

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

83 - 84 Annual Report

Canada

Published under the authority of the  
Hon. David E. Crombie, P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Indian Affairs and  
Northern Development,  
Ottawa, 1984  
QS-6014-000-BB-A1  
Catalogue No. R1 - 1984  
ISBN 0-662-53416-6 (c)Minister of Supply and Services Canada

I am pleased to present the report of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the fiscal year 1983 - 1984. Although I was not minister during this time, I am aware of the many recent events which have changed the relationship of my department with Indians, Inuit and all people of the North.

The report is a permanent record of policies which were developed during the 1983 - 1984 fiscal year. As well, both new and former program activities are described.

With a new government, new events and new consciousness, changes can be expected to be forthcoming to bring the work of the department into line with current realities. Among the more significant changes are those which result from moves toward Indian self-government and to the evolution of government in the North.

I know all who read this report will find it an important statement.

*David E. Crombie*



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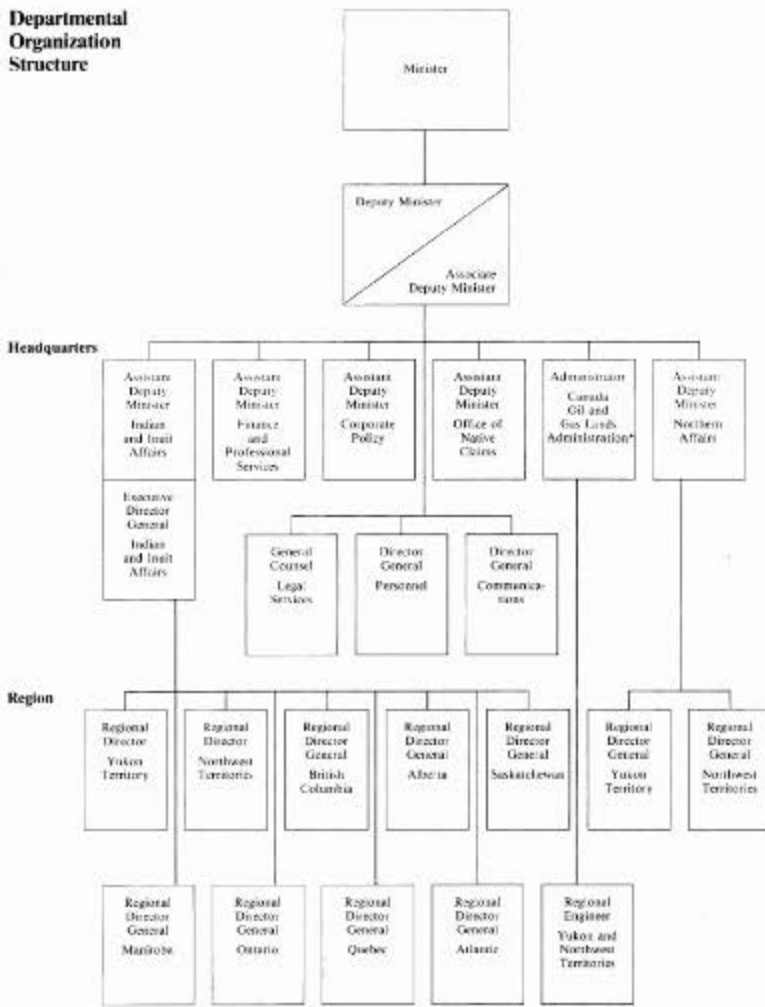


**Departmental Profile**

## Departmental Organization Structure

[\*COGLA reports jointly to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.]

### Departmental Organization Structure



\* COGLA reports jointly to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.



## Financial Summary

Comparative figures of expenditures and revenues by program 1982 - 1983 and 1983 - 1984.

### Budgetary Expenditures

...	1982 - 1983	1983 - 1984
Operating expenditures	...	...
Indian and Inuit affairs	\$385 304 089	\$395 915 930
Northern affairs	68 809 817	74 258 075
Administration	47 650 369	51 003 179
Capital expenditures	...	...
Indian and Inuit affairs	51 169 979	67 855 147
Northern affairs	21 156 752	22 852 472
Grants, contributions and other transfer payments	...	...
Indian and Inuit affairs	710 386 680	923 504 759
Northern affairs	390 449 575	498 058 492
Native claims	5 677 747	19 864 520
Environmental Studies	...	...
Revolving Fund	...	Credit 1 831 628
Total	1 680 605 008	2 051 480 946
<b>Revenues</b>	...	...
Indian and Inuit affairs	9 938 088	9 778 696
Northern affairs	14 546 354	12 475 113
Administration	17 295 935	33 807 124
Native claims	73 987	73 987
Total	\$41 854 364	\$56 134 920
<b>Non-budgetary expenditures</b>	...	...
Loans, investments and advances	...	...
Indian and Inuit affairs	(22 554)	75 136
Northern affairs	(11 762 163)	(10 088 736)
Native claims	13 541 753	14 918 175
Administration	31 136 206	21 582 851
Total	\$32 893 242	\$26 487 426

## Departmental Publications

An important aspect of the mandate assigned to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is the department's responsibility to inform the Canadian public, as well as native people. As a complex and far-flung department, DIAND publishes a great variety of materials for differing audiences. A special effort has been made by the departmental communications branch over the past year to make such publications more accessible. A number of catalogues are now available that list and describe materials for general and specific interest groups. Any of these may be obtained by writing to:

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Public Enquiries and Response Division  
Communications Branch  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

or by telephoning. A new toll-free across-Canada INWATS information line has been set up in the public enquiries unit in Ottawa. This number, 1-800-567-9604, is designed to assist the general public in obtaining information about the department.

### Catalogues Available:

#### In Print

describing current publications of general interest.

#### Research Reports

describing research papers on specialized subjects which have been published by DIAND's research branch.

#### Environmental Studies Reports

listing more than 30 studies published by DIAND's northern environmental protection branch.

#### On Film

describing and categorizing films available on loan from DIAND headquarters in Ottawa.

**Policy Developments**

## **Policy Developments**

In 1983 - 1984 there were major policy developments in all three broad fields for which the minister is responsible - Indian affairs, northern development and native claims.

Central to all these developments is the long-standing issue of establishing economic and legal bases for new self-governing institutions within Canada: for the North and for aboriginal people. Since its creation by law in 1966, the department has been constantly involved with the redefinition and redistribution of powers that were previously exercised largely by administrative discretion. Over time, federal administrative powers have decreased, and efforts have focused on developing new governmental structures that can fit within the broader Canadian political context.

In 1983 - 1984 a number of milestones in this process were reached:

the special parliamentary committee on Indian self-government submitted its report and the government responded positively;

the federal government tabled a proposed accord dealing with the right to self-governing institutions for aboriginal peoples;

in the North, final agreement on the Inuvialuit claim in the western Arctic was signed;

as a consequence of the comprehensive land claims process, the federal government moved toward implementing formula financing for territorial governments and there was further progress toward the eventual division of the NWT.

When Parliament created the special committee on Indian self-government in December 1982, there was all-party agreement. The committee was given wide-ranging terms of reference to conduct a comprehensive examination of Indian self-government.

The Assembly of First Nations was represented on the committee by an ex-officio member; the Native Council of Canada and the Native Women's Association had liaison members. The committee's report, tabled in November 1983, proposed a bold program of recommendations to establish a new relationship between the federal government and Indian people: "...that the federal government establish a new relationship with Indian First Nations and that an essential element of this relationship be recognition of Indian self-government."

To achieve this new relationship, the committee's report suggested both changes to Canada's Constitution and new legislation.

In the spirit of the report, the government developed its response, which was tabled in Parliament on March 5, 1984. Parliament accepted the overall direction of the report and indicated the government's willingness to implement a substantial majority of the committee's recommendations.

On the constitutional front, the first ministers conference held in Ottawa March 8 and 9, 1984 was highlighted by the Prime Minister's opening remarks. He expressed the federal government's readiness to include in the Constitution the right of aboriginal peoples to self-governing institutions. He tabled a draft accord that included a commitment to negotiate the nature, jurisdiction and powers of those institutions and the financial arrangements relating to them.

Although the accord did not receive full provincial support, three provinces did endorse the principle of the accord.

The complex and sensitive process of negotiating settlements to comprehensive land claims of aboriginal people in Canada's North has reached successful fruition with the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement, which signed a final agreement. Once ratified by the membership, the agreement is to be presented to Parliament in statute form for its consideration. Upon assent it becomes law and will be constitutionally protected. In exchange for the broad but undefined aboriginal title, it will provide the 2 500 Inuvialuit of the western Arctic with a wide range of rights and benefits. In Yukon, the Council for Yukon Indians is in the process of ratifying an agreement-in-principle regarding its comprehensive claim.

These settlements will provide the essential economic base for self-reliance and self-development of the peoples concerned.

An important aspect of the two comprehensive claims that have been settled (in James Bay and in northeastern Quebec) is the establishment of structures for aboriginal government. In 1983 - 1984 a new secretariat was established within the department to facilitate the implementation of these agreements.

Surrounding the land claims process, a new governmental environment is emerging in Canada's North, led by northerners and supported by the federal government. It is a steady movement toward full responsible government. Consistent with this evolution, the minister announced in May 1983 that the role of the NWT deputy commissioner would be significantly curtailed and that the commissioner would relinquish his position as chairman of the NWT financial management board.

Funding territorial governments on a formula basis is another important step, which, once ratified, will increase

territorial control over finances and provide a more predictable basis for planning. Division of the NWT - approved in principle - is yet another aspect. The Constitutional Alliance, funded by the federal government

for \$2 207 000, has made progress on building a northern consensus on issues such as jurisdictions and boundaries that must be resolved prior to division.

