

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

ANNUAL

REPORT

1989

1990

Canada

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

The Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn

Governor General of Canada

May It Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1989, and ending March 31, 1990. This report chronicles the activities of the department in an accurate and straightforward way.

I am pleased to report that the department is continuing to transfer more and more control and authority to both the native peoples of Canada and to the Governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. This is being done because native leaders and northern governments have expressed this desire, and they have the capacity to assume these responsibilities. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is committed to assisting native people and northerners to achieve the goal of self-reliance.

On September 25, 1990, the Prime Minister announced four new initiatives for native Canadians. The government intends to: accelerate the land claims process; amend the Indian Act; improve social and economic services; and develop a new relationship between First Nations and government. In the next year, the capable and talented men and women of this department will be diligently pursuing these initiatives.

There are many challenges ahead, but through a process of negotiation and consultation, in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill, we will reach our mutual goal.

Respectfully,

Thomas E. Siddon, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Indian Affairs and

Northern Development

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DEPARTMENTAL PROFILE

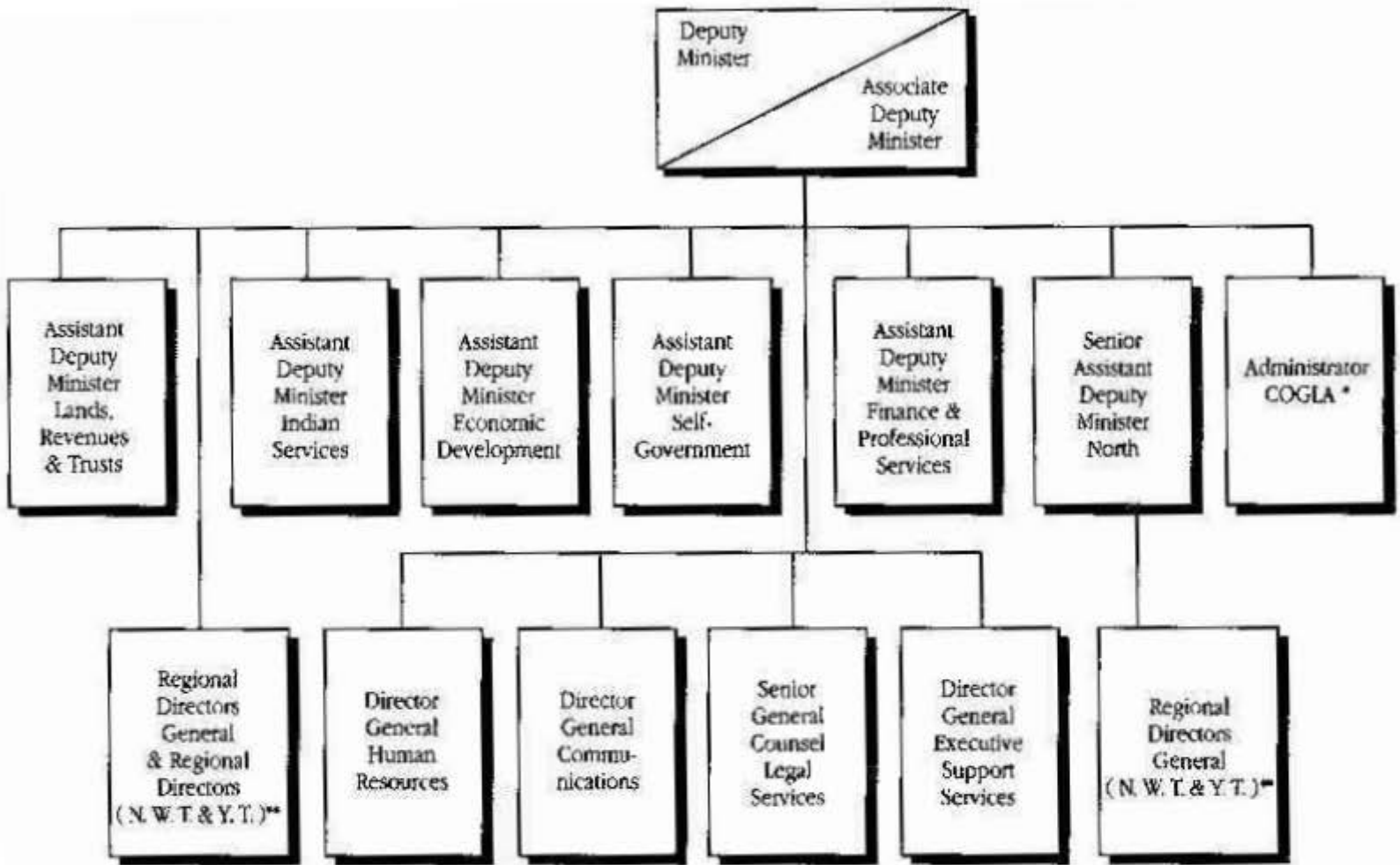
The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) was created in 1966, headed by a Minister responsible for Indian and Inuit affairs as well as for the Yukon and Northwest Territories and their resources. The department's responsibilities are to:

- fulfil the obligations of the federal government arising from treaties, the Indian Act and other legislation listed in Appendix II;
- provide for the delivery of basic services to status Indian and Inuit communities;
- support Indian and Inuit economic development and community economic self-sufficiency;
- negotiate community-based arrangements that result in enhanced decision-making and authority for Indian communities;
- support constitutional discussions regarding the definition of the rights of aboriginal peoples and related matters;
- negotiate settlements in respect of claims to aboriginal rights;
- provide transfer payments to the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories;
- support the economic development of the North and protect the northern environment, including Arctic seas;
- foster the political development of the northern territories and coordinate federal policies and programs in the North; and
- administer lands and resources in the North.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) is responsible for regulating exploration, development and production of oil and gas on Canada's frontier lands. COGLA administers the Canada Petroleum Resources Act and the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act, reporting to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

As the lead agency for implementing the Northern Political and Economic Framework, the department coordinates all federal activities in the North. Specifically, the department is involved in the transfer of provincial-type responsibilities to territorial governments, the promotion of sustainable economic development, the settlement of land claims in the North, the management and protection of Arctic lands and waters, and circumpolar cooperation.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



HIGHLIGHTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In June 1989, the government announced the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS), a partnership between DIAND, Industry, Science and Technology Canada (ISTC) and Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC), to assist aboriginal peoples achieve their goal of economic self-reliance. The government committed \$873.7 million over five years (DIAND is responsible for \$474.7 million and ISTC for \$399 million) toward this objective. CAEDS is an important new approach - a change from providing economic development services directly, to offering support for Indian and Inuit economic development decision-making, priority setting, and delivery of economic development services through community-based organizations and development. The department also takes the lead in providing assistance to Indians for the development of resource development strategies and resource access negotiations.

INDIAN TAXATION

The Indian Taxation Advisory Board was created this year as the result of amendments to the Indian Act in 1988 the first ever Indian-led change to this legislation. The board is composed of 10 members, seven of whom are Indian leaders. During the year, the new board considered new taxation by-laws, developed a model by-law, published reports on taxation and co-sponsored an international conference on real property taxation.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Framework agreements to begin substantive negotiations on self-government were concluded with the Alexander and Sawridge bands in Alberta, the whitefish Bay Band and the United Indian Councils of Chippewas and Mississaugas in Ontario, and the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en in British Columbia. Work continued during the year on 77 proposals.

COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS

Major accomplishments were achieved in connection with the three northern claims. In Yukon, an Umbrella Final Agreement was initialled on March 31, 1990 by the negotiators for Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of Yukon. In the Northwest Territories, a Final Agreement was initialled on April 9, 1990 by the negotiators for Canada, the Dene/Métis and the Government of the Northwest Territories. An Agreement-in-Principle was ratified by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

LRT REVIEW

A review of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector, which began in the fall of 1987, was in Phase III during this fiscal year. This review is the most comprehensive analysis of the Indian Act ever undertaken. The views of natives from across the country were canvassed on how the Act should be modernized to benefit Indian people.

CIRCUMPOLAR ECOSYSTEM HEALTH STUDIES

The contamination of northern ecosystems and native diets by pollutants transported over long distances was a matter of deep concern during the year. An agreement was reached with the Soviet Union to conduct joint studies on the problem. A report, prepared by the department for the Finnish Environmental Initiative, was accepted by all circumpolar nations.

TRANSFER OF ROADS PROGRAM TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Responsibility for the inter-territorial road reconstruction program was transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories. Also transferred were the community access program and responsibility for completing highways currently under construction.

OIL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT

Under the Northern Oil and Gas Accord between the governments of Canada, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, a call for bids in the central Beaufort Sea was issued this year, the first such issuance of new exploration rights in 20 years.

THE DEPUTIES' COUNCIL FOR CHANGE

During 1989, DIAND embarked on an exercise to develop a common understanding of the departmental mission that all employees can share and to make concrete plans for shaping DIAND in the 1990s.

The Deputies' Council for Change was created on December 1, 1989, to give all employees who wished to participate in this exercise the opportunity to do so. The purpose of this initiative is to clarify the department's mission, identify values to support that mission and to suggest how improvements could be made to the quality of the services DIAND provides.

Work began on development of a statement of mission and values to clarify how the department can better fulfil its role in the future. This role is largely dictated by A Commitment to Progress, a statement of the government's policies on aboriginal and northern issues, published during the year under review. Also affecting internal management will be the government's Public Service 2000 initiative.

Through the council, every member of DIAND's staff across the country was offered the opportunity to help define the department's shared vision. During 1990, everyone will also have the opportunity to contribute to the strategies that will make that vision a reality in the coming decade.

A team of 54 councillors, supported by a secretariat, facilitated this process. The council reports directly to the deputy ministers and a steering committee of assistant deputy ministers and regional directors general. Council members represent every region in the country and virtually every job the department does. The first meeting was held December 13 - 15, 1989, in Ottawa.

About 70 per cent of the staff took part in this exercise conducted by regional teams.

When completed, the council's findings will be presented to the department's management committee. DIAND's entire management group will be involved in pursuing options for change that emerge from this process.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

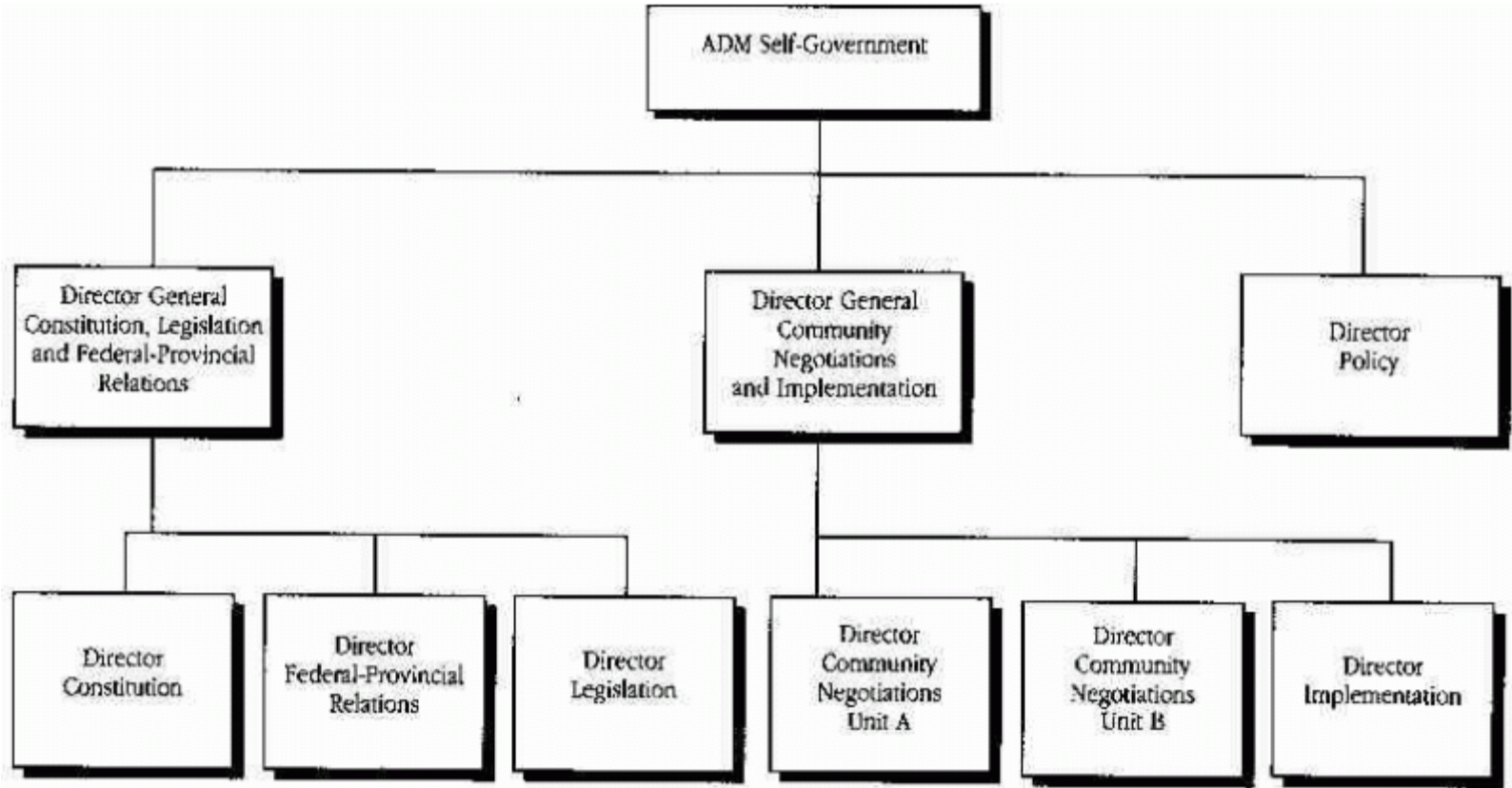
SELF-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

The Self-Government Sector intensified its discussions with aboriginal leaders and provincial officials to determine the best avenue for aboriginal constitutional reform and self-government.

Community negotiations were undertaken with individual First Nations to seek authorities beyond those available under the Indian Act.

The sector also participated in discussions related to implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. These included negotiations with the Inuit of northern Quebec and the Naskapi Band of Quebec as well as Hydro-Quebec and the Quebec Minister of Education.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SECTOR



CONSTITUTION, LEGISLATION, FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS BRANCH CONSTITUTION DIRECTORATE

The Constitution Directorate represented the department on federal delegations to the United Nations' Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the International Labour Organization (ILO). As a result of ILO deliberations over the last few years, Convention 169 on Indigenous and MM Peoples was developed in 1989 and is now open to ratification by member states. Work continued on the drafting of a universal declaration of indigenous rights.

Funding in support of aboriginal constitutional matters was also provided to aboriginal organizations to assist them in handling constitutional matters.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

The Federal-Provincial Relations Branch was created in October 1989 to reflect the importance of federal-provincial relations in self-government negotiations and because of the number of shared jurisdictions that must be dealt with during negotiations.

During the year, the branch established links with provincial government offices responsible for native affairs. It supported the tripartite negotiation process in Ontario, designed to provide greater autonomy for the First Nations of Ontario. The branch also collaborated on the establishment of a tripartite forum in Nova Scotia.

LEGISLATION DIRECTORATE

A new directorate was created, responsible for strategic planning and coordination with respect to legislation.

This includes the development of corporate legislative strategies and the coordination of legislative initiatives, including self-government proposals. The directorate reviews federal legislation to ensure consistent and coherent consideration of the government's native and northern policies.

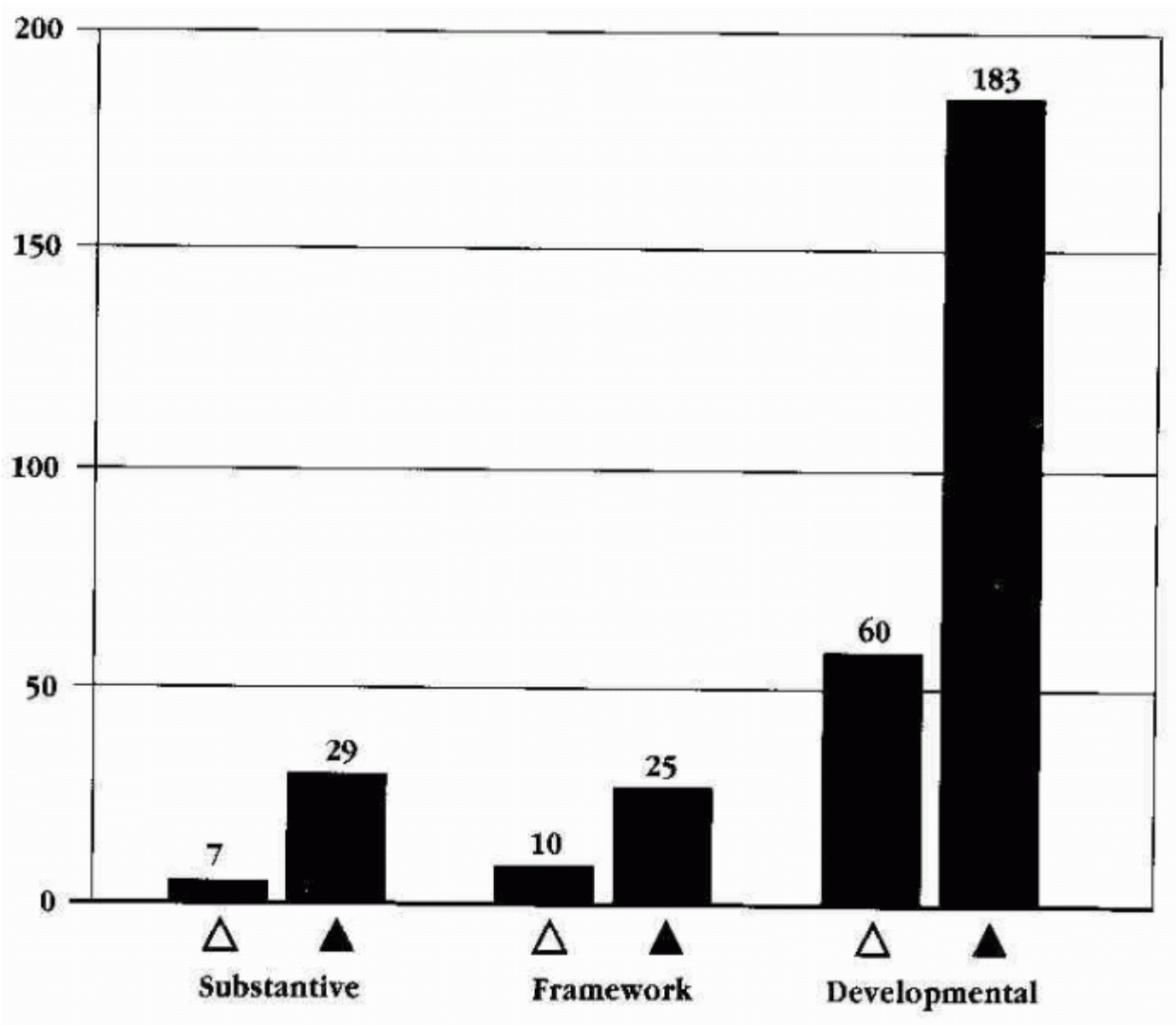
COMMUNITY NEGOTIATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION BRANCH
COMMUNITY NEGOTIATIONS DIRECTORATE

Framework agreements to begin substantive negotiations were concluded with the Alexander Band (Alberta), the Sawridge Band (Alberta), the Whitefish Bay Band (Ontario), the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en (British Columbia) and the United Indian Councils of Chippewas and Mississaugas (Ontario). In addition, negotiations on community self-government began with Yukon First Nations, pursuant to their land claim agreement, and with the Nisga'a Tribal Council (British Columbia). As of March 31, 1990, 77 proposals were active.

IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTORATE

Technical support was provided to negotiations concerning implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, resulting in final implementation agreements-in-principle (AIP) between the federal, Inuit and Naskapi negotiators.

MARCH 31,1990



The AIPs will be submitted to a Cabinet committee and to native groups for consideration and ratification. These AIPs resolve outstanding issues and establish a means of resolving future conflicts.

An agreement between the department and Hydro-Quebec was negotiated to transfer responsibility for electricity generation in three Cree communities. In fiscal year 1989/90, the directorate transferred to the Quebec Cree and Naskapi more than \$25.6 million in self-government operating and capital grants. Another \$2.2 million was transferred to the Sechelt Band of British Columbia.

POLICY DIRECTORATE

Technical analysis was undertaken on a number of key self-government issues, including the administration of justice, structures and procedures of government, lands and resources and political accountability.

Policy development was undertaken for renewable and non-renewable resources and environmental management.

The directorate participated directly in self-government negotiations with three Yukon bands as well as several bands south of the 60th parallel, providing policy advice to the federal negotiators.

The directorate also worked closely with the Comprehensive Claims Branch of the department's Northern Program in a review of the comprehensive claims policy, subsequently reaffirmed by Cabinet.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

With the announcement of the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS) in June, 1989 - 90 became a year of transition for the Economic Development Sector. The federal government, through CAEDS, significantly realigned its system of support for native people, committing \$873.7 million (DIAND is responsible for \$474.7 million and ISTC for \$399 million) over five years for this purpose. CAEDS has as its objective a partnership between this department, Industry, Science and Technology Canada (ISTC) and Employment and Immigration Canada (CEIC) to assist aboriginal people to achieve their goal of economic self-reliance. The strategy is intended to create new opportunities for aboriginal individuals and communities to develop and expand commercial enterprises and obtain long-term employment. Close cooperation is encouraged between the aboriginal community, the private sector and federal, provincial and territorial government agencies to promote greater participation by aboriginal people in the mainstream economy.

There are eight components to the CAEDS strategy:

Component	Lead Responsibility
Business Development	ISTC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide aboriginal individuals or communities with the capital and support services to start or expand a business 	...
Joint Ventures	ISTC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to help aboriginal businesses forge links with other firms in the main-stream economy 	...
Capital Corporations	ISTC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to support and build a network of autonomous aboriginal financial institutions 	...
Community Economic Planning and Development	DIAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to assist aboriginal communities to deliver their own business, employment and resource development services 	...
Access to Resources	DIAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to assist aboriginal communities to gain access to and develop renewable and non-renewable resources 	...
Skills Development	CEIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase the skills of aboriginal individuals 	...
Urban Employment	CEIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to assist aboriginal people who live in urban areas to find employment 	...
Research and Advocacy	DIAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote aboriginal employment and business 	CEIC
...	ISTC

The Economic Development Sector is responsible for community planning and development and access to resources. Much of the work of the sector focused on developing and supporting the implementation of these components with regional economic development staff and Indian and Inuit representatives.

In addition to the implementation of CAEDS, the sector continued its work in other areas, including Indian taxation and the implementation of amendments to the Indian Act respecting taxation and the administration of the Indian Oil and Gas Act.

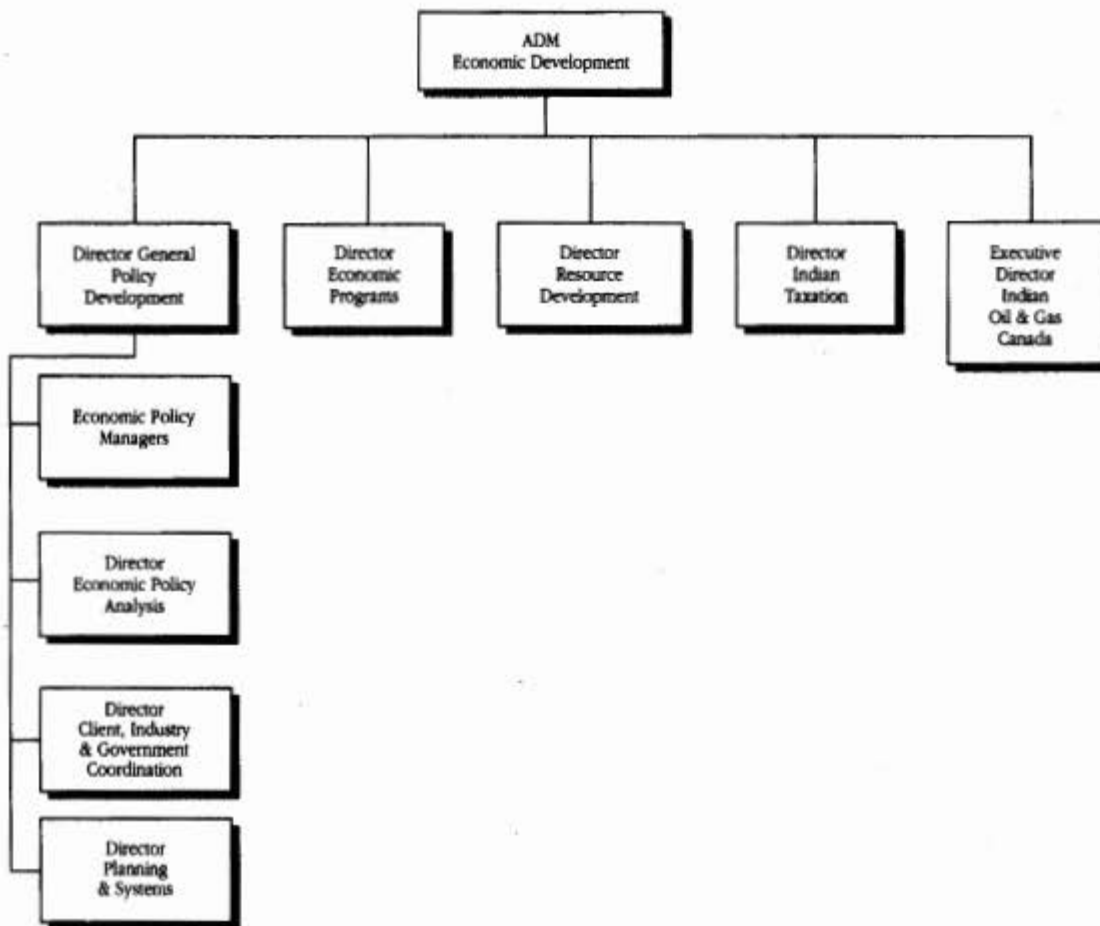
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Policy Development Branch contributed to the development of CAEDS with ISTC and CEIC. The strategy puts aboriginal economic development on a longterm course designed to support control by Indian and Inuit communities of community-based decision-making, priority setting and delivery of services.

A key focus was the development of the community economic planning and development component of CAEDS. The component is designed to assist Indians and

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR



Inuit through Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) to create, strengthen or maintain local organizational, advisory and development capacity to help their members define and achieve economic goals through business, employment and resource development activities. Consistent with this focus, \$20.4 million was provided to bands, tribal councils and Indian - Controlled sectoral institutions. In addition, the Indian Community Human Resources Strategy Program provided approximately \$19.5 million to communities and individuals to increase employability through academic upgrading, skills training, and on-the-job training. These funds were also used to support entrepreneurship, employment creation and economic and human resource planning. Work included the development of training and capacity enhancement programs for the staff of Indian and Inuit CEDOs and the development of tools for use by the new CEDOs.

Other activities included support for the development of Indian proposals on literacy programs, adult basic education and skills development for Indians and participation in the development of pilot Indian employment and training centres in four communities to test delivery models for local labour market services. Research was initiated on a number of projects, including studies to provide a better understanding of how reserve economies work, and ways to enhance the economic value of federal programming for Indian communities.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commercial Development Program managed the sector's business development program activities.

The Indian Business Development Program provided \$9.9 million in contributions, \$0.9 million in direct loans and \$1.7 million in loan guarantees, as well as management and advisory services to Indian businesses. With the implementation of CAEDS, 1989 - 90 marked the last year of direct contributions from DIAND to Indian businesses. In future, decisions will be made by Indian and Inuit CEDOs, aboriginal capital corporations and ISTC's Aboriginal Economic Programs, which will be providing financing and follow-up assistance to aboriginal businesses. As a result, DIAND is winding down its direct loan programs. Two portions of the direct loan portfolio, totalling \$6 million, were sold outright and two others were contracted out to native lending institutions. DIAND will continue to provide loan guarantees to Indian businesses on-reserve.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Resource Development Directorate assists Indian, Inuit and Innu communities to realize business and employment opportunities in the resource and tourism sectors through negotiated agreements with major project developers, provincial and territorial governments and other parties. Assistance was provided for 15 projects, enabling Indian bands to negotiate access to off-reserve resources and benefits from nearby major off-reserve development projects.

Progress was made by communities in negotiating co-management agreements with the private sector and provincial governments. An example of this was the announcement in December 1989, by the Ontario Government, of its willingness to work with aboriginal communities to expand their access to resources or to provincial lands surrounding their reserves.

National native organizations, with the support of DIAND, ISTC and Forestry Canada, sponsored the National Forestry Symposium in Vancouver. The symposium

set the stage for the establishment of the National Aboriginal Forestry Association as well as proposals to establish a National Aboriginal Forestry Program.

The directorate completed a minerals resources inventory, which contains geotechnical information about the mineral resources potential of 2,237 Indian reserves in Canada.

INDIAN TAXATION

The Indian Taxation Advisory Board was established to complement the 1988 amendments to the Indian Act (Bill C-115). This first-ever Indian-led change to the Act granted bands broad new powers to tax interests in Indian lands. Review, analysis, policy development and decision-making are now being directed by an independent board composed of 10 members, seven of whom are Indian leaders.

Besides considering 13 taxation by-laws in its first full year of operation, the board developed a model by-law under the Indian Act. The board also co-sponsored an international conference on real property taxation, conducted intergovernmental consultations, and published major works on all aspects of real property taxation.

INDIAN OIL AND GAS CANADA

The Indian Oil and Gas Canada (IOGC) mandate is to identify, administer and tender for permit or lease, Indian petroleum and natural gas rights on behalf of Indian bands. This year, IOGC oversaw the drilling of 21 wells and distributed \$2.6 million worth of subsurface rights. Several new gas wells came on stream during the year, and oil and gas rights were sold for the first time on several reserves.

IOGC conducted workshops for many bands on such topics as surface rights, oil and gas rights, petroleum geology and the fundamentals of production.

Work began during the year to transfer to the Indian Resource Council responsibility for enhancing employment and training opportunities for Indian people.

Progress was made in the development and implementation of a resource information management system for royalty, land, finance and oil and gas. As a result, revised royalty and gas cost allowance guidelines were distributed to the industry.

Field work was completed on royalty and gas cost allowance audits for 11 reserves. IOGC supported the designation of land for petroleum exploration and assisted in developing agreements for returning to native people the oil and gas rights underlying certain rights-of-way for Alberta roads.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS SECTOR

The Lands, Revenues and Trusts (LRT) Sector is responsible for the government's legal obligations in matters respecting Indians and lands reserved for Indians.

LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT BRANCH LANDS DIRECTORATE

An Agreement-in-Principle was reached in the first set of negotiations under the Indian Lands Agreement (1986) Act. This agreement, negotiated between Canada, the Province of Ontario and the United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin, is designed to compensate bands for unextinguished Indian interest in approximately 34,000 hectares of land on Manitoulin Island. An inventory was completed of potential Indian interests in an additional 81,000 hectares of unsold surrendered Indian lands in Ontario.

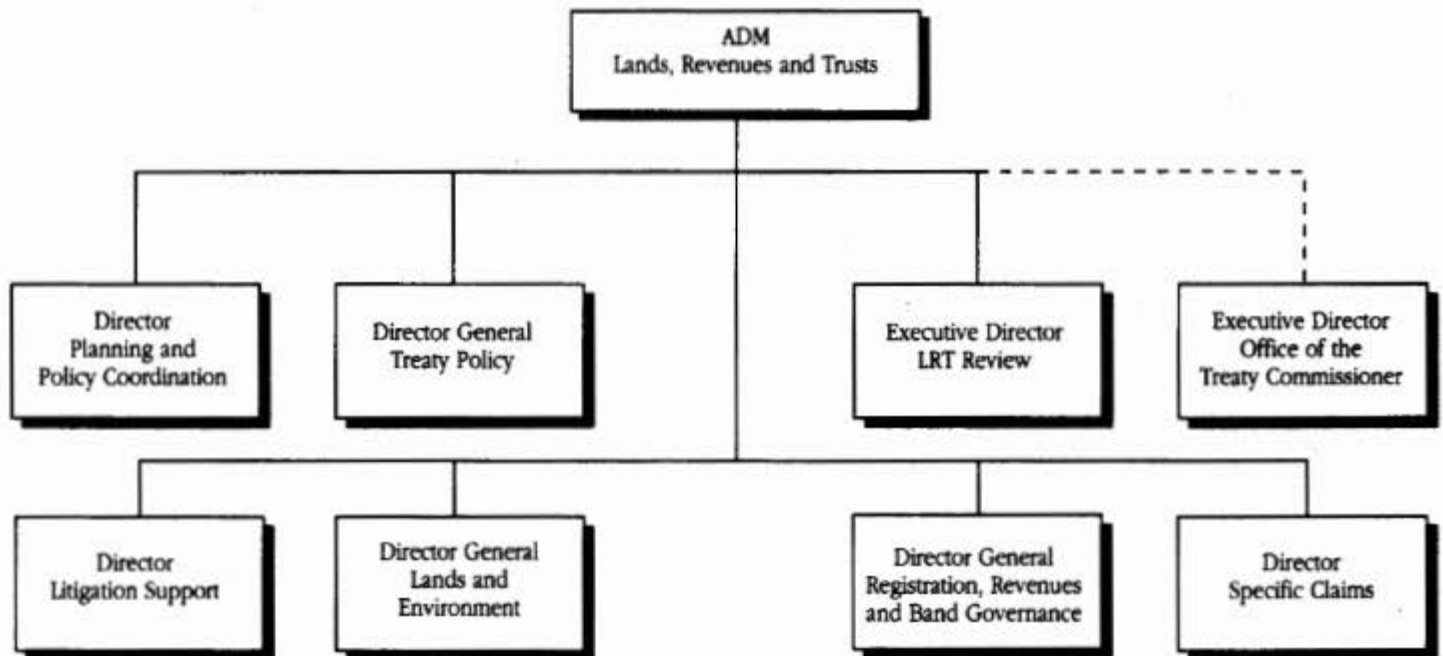
As a result of a review of LRT, several changes were made in the operation of the Indian Lands Registry. Survey and land description standards were established for the registration of interests in Indian lands. A survey unit was created in the registry to ensure compliance with those standards and to liaise with the Surveyor General of Canada.

New forest fire suppression agreements for Indian reserve lands were concluded with Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick, providing for the protection of reserve lands and residents from forest fires.

Some 13,848 hectares of land were added to the reserve land base by federal order-in-council during the year. This brought the total amount of reserve land in Canada to more than 2,686,996 hectares, an area roughly half the size of Nova Scotia. A total of \$1.19 million was contributed

LRT SECTOR

LRT SECTOR



nationally to assist bands in administering their lands. In addition, \$425,000 was contributed to bands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to assist them in selecting lands to fulfil treaty land entitlement.

ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE

Agreements worth \$1.3 million were signed with the Northern Flood Committee, representing the five bands in Manitoba covered by the Northern Flood Agreement. The funds were used for planning, implementation and negotiation activities under the agreement. Four-party negotiations that had commenced in February 1989 continued during the year to resolve outstanding issues.

The department also provided bands and Indian organizations across the country with advisory, technical and other support to deal with environmental problems. Approximately \$1.8 million was provided directly to Indian groups to analyze environmental issues, participate in assessment and regulatory functions, and to negotiate compensation for environmental damage.

REGISTRATION, REVENUES AND BAND GOVERNANCE BRANCH INDIAN REGISTRATION AND BAND LISTS DIRECTORATE

On March 31, 1989 there were 33,107 individuals awaiting the processing of their applications for Indian status. During 1989 - 90, 15,096 more individuals applied for registration. Over this period, 38,617 applications were completed: 14,230 individuals were registered, and 7,648 were found to be ineligible because they were unable to prove that they met the stipulations of the Indian Act. An additional 16,739 applicants were added to, or deleted from, the Indian Register through birth, death or marriage.

Membership control was transferred to two more bands during the year, bringing the number of bands having control of their membership to 231, or 39 per cent of all bands.

The Indian Registration System was regionalized to provide access to the database. Direct regional input of vital events (such as births, deaths and marriages) affecting the registered Indian population was piloted in Quebec.

BAND GOVERNANCE AND ESTATES DIRECTORATE

The department worked directly with band councils and their legal counsel during the year to draft local legislation. This activity is expected to increase the number of acceptances of bylaws.

An Indian Band By-laws Handbook was published and distributed to all chiefs to assist them in enacting improved local laws. More than 150 representatives were trained in the powers of band councils to legislate under the Indian Act.

INDIAN MONEYS DIRECTORATE

The department continued to administer approximately \$1 billion of Indian moneys on behalf of 600 bands and 23,000 individuals.

Policy directives were prepared on the administration of the property of Indian minors and mentally disabled individuals.

TREATY POLICY BRANCH

The department established the Treaty Policy Branch to provide a focus for two related policy areas - Indian fishing policy and treaty policy.

