4 of the Declaration of Claim.
14. Canada admits that the Willow Cree Indians, including Kah-pa-yak-wais-ka-mum (One Arrow) adhered to Treaty 6 on August 28, 1876 and that by 1878 its own treaty annuity payroll was created, as pled in paragraph 7 of the Declaration of Claim.
15. Canada admits that the One Arrow First Nation is the successor in interest to the One Arrow Band and is entitled to the benefits of Treaty 6, as pled in paragraph 8 of the Declaration of Claim.

16. In response to paragraphs 9, 29 and 37 Canada admits that by late autumn of 1880 or in 1881 at the latest, the One Arrow First Nation had settled about 5 miles south of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River but this did not precede Métis settlement in the area. There were approximately 400 Métis people living in the St. Laurent settlement in 1877, situated on both sides of the South Saskatchewan River.
17. Canada admits that in the 1870s, thousands of Métis moved west from Manitoba and that with the decline of the buffalo they began to settle down and engaged in some farming to supplement their activities, as pled in paragraph 19 of the Declaration of Claim.
18. Canada admits that by the spring of 1872 a Métis settlement called St. Laurent developed across the banks of the South Saskatchewan River south of the main river crossing, as pled in paragraph 20 of the Declaration of Claim.
19. Canada admits that in 1872 the *Dominion Lands Act*, SC 1872, 35 Vict. c. 23, was passed to govern the surveying and settlement of the North-West Territories, as pled in paragraph 21 of the Declaration of Claim.
20. Canada admits that when Dominion Land Surveyor Montague Aldous came to survey the St. Laurent Métis settlement in 1878 there were approximately 400 Métis people living there in long narrow river lots, measuring ten chains in width and two miles in depth standard, as pled in paragraph 22 of the Declaration of Claim.
21. Canada admits that Surveyor Aldous surveyed the east bank of the South Saskatchewan into 71 river lots, generally conforming to ten chains in width and two miles in depth, as pled in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of Claim.
22. In response to paragraph 24, of the 71 river lots Surveyor Aldous surveyed in 1878 on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan River, 24 of the lots were occupied when he conducted the survey.
23. In response to paragraph 25, as early as 1875 the Métis had sent petitions to the federal government asking for a survey of the St. Laurent district where many Métis people had settled on river lots. On February 1, 1878, Gabriel Dumont, a Métis of the St. Laurent parish sent a petition to David Laird, Lieutenant Governor of the

North-West Territories asking that the government “cause to be surveyed with as little delay as possible the lands occupied and cultivated by [Métis] or old residents of the country and that patents for the said lands be granted to them.”

24. In response to paragraph 10, Canada admits that in June and July 1881, a preliminary survey of land for a reserve for the One Arrow First Nation initiated the reserve creation process.
25. Canada admits that in the spring of 1882, Dominion Land Surveyor George Simpson prepared a survey plan entitled Treaty VI Plan of One Arrow’s Reserve (the Plan), that he signed it on April 24, 1882, that copies were made for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs and that both were stamped as having been examined on June 14, 1882 by “R.R.” of the Surveys Branch in Ottawa, as pled in paragraph 11 of the Declaration of Claim.
26. Canada admits that the Plan referred to in paragraph 11 of the Declaration of Claim was modified in 1884 by Dominion Land Surveyor Ponton who superimposed the St. Laurent township and Métis river lots survey lines to show the St. Laurent Métis settlement overlap with the Plan, as pled in paragraph 12 of the Declaration of Claim.
27. In response to paragraph 13, Canada says that reserve creation under Treaty 6 is a process. Canada’s general intention to create reserves for Treaty 6 signatories can be found within the terms of the Treaty. In order to create a reserve interest in a particular tract of land, the Crown’s general obligation to set apart reserves for the treaty signatories must be transformed into a specific intention and an unequivocal action to set apart a defined tract of land for a particular band of Indians.
28. Canada admits that by the end of 1881, 50 members of the Band were listed as living on the land set out in the Plan, and a further 43 were listed as absent trapping. In the summer of 1883, there were approximately 105 members on that land and by the end of 1883, 127 members were listed as being on that land, as pled in paragraph 14 of the Declaration of Claim.
29. In response to paragraph 15, Canada admits that starting in 1882, the One Arrow First Nation was paid annuities on what would eventually become IR 95.