The department has continued to encourage the economic and social development of the North as well as its political development. In February 1984, Cabinet approved a \$130 million federal planning and research program, the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP), as the cornerstone of the Government of Canada's northern hydrocarbon strategy. This strategy allows northern hydrocarbon production to proceed in a phased manner by initially developing proven commercial reserves on a small-scale demonstration basis. The money approved for NOGAP will be spent over seven years beginning in 1984 - 1985 by six federal departments and the two territorial governments. They will promote environmental, socio-economic and technical planning and research activities in preparation for the possibility of major northern hydrocarbon production in the 1990s.

The second phase of a comprehensive northern energy strategy was approved by Cabinet in April 1983, including a detailed examination of options for the future role of the Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC). Direct energy subsidies for federal power support, commercial power rate relief and home heating oil were continued during 1983 - 1984. In February 1984, Cabinet approved extension of the subsidies to the end of 1984 - 1985 and announced changes to the NCPC role and mandate, aimed at improving its operational efficiency and public accountability.

#### Legislation

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development operates within a mandate which is derived from The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act and administers the following legislation:

##### Northern Affairs:

The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act  
The Canada Lands Surveys Act  
The Canada Oil and Gas Act  
The Dominion Water Power Act  
The Land Titles Act  
The Northern Canada Power Commission Act  
The Northern Inland Waters Act  
The Northwest Territories Act  
The Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act  
The Public Lands Grants Act  
The Territorial Lands Act  
The Yukon Act  
The Yukon Placer Mining Act  
The Yukon Quartz Mining Act

##### Indian and Inuit Affairs:

An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Reserve Lands  
An Act respecting the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve and to amend the Indian Act  
The Alberta Natural Resources Act  
The British Columbia Indian Cut-off Lands Settlement Act  
The British Columbia Indian Lands Settlement Act  
The British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act  
The Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act  
The Indian Act  
The Indian Oil and Gas Act  
The Indian (Soldier Settlement) Act  
The James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act  
The Lac Seul Conservation Act  
The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act  
The Manitoba Natural Resources Act  
The Natural Resources Transfer (School Lands) Amendment  
The New Brunswick Indian Reserves Agreement Act

The Nova Scotia Indian Reserves Agreement Act  
The Public Lands Grants Act  
The Railway Belt Act  
The Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act  
The Railway Belt Water Act  
The St. Peters Indian Reserve Act  
The St. Regis Indian Reservation Act  
The Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads Act  
The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act  
The Songhees Indian Reserve Act





**Departmental Activities**

## Indian and Inuit Affairs

*As directed by legislation, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for providing the delivery of municipal and provincial-type services to status Indian and Inuit communities. This is accomplished through the Indian and Inuit affairs program within the department. Increasingly, the actual delivery of services is carried out by native communities themselves and half the total Indian and Inuit affairs program budget is actually administered by band governments. Also defined in legislation is a responsibility to assist Indians and Inuit to acquire employment and business skills.*

Social Development

### Education

Consistent with policies designed to promote self-government, many Indian bands today operate their own schools. Recognizing the need for improved school facilities, Indian and Inuit affairs has been funneling a large amount of capital into school construction:

1980-81	\$31 192 000
1981-82	38 093 000
1982-83	42 387 200
1983-84	58 035 000

1980 - 81	\$31 192 000
1981 - 82	38 093 000
1982 - 83	42 387 000
1983 - 84	58 035 000

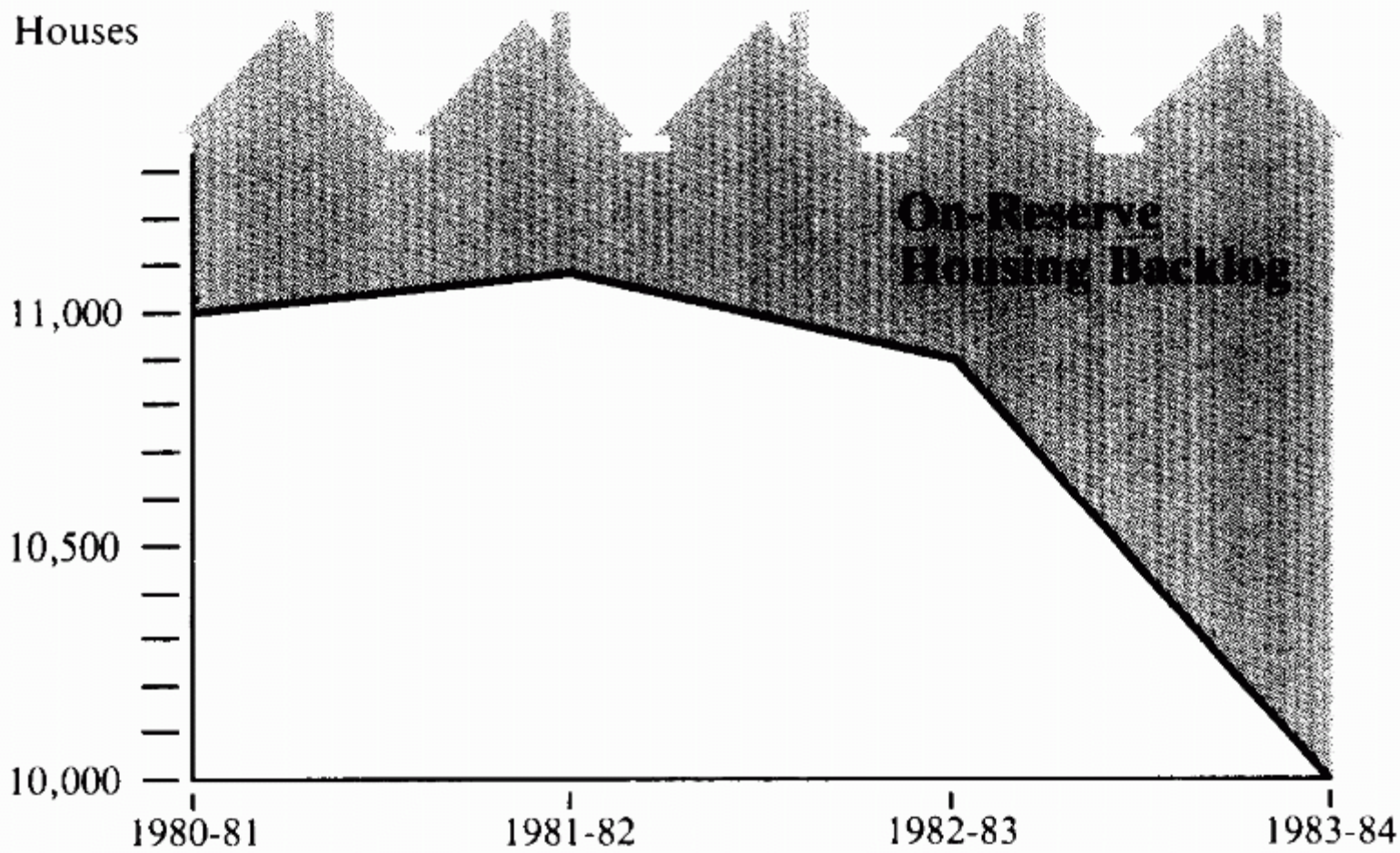
The fiscal year 1983 - 1984 saw nearly 7 000 Indians enrolled in post-secondary programs, compared to 1 700 a decade ago. DIAND's post-secondary education assistance program was extended to include assistance to students taking university and college entrance preparation courses; about 300 students benefitted from this initiative during the year. Funds have been allocated for the operation of an education secretariat within the Assembly of First Nations. The secretariat, as a technical support unit, will provide overall co-ordination for the work of First Nations education authorities. Following a comprehensive review of current educational services by the secretariat, the Assembly of First Nations will make proposals for policy change and will identify areas where legislative changes are required for future development of education.

The creation of the education secretariat has enhanced opportunities for DIAND and the Assembly of First Nations to pursue co-operatively their mutual goals in education development.

### On-reserve housing

In 1983, Cabinet increased the housing base budget by \$22.3 million for a total of \$92.9 million. As a result, the basic average house subsidy was increased by six per cent and was fully adjusted to take into account higher building costs in rural and remote areas. These funds also provided, for the first time, economic subsidies intended to partially compensate for the economic environment in which many Indian bands find themselves. Moreover, full payment for transportation of building materials to many remote areas is now being provided.

Houses



Part of this funding supports housing indirectly by providing management, planning and technical expertise at the Indian band level. It also provides for projects to demonstrate innovative but well-tested house construction and delivery techniques.

All regions made good use of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) rural and native housing programs during 1983 - 1984, contributing towards 1 039 new units and renovations.

A one-time allocation of \$40 million was provided in the April 1983 budget to maximize the number of new housing units and home renovations on Indian reserves. This special funding had a major effect on the backlog of needed housing, contributing to the construction and servicing of 900 houses located particularly on reserves where the economic outlook is poor - thus helping to generate economic activity not only on these reserves but in Canadian industry in general. This construction was over and above the 2 616 new units and 3 771 renovations under the regular program.

### Band support funding

The total amount of money available to Indian bands across Canada for the support of band council operations, as well as for general administrative costs necessary for management of band offices and the delivery of services, doubled this fiscal year. The \$38.4 million dollars, already provided by the federal government was augmented by \$36.9 million, for a total of \$75.3 million.

The \$36.9 million represents an addition to the permanent funding for band council support. It includes an increase of \$33.7 million for core and overhead expenses and a new item of \$3.2 million for the employer's share of band employee benefits. Funding received by individual bands will take into account band size, populations served, the nature of programs delivered and the location of the band.

The new funding level will provide bands with enough money to run their band offices and to pay elected and appointed band officials on a scale appropriate to their responsibilities. Almost all of Canada's 573 Indian bands have assumed responsibility for providing some services directly to individual Indians on reserves. In 1983 - 1984, half the total budget of the Indian affairs program was managed by bands - a significant increase since 1971, when only 16 per cent of the total budget was under band control.

In the last decade, as bands have taken on the delivery of more services, the extent and complexity of band council business have grown substantially. This year, an additional \$10 million, spread over two years, was approved to help support a new band management development program and para-professional training, part of a system developed over the past decade by DIAND to strengthen band management skills. The new funding continues the government's policy of transferring delivery of services for Indian people from government to Indian control.