INDIAN FISHING POLICY DIRECTORATE

In cooperation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), DIAND undertook 19 fisheries co-management projects in British Columbia. These pilot projects demonstrate the practicability of local fisheries. DIAND contributed \$650,000 of the total \$919,000 committed to this work in 1989 - 90. DIAND and DFO each provided contributions of \$50,000 to the British Columbia Aboriginal Peoples' Fisheries Commission.

In Atlantic Canada, DIAND continued to work with native leaders and DFO to improve fisheries management and develop economic strategies.

In Ontario, preparations were underway with the provincial government and Indian organizations to negotiate tripartite fishing agreements.

TREATY POLICY DIRECTORATE

In June 1989, the Minister signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) to establish a bilateral process aimed at resolving outstanding treaty matters in Saskatchewan. The initial focus was on treaty land entitlement and education. The MOU also provided for the establishment of the office of the Treaty Commissioner, an independent body with a mandate to review and investigate the issues and to make recommendations to the federal government and the FSIN.

To provide a federal focus to many outstanding treaty-related questions, the department established the Treaty Policy Branch in the fall of 1989. The branch's task is to develop and coordinate policies on treaty issues in cooperation with federal departments, Indian groups and provincial governments. It also gives federal support to the activities of the Office of the Treaty Commissioner. The branch received bilateral treaty proposals from several treaty groups and entered into contribution agreements worth \$120,000 with Indian organizations to investigate related treaty matters.

SPECIFIC CLAIMS DIRECTORATE

The government is committed to resolving claims of Indian bands in a fair and equitable manner. As well as being concerned with the fulfilment of Indian treaties, specific claims relate to the administration of land and other assets under the Indian Act. The Specific Claims Directorate implements this policy, which entails determining whether the federal government has breached a lawful obligation to an Indian band and compensating the claimants where this has been proven.

The processing of specific claims was streamlined to reduce the time required to review them. A priority system on a "first in - first out" basis is part of the restructured process. Major accomplishments included:

- six settlements achieved: Lower Kootenay, Kitamaat, Ohiaht, Quatsino, Whitefish Lake and Sturgeon Lake, at a cost of \$17,182,000;
- negotiation of the creation of an Ingenika reserve and community;

- the conclusion of six settlements pending final federal approvals: Stangecoming, Ont.; Teslin, Yukon; Ulkatcho, B.C.; Couchiching, Ont.; Big Grassy/Sabaskong, Ont.; and Assabaska, Ont.;
- the mandates for 15 claims were approved.

Sixty-one new claims were received for review.

LITIGATION SUPPORT DIRECTORATE

In 1989 - 90 the Litigation Support Directorate administered the provision of funding to support 14 cases through two separate programs. Under the regular programs, a total of 11 test cases were funded, of which three were heard by the Supreme Court of Canada. In addition, two significant cases involving hunting and fishing fights (R v. Flett; R v. Denny and Paul), were heard before provincial courts of appeal. Funding was also provided for three cases under the Bill C-31 Litigation Program, intended to assist parties with the costs of litigation arising from the 1985 amendments to the Indian Act. These included two organizations that were granted standing in the case of Walter Twinn et al v. The Queen and Jean Potskin, a challenge by Alberta bands of the constitutionality of the legislation.

LRT REVIEW

In recognition of the many problems associated with the Indian Act, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development asked for a review of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector. The review, which began in the fall of 1987, is the most comprehensive analysis of the Indian Act ever conducted. It is providing a mechanism for informed discussion on the current and future relationships between the Crown and First Nations. To date, consultation has taken place with approximately 160 First Nations.

Although there is consensus that the Act must be updated, there is genuine concern that changes must benefit Indian people.

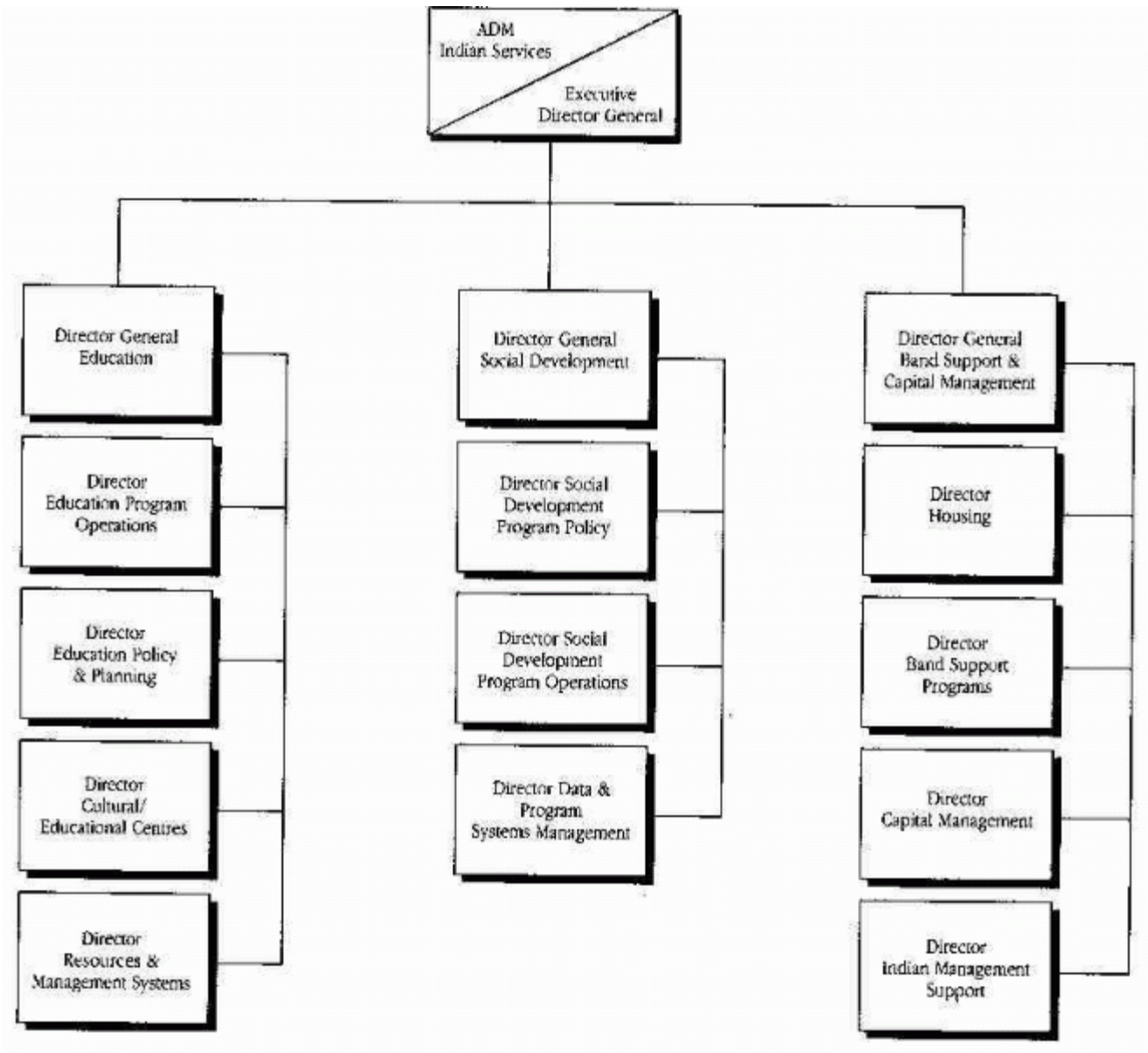
During the 1989 - 90 fiscal year, the LRT Review was in Phase III - a critical stage in which the views of Indian people were widely sought on how to modernize the Indian Act.

INDIAN SERVICES SECTOR

The Indian Services Sector supports Indians across Canada and Inuit of northern Quebec and Labrador. It provides funding and services for education, social development, housing, community infrastructure and band management.

EDUCATION BRANCH

The Education Branch provided a full range of education services to more than 85,000 elementary and secondary students living on reserve. These services were



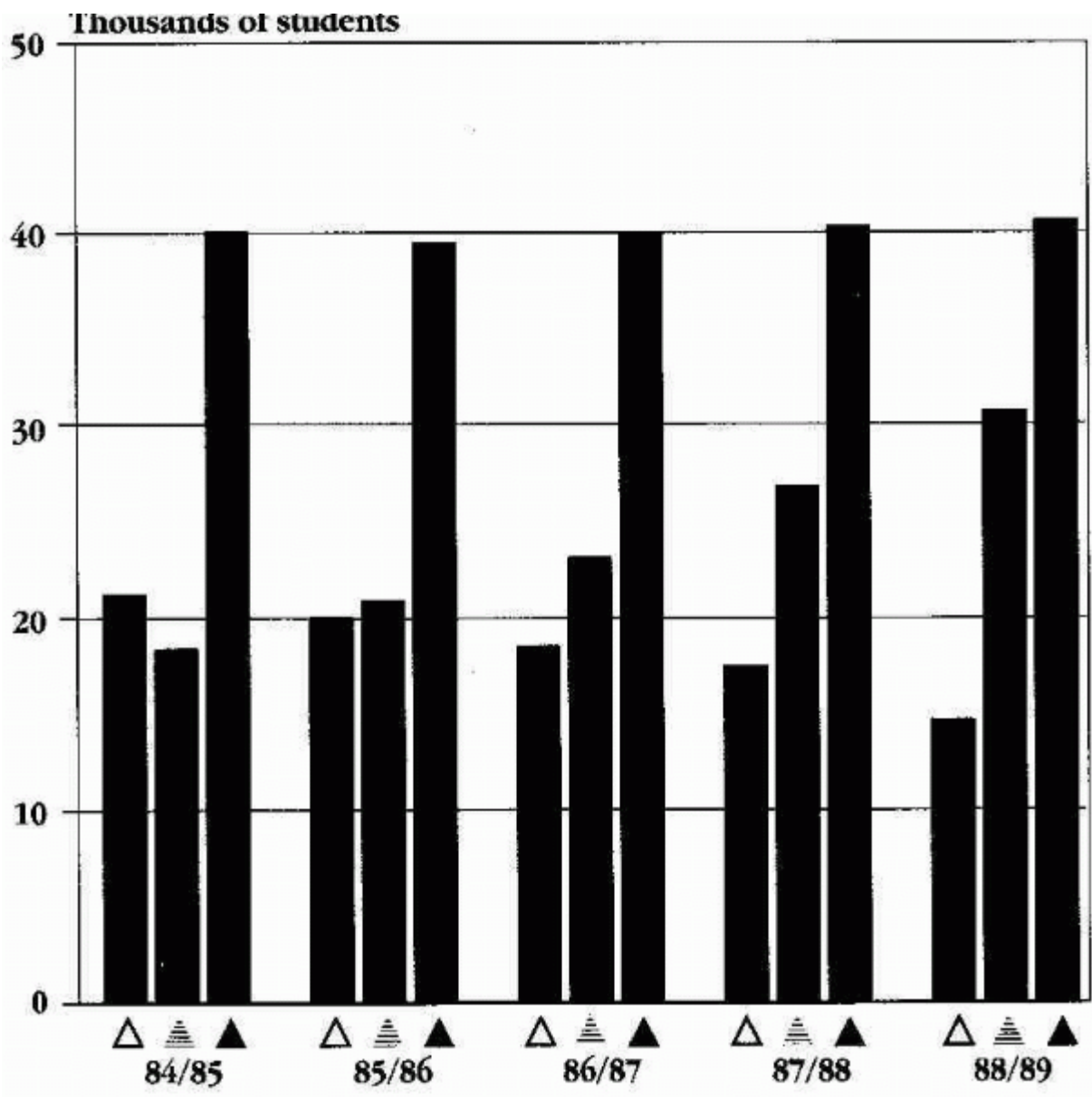
provided by federal schools or by provincial schools through tuition agreements, or by bands funded through contribution agreements or alternative funding arrangements (AFAs). The number of schools under band control increased to 300 out of a total of 379, with another 21 schools planned for transfer in September 1990.

Financial assistance and instructional support services were provided to more than 18,000 Indian post-secondary students at a cost of approximately \$142 million. Included in this amount were expenditures of almost \$15 million for Indian - Controlled institutions and Indian studies programs. Indian authorities managed more than

ENROLMENT TRENDS

By School Type

NATIONAL



70 per cent of the program budget through contribution agreements.

The department provided \$7.3 million for cultural educational services for 42 band - Controlled centres and 27 corporate centres. These services include such areas as native languages, curriculum development, and museology.

The department continued to support research conducted by the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) on the transfer of education, Indian management, resources and the quality of education, as identified in the AFN's National Review of First Nations Education. In acknowledging this report, the Minister recognized that Indian control of Indian education is an important part of the general thrust towards self-government.

A bilateral process is in place to review support for post-secondary students. The department has agreements with seven Indian organizations which are to propose policy changes and assist in developing a student database. Meetings continued with the education staff of Indian administering organizations to gather information on unresolved issues such as child care, counselling, administration, disabled students, scholarships, incentives and residency.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Social Development Program provides social assistance, child welfare and adult care services to Indian families and individuals residing on reserves or on Crown land. In 1989 - 90, the program administered the provision of \$530 million in benefits to band members.

Social assistance amounting to \$390 million was provided to approximately 131,000 beneficiaries.

Economic development and social development projects provided training in entrepreneurial skills.

During 1989 - 90, \$11.5 million was provided for band-designed employment creation and training programs.

Child welfare services were delivered through agreements with provincial or Indian-operated agencies. In 1989 - 90, 36 child welfare agreements, covering 193 bands, were renewed. A management framework for the establishment of Indian child and family service organizations was developed and distributed to all bands across Canada, as well as to provincial and territorial governments for consultation purposes.

Within the Family Violence Initiative, announced in June 1988, DIAND and Health and Welfare Canada - with the help of an advisory committee composed of Indian and Inuit representatives - administered a \$1 million contribution fund for projects in Indian and Inuit communities. A total of 41 projects were funded, including conferences, workshops and training programs.

Adult care services costing approximately \$23 million were provided to elderly and disabled persons at home and in foster homes and institutions. These funds included an increase to support the development of homemaker services delivered by bands. A joint DIAND/Health and Welfare Canada working group was established to collect information on adult care needs and services.

BAND SUPPORT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH

BAND SUPPORT PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

The Band Support Programs Directorate administered the transfer of approximately \$180 million in grants and contributions to Indian regional governments for management and delivery of programs to bands. This amount included allocated funds under a five-year devolution plan.

Following a major re-estimation of the potential cost of implementing the 1985 amendments to the Indian Act (Bill C-31), an additional \$859 million was approved to cover additional program costs.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

In concert with Finance and Professional Services Branch, a new funding mechanism called flexible transfer payments (FTPs) was introduced across the country after implementation of a pilot project. The implication of the newly approved authority on FTPs was discussed with the Chiefs of Ontario, resulting in a revision of the audit guide.

Development of enhanced management capacity by bands was reflected in the fact that the percentage of bands with unqualified audits increased to 72 per cent in 1988 - 89. Only 22 percent of bands required financial management plans.

The department continues to support the Canadian Executive Services Organization, through which volunteer consultants share their expertise and skills with Indian communities. In addition, 95 university students provided management and economic advisory services to bands and tribal councils under the Indian Management Assistance Program.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

The Capital Management Directorate assists Indians in establishing and maintaining community capital facilities on reserves, including water, sanitation, electrical systems, roads, fire protection systems, schools and community buildings. In 1989 - 90, approximately 98 per cent of capital and 84 per cent of associated operations and maintenance budgets were administered by band councils or their representatives.

A management information system became operational during the year. The database provides information related to housing, infrastructure, education facilities and capital plans.

HOUSING DIRECTORATE

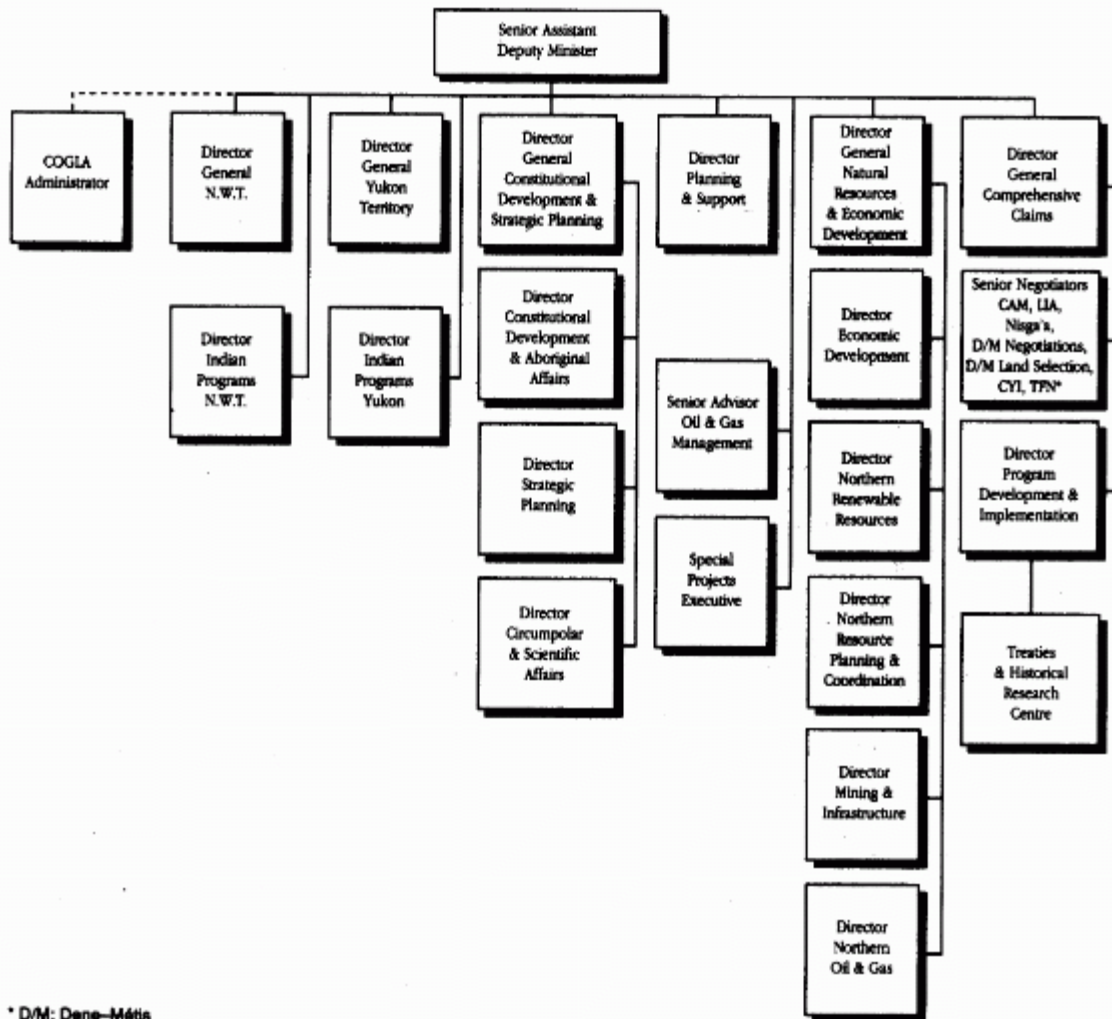
The department provided \$126.5 million worth of capital subsidies towards the construction of approximately 3,700 new houses and the renovation of 4,000 existing houses on reserve. Also, ministerial guarantees were provided for 255 loans worth almost \$100 million for the construction of new houses and 33 loans worth almost \$500,000 for renovations. To streamline the ministerial guarantee process, the directorate established directives and procedure to delegate the signing authority to regional directors general.