30. Canada admits that in 1881, 25 acres of land were under cultivation, that this increased to 53 acres in 1882 and to 93 acres by 1884, as pled in paragraph 16 of the Declaration of Claim.
31. In response to paragraph 17, Canada admits that internal government correspondence referred to IR 95 as a reserve but says that when and how IR 95 was created or became “established” is a question of law and fact.
32. Canada admits that by letter dated June 26, 1991 Treaty Commissioner, Cliff Wright, informed the First Nation’s Chief, Richard John, of his recommendation that the “date of first survey” was 1881 and that the “base payroll” for the Band was 1880, as pled in paragraph 18 of the Declaration of Claim.
33. Canada admits that in January 1884, William Pearce, Inspector of Dominion Lands, was sent out as Commissioner to take evidence in parts of the North-West Territories where settlement had preceded survey. Canada also admits that Dominion Lands Agent, George Duck, was sent to make inquiries into complaints at the St. Laurent Métis settlement, as pled in paragraph 26 of the Declaration of Claim.
34. Canada admits that Agent Duck took information from the Métis who had settled on the 71 river lots that included: date of settlement, length of residence, improvements made and other relevant facts, as pled in paragraph 27 of the Declaration of Claim.
35. Canada admits that the Métis who claimed the river lots were to receive a letter informing them of the land they could enter as a homestead, and may then be eligible for immediate patent on their homestead if their improvements and length of residence were sufficient, as pled in paragraph 28 of the Declaration of Claim.
36. Canada admits that in May of 1884, Agent Duck gathered evidence on 99 claims, representing a substantial portion of the Métis and that he sent his report to Inspector Pearce in June of 1884, as pled in paragraph 29 of the Declaration of Claim.
37. Canada admits that the Métis had sought immediate free patents to the land they settled, but generally received only the right of entry as their “improvements” were not usually sufficient to qualify for patents immediately, as pled in paragraph 30 of the Declaration of Claim.

38. Canada admits that Agent Duck confirmed the overlap between the river lots on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan River at St. Laurent with the lands set out in the Plan, which lay immediately to the east of the St. Laurent settlement, as pled in paragraph 31 of the Declaration of Claim.
39. In response to paragraph 32, in a letter dated August 22, 1884 Surveyor Ponton reported to Commissioner Dewdney on the overlapping lands. He commented that he found posts in the rear of the 20 lots in the St. Laurent settlement that must have been planted before Simpson's survey, as well as 27 acres that were newly broken by members of the One Arrow First Nation on the overlapping area.
40. Canada admits that in 1883 the Métis were petitioning the government for land rights, as pled in paragraph 33 of the Declaration of Claim.
41. Canada admits that Louis Riel was in the area in 1883 and that a Petition of Rights, dated December 16, 1884, was sent to the Secretary of State setting out the grievances of settlers in the North-West Territories, including the Métis, as set out in paragraph 34 of the Declaration of Claim.
42. Canada admits that the North-West Rebellion commenced in March of 1885 and that it involved Métis from in and around Batoche, which is south of the St. Laurent settlement, as pled in paragraph 35 of the Declaration of Claim.
43. Canada admits that in 1884 the government began to address the overlap of the Western Boundary Lands between the St. Laurent Métis settlement and the lands set out in the Plan, which is in the vicinity of Batoche, as pled in paragraph 36 of the Declaration of Claim.
44. In response to paragraph 38, Canada did not illegally take the Western Boundary Lands from the One Arrow First Nation. The lands set out in the Plan were not a reserve within the meaning of the 1880 *Indian Act*, S.C. 1880 c. 28 at the time of the "exchange".
45. In response to paragraph 39, Dominion Land Surveyor John C. Nelson determined in 1884 there was an overlap between 20 of the 71 Métis river lots at St. Laurent (lots no. 52 to 71) and the Western Boundary Lands intended for the One Arrow reserve