### Economic Development

Over the last year, DIAND has been involved in several initiatives whose common objective is Indian - Controlled development of real economic and employment opportunities. Concerned with situations both on and off reserves, these initiatives are designed to achieve sustained economic growth and to enhance Indian self-reliance.

Indian leaders share the view that economic development and self-government are interdependent. Indian economic development is expected to underpin and make effective the responsibilities of Indian self-government, bringing with it the freedom for Indian leaders to create maximum benefit from the financial and other resources transferred to them. In particular, the establishment of Indian economic institutions should present important opportunities for the economic development process.

### Resource development impacts

Cabinet granted approval in 1983 - 1984 for an extensive, ongoing program to deal with resource development projects which affect Indian/Inuit communities. Over the next three years, \$14.5 million will be made available to Indians and Inuit to organize their participation in resource development projects, thus assisting them not only to share in the advantages presented by such development but also to minimize social and economic disruptions. The most impressive recent example of departmental funding of native participation in resource development is the Lax Kw'alaams Indian Band of Port Simpson, B.C. Here band leaders, with the help of resource development impact funding, negotiated an agreement with Dome Petroleum that will bring the band several million dollars in benefits if Dome's proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant goes ahead on nearby Grassy Point. Funding (\$500 000 a year), capital projects, employment and training, fisheries protection and compensation, and natural gas for the Lax Kw'alaams community are among the elements agreed to. In return, the company received what it wanted: a utility corridor through reserve land; a commitment that the band would not use its aboriginal claim as grounds for opposing the project; and band support at public hearings during the project's construction and operation.

### NEED implementation and Canada Works

DIAND managed the Indian/Inuit stream of Employment and Immigration Canada's (EIC) New Employment Expansion and Development (NEED) program, whereby NEED monies were increased by converting social assistance benefits of eligible unemployed employables to form a basic wage and benefit package. Other departmental funds - capital, housing and infrastructure - were also used to create additional employment for Indians living on reserves. Under this 1983 - 1984 NEED program, \$21.8 million helped to create 92 884 weeks of work.

In late 1983 - 1984, EIC Canada Works monies of \$7.5 million were obtained to put in place the DIAND Employment Initiative, which will contribute to the creation of jobs for unemployed native people. By the end of March 1985, approximately 1 650 jobs are expected to be created.

## **Office of Native Claims**

*The office of native claims (ONC co-ordinates the government's responses to submitted claims, negotiates claim settlements and advises the minister on the further development of claims policy.*

### **Specific Claims**

Specific claims are concerned with the administration of land and other assets under the Indian Act and with the fulfillment of Indian treaties.

Early in 1982 the government reaffirmed and strengthened its commitment to meet its lawful obligations to Indians through the resolution of specific claims. Guidelines were established and the bases of acceptance and assessment of claims and claims compensation were broadened. Since the publication of the policy booklet, *Outstanding Business*, the pace of claims activity has quickened. Where only 12 claims were settled in the nine year period from 1973 to 1982, seven settlements were achieved in 1983 - 1984, with eight additional claims accepted during the year for negotiation and a dozen or so new claims filed for review.

Active negotiations of specific claims were carried on across Canada.

In the Maritime provinces, four bands were engaged in negotiations and a final settlement was reached with the Oromocto Band of New Brunswick: terms included a cash settlement of \$2.55 million in compensation for approximately 29 hectares of reserve land.

In Ontario, a total of six claims were under negotiation. In that province the normal channels of claims resolution are sometimes assisted by a tripartite resolution process coordinated by the Indian Commission of Ontario (ICO). One of the claims negotiated through that tripartite process was settled:

Long Lake No. 58 Band: received \$192 466 in compensation for approximately 43 hectares of reserve land appropriated in the construction of a provincial highway in 1941.

In addition, Garden River Band: a settlement of \$2.5 million was arrived at with the band council and approved by the federal government in June 1983. However, it was rejected in a band referendum in September 1983. A second vote is scheduled for late fall 1984.

In Alberta, two settlements were achieved through the specific claims process:

Blackfoot cattle claim: the fulfillment of a Treaty 7 provision, this settlement provided \$1.675 million in lieu of cattle to the Blackfoot Band.

Peigan Band: an out-of-court settlement was arrived at in this claim, using specific claim criteria. It awaits ratification.

In British Columbia, three final tripartite agreements were reached with the

Squamish, Westbank and Okanagan Bands: Compensation for the three agreements totalled \$10 786 198 (\$9 122 572 will be paid by the Government of Canada and \$1 663 626 by the province of British Columbia). In addition, the province will transfer a total of 96.73 hectares of land to the three bands.

These three claims were part of the B.C. "cut-off" lands - some 13 500 hectares of land taken, as the result of a royal commission report in 1916 and subsequently confirmed in 1920 under the terms of special legislation (without the consent of the Indians), from 22 bands in British Columbia. Under the legislation, the lands that were cut off from Indian reserves became provincial Crown land, and over the years some of these "cut-off" lands have been sold to third parties. Where this has happened, a cash compensation from the federal government has been provided as part of the settlement.

Of the 22 original claims, six have now been settled. Seven of the 16 remaining claimant bands are entitled to federal as well as provincial compensation, and monies to cover the federal portion of the compensation have been set aside until the end of the 1984 - 1985 fiscal year. The remaining nine bands will either have all the lands that were cut-off returned to them or will be compensated by the province for lands that are to be retained for public use. Negotiations are continuing between the bands and provincial authorities.

14 such claims were processed, with seven being accepted and seven rejected. To date, 30 claims have been validated in Saskatchewan, 22 in Manitoba and two in Alberta. The process of negotiating settlements of these claims was somewhat slowed in 1983 - 1984, as Alberta and Saskatchewan were conducting policy reviews. Meanwhile, Manitoba has been involved throughout the year in intensive negotiations with Canada and the Indian bands.

#### Comprehensive Claims

Based on traditional use and occupancy of land, comprehensive claims are accepted for negotiation when it can be shown that the native title has not been dealt with by treaties or other means. Negotiations on these claims involve lands, cash compensation, wildlife rights and other benefits, and may include self-government on a local basis. The settlement process includes the participation of provincial or territorial governments in negotiation of settlements where their jurisdictions are involved.

The year was marked by two outstanding events in northern claims: approval by the government, subject to claimant ratification of a final agreement on the claim by the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement in the western Arctic and the signing of an overall agreement-in-principle on the claim by the Council for Yukon Indians.

The office of native claims currently has a mandate to negotiate six comprehensive claims at any one time.

#### Inuvialuit, Western Arctic

The first comprehensive land claim in the North to reach final agreement was initialled in December 1983 by negotiators for the federal government and Inuvialuit of the western Arctic, represented by the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement. The terms of agreement provide for a range of benefits and rights including land, cash compensation, wildlife harvesting and management, economic measures and Inuvialuit participation on advisory boards dealing with land use planning and environmental management.

Financial compensation under the agreement has a present value of \$45 million in 1977 dollars; socio-economic measures to aid the Inuvialuit in building a sound economic base include a \$10 million economic enhancement fund. Through their land corporation, the Inuvialuit will receive full 2 surface and subsurface title to approximately 11 000 km of land adjacent to their six communities, along with 2 000 km<sup>2</sup> in Cape Bathurst, which will be held as a protected area free of industrial development. They will also receive title to a further 78 000 km<sup>2</sup>, excluding oil, gas and mineral rights.

#### Council for Yukon Indians (CYI)

During 1983 - 1984 several major developments occurred on the CYI claim. Agreement was reached at the negotiating table on such major issues as ownership of subsurface rights under settlement lands, the relationship between a land claim settlement and the definition of constitutional rights (section 37) for aboriginal peoples, and the necessity for finality in a land claim settlement. As a result, the CYI and federal representatives initialled the overall agreement-in-principle in January 1984; Yukon territorial government representatives initialled it in February 1984. The agreement-in-principle was scheduled for review by Cabinet in April 1984 and in fact two Yukon Indian bands (Old Crow and Champagne-Aishihik) held positive ratification votes in December 1983 and January 1984 respectively. Several of the 10 remaining bands scheduled their votes for April, May and June.

#### Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais du Québec (CAM)

Preliminary negotiations took place between the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais and the provincial and federal governments. These discussions centred mainly on broad principles submitted by CAM. In June and August 1983, the parties visited the majority of the Attikamek and Montagnais communities to hold information and consultation sessions.

#### Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN)

A schedule of monthly negotiations led to the initialling of nine sub-agreements dealing with various aspects of land ownership and land management. Negotiation of various economic benefits continued, as did the federal review of a proposed wildlife agreement. Progress was made in a separate forum on the closely related question of division of the Northwest Territories.

#### Dene Nation/Métis Association of NWT

Negotiations on the Dene/Métis claims in the Mackenzie Valley took a significant step forward with the signing of an agreement on eligibility and enrolment, which had been an area of difficulty for several years. Negotiations also concentrated on addressing the overlapping claims between the Dene/Métis and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement and the Council for Yukon Indians. As well, discussions took place on Dene/Métis proposals respecting the Norman Wells oil field.

#### Nishga Tribal Council

Negotiations on this claim focused during 1983 - 1984 on fisheries. Both the Nishga Tribal Council and the federal

government presented position papers on the subject, and these papers were the basis for fruitful further discussions. As a result, areas of potential agreement have been identified and are the subject of ongoing discussions.

## **Northern Affairs**

*Above 60°, in Canada's North, DIAND plays a diverse role. Resource development, land use management and environmental protection are all included in the departmental mandate and fulfilled through the northern affairs program. Delivery of services to northerners, Also a DIAND responsibility, is increasingly carried out by the governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, supported by transfer payments administered by northern affairs.*

### **Resource Development**

#### **Mining**

Following a one-year shutdown, United Keno Hill Mines resumed operation of its silver mine in July 1983, at a planned production rate of 1.2 - 1.4 million ounces per year.

Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, after an 11 month total shutdown, began in May 1983 a stripping program at its Faro zinc-lead-silver mine. This two-year, \$50 million overburden stripping program, jointly financed by Dome Petroleum/Cyprus Anvil and both levels of government, is designed to increase the commercial viability of the mine in the long run and to cushion the socio-economic impact of mine closure in the short run. Considerable federal effort was required to bring about the reopening of the mine and re-employment of 245 people.

After a six-month shutdown, Pine Point Mine Ltd. in the NWT resumed mining and milling operations in June 1983. Financial assistance from the federal and territorial governments, together with concessions negotiated with the company's unions and suppliers, were determining factors in the reopening. Similarly, Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation reopened in November 1983 following a 10 month shutdown because of depressed tungsten prices.

#### **Norman Wells**

Construction of the Norman Wells oil field expansion and pipeline project continued according to schedule during 1983 - 1984. By early 1984, four drilling platforms were in place on artificial islands in the Mackenzie River, 88 wells had been drilled, and 70 per cent of the large central processing unit being built on the mainland by Esso Resources Canada Ltd. had been completed.

Through a joint venture drilling company, the Dene Nation/Métis Association of the NWT and Esso Resources Canada Ltd. entered into a two-year, \$5 million contract with Esso that will place experienced management and operating personnel of native origin in the Norman Wells oil field. The company, Shehtah Drilling Ltd., with a majority of native employees, represents a major stake by native interests in the Norman Wells expansion project.

Pipeline construction began in January 1984. By the end of March 1984, about 600 km of pipe had been laid, leaving 280 km for completion in 1985.

#### **Oil and gas**

Oil and gas industry expenditures for exploration activities on Canada lands north of the 60th parallel were \$795.6 million in 1983. The northern share for goods and services, exclusive of Norman Wells, was more than \$60 million and northerners filled 758 jobs out of the 3 512 opportunities provided to Canadians. Industry drilled 14 new exploratory wells and made two significant discoveries - one in the Beaufort Sea and one in the High Arctic. Fifty-seven development wells were drilled in the Norman Wells expansion project.

In 1983 revenues from fees, rentals and royalties amounted to approximately \$2.16 million. Norman Wells (oil) and Pointed Mountain (gas), both in the Northwest Territories, continue to be the only producing fields in the North.

Two regionally based Northern Benefits Committees were established to provide to COGLA timely and effective regional input, from federal, territorial and community perspectives, regarding northern benefits resulting from oil and gas exploration.

In early 1984, Panarctic Oils Ltd. announced its intention to develop modest quantities of high quality crude oil from the Bent Horn oil field on Cameron Island in Canada's Arctic Islands for delivery to southern markets through once-yearly (August-December) overhaul by tanker. DIAND began its evaluation of the project at that time, and it will continue throughout 1984.

#### **Roads**

A new northern roads policy was adopted in July 1983. It clearly places responsibility for road policy and planning with DIAND and recognizes the part played by the territories in maintenance of the road system and in the reconstruction of intra-territorial roads. Accompanying the policy was a plan for the completion of roads that are currently under construction, for minimal reconstruction of the North Canol Road and for planning an extension of the present road network.



## Environmental Management

### Environmental Studies Revolving Fund

The Environmental Studies Revolving Fund (ESRF) was established under section 49 of the Canada Oil and Gas Act. There are two funds: one associated with offshore activities in southern Canada (administered by COGLA) and another concerned with Canada's North (administered by DIAND's northern affairs program).

Financially supported by a system of levies on oil and gas interest owners and holders, the funds are designed to foster environmental and social studies directly relevant to oil and gas exploration or development decision-making on Canada lands. Priority subject areas are identified by the minister and study proposals are invited to address these needs.

The first round of ESRF requests for study proposals elicited 138 proposals from 89 applicants. Studies are being undertaken in such key areas as icebergs, ice scour, oil spill research and countermeasures, waves, bottom sediment transport, effects monitoring and social issues north and south. Results of the studies will be published.

### Northern public review

As initiator of the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment Review Process (EARP), DIAND provided the panel with information requested as to its mandate and responsibilities and contributed to the review of the proponents' Environmental Impact Statement. Departmental staff participated in the general hearings held in major northern centres as well as in Calgary and Ottawa, with a senior observer attending all community and general sessions from September through December 1983. This included the closing statement for the department, which was presented at the Ottawa hearings by the minister. During the review period 1980 - 1983, DIAND provided \$1 million in intervenor funding to northern communities, native and other public interest organizations to prepare and participate in the Beaufort Sea EARP hearings. A panel report is expected in the spring of 1994.

Public hearings sponsored by DIAND to receive public comments on proposed new placer mining guidelines were held in Yukon and the findings were made public.

During the period under review, the minister established a review group composed of representatives of the Yukon government and affected native organizations to advise him on the pros and cons of industrial development proposed for the north slope of Yukon. Acting on the advice he received, the minister postponed industrial development to allow settlement of land claims.

### Northern land use planning

During 1983 - 1984, DIAND held discussions with both territorial governments, the Council for Yukon Indians, the Dene Nation, the Métis Association of the NWT and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. These resulted in draft agreements on planning principles and on the establishment and implementation of land use planning in Yukon and NWT. A separate agreement was developed with the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement through the land claims forum.

Other federal departments are being involved in land use planning through developing memoranda of understanding that define their roles in participating in and contributing to the planning process. A planning program covering the entire North will be implemented, with initial emphasis on areas where land and resource use pressures are greatest. Priority areas include the Beaufort Sea, Mackenzie Valley, southern Yukon and Lancaster Sound.

## Social and Political Development

### Co-operatives

During the year, the government demonstrated its continuing support of northern co-operatives by approving a total of \$8 million over five years to assist in management, production and marketing programs. Six million dollars was provided for the training of native directors and staff to ensure that the co-operatives continued to be run by the people they serve and to build a pool of expertise and experience which can be applied to all aspects of economic development affecting native northerners. Two million dollars was approved for the implementation of new marketing strategies for arts and crafts, from which Inuit derive a substantial part of their earned income. Initiatives in this area will be closely coordinated with DIAND's promotion of Inuit art and artists.

### Inuit art

The department continued its wide-ranging program of support and promotion for Inuit art and artists, including this year the organization of two major exhibits now travelling internationally and the presentation of a special exhibit at the Governor General's residence, Rideau Hall.

### Circumpolar activities

Inuit from Greenland, Canada and Alaska took part in an Inuit Circumpolar Conference which was held in Frobisher

Bay in July 1983. Several government departments, including DIAND, provided financial support, and observers from the federal and territorial governments were present at the conference. The participants' primary focus was the development of an Arctic policy to be applied jointly by Canada, Denmark and the United States for purposes of protecting the circumpolar environment and Inuit culture.

A marine environment co-operation agreement for environmental protection and scientific activities in the waters between Canada and Greenland was signed in August 1983 by both countries.

## Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) was established to administer the oil and gas rights for Canada lands under the respective jurisdictions of the ministers of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. North of 60°, 'Canada lands' comprises 6.4 million km<sup>2</sup> in the Arctic Islands, the Beaufort Sea and the mainland territories.

COGLA is responsible for the administration of two acts: the Canada Oil and Gas Act (authority for oil and gas rights holdings on Canada lands) and the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act (authority for conservation of resources, drilling and other exploration, development and production operations, environmental protection and safety of workers).

On behalf of the minister of DIAND, COGLA negotiated the work performance requirements for some 20 million hectares of existing oil and gas rights and converted the rights to 52 exploration agreements in 1983 - 1984. This brings the total of renegotiated agreements under the Canada Oil and Gas Act to 79 on some 37.7 million hectares of land in the North. These new work programs should encourage industry to maintain its current levels of investment and pace of activity through the 1980s and provide northerners with training, employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.

During the 1983 calendar year, drilling activity north of 60° showed a general increase in most areas. Esso Resources Canada Ltd. drilled 57 development wells and completed four artificial islands in the Mackenzie River for its Norman Wells production expansion project. COGLA closely observed the drilling, construction and production operation, as well as the operations of production facilities related to the existing refinery and the construction of the proposed central processing facility. Elsewhere in the NWT, three exploration wells were drilled and a fourth well was spudded in the 1983 drilling season.

In the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea region, five wells were drilled in 1983. Total operating expenditures of drilling and seismic programs in this region were approximately \$658 million, and almost 73 per cent, or \$480 million, was spent to purchase Canadian goods and services. COGLA opened an inspection office in Inuvik to deal with increased drilling activity in that area. At the peak of activity, 2 000 Canadians were employed in drilling operations, over 620 of whom were recruited from 30 northern communities.

During the seven-month drilling season in the Arctic Islands, operators drilled five wells in 1983. A total of \$74 million was spent on drilling and seismic programs. Of this, 78 per cent, or \$58 million, was spent on Canadian goods and services. There was a monthly peak of 327 jobs, of which 47 were filled by Inuit hired from the communities of Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay. The remaining 190 were filled by other Canadians, recruited throughout the country.

In 1983 there were two significant discoveries. The Panarctic et al Cape MacMillan 2K-15 well, drilled from a thickened ice-platform in the offshore Arctic Islands, recovered gas and oil as did the Esso Pex Home et al Itiyok I-27 well, drilled from an artificial island platform in the Beaufort Sea.

Drilling and seismic activity in the first quarter of 1984 continued at the same pace, with eight wells completed in the NWT and three wells completed in the Beaufort. A significant discovery of gas together with liquid hydrocarbons was recovered at Esso PCI Home et al Tuk M-09, drilled from the mainland NWT, situated on the Tuktoyaktuk peninsula. Drilling at Norman Wells has also continued, providing for further Canadian and northern benefits.