With the assistance of the Assembly of First Nations, the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, and other federal departments, the directorate worked on the review of an on-reserve housing policy, and the development of a discussion paper continued. General consultations were expected to begin late in 1990.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program (NAP) is responsible for resource management in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; assisting northerners with political, economic and social development; coordinating the federal government's activities in the North; ensuring that the quality of the Arctic environment is maintained for use by future generations; the negotiation and implementation of land claims settlements in the North; fostering knowledge of the North through scientific investigation and technology; and providing a forum for international circumpolar affairs. These responsibilities were articulated in A Northern Political and Economic Framework, published in 1988. The main elements of this framework are:

- the transfer of provincial-type responsibilities to the territorial governments;



* D/M: Dene-Métis

- the settlement of land claims;
- establishing cooperative mechanisms to support economic development; and
- the enhancement of Arctic sovereignty and circumpolar cooperation.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING BRANCH

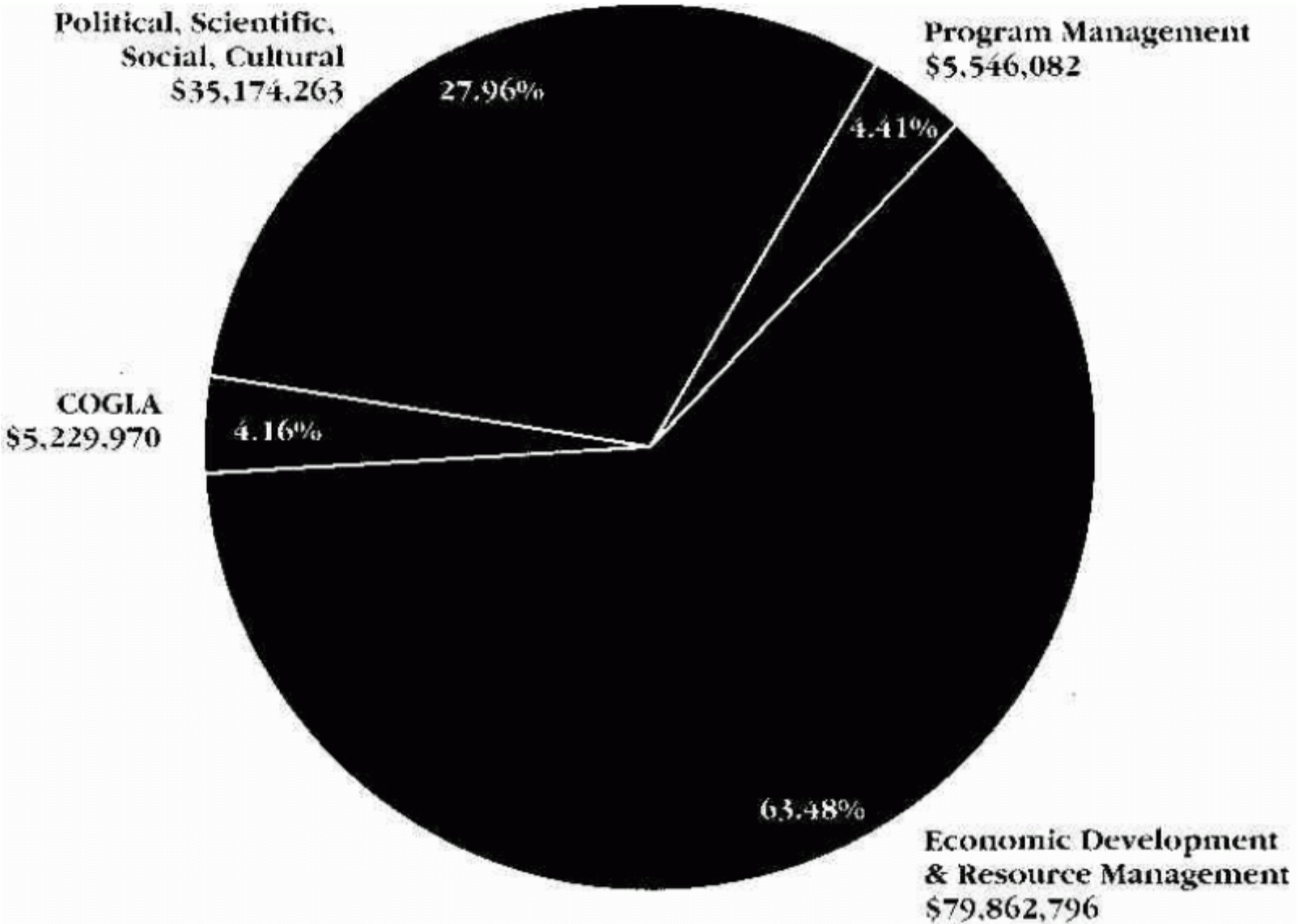
The Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning Branch continued to deliver many elements of the Northern Political and Economic Framework.

Meetings were held with the Yukon Government on transfers of programs which could accompany the memorandum of understanding signed last year. Advice and assistance were provided to federal departments planning transfers to the territorial governments.

Re-negotiation of formula financing arrangements with the territorial governments yielded a new five-year agreement which makes the formula more durable and recognizes the fiscal circumstances of the two levels of government.

A contribution of \$67,457 was made to the Constitutional Alliance of the Northwest Territories to assist in the constitutional evolution of the N.W.T.

GROSS EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY IN PERCENTAGE



In response to public concern, the branch assumed coordinating responsibility for an interdepartmental study into the fiscal, social and economic implications of the declining subsidization of Canada Post Corporation's northern air stage service (primarily shipment of food by mail).

In fulfilment of one of the key framework objectives, the federal government's policy paper related to Arctic sovereignty, Looking North, Canada's Arctic Commitment, was released in November 1989.

The first phase of modifications to the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) was completed and reflected in the 1988 - 89 edition of the ANEP publication, released in October 1989.

Responsibility was assumed for coordinating the new Canada-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Cooperation in the Arctic and the North, signed by the Soviet Union and Canada. The new agreement formalized existing Canada U.S.S.R. Arctic cooperation and extended it to cover new areas of Arctic and northern development. The branch also continued to coordinate cooperation with Arctic countries including the United States, Norway and Denmark.

Core funding was provided to the Canadian regional branch of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Ottawa as well as to the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies. Support was also provided under the Northern Scientific Training Program for research projects conducted in the North by approximately 300 students from more than 30 universities. The projects included studies in the life, physical and social sciences.

The branch engaged in preparatory work leading to the establishment of the Canadian Polar Commission, announced by the Prime Minister on November 24, 1989. Work continued on creating a Canadian Polar Information System.

The relocation of Inuit families from Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord to Inukjuak, which was completed in 1988 - 1989, became an issue once again. Inukjuak people and their representatives appeared before the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs in March to state their case for compensation as a result of their move to the High Arctic in the 1950s. The case was under review at the end of the year.

A large portion of the Inuit art collection was transferred to four cultural institutions: the Inuit Cultural Institute in Arviat, the National Gallery of Canada, the Canadian Museum of Civilization and the Winnipeg Art Gallery. A decision was also reached on dividing the remaining pieces in the collection among the Avataq Cultural Institute in Inukjuak, Quebec; the National Gallery of Canada; and the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Funds formerly devoted to an Inuit art marketing program and the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council were transferred to support the Inuit Art Foundation. The Inuit Art Section continued to maintain and develop its unique computerized Inuit art research and documentation centre and to update artists' biographies.

Preparations were completed to transfer the Culture and Linguistics Section from the Northern Affairs Program to the Indian Services Sector. Financial support was provided to three Inuit cultural centres to preserve, promote and develop Inuit culture and language. Support was maintained for an Inuit-operated counselling centre to help Inuit people adjust to life in urban areas.

The Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) received funding approval in 1989 to continue NOGAP projects over the next two years, allowing the completion of the seven-year program that commenced in 1984 - 85.

WESTERN ARCTIC CLAIM SETTLEMENT - THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT

The Western Arctic Claim Implementation Secretariat coordinates Canada's responsibilities under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement - the first comprehensive claim settlement north of the 60th parallel.

The secretariat published its second annual review on implementation, tabled in the House of Commons in December 1989. The secretariat also managed implementation funding on contribution agreements with the territorial governments and an arbitration board.

NORTHERN OIL AND GAS ACCORD

Oil and natural gas activities within the Northern Program are guided by an Agreement-in-Principle on a Northern Oil and Gas Accord, signed with each of the territorial governments in September 1988. With the commitment to full consultation on major decisions on oil and gas matters, the two administrations were involved in a call for bids in the central Beaufort Sea. This was the first issuance of new exploration rights in the area in nearly two decades. Preparations were made for a call for nominations in the Western Beaufort Sea.

The National Energy Board approved the concept of natural gas exports from the area, subject to environmental requirements under review.

Informal consultation continued with the Yukon and the Northwest Territories in preparation for resolution of a Northern Accord in the coming year.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Natural Resources and Economic Development Branch continued to review its programs to provide for an orderly transition to territorial management.

The branch processed 172 water licences, 156 of which were for placer mining in the Yukon; prepared 81 order-in-council submissions; and transferred 894.148 hectares of land to the two territories.

The branch conducted environmental research programs and administered the Northern Environmental Studies Research Fund and the Northern Land Use Planning Process. Programs were implemented to promote and protect the North's interest in the fur industry and research the effect of contaminants on northern people and wildlife. The branch also implemented a one-year Canada-Yukon Agreement on Economic Programming. Amendments were proposed for Yukon mining legislation.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DIVISION

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board was brought into operation in 1989, providing a forum for the government and the Inuit of the eastern Arctic to cooperate in the management of wildlife.

The Biological Resources Division provided administrative support for implementation of the environmental impact screening and review provisions in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The first public review of a development proposal was held under these provisions in 1989.

The division also took part in studies of the subsistence use of fish by Dene and Métis communities in the Mackenzie Valley region. Other studies included the development of a community-based management regime for reindeer of the Belcher Islands, and the monitoring of potential effects of development on the Porcupine Caribou herd.

Funding was provided to the Indigenous Survival International organization and the Aboriginal Trappers Federation of Canada. Agreements were signed with provincial and territorial governments to provide trapper instruction to natives and northerners. Funding was also provided to assist native organizations in the development of fur and sealing industries.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH DIVISION

An independent panel established to assess the Kiggavik development notified the proponent that the environmental impact statement for the project was incomplete. Environmental Services and Research Division took part in the assessment and administered the provision of funds to intervenor groups.

Work continued on the investigation into the contamination of northern ecosystems and native diets as a result of the long-range transportation of pollutants. A five-year research and monitoring program was proposed through the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES) of the Green Plan for Canada. The department's paper on AES was accepted by all circumpolar nations during a meeting on the "Finnish Initiative" in Yellowknife. The branch was instrumental in the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union to begin joint studies on this issue. As well, the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe agreed to the department's proposal that organochlorine pollutants be addressed under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. The results of the research and monitoring projects were published during the year.

Negotiations were completed with the Council for Yukon Indians and the Yukon government on the creation of an environmental assessment process that will apply to all development and commercial projects in the Yukon.

LAND USE PLANNING AND CONSERVATION

An evaluation of land use planning in the Northwest Territories and Yukon was completed in 1989.

The Denendeh and Nunavut Planning Commissions were appointed in the N.W.T. in June 1989.

A working group on northern conservation began developing a northern conservation strategy to serve as a model for a multi-national Arctic Conservation Strategy.

DIAND participated in Globe '90, the international trade fair and conference on sustainable development held in Vancouver in March. The "Arctic Oasis" included exhibits by the two territorial governments, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and DIAND, in cooperation with industries serving the North. A conference arranged by DIAND, entitled "The Application of Research and Technology in Polar Climates," was addressed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as well as by a group of international scientists.

Preparations for consultation on the Arctic Environmental Strategy were begun by an interdepartmental working group led by DIAND.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Land Management Division conducted negotiations on the transfer to the governments of the Yukon and N.W.T. of the Land Titles Act and participated in the transfer of Transport Canada's airports. The transfer of the land component of the Northern Canada Power Commission to the Government of N.W.T. continued. Work proceeded on modernizing northern legislation, focusing on amendments to the Territorial Lands Regulations.

Federal positions on technical and resource management issues were advanced in the negotiation of land and resource-related elements of the three northern comprehensive claims. Discussions continued with the territorial governments and other federal departments to develop a Surface Rights Act.

The division also developed a five-year plan to clean up wastes abandoned on Crown land. As well, it launched a clean-up program to deal with abandoned wastes throughout the North.

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

The Water Resources Division consulted on and drafted amendments to the Northern Inland Waters Act. Consultations were held with northern interest groups over five months.

The division also continued negotiations on transboundary water management agreements between the department and the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The accelerated pace of industrial development in northern Alberta has heightened concerns about downstream water quality effects in the North.

The Northern Water Resources Studies Program was established to advance knowledge of northern water science, aid in regulatory decision-making and assist in water policy analysis.

The division provided technical administration and funding support to the Placer Implementation Review Committee and to a major study examining the implementation of the placer royalty regime.

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENCE MODERNIZATION PROJECT

Full-time staff and resources are dedicated to carry out the department's responsibilities for the North American Air Defence Modernization Project, which is managed by the Department of National Defence (DND).

Construction contracts awarded by DND, containing northern benefit commitments negotiated by the Natural Resources and Economic Development Branch, brought more than \$40 million and 260 jobs into the northern economy in 1989.

Five contracts were awarded to construct 36 short-range radar facilities in the North. Site preparation and construction got underway at 22 of the sites, with a total expenditure of more than \$16 million. In consenting to construction in the settlement region, the Inuvialuit obtained guarantees of jobs and sub - Contracts. At 11 sites, abandoned facilities and equipment were removed and the areas were cleaned up prior to the start of construction.

At Rankin Inlet, work continued to extend the runway to 1,829 metres, making it suitable as a forward operating location for military exercises. More than 60 per cent of the contractor's workers were local residents. Northern businesses received approximately \$1 million in sub - Contracts.

Contracts to provide communications equipment and to operate and maintain the radar sites resulted in training for 86 northerners, as well as full-time employment for 119 northern residents and direct northern expenditures of more than \$16 million.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTION

Under the Canada/N.W.T. Economic Development Agreement, about 200 projects totalling \$8.1 million were undertaken in the mineral, renewable resources, arts and crafts, small business, tourism and community economic planning sectors. In the Yukon, projects valued at \$2.4 million were underway in renewable resources, minerals and community economic planning.

Progress was made on integrating the branch's responsibility for Inuit economic development with the department's administration of the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS).

The Northwest Territories cooperative movement celebrated its 30th anniversary with a record business year. With continuing support from the department, these co-ops reported member equity of \$7.2 million, with assets of \$26.2 million - generating sales of more than \$44 million.

MINING AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION

The Federal Court ruled on March 7, 1990, that withdrawal of land under the Territorial Lands Act does not withdraw the land from mining use, as authorized by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, On March 9, 1990, Bill C-67, designed to remedy the situation, was given first reading in Parliament.

DIAND representatives co-chaired a federal-provincial committee examining the participation of native peoples in the mining industry.

Agreements negotiated with both territorial governments to transfer the interterritorial roads program were approved by Cabinet. The transfers were to be put into effect April 1, 1990.

A major study was launched into the transportation infrastructure required over the next 20 years to support economic and social development in the N.W.T. Discussions began with the Government of the Yukon for a similar study of long-term requirements.

Work continued on reconstruction of the Dempster Highway near Inuvik, the entire South Klondike Highway and the Mackenzie Highway near the Alberta border.

In conjunction with Transport Canada, the operation of all 10 Arctic B and C airports was transferred to the Government of the Yukon. Negotiations also began with the Government of the Northwest Territories on the transfer of B and C airports.

In 1989, six mines operated in the N.W.T. and two mines, along with 220 seasonal placer gold properties, operated in the Yukon Territory. The value of mineral production was estimated at \$966 million in the N.W.T. and \$540 million in Yukon. Mineral exploration expenditures in the N.W.T. were estimated at \$58 million and in the Yukon at \$18 million. Royalties collected in 1989 - 90 amounted to \$13,140,348 in the N.W.T. and \$1,289,370 in the Yukon.

COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS BRANCH

Comprehensive claims negotiations are conducted with aboriginal groups that continue to use and occupy traditional lands and whose aboriginal title has not been dealt with by treaty or superseded bylaw.

Major accomplishments were achieved in the three northern claims. In Yukon, an Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA) was initialled on March 31, 1990, by the negotiators for Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of Yukon. in the Northwest Territories, a Final Agreement was initialled on April 9, 1990 by the negotiators for Canada, the Dene/Métis and the Government of the Northwest Territories. Also, an Agreement-in-Principle was reached and ratified by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, the federal government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. In the south, a Framework Agreement was signed with the Nisga'a Tribal Council in British Columbia. A Framework Agreement governing the scope, process, topics and parameters for negotiation was initialled on March 22, 1990 with the Labrador Inuit Association and Newfoundland, and finally, an Interim Measures Agreement was signed with the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais and Quebec.

COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS

The negotiators of Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of Yukon initialled an Umbrella Final Agreement on March 31, 1990.

The agreement provides for \$242.67 million in cash compensation and 41,439 square kilometres of land, of which 25,899 square kilometres includes title to mines and minerals. It also provides Yukon Indians with guaranteed participation in the management of lands and resources, heritage resources and fish and wildlife. The agreement establishes a \$3.12 million fund for fish and wildlife enhancement.

The UFA establishes the basis for negotiating individual settlements with each of the 14 First Nations, and commits Canada and the Yukon government to negotiate self-government agreements with those Yukon First Nations that request such arrangements.

NISGA'A

A Framework Agreement governing negotiations was signed on September 12, 1989. The Framework Agreement established a time frame of three years for Canada to negotiate the active participation of the B.C. Government and to address specific topics to the extent of Canada's jurisdiction or authority. In October, 1989 the B.C. government appointed a senior official to act as an observer at negotiations. Negotiations with the Nisga'a centred on topics where Canada has extensive jurisdiction - fisheries, membership eligibility, self-government and cultural artifacts.