(from where the western boundary turns to the east before continuing south to the southern boundary), as surveyed in 1878 and 1881 respectively. On June 27, 1884 he wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E. Dewdney and forwarded a partial plan, showing the 20 lots of the Métis settlers overlapping the Western Boundary Lands. In addition, on August 22, 1884 Surveyor Ponton reported to Commissioner Dewdney on the overlapping lands. He indicated that he found posts in the rear of the 20 lots in the St. Laurent settlement that had been planted before Simpson's survey, as well as 27 acres that were newly broken by members of the One Arrow First Nation on the overlapping area.

46. In response to paragraph 40, Canada says that IR 95 was not created as a reserve within the meaning of the *Indian Act* until May 17, 1889, with OIC 1151 by way of a clear intention and unequivocal action of the Crown. As such, section 36 of the 1880 *Indian Act* dealing with the surrender of reserve lands would not have applied. Only reserve lands could be surrendered according to specific requirements of the Act, and these lands were not reserve lands in 1884.
47. In response to paragraph 41, the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) consulted internally with the Department of the Interior (DI) to acquire the land on the southern border of what would become IR 95 and the amended boundaries were approved on a survey plan in September 1884.
48. In response to paragraph 42, the "new" land was equivalent in quality to the Western Boundary Lands.
49. In response to paragraph 43, the Annual Report of the DIA for the year ending December 31, 1882 indicates the One Arrow First Nation had 53 acres under crop and harvested 500 bushels of wheat and between 200-300 bushels each of barley, potatoes and turnips in 1882. The 1883 Annual Report indicates the One Arrow First Nation had 68 acres under crop and harvested 500 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of turnips and between 200-300 bushels each of wheat and barley. The 1884 Annual Report indicates the One Arrow First Nation had 93 acres under crop and had harvested 300 bushels each of wheat and potatoes, 216 bushels of barley, 700 bushels of turnip and had cut 40 tonnes of hay.

50. In response to paragraphs 44, 45, 46, and 47 the letters referred to in these paragraphs do not show that “it was never in question” that the Western Boundary Lands, or any of the land in what would eventually become IR 95, had reserve status at the time these letters were written (in 1884) during the reserve creation process.
51. In response to paragraph 48, Canada admits that in 1886 the Surveyor General and DI sought clarification of the reserve boundaries with the DIA and admits there had been some deficiencies in common recordkeeping between the departments involved in land surveying throughout the 1880s.
52. Canada admits that in July 1888, Surveyor Nelson re-surveyed the land in the Plan and that the diagram accompanying his field notes shows the “old” survey boundary as surveyed by Surveyor Simpson, the Western Boundary Lands’ overlap with the river lots, the “new” boundary, and the “Part added” on the southern boundary, as pled in paragraph 49 of the Declaration of Claim.
53. Canada admits that until May 1880, Indian Affairs was a branch of the DI and authorization and approval of reserve location and surveying was the responsibility of the Surveyor General, as pled in paragraph 50 of the Declaration of Claim.
54. Canada admits that after the DIA was created in 1880, it took over responsibility for reserve land surveys, as pled in paragraph 51 of the Declaration of Claim.
55. Canada admits that by 1882, the DIA had established its own surveys branch and acted to fulfil the reserve land surveys and that the DI had the mandate to administer the Crown domain under the *Dominion Lands Act*. At times the two departments had difficulties coordinating and communicating in their work. The DI’s Chief Inspector of Surveys acknowledged this issue in September 1884, and suggested centralizing approval of reserves, as pled in paragraph 52 of the Declaration of Claim.
56. Canada admits that in 1886, the Surveyor General inquired about the boundaries of the land set out in the Plan and sought confirmation of its transfer to the DIA, as pled in paragraph 53 of the Declaration of Claim.