## **Administration Program**

*Vital to the operation of the other departmental programs, DIAND's administration program provides policy direction, and advisory and support services across the department.*

### **Finance and Professional Services**

In accordance with the federal government's policy and expenditure management system, the financial management branch coordinated development of DIAND's operational planning framework. The branch supported the negotiation of an implementation plan for the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and developed an improved formula for funding of the territorial governments.

The financial administration branch provided assistance to a number of management improvement projects involving accounting systems and implemented recommendations relating to the trust accounting and oil and gas accounting systems. It also operated and maintained the complex, department-wide financial administration systems.

A number of major management improvement projects (MIP) were coordinated by the management practices branch, among them a "strategic and long-range systems plan" for the department and computerized information systems for Indian land, membership and trust accounting.

During the 1983 - 1984 fiscal year, the management services branch designed and implemented three major electronic data processing systems to record information on trust accounting, oil and gas revenues and royalties, and land registry. The branch introduced micro-computer technology to facilitate office automation and the use of advanced software tools at both the managerial and operational levels.

The technical services and contracts branch took significant steps in 1983 - 1984 to improve management of the contracting process. It developed a departmental contracts manual and established a uniform process for ensuring quality control of contracts. The branch also developed a simplified project accounting system for the management of the department's capital construction program. In conjunction with the regions, implementation of the maintenance management system was expanded to cover 10 per cent of Indian and Inuit affairs' assets, and system implementation was started in the northern affairs program. Computerized asset inventory and maintenance management systems were also developed.

The branch served as project manager for the \$18 million northern roads program, co-ordinated the special recovery capital projects program (composed of 16 projects worth \$22 million) and the \$1.4 million special employment initiatives program (33 projects).

### **Personnel**

To gain more control over its human resources, DIAND completed in 1983 the last phase of its comprehensive human resources management structure. The department's multi-year human resource plan was the first ever produced in the public service. It completes a system that is well linked to, and fully supportive of, strategic, operational and work planning exercises. Senior managers now have better control over their human resources, especially the corporate resources (PM-5 and above). Central agencies recognize the department as a leader in the field of human resources management.

Other initiatives during 1983 - 1984 included:

the establishment of a responsibility centre for affirmative action (The affirmative action team is undertaking a detailed analysis of the department's workforce and is conducting an in-depth review of employment systems to identify and eliminate systemic barriers affecting recruitment and developmental opportunities for under-represented group members (natives, women, francophones and handicapped). The affirmative action team will also be responsible for recommending temporary special measures to offset the effects of past discrimination on these groups to increase eventually their representation at all levels in the department);

approval by the comptroller general of an implementation plan (based on recommendations from the management improvement project) on better management and improved personnel systems in the human resources field;

the introduction of a formal policy on the management of organizational change across the department;

an increase in the frequency of formal and informal labour management consultation meetings;

an extensive communication program to inform employees on personnel administration matters through the departmental newsletter, intercom.

There was more stability throughout the department, with fewer vacancies and less need for the use of term employees. Staff turnover continued to decline: only 586 indeterminate employees left the department compared with 670 and 1 300 respectively in the two previous years. At the senior and middle management levels, turnover remained at 8 per cent compared to 16.3 per cent in 1981 - 1982.

The department continued to pursue active native employment and equal opportunity programs in 1983 - 1984. Emphasis has been placed on attaining results over the long term through training and development of natives, women, francophones and the handicapped to contribute at higher levels in the department.

The 11 native managers recruited from across Canada in 1982 were assigned responsibilities at the director level in regional offices as well as at headquarters. Extensive training and developmental assignments are preparing them for senior management positions within two years.

#### Communications

Mandated to promote the general public's and special interest groups' understanding of the department's policies and programs, the communications branch provides a full range of services to the operating programs. These encompass media relations, special events, public enquiries, publications, exhibits and films. At the same time, the branch is responsible for communications standards in the department, resource planning and management.

Communications focuses on:

effective internal communications to communicate departmental objectives to staff;

lines of communications with natives, northerners and other interest groups, to ensure that DIAND's objectives, policies and programs are well understood.

Among highlights in 1983 - 1984:

systems were defined and formalized for planning annual publishing commitments, increasing the public effectiveness of departmental publications, and ensuring that they focus on major departmental objectives;

special exhibits were mounted at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Pacific National Exhibition and Expo-Québec;

the branch organized a federal communications working group to provide information and service to the hundreds of journalists and technicians who covered the first ministers conference on aboriginal rights in March 1984;

more than 30 000 enquiries were answered by the public enquiries unit, which implemented a new, Canada-wide, toll-free telephone service and set up a public enquiries response system;

catalogues listing departmental publications were prepared for general and specific audiences so that for the first time, comprehensive information on available departmental publications is easily accessible.

#### Corporate Policy

The corporate policy sector is responsible for strategic planning, policy development of issues crucial to the department's mandate, intergovernmental affairs, research, evaluation and corporate secretariat services to the minister and deputy minister. In the past year it has also been assigned responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the two comprehensive claims agreements with the Indians and Inuit of James Bay and northeastern Quebec.

In 1983 - 1984, corporate policy:

played a key role in developing the government's response to the report of the special committee on Indian self-government and the subsequent preparation of "framework" legislation for Indian self-governing institutions;

participated in a major way in the ongoing constitutional process involving the provinces, aboriginal organizations and the federal government;

created the James Bay/Northern Quebec Secretariat to co-ordinate and monitor the complex and extensive agreements signed with the Cree, Naskapis and Inuit and the governments of Canada and Quebec;

prepared revisions to the Indian Act to remove discrimination on the basis of sex and to provide for reinstatement of persons who lost status as a result of this discrimination;

obtained recognition in federal policy of the need to promote Indian participation in the Pacific fisheries, and integrated federal fisheries policy with the negotiation of the fisheries component of B.C. comprehensive claims;

managed approximately \$20 million in contributions and loans to native groups for researching, developing and negotiating claims;

obtained a very favourable report from the auditor-general concerning the program evaluation function: "it is our conclusion that the Evaluation Branch is a viable and productive unit... and that evaluation reports have been used for program modification and resource allocation decisions."

In effect, there was a great deal of policy work "related to the mandate of the department" in 1983 - 1984 and most of it will go on as the federal government and aboriginal people continue to define the nature of their relationship.

Corporate policy also plays an important coordinating role as policy issues arise in which broad concerns of northern development, claims resolution and Indian affairs are found to overlap.

**Regional Survey**

**Offices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development**  
 Regional Office District Office Sub District Office Service Centre



Nova Scotia	...
1.	Halifax
2.	Amherst
3.	Sydney
New Brunswick	...
4.	Fredericton
5.	Chatham
Quebec	...
6.	Sept Iles
7.	Quebec City
8.	Pointe-Bleue
Ontario	...

9.	Peterborough
10.	Toronto
11.	Brantford
12.	London
13.	Sudbury
14.	Moose Factory
15.	Geraldton
16.	Thunder Bay
17.	Fort Frances
18.	Sioux Lookout
19.	Kenora
Manitoba	...
20.	Winnipeg
21.	Thompson
Saskatchewan	...
22.	Yorkton
23.	Fort Qu'Appelle
24.	Regina
25.	Saskatoon
26.	Prince Albert
27.	Shellbrook
28.	Meadow Lake
29.	North Battleford
Alberta	...
30.	St. Paul
31.	Lethbridge
32.	Calgary
33.	Edmonton
34.	Fort McMurray
35.	High Level
British Columbia	...
36.	Fort St. John
37.	Prince George
38.	Williams Lake
39.	Vancouver
40.	Nanaimo
41.	Campbell River
42.	Prince Rupert
43.	Terrace
44.	Hazelton



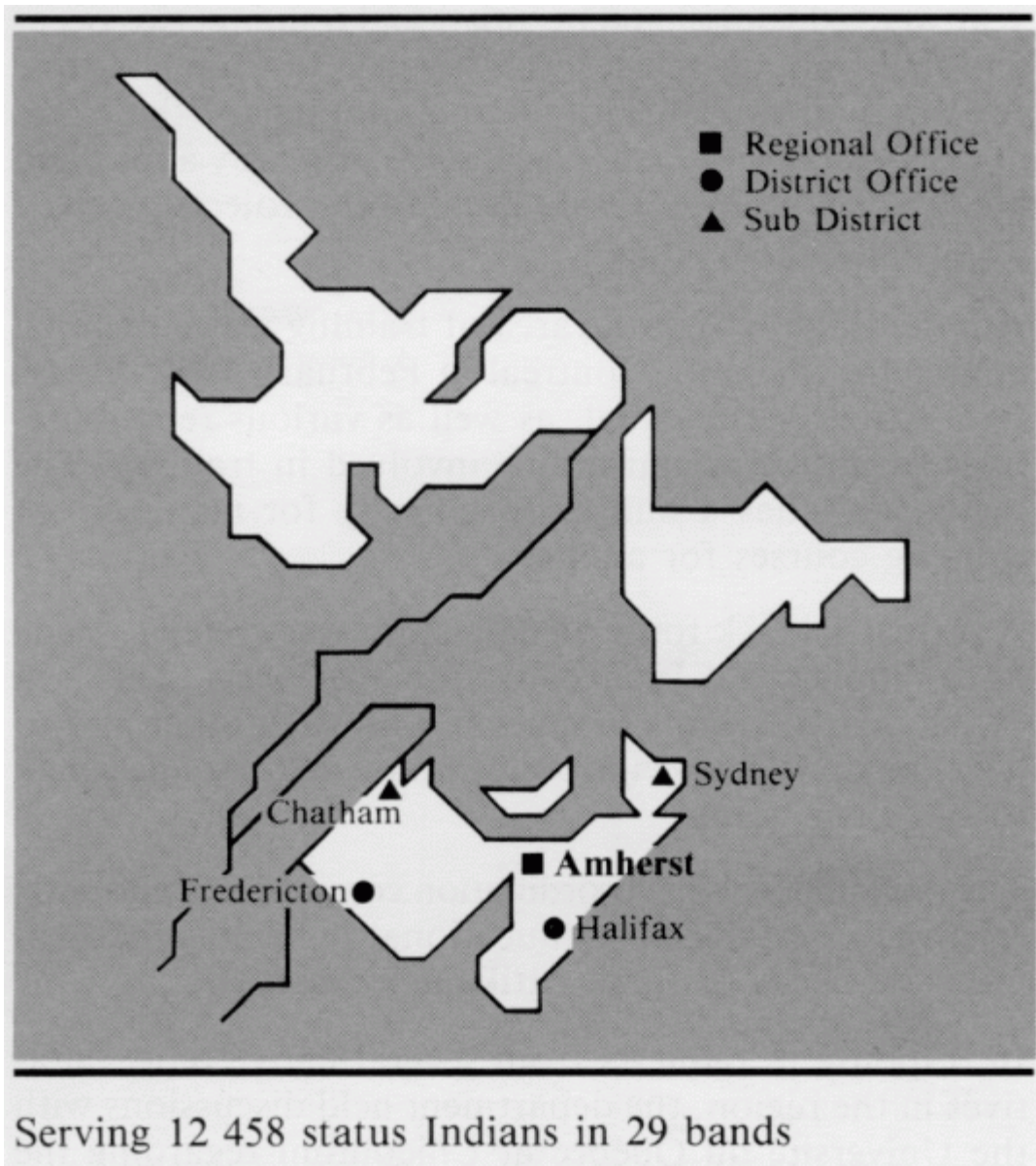
Yukon Territory	...
45.	Watson Lake
46.	Teslin
47.	Whitehorse
48.	Haines Junction
49.	Carmacks
50.	Beaver Creek
51.	Mayo
52.	Dawson City
53.	Ross River
Northwest Territories	...
54.	Inuvik
55.	Norman Wells
56.	Fort Simpson
57.	Yellowknife
58.	Hay River
59.	Fort Smith
60.	Rankin Inlet
61.	Baker Lake
62.	Frobisher
63.	Fort Liard