DENE/MÉTIS

On April 9, 1990 negotiators for Canada, the Dene/Métis, and the Government of the Northwest Territories initialled a final agreement, signifying their intent to recommend the agreement for ratification. if ratified by the Dene/Métis and approved by Cabinet, settlement legislation would likely follow by the fall of 1991. The agreement gives the Dene and Métis ownership of 180,000 square kilometres of land and cash compensation of \$500 million. They will also receive a share of any future resource royalties the government collects in the settlement area. The agreement will also provide the Dene/ Wtis with a significant role in the administration of land and water use, and in the management of wildlife and renewable

resources. Other benefits include preferential hunting and fishing rights and exclusive trapping rights in the region.

Land selection negotiations began with the Dene/Métis of the Mackenzie Delta region, and progress was noted.

TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT

An Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was reached with the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) in December 1989 and was ratified by the TFN, the federal government, and the Government of the Northwest Territories in February and March 1990. The AIP provides for Inuit participation in land and resource management, \$580 million in cash compensation and Inuit land ownership of approximately 350,000 square kilometres, including 36,257 square kilometres with subsurface title.

LABRADOR INUIT ASSOCIATION

Negotiations for the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) claim, which covers northern Labrador and the adjacent offshore, began in January 1989. In March 1990, the chief negotiators initialled a framework agreement that outlined the scope and parameters of substantive negotiations toward an AIP. The negotiations included the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador as well as the federal government and the Labrador Inuit Association.

CONSEIL ATTIKAMEK-MONTAGNAIS

In April 1989, an Interim Protection Measures Agreement was signed with the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais and the Province of Quebec. This agreement, the first of its kind to be signed before the negotiation of an Agreement-in-Principle, intends to protect the interests of the claimants during the negotiation period and to facilitate their participation in various development projects. Negotiations are now proceeding towards an Agreement-in-Principle.

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION (COGLA)

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) was established in 1981 by a memorandum of understanding between the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

COGLA is the federal government's principal contact with the oil and gas industry in matters relating to the regulation of oil and gas activity on Canada's frontier lands. These lands include the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Hudson Bay and most of the country's offshore areas. The Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board has operational responsibility for the Newfoundland and Labrador offshore. The Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board has operational responsibility for the Nova Scotia offshore.

COGLA's prime responsibility is to regulate the exploration for, and the development and production of, oil and gas on frontier lands in a manner that promotes safety of the worker, effective resource conservation, environmental protection, and full and fair access for Canadians to benefits and opportunities. COGLA has five branches:

- Rights Management Branch,
- Engineering Branch,
- Resource Evaluation Branch,
- Environmental Protection Branch, and
- Policy Analysis and Coordination Branch.

COGLA's Yellowknife office has operational responsibility for the northern offshore and onshore areas. This office regulates the geological and engineering, and Canada Benefits aspects of oil and gas exploitation activities, by issuing authorizations to drill wells, by monitoring reports and other data submitted on operations, and by conducting regular on-site inspections.

For a copy of COGLA's Annual Report please contact:

COGLA
Tower B 355 River Road
Vanier, Ontario
K1A 0E4

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

FINANCE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The Finance and Professional Services Sector provides financial, administrative and management services to the department.

SUPPORT SERVICES DIRECTORATE

After negotiations with Supply and Services Canada, the department's local purchase authority was increased from \$500 to \$2,500 this year. Treasury Board granted the department authority to resume purchase of Indian works of art.

CONTRACT POLICY AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE

During the year, 1,350 contracts and change orders, valued at \$17.5 million, were processed and entered into for construction work, consulting, professional and other types of services. These included 83 contracts, worth a total of \$865,000, awarded to native entrepreneurs. Fifteen contract administration courses were presented to 205 participants, including nine courses to 117 Indian band staff representing 47 bands.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

This group provides socio-demographic statistics and analysis. Work this year was designed to improve corporate socio-demographic databases, to develop a long-term costing model and to report on the changing socio-demographic conditions of Indians.

AUDIT BRANCH

After a performance assurance review, the Office of the Comptroller General concluded that the department's internal audit function is effective.

Twelve audit projects were completed during the year.

The Audit Branch continued to automate the audit function and to increase its use of microcomputers.

FINANCE BRANCH

The Finance Branch directed the regular review of corporate and regional resource requirements and use. The department achieved its best-ever performance in minimizing year-end lapses of resources. Other improvements were the creation of a costing model for elementary and secondary education, and the delegation of more financial authority to regional staff.

The branch's new Transfer Payments Directorate made several improvements to funding arrangements with bands, including the introduction of comprehensive funding arrangements and flexible transfer payments. These new mechanisms simplify the process for funding bands and the way in which bands account for funds received. The introduction of the complementary Transfer Payments Management System ensured timely payments to bands.

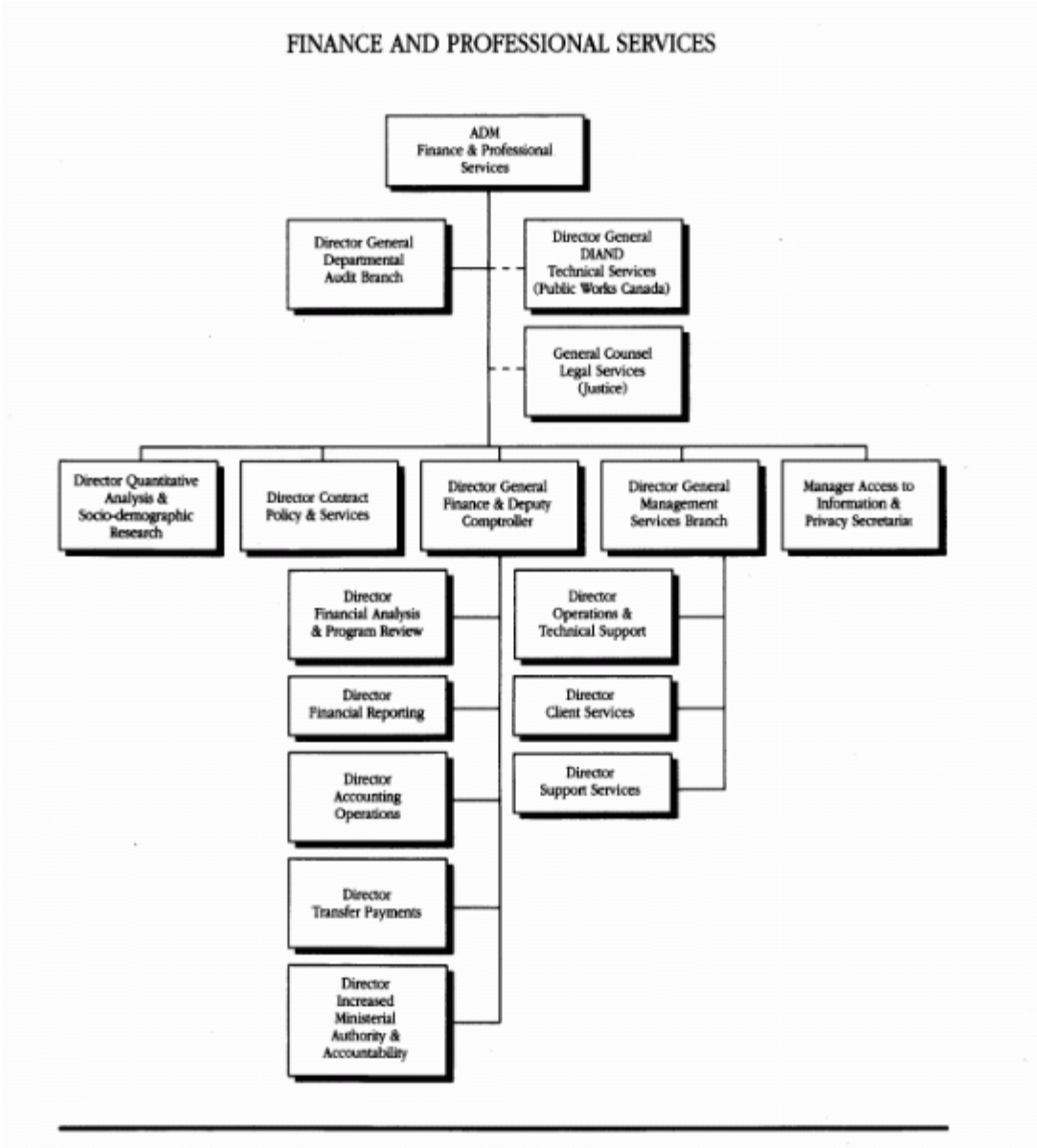
MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

The Management Services Branch (MSB) provides an information-based network to increase individual and departmental productivity and provide the flexibility to select from the best informatics options.

Management Services Branch replace 350 microcomputers during the year and installed more than 800 additional microcomputers into program and sector components.

Data switches for all regional offices were delivered and installed, creating a national communications network for data and document sharing. MSB provided more than 20,000 interventions in support o informatics hardware and software products through the HOT-LINE Support Service.

FINANCE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES



Electronic mail was introduced and implemented for the executive management of the department and will be provided to headquarters and regional users through 1990 - 91 as required.

A strategic business analysis was conducted in several major areas and will assist in improving information management throughout the department.

A study was undertaken during the year to redesign the existing financial system within the department. The new system will reflect ongoing changes in departmental structure and better serve future needs.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PRIVACY SECRETARIAT

The Access to Information and Privacy Secretariat oversees the administration and policy development of the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. It processes formal requests, advises senior management on the administration of the legislation and the disposition of cases, and promotes awareness of the legislation within the department. This year, the secretariat processed 195 access requests, 19 privacy requests and 68 privacy disclosure requests.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

A dedicated section of Public Works Canada continued to provide all professional architectural and engineering services for the department in the delivery of its capital program, asset management, fire protection and prevention, technology transfer, and advisory services to First Nations.

The sector developed a system to identify maintenance project needs and to improve capital planning in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

A directive on the delivery of technical services was issued to ensure that First Nations are given the greatest possible opportunity for managing and implementing capital, housing and operations and maintenance programs, and for delivering the necessary technical services.

A functional evaluation and review program was undertaken in conjunction with departmental clients in six regions to ensure the provision of an appropriate quality of service related to asset management, capital management, project implementation, fire protection and technical management.

LEGAL SERVICES

The Legal Services Office of the Department of justice provides legal advice and assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. During 1989 - 90, Legal Services responded to legal issues arising from comprehensive and specific claims and self-government negotiations, as well as a growing volume of litigation affecting the department.

HUMAN RESOURCES

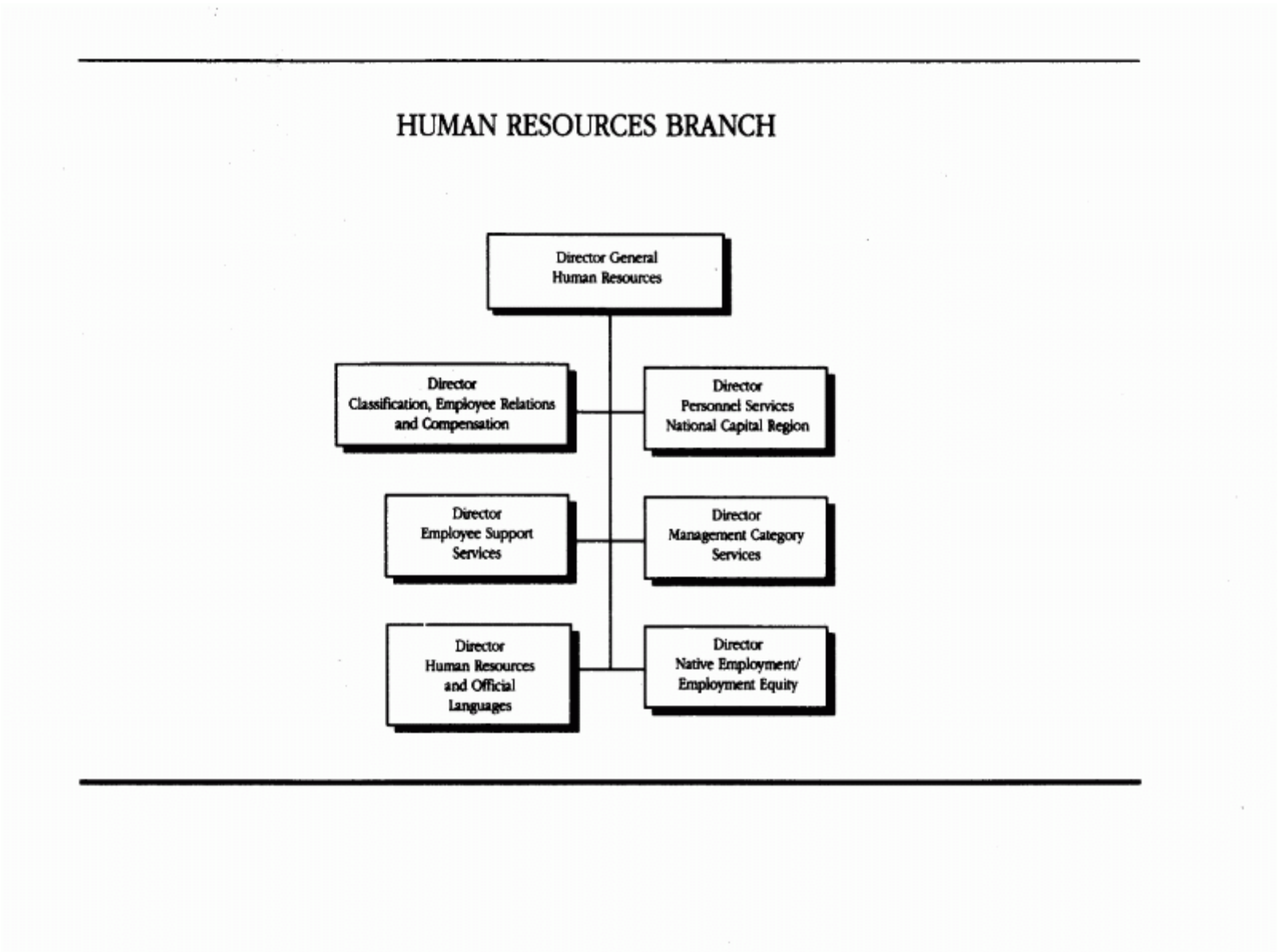
The Human Resources Branch accounts for approximately 17.6 per cent of the Administration Program's total expenditures and 23.8 per cent of its person-years. It is responsible for assisting management in meeting the department's human resources requirements, and provides services to enhance productivity and motivation.

During 1989 - 90, action plans were developed to implement the audit recommendations of the Commissioner of Official Languages. A Letter of Understanding on Official Languages was signed by the Deputy Minister and the Secretary of the Treasury Board.

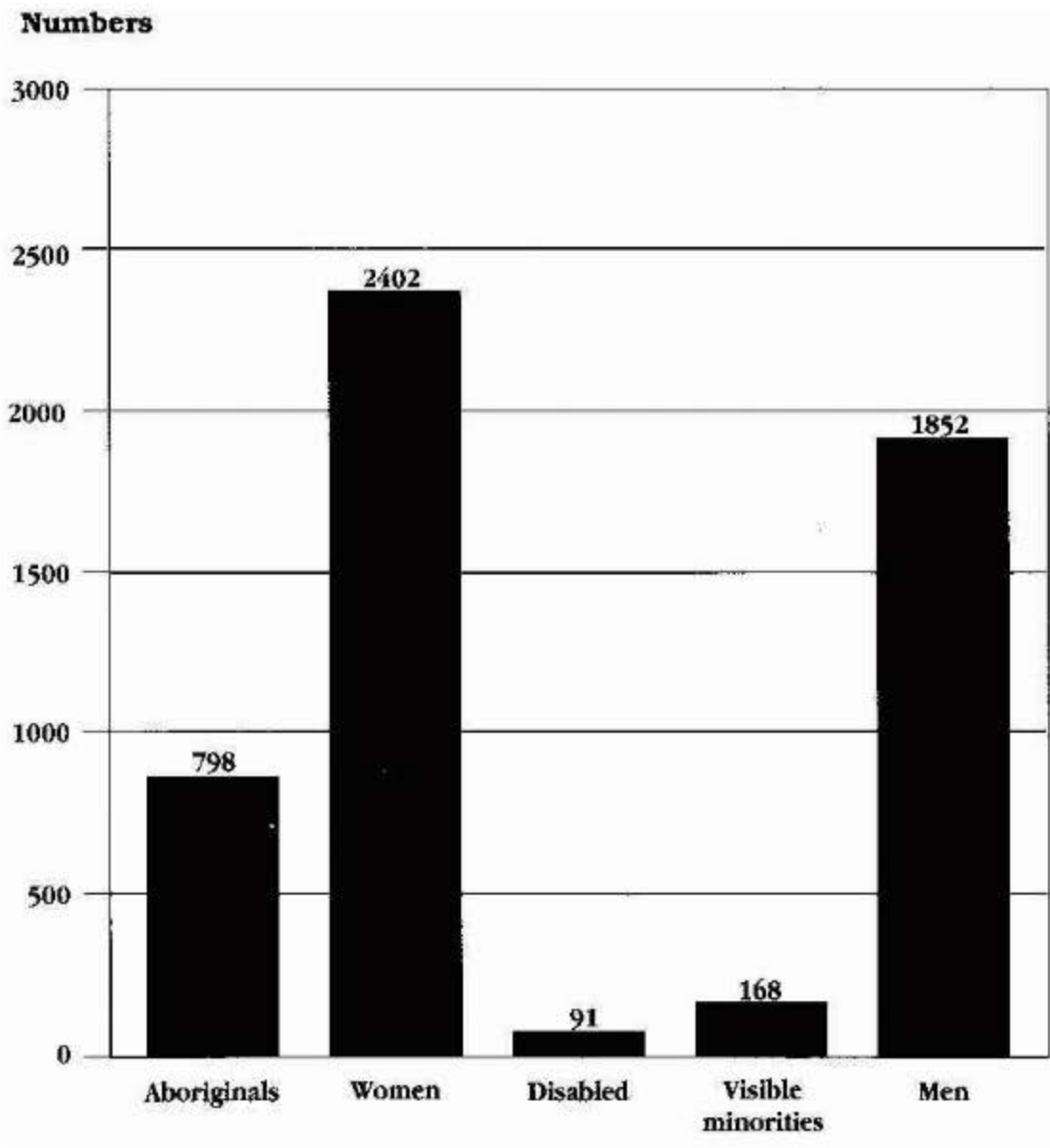
An issue of special concern is down-sizing and devolution. In the fourth year of the five-year down-sizing plan, 439 employees were affected. However, work force adjustment programs kept the rate of involuntary lay-offs to 1.5 per cent.