57. In response to paragraph 54, the excerpt referred to does not reaffirm that IR 95 was created in 1881. Following a final survey and other acts to complete the process, IR 95 was created on May 17, 1889, with OIC 1151.
58. Canada admits that both the Surveyor General and the DI noted the need for better communication, proposed a centralized arrangement for reserve survey approval, and inquired about whether reserve lands had been properly transferred, as pled in paragraph 55 of the Declaration of Claim.
59. In response to paragraph 56, Canada says that Orders in Council are part of the reserve creation process.
60. In response to paragraph 57, Canada admits that on May 17, 1889, the Privy Council passed an Order in Council confirming a large number of the reserves surveyed on the southern Prairies, including for the One Arrow First Nation. Canada is unaware of what disagreement or disagreements are referenced at the end of this paragraph.
61. Canada admits that after OIC 1151 was passed the Surveyor General remained concerned about the issue of the status of reserve lands, wanting to ensure that they had been properly removed from the *Dominion Lands Act*, and was reluctant to show them on township surveys until their status had been confirmed, as pled in paragraph 58 of the Declaration of Claim.
62. Canada admits that a second Order in Council was issued, formally withdrawing all reserves that had been “confirmed” by the 1889 Order in Council from the operation of the *Dominion Lands Act*, as pled in paragraph 59 of the Declaration of Claim.
63. In response to paragraph 60, Canada admits that in the years following the 1889 Order in Council, with the cooperation of the DIA, all reserve descriptions were submitted to the DI for approval and for withdrawal from the operations of the *Dominion Lands Act*, and the DI would draft the Orders in Council from information supplied by the DIA. Canada says that this was not preceded by a decade and a half of confusion and conflict that resulted in the misadministration of documents that were key to the reserve creation process in this case.

64. In response to paragraph 61 and 62, Canada says the creation of IR 95 was a process that started in 1881 and was not completed until May 17, 1889 with OIC 1151 by way of a clear intention and unequivocal action of the Crown. Further, Canada did not owe fiduciary duties to the One Arrow First Nation in 1881 with respect to the Western Boundary Lands.

**IV. Canada's Statement of the Facts (Rule 42(e))**

65. At issue in this claim are two surveys concerning an 800 acre portion of land, the Western Boundary Lands, that were conducted by the DI in the 1870s regarding the St. Laurent Métis settlement, and by the DIA in the 1880's regarding IR 95.

**a) St. Laurent Métis Settlement**

66. Prior to the creation of Canada in 1867, a large number of Métis were settled at the Red River settlement, which occupied part of what is now the province of Manitoba. After 1867, Canada proceeded to expand the country westward and this contributed to the dispersion of the Métis from the Red River settlement. Many of these Métis people moved westward, principally near the forks of the Saskatchewan River southwest of Prince Albert.
67. In order to achieve large-scale settlement and resource development in Rupert's Land (then also called the North-West Territories) and Manitoba, Canada enacted a homestead law in 1872, the *Dominion Lands Act*, which provided for the survey of Dominion land for settlement purposes. During the same period, Canada initiated treaty negotiations with Indigenous peoples who were traditionally occupying the land.
68. In September of 1878, Dominion Land Surveyors Montague Aldous and J. Lestock Reid began surveying the St. Laurent Métis settlement that extended along both sides of the South Saskatchewan River south of Batoche. Surveyor Aldous marked out a "river-lot reserve" for the Métis on the east side of the river where there were a number of substantial settlers already on the land. This created 71 river lots, 24 of which were occupied when he came to survey.