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is highly decentralized. Seventy-six per cent of departmental employees are located in regional and district offices across the country.

The regional offices are the operational link between policy generation and program delivery to the diverse groups included in the departmental mandate. These offices are instrumental in the preparation and delivery of band and community training and provide advisory services at the local level. They also play a vital role in tripartite consultation and negotiations in such major departmental concerns as native land claims, Indian band government, social and education programs, resource development impacts and environmental management. As such, regional activities are an important reflection of overall departmental direction and goals.

The department's nine regions span Canada: Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic region. The Indian and Inuit affairs program has offices in all regions; the northern affairs program has offices in Yukon and the Northwest Territories; the office of native claims has an office in British Columbia.

## Atlantic region



### Highlights

The Kingsclear Band negotiated an agreement with the New Brunswick Power Commission to provide access through the reserve for servicing New Brunswick Power Commission equipment.

Additional land was purchased, by order-in-council, to increase the Rocky Point Indian Reserve land base on Prince Edward Island.

Ten band members attended a one-week regional reserves and trusts training course.

The region's focal point for overall development was comprehensive community planning, with funding provided to 24 bands to hire staff to work in this area. An additional 21 Indian people were hired direct and through a joint effort with EIC's NEED program.

The Woodstock Indian Reserve acquired a right-of-way from the Canadian National Railway.

Ten new Indian businesses were established and 75 Indian businesses were provided with funds to maintain operations. This led to 25 person-years of employment and helped maintain another 85 person-years already established.

DIAND created 1100 work weeks of employment for 135 students through the federal stream component of Indian Summer Canada. In addition, the NEED initiative provided funding for 8 600 work weeks for 350 persons on projects with budgets totalling \$6.5 million.

Seventy people had 5 000 training days in occupational skills; 35 students received on-the-job training and mobility

and placement assistance.

A federal-provincial child and family services agreement was negotiated with four Indian bands in New Brunswick and signed on May 24, 1983. This agreement established the principles for defining standards and delivery of specific services to each band.

There were 3381 pupils enrolled in primary and secondary school programs. Of this number, 1375 were enrolled in junior and senior high schools.

Thirty-three students completed post-secondary education studies. Sixteen students completed the Micmac teacher education program at the Nova Scotia Teachers College, Truro, Nova Scotia. An additional 40 teachers were to graduate from the University of New Brunswick in May 1984.

The region had a discretely funded budget of (\$2.35 million) in Infrastructure, Operations and Maintenance (O & M). Of this, 80 per cent was administered by the bands. During the fiscal year the capital budget increased from \$6 million to a final capital expenditure of \$12 million. Approximately 60 per cent of the capital budget was administered by bands under capital contribution arrangements. Among 150 regional construction projects were the completion of two major schools, at Red Bank Reserve and Big Cove Reserve.

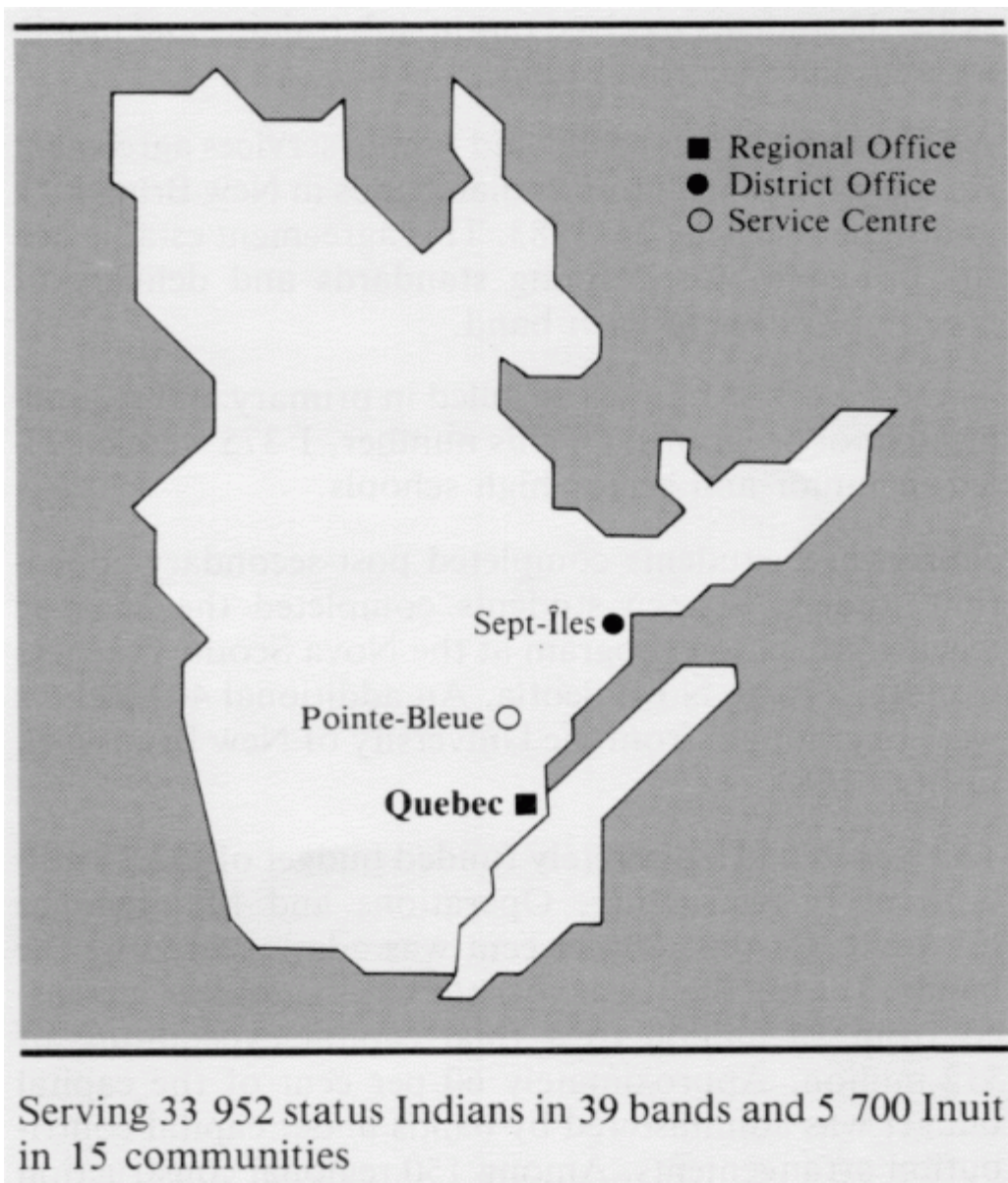
Greater representation of native people continued to be a regional priority, with particular emphasis on the middle and senior management levels. Native employment program initiatives were combined with aggressive recruitment measures, resulting in three associate director appointments.

The introduction of band support funding has helped strengthen the basic band administration staff and general band office maintenance. Funding increased from \$2 346 173 to \$3 582 959 for 1983 - 1984. A number of bands have expressed interest in the band employee benefit package for their staffs.

The major task of the Indian management development program is to provide supportive assistance to Indian band councils by strengthening their managerial capacities and skills. Funding (\$124 000) has been decentralized to Indian associations to develop and co-ordinate band training courses in keeping with the principles of band management institute training.

Sixteen Indian band constables attended a six-week upgrading course at the Atlantic Police Academy, Prince Edward Island.

## Quebec region



### Highlights

In the area of economic development, a regional reorganization was undertaken to eliminate compartmentalization of activity sectors, to combine planning resources and to provide better services to Quebec Indians and Inuit.

In this context, local committees for socio-economic development that had demonstrated their abilities were granted the status of "development organization." These committees are now responsible for project planning and implementation and for providing management consulting services to local businesses. They also prepare and submit project funding requests to the department or to other agencies.

Financial assistance was given to 92 businesses. This created 170 new jobs and helped maintain 135 existing ones. In addition, some 150 jobs were created in the forestry industry through tree-planting contracts awarded by Énergie et Ressources Québec direct to the Lac Simon, Abitibiwinni and Temiskaming Bands, and through cutting contracts awarded to the Betsiamites, Waswanipi and Restigouche Bands.