Efforts to improve the representation of aboriginals and women at the senior management level were successful during the year. Two regional directors' positions were filled by natives and two others by women.

HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH



EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Branch has three main objectives:

- to inform DIAND's client groups about the policies, programs and activities of the department;
- to inform all Canadians about DIAND and about Indians, Inuit and the North; and
- to provide the federal government and the department with feedback on the interests and concerns of Canadians with respect to DIAND's responsibilities.

1989 - 90 was a busy year for the branch. Among other things, it provided support for the release of the new Indian Post-Secondary Student Support Policy, the activities of the Deputies' Council for Change, and the second phase of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Review.

Publications produced by the department during the fiscal year include A Commitment to Progress; Looking North: Canada's Arctic Commitment; the Indian Policing Policy Review, and the Annual Report. A popular map and accompanying brochure on native language groups, entitled Indians and Inuit of Canada, were also published.

Several films and videos were produced during the year in support of DIAND's programs and initiatives. The Queen Charlottes: Islands in the Web of Life, a one-hour documentary partially funded by the department, was aired nationally on CBC television.

The branch produced and participated in several successful exhibits, including a travelling Arctic Islands display and an International Women's Day exhibit.

The public enquiries division supplied departmental publications and other information in response to over 22,000 enquiries from the public, other government departments, libraries, and special interest groups and organizations.

The branch continued its extensive media relations support to the department and ministers, as well as maintaining its program of media training for official departmental spokespersons. The branch also developed and implemented an enhanced media monitoring and analysis capacity, as well as a program of surveying and interpreting public attitudes on native issues.

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

The Executive Support Services Branch is the central link between the programs and the ministers' offices on such matters as Cabinet submissions, regulatory reform, parliamentary relations, briefings and ministerial correspondence. It also conducts program evaluations and undertakes special projects.

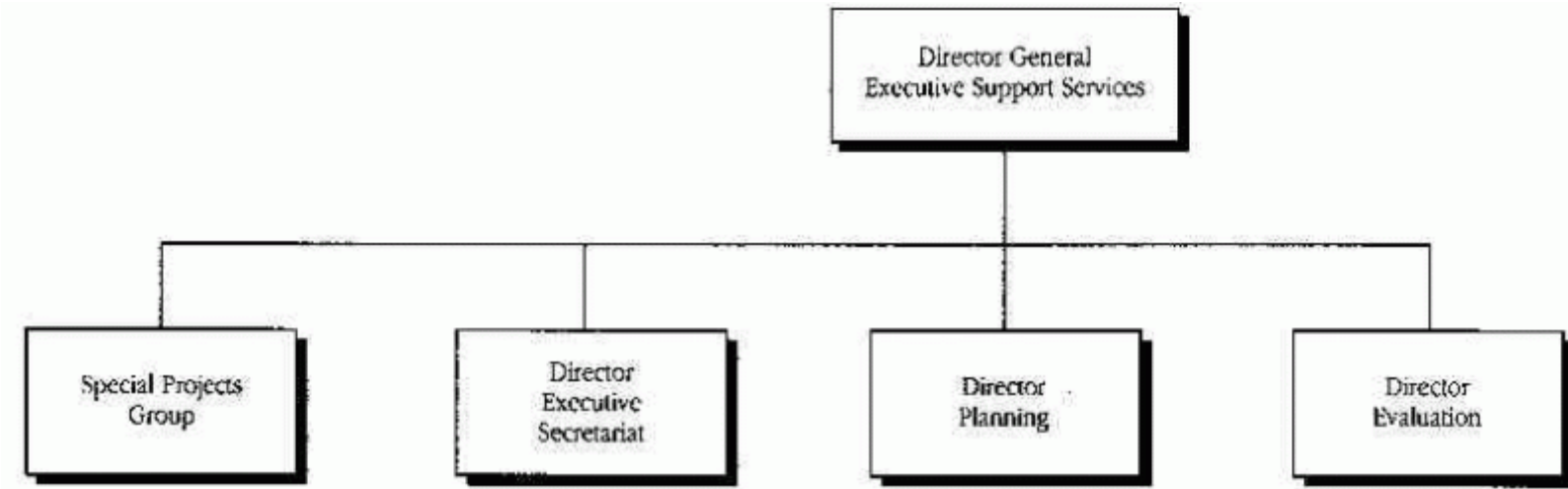
The Planning Directorate provides the ministers, deputy ministers and other senior management with the advice and analysis necessary for the ministers to operate effectively in Cabinet and Parliament. The Policy and Strategic Analysis Section coordinates the processing of Cabinet submissions and proposed regulations. The Parliamentary Relations Division coordinates and reviews responses to oral and written questions in Parliament and prepares information for use in debates. The Briefing Unit coordinates the preparation of briefing notes for the ministers, the parliamentary secretary and deputy ministers.

The Executive Secretariat is responsible for preparing responses to correspondence received by the ministers and deputy ministers. More than 11,000 pieces of correspondence were handled during 1989 - 90. The secretariat is also responsible for managing research, negotiations and claims settlement funds issued to native claimants participating in the claims resolution process.

During 1989 - 90, the department administered the issuance of:

- \$4.5 million to 32 Indian bands and associations for the research, development and presentation of specific and comprehensive claims;
- \$17.7 million in loans to 12 comprehensive claimant groups; and \$671,000 to 11 specific claimant groups for negotiations;

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH



- \$25.8 million in settlement grants to four specific claimants (\$17.8 million) and three comprehensive claimants (\$8 million); and
- a \$1.5 million loan against settlement to the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.

The Evaluation Directorate is responsible for evaluating departmental policies and programs in accordance with the Office of the Comptroller General's guidelines. The evaluations identify potential improvements in the delivery of programs and provide information that assists decision-making and policy development.

The Evaluation Directorate, in consultation with national aboriginal organizations, embarked on a major study to assess the impact of the 1985 amendments to the Indian Act (Bill C-31).

Other evaluations were completed on a number of programs, including the results of the Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program; the Yukon and Northwest Territories Land Use Planning Programs; and the Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program.

REGIONAL OFFICES



ATLANTIC REGION



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 1989 - 90 the Socio-Economic Development Unit was structured to implement the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS), and coordinate the region's Socio-Economic Development Pilot Project. Emphasis was placed on assisting bands to organize the formation of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs). Fifteen potential CEDOs were identified during the year and seven were made fully functional.

EDUCATION/SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A combined Education/Social Development organization was established in the Atlantic Region to facilitate management improvement initiatives. Initiatives included regional participation in the Kent County project, a special education effort to improve retention after Grade 8, and participation on several national committees for policy development on school transportation and counselling services.

Client consultation on regional policy development input to headquarters and implementation of the new national

postsecondary education policy was extensive during 1989 - 90.

A management improvement project was initiated to address departmental and client concerns. Recommendations of the comprehensive audit were reviewed and a corrective action plan implemented, which includes the development of First Nation

Master funding arrangements were negotiated and, together with Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) agreements, were processed through the Transfer Payment Management System for 98 per cent of the bands. Financial management plans were developed for 13 bands.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Approximately 225 new housing units were constructed during the year, including 118 new accommodations for Bill C-31 returnees. One hundred units were renovated.

The capital program also increased through Bill C-31 supplementary funding. Several large subdivision projects were begun. Close cooperation in capital management was maintained with the technical staff of two tribal councils. Fully 98 per cent of capital projects on reserve were handled by band councils. Fifteen agreements, under which municipalities provide services to bands, were negotiated. These agreements were updated to ensure a high level of municipal services, including fire protection.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SELF-GOVERNMENT

A total of \$268,000 was provided to bands and tribal councils in the Atlantic Region. Of this, \$90,000 was for substantive negotiations with Kingsclear and Tobique bands. Other funds were used for ongoing developmental activities of two bands, a tribal council and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. Two bands were funded for preliminary research and development. A total of \$15,000 was provided for fisheries.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Five AFA agreements were signed during the 1989 - 90 fiscal year. Two of these were second-generation agreements with bands from Prince Edward Island. Two agreements were signed with a tribal council and a band from Nova Scotia, as well as one agreement with a New Brunswick band.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Sixty-nine businesses were funded, creating or maintaining a total of 237 jobs.

An entrepreneurship program, involving 25 band members, was undertaken. Twenty-one native students graduated and 11 businesses were assisted with funding. This two-year project concluded March 31, 1990, with 10 operational projects.

Changes were made to reflect the new Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy being implemented by Soco-Economic Development.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS

The Council of the Miawpukek Band allotted individual possession of 100 parcels of land to band members.

A total of 328 individuals gained status under Bill C-31, for a regional total of 2,608.

A total of 221 estate cases were closed and 95 new estates were opened.

Financial support was provided to a tribal council that participated at the community level in the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Review process.

PERSONNEL

The region completed the five-year downsizing exercise. Two remaining district offices were closed on March 31, 1990, leaving the regional office and four federal schools.

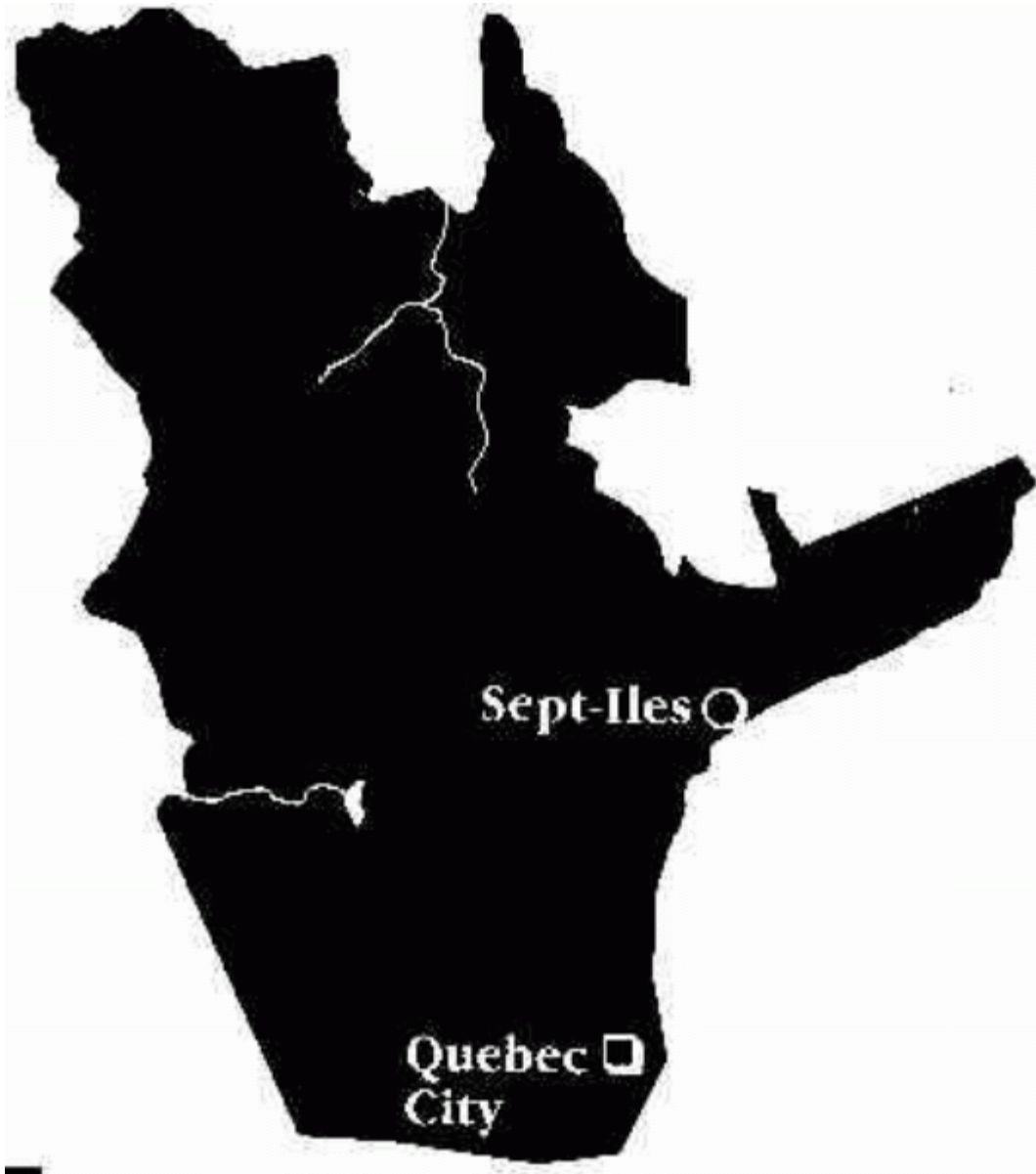
FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND INFORMATICS

At the end of the year, the ratio of staff to computers was two to one, compared to 10 to one last year. Many accounting functions were automated, including person-year control and on-line pay. The region began using the Contribution Management System during the year, which provides monthly summary information on all contribution arrangements. Atlantic Region staff helped develop a Transfer Payments Management System.

REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

The Atlantic Regional Secretariat responded to approximately 3,000 requests for information and coordinated regional responses to ministerial enquiries and briefings. The unit developed a presentation on socioeconomic conditions in the Atlantic Region, which was presented to the Deputy Minister in January 1990.

QUEBEC REGION



SELF-GOVERNMENT

Work continued this year on the negotiation of a framework agreement on self-government for the Mohawks of Kahnawake. Signing of this agreement was expected during 1990. The Wendat Huron Nation also submitted a framework proposal during the year, and the River Desert Band began drafting a self-government proposal.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Memorandum of Understanding on native economic development between the governments of Canada and Quebec was extended this year until March 31, 1991. Discussions were held with natives in the region to ensure their participation in implementing the recommendations of seven sectoral working groups.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS

Action plans were completed this year to enlarge four Montagnais reserves: Natashquan, La Romaine, Les Escoumins and Mingan. Discussions were held with a number of bands on the process under Section 60 of the Indian Act whereby the department may delegate authority for lands, revenues and trusts. The River Desert Band confirmed its acceptance of this process.

A backlog of requests for surveys was eliminated, with the exception of those put forward by the Maniwaki Reserve. These requests are a priority for the Regional Surveyor of Quebec.

Two local registry offices were opened under the authority of the Cree/Naskapi Registrar, and a proposal was developed to set up a computer system to manage estate files. The backlog of estate cases filed after 1984 was reduced by 30 per cent. The backlog of cases filed before 1984 was taken over by a working group at headquarters.

Several bands indicated their interest in changing their electoral process so that they would no longer have to rely on the Indian Act when selecting a band council.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Funding of \$4 million was provided for 304 projects during the year. An additional \$2.7 million was provided in direct loans and loan guarantees. Economic development assistance provided by DIAND, other federal departments, the Quebec government and the private sector amounted to \$20.2 million during the year. Fifteen candidates were registered in the Youth Entrepreneurship Program during the year.

The region also worked this year to implement the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. Regional staff were called upon throughout the year to facilitate and support Indian bands in creating, developing and strengthening community economic development organizations.

INDIAN SERVICES

A final agreement was reached this year on Hydro-Quebec's takeover of electrical production and distribution in Weymontachie and Obedjiwan. This agreement will result in a saving of about \$60 million (in current dollar value, estimated for a 20-year period).

Progress was made on the issue of access roads to three reserves in the La Mauricie area. Negotiations continued between the department, Transport Canada, the Office de planification et de développement du Québec, and Canadian International Paper.

A project to enlarge the Matimekosh Reserve in Schefferville was the subject of an Agreement-in-Principle between the governments of Canada and Quebec. Discussions continued on the delivery of quality municipal services to the Montagnais of Matimekosh.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Alternative Funding Arrangement agreements were renewed with the River Desert and Escoumins bands during the year. A new arrangement was signed with the Montagnais of Lac St-Jean.

EDUCATION

Services for primary and secondary level students were taken over by the Manouane Band and by the Mamit Innuat for St-Augustin, La Romaine, Natashquan and Mingan. These five bands also took over responsibility for post-secondary education.

Manouane, Mingan and Natashquan bands took over their own education programs, while St-Augustin and Obedjiwan prepared to accept this responsibility in the next fiscal year. Other transfers were in preparation.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Forty-seven per cent of bands in Quebec administered their own social assistance programs during the year. The transfer of this authority was the subject of discussions with nine other bands.

Social assistance funds for employment and training more than doubled to \$1 million during the year.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

A regional strategy and an action plan were established during the year to introduce technical services units within tribal councils.

ONTARIO REGION



The focus of activities in the Ontario Region this year was on self-government, economic development and an internal review of lands, revenues and trusts. Emphasis was also placed on the continued transfer of control over education and social services to First Nations within the province.

The Whitefish Bay First Nation and the United Indian Councils signed framework agreements this year, in preparation for negotiations on self-government. More alternative funding arrangements were put into place and two policing agreements, one province-wide and the other with Six Nations, were signed.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy initiative supported the establishment of a network of community economic development organizations, including First Nations, tribal councils, aboriginal capital corporations and development corporations. The Business Development Program, with a total of \$4.2 million, administered the funding of 187 endeavours, including a school bus business, malls and computer operations.

Economic Development Sector activities assisted in the creation or maintenance of 3,036 jobs.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS

A total of 21,619 people were reinstated or newly registered under the provisions of Bill C-31, bringing the Ontario population of individuals with legal status as Indians to 109,509 as of March 31, 1990. Progress was made in the review of lands, revenues and trusts. Forty-six First Nations administered their lands and estates, including the Nipissing Band of Ojibways, the first Ontario band to which the Minister delegated land management authority.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Emphasis was placed on the transfer of responsibilities for social service management, administration and delivery to First Nations and their organizations. A tripartite proposal on such a transfer was put forward. If it is accepted, the Nishnawbi-Aski Nation will design a social services board that could take on authority for all social services on behalf of 46 member First Nations.

BAND SUPPORT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

More than 19 additional advisory units were transferred to 12 tribal councils and three First Nation communities. Eight capital planning studies to identify needs for Indian communities were funded. The year's construction program, worth \$40 million, included seven projects for school and teachers' facilities, four community electrification projects and four infrastructure projects.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Finance and Administration implemented a Transfer Payment Management System which reduced workload and paperwork. The issuing of cheques was automated.

MANITOBA REGION



ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS/SELF-GOVERNMENT

During 1989 - 90, Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFAs) were signed with Crane River, Barren Lands, Shamattawa, Roseau River, The Pas, Keewatin Tribal Council, Swampy Cree Tribal Council, Mathias Colomb Band, the Opasquiak Education Authority, and the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council. including the four AFAs signed in 1988 - 89, this brought the regional total to 14. The region held a workshop with AFA and other interested bands to explore ways of employing the AFA initiative to its full potential.