**b) One Arrow First Nation IR 95 and the Overlapping Land**

69. In June and July of 1881 Indian Reserve Surveyor George A. Simpson commenced the reserve creation process for the One Arrow First Nation by conducting a preliminary survey of the land that would become IR 95.
70. In 1884, Dominion Land Surveyor John C. Nelson noticed that there was an overlap between 20 of the 71 Métis river lots at St. Laurent and the Western Boundary Lands that had been surveyed in 1881. On June 27, 1884, Surveyor Nelson forwarded a partial plan of IR 95 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E. Dewdney showing the 20 lots of the Métis settlers that were overlapped.
71. On August 22, 1884, Surveyor Ponton reported to Commissioner Dewdney on the overlapping lands. He found posts in the rear of the 20 lots in the St. Laurent Métis settlement that had been planted before Surveyor Simpson's 1881 survey. He also indicated that he had found a contiguous area of land, of the same general quality and of equal size, to the Western Boundary Lands, on the southern boundary of the lands set out in the Plan.
72. At the end of 1884, a decision was made by Canada with respect to the Western Boundary Lands. This was reflected in a survey conducted in 1888 by Surveyor Nelson that altered the boundaries in the Plan by replacing the Western Boundary Lands with those that Surveyor Ponton had identified along the southern boundary of what would become IR 95.

**c) May 17, 1889, Order in Council 1151**

73. On May 15, 1889 the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs recommended that the land for a number of reserves, including IR 95, be set aside and confirmed as reserves by Order in Council. IR 95 was described as having an area of 16 square miles and the plan that accompanied the Order in Council indicated that alterations had been made to the southern and western boundaries in 1884 by Surveyor Ponton and in 1888 by Surveyor Nelson. The request to set aside these lands as reserves was assented to by OIC 1151 dated May 17, 1889. The Order in Council was accompanied by a plan that showed the St. Laurent Métis settlement outside the western boundary of the reserve as well as the 800 acres of land that was added along the southern boundary.

74. Once the overlap of the Western Boundary Lands was known both the DI and the DIA, worked at clarifying and rectifying that overlap by finding, for the One Arrow First Nation, other Dominion lands adjacent to the reserve of like quantity and quality in replacement for the overlapping land that was surveyed for the Métis settlers, by obtaining ministerial support, and by preparing a new plan and survey of what would become IR 95. All these actions culminated with OIC 1151, which reflects a specific Crown intention and unequivocal action to set apart a defined tract of land as reserve IR 95 for the One Arrow First Nation. These same actions indirectly confirmed Canada's intention to allow Métis settlers to benefit from river lots on the South Saskatchewan river in the same way they did in Manitoba.
75. Canada's conduct prior, and subsequent, to the 1881 survey by Surveyor Simpson confirms that it did not consider the land surveyed in 1881 as the First Nation's reserve pursuant to Treaty 6. Specifically, the fact that Canada did not accept Simpson's survey by means of an Order in Council without alterations provides evidence that Canada's intention had not been reflected in the 1881 survey.
76. Canada acknowledges that the One Arrow First Nation was promised reserve lands when it adhered to Treaty 6. When it was realized that a portion of the land that had been surveyed in 1881 overlapped with land on the western boundary, that had already been surveyed for the St. Laurent Métis settlement, Canada resurveyed the land to include an equal amount of land, of the same quality, on the southern boundary of what would become IR 95. Canada acted honourably in its efforts to balance and reconcile the overlapping interests of the One Arrow First Nation with the St. Laurent Métis.

**V. Canada's Statement of Relief (*Rule 42(f)*)**

77. Canada seeks the following relief:
  - a. dismissal of the claim;
  - b. if the Tribunal finds Canada liable to pay compensation for losses incurred by the One Arrow First Nation as a result of the Western Boundary Lands not being included in IR 95, an offset pursuant to s. 20(3) of the *SCTA* for any

such losses, because the One Arrow First Nation received an equal amount of lands of equivalent value;

c. costs; and

d. such further relief as this Honourable Tribunal deems just.

**VI. Communication (*Rule 42(g)*)**

The Respondent's address for the service of documents is:

Department of Justice (Canada)  
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410 – 22<sup>nd</sup> Street East, 4<sup>th</sup> floor, Suite 410  
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Attention: Von Agioritis

Facsimile number for service is **(306) 975-4030**.

Email address for service is:

[sasSCT-5001-19-onearrow@justice.gc.ca](mailto:sasSCT-5001-19-onearrow@justice.gc.ca)

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2019.

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