On the lower north shore, the Mingan River was purchased in order to enlarge the Mingan Reserve and to provide Indians in this band with exclusive fishing rights.

Grants were awarded to numerous projects, including the Tannerie Napess in Mingan, the outfitting operation in

Domaine du Lac des Coeurs (Les Escoumins), the Compagnie de gestion (Mingan), and the trapping program, which

has grown considerably in the past year.

Two other areas given emphasis in the Quebec region last year were education and occupational training: two occupational training centres were opened in March - one for the Inuit in Kuujjrapik and another for the Crees in Chisasibi. These centres will serve primarily adults and are designed to meet local needs. Both projects received departmental funding.

Another highlight in the area of training was a regional conference, held in Montreal in February 1984. Forty-five natives participated, as well as various representatives of native organizations involved in training. The region now has a budget specifically for management training courses for adults.

A provincial task force on education was created, made up of Indian and Inuit education specialists. This will enable native groups to consult with each other and to develop a province-wide policy on the material designed to suit their needs.

The Atikamekw Sipi co-ordination committee is currently involved in establishing educational programs that will meet the needs of three Attikamek reserves.

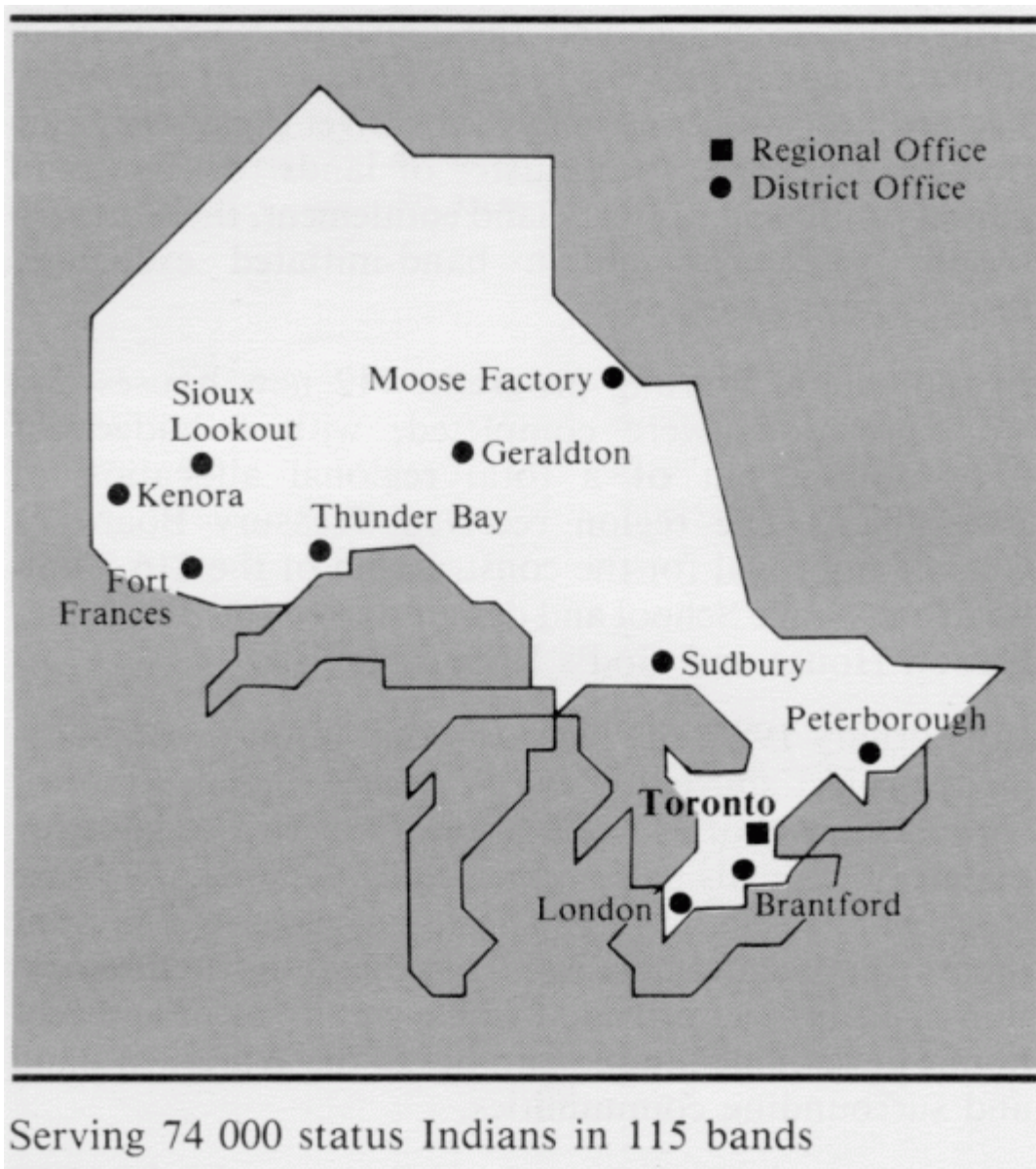
In response to requests from several native representatives in the region, the department held discussions with the Université du Québec at Chicoutimi regarding the establishment of a diploma program in recreation and physical education. Some 30 students were enrolled in these courses in the fall of 1983.

In the area of employment, 58 projects were approved that would create 880 jobs, or 429 person-years. After receiving an initial \$4 114 265 grant from NEED, the region was able to obtain a total of \$16 510 850 under various government programs.

Decentralization of social services is underway. Since July 1, 1983, the Kahnawake Band has administered all social services, both universal and specialized, on the reserve. The department financed two studies on the takeover of social services, one of which was conducted by the Atikamekw Sipi co-ordination committee (Attikamek reserves) and the other by the Attikamek-Montagnais Council (Montagnais reserves).

There was also considerable activity in the communications sector. Under the direction of the regional office, a working group consisting mainly of natives organized training sessions to familiarize employees with Indian culture. Two five-day sessions have already been held. In addition, an exhibit of art work by Quebec Indians toured several towns in the region.

## Ontario region



### Highlights

In keeping with the movement toward Indian self-government and improved service delivery, the Ontario region continues to support the Ontario tripartite process. The process is unique in that it is the only formal process ongoing nationally in which ministers, Indian leaders and senior representatives of Canada, Ontario and the Indian people meet regularly to seek resolution of issues such as reserve policing, fishing and social services that affect all the parties. The financial trust accounting system was decentralized from headquarters to the Ontario region in November 1983. With deposits totalling some \$18 million, 1 600 individual accounts and 230 collective accounts are included in the decentralization. The collective accounts provide for administration of Indian band capital and revenue accounts, whereas the individual accounts provide for the safekeeping and administration of monies held for children under guardianship, the estates of deceased Indian people, incompetent persons and missing persons.

Of the 115 Indian bands in Ontario, 36 now administer their own band membership services. With computerization, participating bands will be able to store and retrieve information on band membership matters more rapidly. Computer terminals have been installed in district and regional offices, allowing users to transmit information instantaneously between offices and departmental headquarters. Five training workshops have been held for band and departmental staff on the use of the new computerized membership system.

Bands in the Ontario region built a total of 715 new housing units in 1983 - 1984, a noteworthy increase over the

region's normal target of approximately 500 units. The additional houses were made possible by an infusion of capital funding for Indian housing announced in the federal budget of April 1983. As well, 539 major renovations were made to existing housing units. The region's allocation in 1983 - 1984 for housing and related services was approximately \$29 million.

Community planning continues to play a significant role in the Ontario region to improve Indian living conditions and facilitate the evolution of Indian self-government. In 1983 - 1984, \$450 000 was expended to assist Indian communities in completing their comprehensive community plans (CCP). Through the community planning process bands can plan the development of their human, physical and economic resources. In Ontario, 54 Indian communities have entered the CCP process since the program was initiated in 1981 - 1982. The completion of 25 community plans was anticipated by the end of March 1984.

A broad variety of employment-generating activities were carried out in forestry, Indian reserve construction and improvement of community infrastructure and services. With \$30 million, a total of 4 737 short-term jobs, or 81 964 weeks of employment, were created. In addition to providing opportunities for Indian participants to gain much-needed employment and skills development, these activities establish infrastructure that will benefit Indian communities for many years, providing a climate for business development and self-sustaining growth.