MANITOBA RESOURCES IMPACT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT

The Northern Flood Agreement (NFA) was signed in 1977 by Canada, Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the Northern Flood Committee (NFC), representing five bands in northern Manitoba. In 1988, the four signatories agreed to negotiate an agreement on the outstanding obligations. During 1989 - 90, negotiators for the four parties were actively working towards an NFA implementation proposal that would define those obligations. A settlement proposal was

presented to the five NFA bands. If accepted, the bands would receive a combination of monetary compensation and other considerations.

regional EARP implementation was reviewed and a directive was issued to ensure compliance.

The North Central Transmission Line proposal was screened under the EARP guidelines and referred to the Minister of the Environment for a public panel review. This proposal provides for 75 per cent federal funding of a transmission line to the Indian communities in the Oxford House, Island Lake and Gods Lake area.

BAND SUPPORT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the first time in Manitoba, a memorandum of understanding with the RCMP was initiated to provide on-the-job orientation and training for band constables.

Seven new pension plans (35 per cent of the national total) were registered and approved for funding for bands and tribal councils.

Subsidy funds for 352 housing units were contributed under Bill C-31.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

There were 556 regular housing starts, and 47 regular housing projects were carried over from 1988 - 89. Of these, 407 units were completed and 196 were carried over into fiscal year 1990 - 91. Of housing projects carried out under Bill C-31, 396 subsidies were provided; 25 projects were carried over from 1988 - 89; 269 housing units were completed; and 129 housing projects were carried over to 1990 - 91. Some Bill C-31 housing subsidies were used as Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation equity or as renovation funds.

Six bands constructed personal care facilities on-reserve and one band built a child care centre. Projects were completed on schools at Cross Lake, Gods Lake, Gods River, Shamattawa and Sioux Valley, whereas water and sewer projects were finalized for the Ebb and Flow, Fox Lake and York Factory bands.

EDUCATION

More than 300 federal school teachers and teachers' assistants attended a workshop entitled "Pathways to the Future: Excellence in Indian Education." Basic school board training was provided to 90 school trustees for 25 bands. School improvement workshops were attended by 70 principals and directors of education.

The Lake St. Martin Sc was transferred to band control. There are now 33 band - Controlled schools in the province, providing education for 50 per cent of the 15,622 elementary and secondary students in Manitoba. Discussions continued with the remaining 12 bands for takeover of the education program. Bands administer 87 per cent of the education budget.

An evaluation of Indian counselling services was conducted.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A tripartite technical committee comprising Indian agencies, provincial officials and DIAND representatives was established to address issues related to Indian child and family services. Discussions focused on the proposed departmental policy framework for the child and family services program, including a funding formula.

A total of \$2.2 million was contributed towards band employment projects under the Work Opportunity Program. This increased total work-months in the region by 3,627.

REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

The Regional Secretariat coordinated internal audits as well as executive correspondence and briefings. The directorate also coordinated the region's corporate planning functions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy required a major change in the delivery of economic development services. In this year of transition, the region assisted in the development of strategies and operating plans of Indian Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs). In future, CEDOs will provide economic developmental services to their memberships.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS

Seven parcels of land totalling 16,395 hectares were added to the reserve land base under treaty entitlement and other land agreements. Sixty-eight land selections totalling 28,823 hectares, made under treaty entitlements and the Northern Flood Agreement, received approval-in-principle.

A comprehensive review was undertaken of documents relating to over 800 individual land holdings on the Peguis Reserve. The automated Land Transaction Management System was installed.

Training was provided to 111 potential electoral officers. Of the 42 elections and by-elections held under the Indian Act, 40 were conducted by band-appointed electoral officers.

To date, the Indian Registry Program has been devolved to 28 bands and five tribal councils representing 15 bands.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

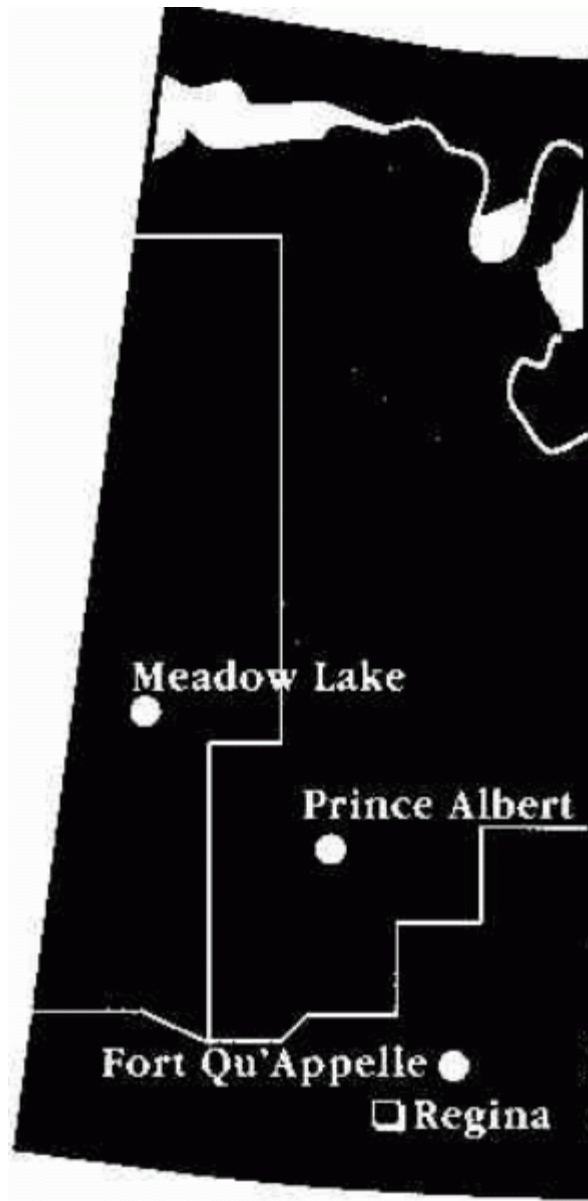
Flexible transfer payments and Treasury Board cash management policies were implemented. Pre-implementation training was provided to staff on the Transfer Payments Management System, and the finance and administration team completed data input for the new fiscal year 1990 - 91.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The regional Communications Unit dealt with numerous communications challenges including those generated by the high number of forest fires in the northern part of the province, the aboriginal justice enquiry and negotiations for final settlement of the Northern Flood Agreement.

The office answered approximately 290 media and 3,500 public enquiries during 1989 - 90. It prepared a number of communiqués, speech notes, and other information materials in support of departmental activities.

SASKATCHEWAN REGION



This was a year of major reorganization and significant change. Seven district offices were consolidated to three. District offices are now located in Prince Albert, Meadow Lake, and Fort Qu'Appelle. Although the department continues to provide services, it is responding to the fact that Indian people are taking greater direct control of programs.

EDUCATION

During 1989 - 90, the department administered the provision of \$32,755,100 for 7,957 students in 55 schools controlled by bands or tribal councils. In addition, 1,307 students attended nine federal schools. A total of 4,301 students were enrolled in provincial schools. Enrolment of Indian elementary and secondary students in Saskatchewan was 13,565.

In 1989 - 90, the region approved \$27,280,500 in funding for 2,129 students under the post-secondary program. A bilateral committee was established to resolve problems associated with the eligibility of post-secondary students for assistance; the identification of needed changes in postsecondary education policy; the definition of needs; and the

development and implementation of an information system.

ECONOMIC AND, EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

Under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy, the focus of the Economic and Employment Development Program has been to transfer responsibilities for the design and implementation of all new programs to bands and tribal councils. The region signed agreements with six tribal councils during the year to strengthen the capacity for a takeover of programs in this area.

from the department to take advantage of employment and business opportunities in the resource sector.

Under the Indian Community Human Resource Strategy Program, 172 individuals received on-the-job training, 26 gained employment through community investment projects, and 62 were employed through the job entry and job development programs funded jointly by Employment and Immigration Canada and DIAND.

An evaluation of the Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program (SIAP) was completed during the year. Recommendations were made for program improvements along with a new three-year funding arrangement. In cooperation with SIAP, a video entitled Taking the Challenge was produced to promote Indian business development. Arts and crafts organizations in Saskatchewan were in the process of reorganization. The two Indian loan companies, SILCO and SIEF, obtained approval for additional capitalization funds from the Native Economic Development Program.

BAND SUPPORT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In addition to capital expenditures of \$49,484,000, the Band Support and Capital Management Program administered the provision of \$43,058,800 in operational funds to bands and tribal councils.

Saskatchewan continues to be a national leader in Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) agreements. In 1989 - 90, AFA agreements were signed with five bands and one tribal council, bringing the provincial total to nine. Another 15 bands are considering this step towards greater independence. Total funding under AFA in 1989 - 90 was \$26,979,019.

After consulting with tribal councils, the department continued to develop a new mechanism for funding capital projects. Beginning next year, bands will receive a capital target to address community priorities rather than applying for each specific project. Major school and water and sewer projects will continue to be funded individually.

New schools were completed at Lac La Hache, Pelican Narrows and Fond du Lac. Expansions were completed at the James Smith and Joseph Bighead reserves. A total of \$15,302,000 was provided for the construction of 283 new houses and the renovation of 629 others. Another \$10,456,800 was provided for community infrastructure, \$13,479,200 for education capital and \$6,792,000 to support 158 families moving back to their reserves under the provisions of Bill C-31.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Following district consolidation, the Social Development Program provided services from three district offices as well as operating counselling centres in Regina and Saskatoon. Sixty bands now administer their own on-reserve social assistance programs. In an effort to increase Indian design and control of child and family services, discussions were begun on new approaches to these programs. In the fall of 1989, the department presented a paper to each band and tribal council outlining options for the development of Indian-led family and child welfare services.

In cooperation with Health and Welfare Canada, the department commissioned the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations to develop an operational framework for home care for elderly and disabled people living on reserves in Saskatchewan. This paper will provide the basis for consultation at the band and tribal council levels.

The Meadow Lake Tribal Council completed a study of work opportunity projects in the district.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS

A transfer of land east of North Battleford was granted during the year to the Lucky Man Band - a band that did not receive reserve land when it signed Treaty Six in 1879. An agreement was struck between the Saulteaux Band and its neighbouring rural municipality. This agreement cleared the way for a land transfer to satisfy the band's treaty entitlement. A referendum by the White Bear Band approved an internal agreement to re-establish the Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump bands and to create reserves for each. A partial settlement was also arrived at by the Muskowekwan Band.

Environmental concerns led to the establishment of an expanded advisory environmental program component. This unit coordinates all environmental responsibilities for the region.

The Lands, Revenues and Trusts Program continued to transfer authority over band membership to band administrations. In 1989 - 90, a total of 30 bands controlled their own membership codes.

SELF-GOVERNMENT/EXECUTIVE SERVICES

The Self-Government/Executive Services Program is composed of three groups: Self-Government, Communications and the Executive Secretariat. In 1989 - 90, the department provided funds to six communities representing 21 bands to examine self-government options.

An annual report supplement to the Saskatchewan Indian, a monthly tabloid distributed to 6,000 Indian subscribers, was used to communicate regional initiatives to clients. A staff newsletter was also circulated bimonthly.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The focus of the Finance and Administration Unit last year was to assist employees affected by the reorganization of the region. With the consolidation to three districts, 66 employees were relocated during the year.

Office equipment and furnishings were transferred to bands and tribal councils or disposed of through Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. Thirty-three vehicles were transferred to bands.

Administration coordinated the relocation of the regional office to two temporary sites, and arranged an office for the Treaty Commissioner.

PERSONNEL

On January 2, 1990, a year of planning, counselling, staffing and redeployment culminated with the consolidation of administration and management responsibilities. This major reorganization affected 158 employees from the district and regional offices. A total of 118 employees were redeployed within the federal government; 29 chose to retire or seek careers outside the federal public service; and 11 were laid off due to limited mobility. The downsizing and consolidation of the region was completed with as little disruption as possible to either the department or the employees involved.

ALBERTA REGION



PERSONNEL SERVICES

Working with federal and provincial governments and with private employers, Personnel Services assisted directly in the hiring of nine native persons through the Employment Equity Program. On-line pay was introduced during the year to increase control over compensation services and reduce turn-around, time.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS/INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

Five AFA agreements involving a total of \$16 million were signed during the year. The Alexander and Sawridge bands signed framework agreements to enter substantive negotiations on self-government.

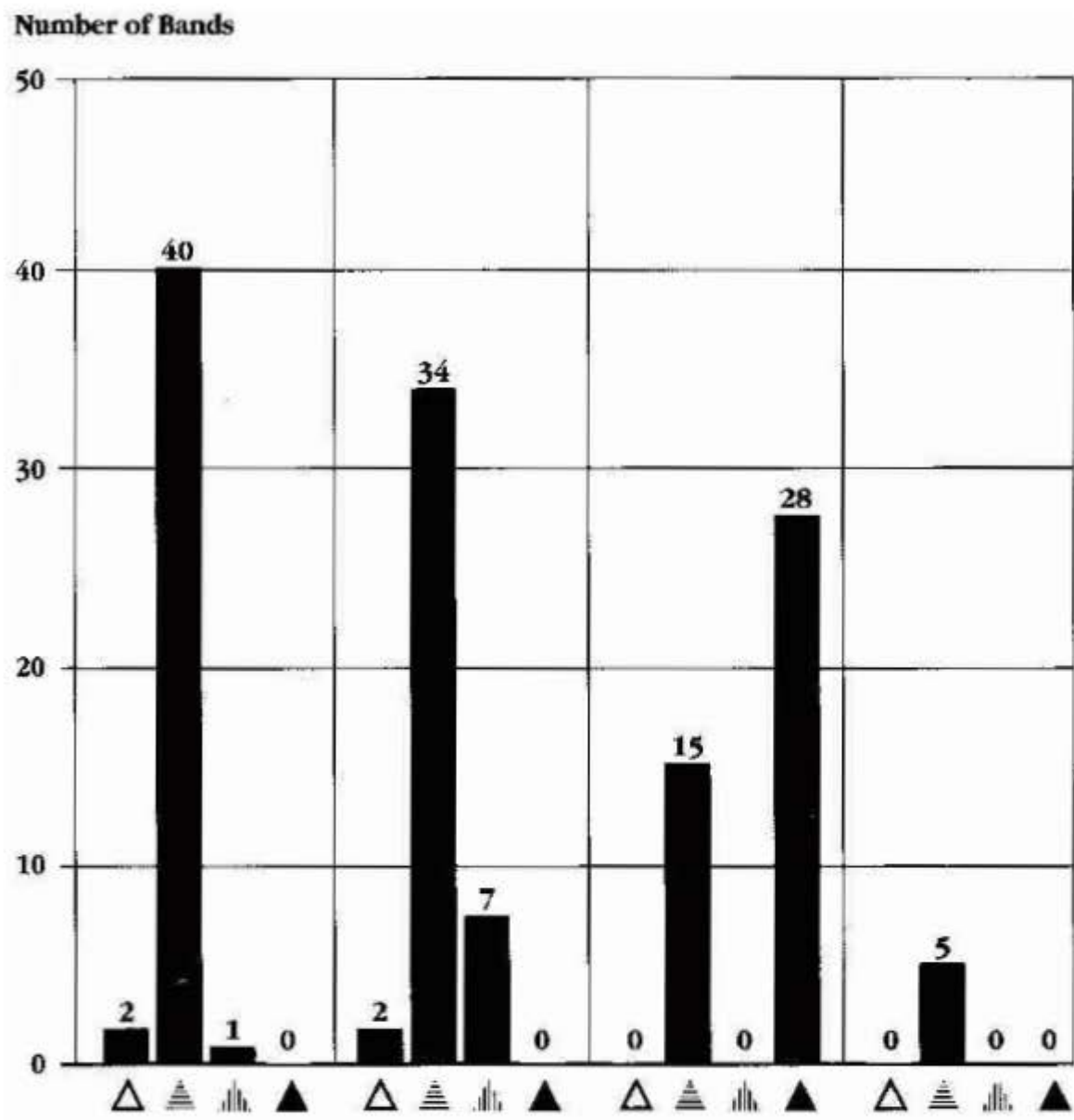
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indian people in Alberta invested \$3 million in business development, both on and off reserve, during the year.

The 1989 - 90 Alberta Indian Trade Show raised awareness of native economic development in the business community while showcasing achievements and opportunities by and for Albertan Indians.

Since the commencement of a literacy program in April 1989, six native literacy committees have been formed in Alberta.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



and training initiatives that generated 3,400 person-months of employment.

Resources for the provision of in-home care services to adults in need were made available to an additional 21 bands. Thirty-five of the 42 bands in Alberta now receive in-home care funding.

EDUCATION

Bands continued to assume increased control over education. Two federal schools were transferred to the Siksika Nation Band, and the Stoney Band assumed administrative responsibility for one more school. The Samson Band established and administered two new schools on their reserve. Planning sessions were conducted with the Alexis Band in preparation for their school takeover in September 1990. Talks continued with the Goodfish Lake and Ermineskin bands on the transfer of four federal schools to band control.

Federal and band administration units provided financial assistance to 2,206 postsecondary students. Indian governments administered 85 per cent of the region's post-secondary program funding.

BAND SUPPORT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

A new tribal council, affiliating five bands, was formed in the southern Alberta Treaty Seven area. A complement of 10 person-years will enhance the bands' capacity for advisory services.

Devolution of technical services was Capital Management's priority during 1989 - 1990. Most bands now have access to the services of professionals such as engineers, engineering technologists, fire safety experts and housing inspectors.

With the promotion of continuing education, Indian management development gained higher profile. The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology delivered 49 workshops for native people, encompassing 739 training days.

Some improvements in management practices were noted in band audited financial statements; 83 per cent received clear opinions.

The region signed an agreement with Alberta Public Safety Services allowing band staff to be trained in emergency preparedness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGION



PERSONNEL

Workforce adjustment activities, undertaken as a result of downsizing and devolution, continued during the year. An impact was felt in all program areas and in field offices throughout the region.

The closure of several field offices resulted in the re-alignment of responsibilities. More than 90 per cent of employees affected by the changes found alternative employment within the Public Service.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Ten groups representing 57 bands received self-government funding in B.C. The Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Office of Hereditary Chiefs completed a framework agreement and are in substantive negotiations leading to legislation.

Self-government negotiations are also being held with the Nisga'a Tribal Council and were expected to commence with the Westbank Indian Band. Other groups were involved in initial applications for self-government funding,

proposing to hold workshops and information sessions on the community negotiations process.

The department worked closely with Fisheries and Oceans Canada on native fishing issues. The Self-government program completed an initial two-year co-management coordination and funding project. Through joint funding arrangements, 19 Indian community pilot projects were supported.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The 196 bands of the British Columbia Region administered 99.7 per cent of the capital management budget in 1989 - 90.

A major agreement was signed between the federal government, the provincial government, B.C. Hydro and the Ingenika Band for the construction of a new community. The cost of this project was estimated at more than \$10 million.

Two communities were severely affected by floods. Damages exceeded \$6 million. These unexpected emergency costs necessitated adjustments to the regional capital plan.

In 1989 - 90, a total of 659 new houses were constructed, of which 249 were for Bill C-31 recipients. In addition, 539 houses were renovated.

As a result of a major clean-up of solid waste disposal grounds, improvements were made in the health and environmental standards of many reserve communities.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Twenty-one AFA presentations were made to various bands and tribal councils within the B.C. Region.

The Gitksan Wet'suwet'en Tribal Council, representing nine bands, signed the largest AFA agreement (\$76 million), effective in 1990 - 91. Six bands signed new AFA agreements during the year. As of April 1, 1990, 34 bands were covered under 13 AFA agreements with a budgeted value of \$214 million.

EDUCATION

The Education Program provided elementary and secondary education services to approximately 14,422 students: 430 in seven federal schools; 3,963 in 100 band-operated schools; and 10,029 in provincial, parochial and private schools. There were 671 students in Grade 12. Two federal schools were transferred to band operation during the year.

The Post-secondary Education Program sponsored a total of 2,850 students: 2,253 under the regular program and 597 under the Indian Act (Bill C-31) funding program. Eighty-one per cent of these attended community colleges and 19 per cent were enrolled at universities.

Negotiations began for direct education agreements between bands and provincial school districts. These local agreements will replace the existing Master Tuition Agreement. The first local agreement was signed in 1990.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Assistance Program continued to be devolved to Indian people. Ninety-four per cent of the bands in British Columbia now administer their own social development programs. Of the remaining bands, seven receive on-reserve services directly from the department and four receive services from the provincial government.

First Nations are studying how more culturally appropriate Indian services can be provided. Only seven per cent of B.C. bands deliver child welfare programs to their people. The region participated in several information meetings this year to discuss the proposed Indian Child and Family Services Program regime. Representatives from 126 bands attended these meetings.

LANDS, REVENUES, AND TRUSTS

Lands, Revenues and Trusts maintained approximately 4,000 leases and permits for B.C. Indians during the year. Revenue generated by these land transactions was more than \$20 million. In addition to registering 1,709 additional transactions in the land registry system, major policy and procedural changes and system enhancements were begun. The program launched a major band training program to support and encourage the further devolution of land management functions to interested bands.

The region also opened 353 estate files, closed 352, and received and registered 51 wills. A total of 164 minors' trust accounts were opened and monies were released to 190 minors who reached the age of majority during the year.

Devolution of the Indian Registry Program continued. Ninety-nine bands now administer the program, an increase of 12 over the previous year. Up to 35 bands were expected to begin administering this function as a result of training and promotional activities tarried out in 1989 - 90.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 1989 - 90 the Economic Development Program established a partnership process to implement the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS). The First Nations Economic Development and the CAEDS Strategic Planning Committees provided guidance and direction toward implementing the program and linking the Indian community, federal departments, provincial government and the private sector in a partnership approach.

The program devolved the loan portfolio to three Indian organizations (Western Indian Agriculture Lending Association, All Nations Trust Company and the Native Fisheries Association).

Economic Development also streamlined operations, finalizing its internal organization to reflect the new responsibilities of CAEDS.

YUKON REGION



The Yukon Indian Umbrella Final Agreement was initialled during the year. if ratified, the settlement will affect the disposition of regional resources for many years.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Federal Court rulings, which clarified the meaning of the Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines Order, resulted in an increase in the requirement for the environmental screening of project proposals. The court rulings added new responsibilities to previous interpretations of legislation.

As a consequence of the rulings, the Renewable Resources Directorate began a review of placer mining projects requiring water licences. As well, considerable effort was devoted to the assessment of Curragh Resources' initial environmental evaluation of the Vangorda Plateau development proposal.

Proposed legislation and regulations to amend the Northern Inland Waters Act were reviewed in consultation with

regional groups.

An inventory of abandoned waste sites in the region was begun, at a total cost of \$153,000. Specific clean-up projects were undertaken as a result.

Total mineral production rose to \$514 million in 1989, up from \$465 million the previous year. Placer gold production was valued at \$58 million, down from \$69 million in 1988. Mineral exploration expenditures dropped to \$18 million from \$50 million the previous year. A total of 48,944 metres of exploratory diamond drilling was recorded, compared to 78,712 in 1988.

Yukon government to costs under the program was increased from 10 to 30 per cent of total funds. Under the mineral element of this program, the Northern Cordilleran Mineral Inventory was purchased. Geological mapping of the Wheaton River area continued, regional geochemical surveys were completed and several ongoing programs for the analysis of geological data were funded. Three environmental studies were undertaken; one seminar on heap leaching was held; and a technical placer report was produced during the year.

The Greater Kluane Planning Commission continued to meet with the general public and special interest groups for the development of a Greater Kluane Land Use Plan, scheduled for completion in September 1990. Work continued in preparation for the establishment of a second planning region.

The 1989 Yukon fire season was one of the most severe on record. A total of 244 fires consumed 320,000 hectares. Fire suppression costs were \$6 million.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

An AFA agreement, the second in the region, was signed with the Na-cho-ny'a'k-dun Band. Two bands began AFA negotiations and three bands applied to enter the AFA process.

With implementation activity for comprehensive claims mounting, self-government discussions accelerated at the band level. Since details of individual self-government agreements have not been discussed (pending settlement of bands' final agreements), developmental work to support self-government continues to be a high priority.

BAND SUPPORT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

All bands in the region have submitted five-year capital management plans. The Kwanlin Dun Relocation Project was completed, with the exception of minor finishing in a few houses. During the year, 42 regular allocation houses were constructed; in addition, 19 Kwanlin Dun relocation units and 115 units were built under Bill C-31.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS MANAGEMENT

The new Transfer Payments Management Unit provides financial advisory services to Yukon Indian bands and coordinates the annual audit review process. The regional funding transfer process and agreement was changed to allow greater flexibility and reduced reporting requirements for band councils.

EDUCATION

The numbers of applications to the Post-Secondary Student Support Program continued to increase. A total of 137 students were sponsored by the program this year, and there were seven graduates. Funding to the program increased by 55 per cent during the year, to \$1,038,000.

Elementary and secondary program support was provided to 1,015 students, with funding of \$1,695,434.

LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS

The LRT Review continued. All aspects of this program were evaluated to determine the impact of change on the department and bands. Bands were consulted on Phase Two of the review and were provided with funding to facilitate input to Phase Three.

During the year, 368 people regained their status under Bill C-31, bringing the total to 1,867. An additional 244 persons applied to regain their status.

Two bands, the Kwanlin Dun and the Kluane Tribal Council, applied for separation into their original tribal groupings. Negotiations leading to the referenda necessary to authorize the separations were underway.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy provided \$570,000 to assist 11 community organizations in the implementation of economic strategies and operating plans.

The Indian Community Human Resources Strategy provided \$330,500 to 22 projects, resulting in 76 training opportunities and 467 person-weeks of training and employment. The region also represented the federal government on the Training Assessment Committee, which was established to review training needs arising from the settlement of the Council for Yukon Indians' land claim.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES REGION

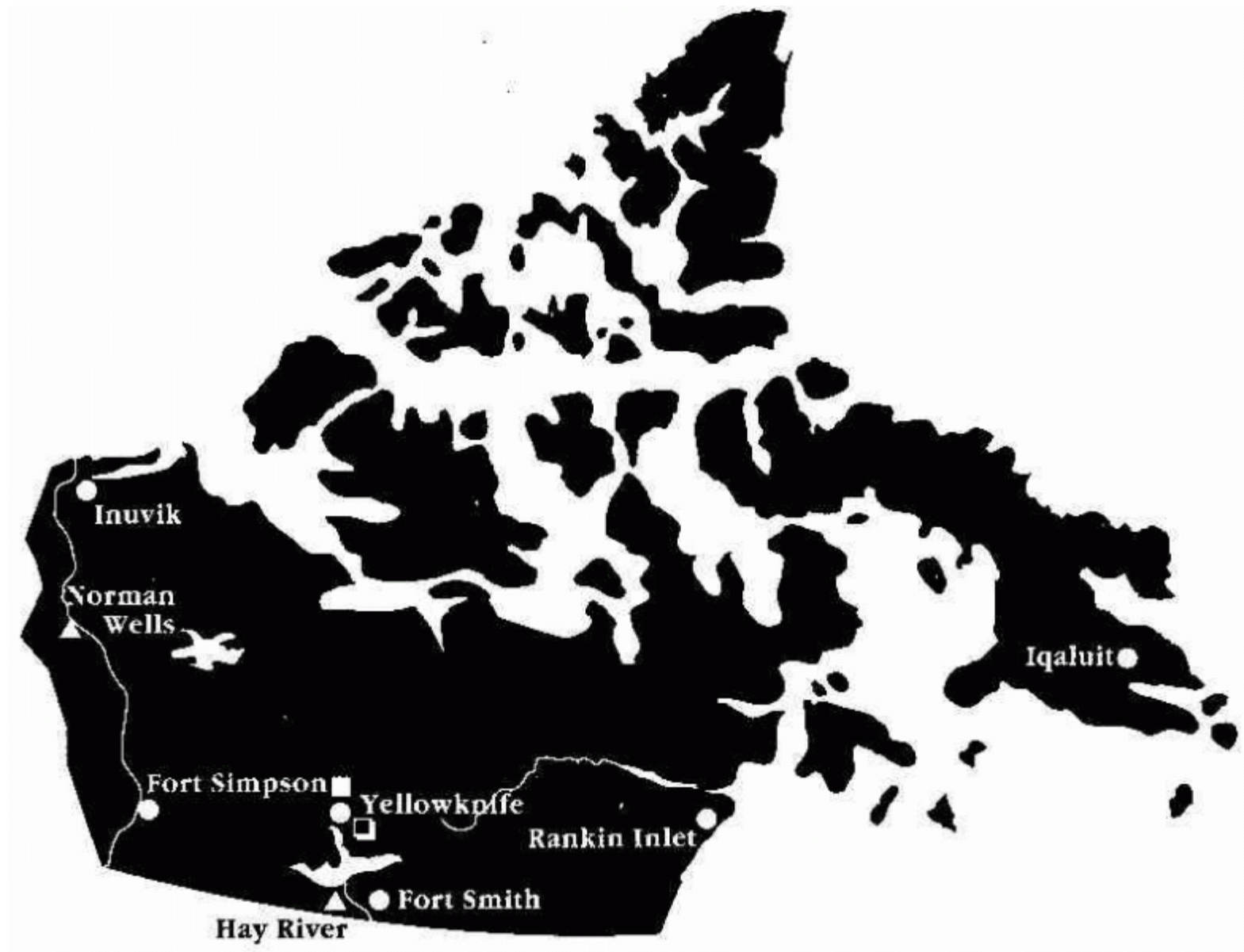
NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program of the N.W.T. Region assisted land claims negotiators working towards a final agreement in the Dene/Métis claim and an Agreement-in-Principle with the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN). The TFN agreement was concluded in December 1989. The Dene and Métis did not meet the March 31, 1990 deadline for revisions, although the difficulties were sufficiently resolved to allow initialling of a final agreement one week later.

Talks resumed on a memorandum of understanding on devolution with the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Discussions continued on the Northern Energy Accord following last year's framework agreement.

The On-the-job Training Program was transferred to the N.W.T. Region's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, as prescribed in the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy.



Northwest Territories mines had a mixed year in 1989. Lower gold prices reduced the value of gold production. Firm zinc prices allowed the base metal sector to do well. Eight mining plants operated and six mines produced ore in the N.W.T. in 1989. Direct employment totalled 1,659 persons, 905 of whom were N.W.T. residents. The mines produced an estimated \$951 million worth of ore and spent \$50 million on purchases, \$100 million on payroll and \$10 million on local taxes and government fees. Construction continued on the Neptune Resources mill, the Colomac gold property and a mill at Treminco's Ptarmigan. gold mine.

Exploration was down significantly. Gold was still the main target, followed by uranium and base metals. Fifty-eight companies spent an estimated \$55 million on 127 properties. Sixty-six prospecting permits were issued, and 654 mineral claims totalling 443,940 hectares were recorded. In addition, four dredging leases were issued for placer gold mining along a 56-kilometre stretch on the Liard River.

The Nunavut Planning Commission was appointed in June 1989 and is preparing a land use plan for the Keewatin Region. This commission will monitor implementation of the proposed Lancaster Sound Plan. The Denendeh Planning Commission, which was also appointed in June 1989, began preparing a land-use plan.

The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission continued to work towards a plan for the region.

A total of 221 land transactions were completed during the year. Land withdrawals and provision of third-party information continued, as required by comprehensive claims negotiations. A total of 184 land use permits and 136 quarry permits were issued. Administration and control of the community of Broughton island was transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Transboundary water management negotiations continued throughout the year with the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Yukon. The Water Resources Division, with the cooperation of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories, designed an environmental monitoring program for the Slave River to be implemented in 1990. There were 23 water licence applications received and reviewed. Eleven licences were issued.

The Regional Environmental Review Committee (RERC) screened four proposals relating to mining and defence construction projects. RERC's membership was expanded to include participation by native organizations. Substantial work was directed toward addressing the proposed Kiggavik Uranium Mine Project and supporting the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office's panel review.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

1989 - 90 was a year of increased responsibilities for the N.W.T. Region. The Dene/Métis Land Claim Agreement was initialled and the regional program was reorganized to establish a Directorate of

Intergovernmental Relations. Arising from the program's increased responsibilities within the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS), support and services in economic development were extended to Inuit people. Support was provided, under Treaties Eight and Eleven, for 10,953 status Indians in 19 bands and nine sub-bands located in 25 communities and two reserves.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Directorate of Intergovernmental Relations was established in September 1989 to enable the N.W.T.'s Indian and Inuit Affairs Program to cover community self-government, policy planning, and inter-agency coordination; and oversee lands, revenues and trusts, including responsibility for environmental management.

Discussions for community self-government negotiations were begun and are expected to lead to the development of a framework agreement for Dene/Métis self-government in fiscal year 1990 - 91.

Negotiation of the Dene-Métis claim was finalized and the agreement was initialled.

In the Lands, Revenues and Trusts area, approximately 4,500 certificates of status were processed and issued. Treaty obligations were fulfilled with annual treaty payments within each band or community. Approximately 1,352 Indian people were reinstated as registered Indians in the N.W.T. under Bill C-31.

INDIAN SERVICES

Through band government support, band administration, training, consultation, and community-based planning, support was provided to 19 bands and nine sub-offices.

A total of \$2,492,400 in band support funding grants was made available to N.W.T bands and sub-offices. A total of \$66,000 of this was used for Bill C-31 reinstatements. In all, \$82,500 was made available for 19 separate band administration training courses.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFMRS IN THE N.W.T.

Regional
Director

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graph TD; RD[Regional Director] --- ED[Director Economic Development]; RD --- IGR[Director Intergovernmental Relations]; RD --- CA[Director Community Affairs];
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Director
Economic
Development

Director
Intergovernmental
Relations

Director
Community
Affairs

The consultation and policy development budget of \$158,000 funded participation in hearings, advisory committees, and discussions at the regional or territorial level. Four projects were funded out of the activity's comprehensive community-based planning budget.

Under a memorandum of understanding in the University/College Entrance Preparation Program, the Government of the Northwest Territories received a contribution of \$222,000 to provide grants to 28 status Indians and Inuit.

As was the case the previous year, \$192,000 was provided by the Cultural/Educational Centre Program at DIAND headquarters to the Dene Cultural Institute for Dene languages and culture in the N.W.T.

RESOURCES, ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

The Resources, Economic and Employment Development Sector responded to 86 requests for funding assistance worth \$1,380,488. Most requests concerned business development; others dealt with community-based planning, employment development and entrepreneurial training. Native women are increasingly involved in new business starts.

Commencing in the second half of the fiscal year, the sector focused on community orientation and planning associated with the implementation of CAEDS.

APPENDIX I

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES

...	1988 - 89	1989 - 90
Operating Expenditures	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$245,559,713	\$257,721,995
Northern Affairs	100,727,869*	65,102,417
Administration	42,906,585	48,357,800
Capital Expenditures	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	15,454,374	7,714,188
Northern Affairs	18,995,824	19,416,296
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	1,772,924,660	2,011,957,173
Northern Affairs	38,757,443	41,494,398
Territorial Government	850,890,122	921,073,869
TOTAL	\$3,086,216,590	\$3,372,838,136

[*\$43,128,838.42 relates to the Northern Canada Power Commission debt deletion.]

REVENUES	...	...
...	1988 - 89	1989 - 90
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$17,403,487	\$16,025,039
Northern Affairs	39,281,239	37,598,536
Administration	113,341	47,411
TOTAL	\$56,798,067	\$53,670,986
NON-BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES	...	...
...	1988 - 89	1989 - 90
Loans, Investments and Advances	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$34,654,959	\$4,688,930
Northern Affairs	(97,226,843)	(2,699,105)
TOTAL	\$62,571,883	\$1,989,825

APPENDIX II

STATUTES ADMINISTERED

The department administers, in whole or in part, the following statutes:

- Alberta Natural Resources Act
- Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act
- British Columbia Indian Cut-Off Lands Settlement Act
- British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act
- Canada Lands Surveys Act
- Canada Petroleum Resources Act
- Caughnawaga Indian Reserve Act
- Condominium Ordinance Validation Act
- Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act
- Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act
- Dominion Water Power Act
- Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act
- Grassy Narrows and Islington Indian Band Mercury Pollution Claims Settlement Act
- Indian Act
- Indian Lands Agreement (1986)
- Indian Lands, Settlement of Differences Act
- Indian Oil and Gas Act
- Indian (Soldier Settlement) Act
- James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act
- Land Titles Act
- Manitoba Natural Resources Act
- Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act
- Natural Resources Transfer (School Lands) Amendment Act
- New Brunswick Indian Reserves Agreement Act
- Northern Canada Power Commission (Share Issuance and Sale Authorization) Act
- Northern Canada Power Commission Yukon Assets Disposal Authorization Act
- Northern Inland Waters Act
- Northwest Territories Act
- Nova Scotia Indian Reserves Agreement Act
- Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act
- Public Lands Grants Act
- Railway Belt Act
- Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act
- Railway Belt Water Act
- St. Peter's Indian Reserve Act
- St. Regis Indian Reservation Act
- Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads Act
- Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act
- Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act
- Songhees Indian Reserve Act
- Territorial Lands Act
- Waterton Glacier International Peace Park Act
- Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act
- Yukon Act
- Yukon Placer Mining Act
- Yukon Quartz Mining Act