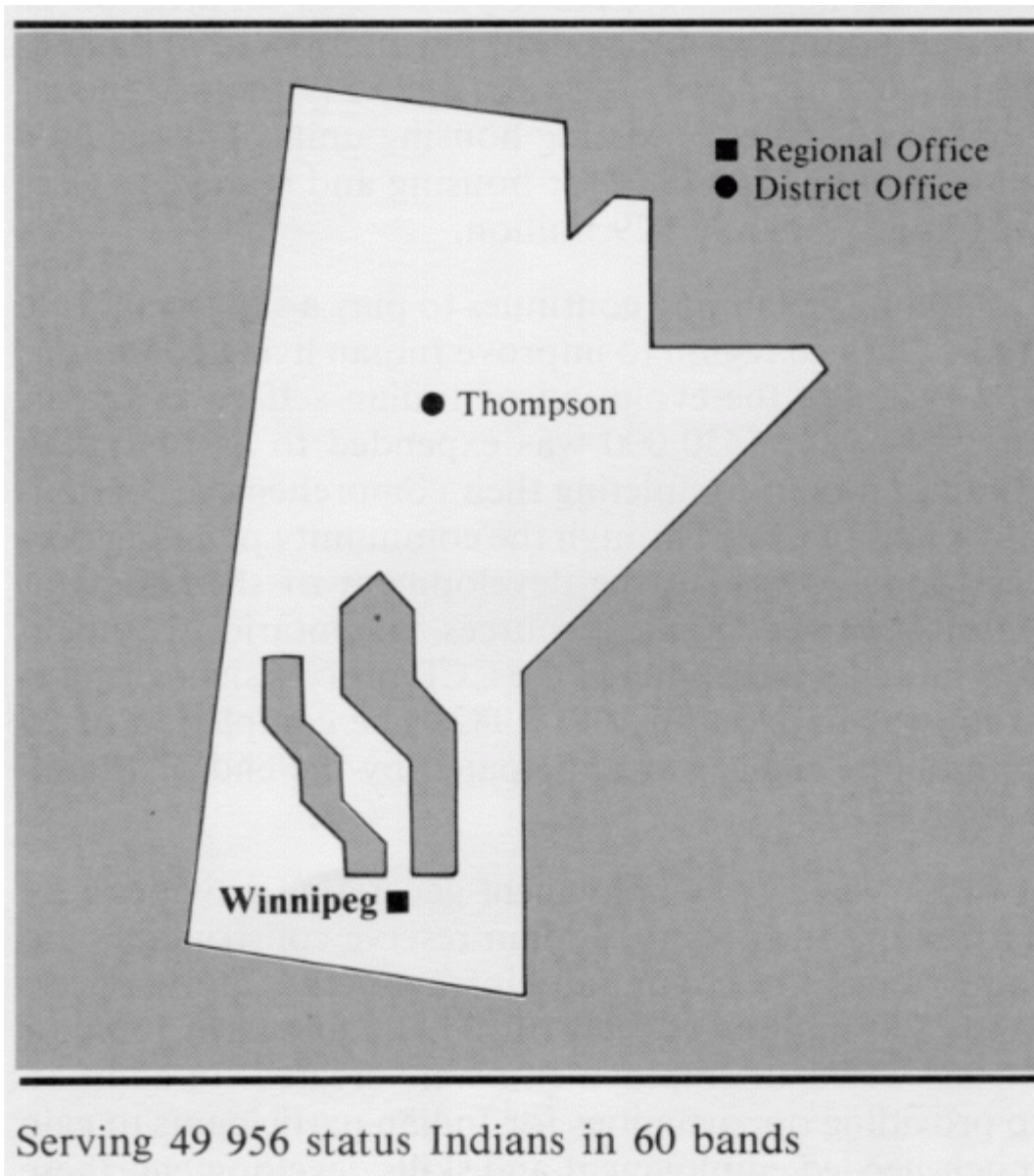
The process of devolution is a continuing priority in the Ontario region. In 1979 - 1980, Indian bands managed 46 per cent of all programs, representing \$52.4 million. By 1983 - 1984, 75 per cent of all programs, representing \$165 million (including capital funds), was managed by Indian bands.

In response to Ontario legislation (Bill 82) which guarantees that each child shall have access to special services to enhance the educational advancement of exceptional students, the Ontario region established a regional committee to identify procedures, structures and resources to ensure that the 14 000 elementary and secondary Indian students in Ontario are given equivalent special services. The University of Western Ontario will carry out research in the areas of assessment, programming and evaluation for Indian students with special requirements.

A regional committee has been established to facilitate band control of education. Fourteen bands are already exercising direct control over their education programs, and five more are considering education take-over.

Career counselling fairs were held in the Brantford, London and Peterborough districts for approximately 2 400 Indian students, their parents and other interested adults. The regional native employment coordinator participated in this joint undertaking with the native employment program of the Public Service Commission of Canada, Ontario region.

## Manitoba region



### Highlights

The Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement Office was renamed the Manitoba Resource Development Impacts Office to reflect added responsibilities for other resource development impact issues in Manitoba. This office undertook extensive consultation with other federal departments whose mandates cover some of the issues addressed in the Northern Flood Agreement, in order to:

establish a coordinated approach for federal programs and services on specific issues, and ensure that all outstanding federal issues were identified and that federal options for their resolution were fully explored.

DIAND maintained its level of financial assistance to communities in their preparation of claims, and for negotiations and support staff requirements. Frequent meetings were held among the parties, with substantial progress being made in: community development activities, an evaluation of potable water delivery systems, initial selection of compensation land, compensatory construction of an arena for the Cross Lake community by Manitoba Hydro, negotiations for compensation and development in areas of traditional activity such as trapping and fishing. Lands were transferred to Canada as reserves for the Chemawawin, Norway House, Fairford and Little Saskatchewan Bands to complete the Grand Rapids forebay agreement land exchange, the Norway House airstrip/roads exchange and the Fairford River control structure agreement. Surveys of reserves for the York Factory, Norway House and God's



River Bands were carried out to enable the transfer of lands to Canada in partial fulfillment of treaty land entitlement, the Northern Flood Agreement and a band-initiated exchange, respectively.

In the capital housing program, 712 new houses and 450 renovations were completed, with a budget of \$21.5 million out of a total regional allocation of \$52 million. The region received Treasury Board of Canada approval for the construction of the \$16.7 million Cross Lake School and design started for Bloodvein, Nelson House and God's River schools.

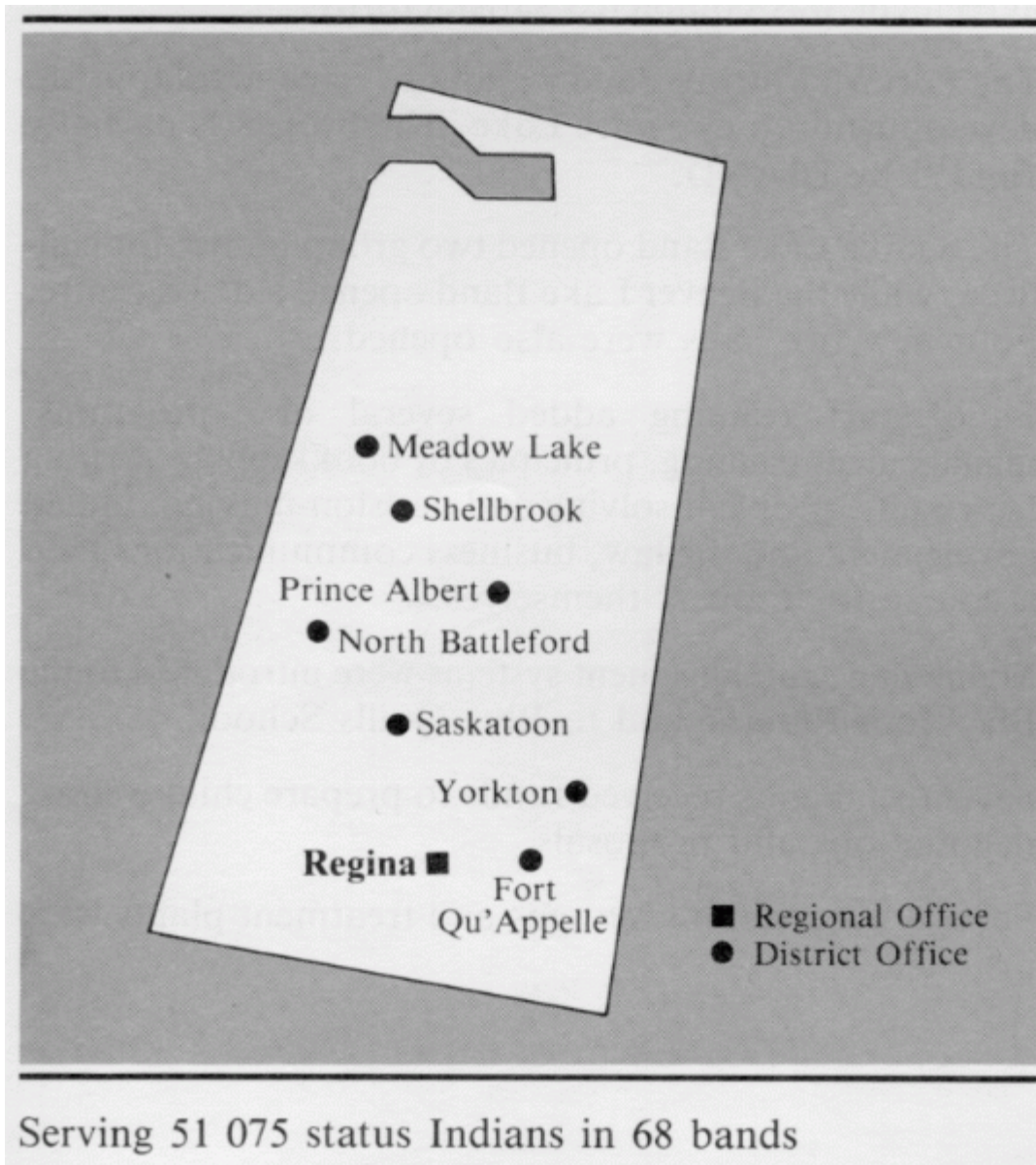
In February 1984, the historic wood bison re-establishment project started on the Waterhen Indian Reserve, with the arrival of 34 wood bison - the first of approximately 50 animals to be relocated to the area. The base stock will be held in a 2 300 hectare enclosure to prevent them from wandering away from the designated relocation. This Project provided viable employment and economic development opportunities to the Waterhen Band and surrounding communities.

Negotiations between Manitoba, the treaty land entitlement bands and Canada continued throughout 1983 - 1984, to settle outstanding land entitlement for 20 bands. Advice and assistance were provided to the York Factory, War Lake and Mathias Colomb Bands in their land selection as partial fulfillment of outstanding treaty entitlement.

Significant reduction in turnover has stabilized the workforce, especially among classroom teachers in northern federal schools.

A decision was made on the placement program at the Mackay Student Residence: effective September 1, 1984, only senior high school students will be accepted in the residence. Elementary and junior high school students, who were formerly placed there, will take advantage of facilities and programs in their home communities or will be offered the alternative of home placement.

## Saskatchewan region



### Highlights

The region supported the Prince Albert, Shellbrook and Meadow Lake district chiefs' groups in their efforts to identify actions that would strengthen Indian involvement in forest management activities. Silviculture and harvesting training/activities, for example, whether on or off-reserve, could help Saskatchewan Indians reap maximum benefits both from a new Canada-Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement and from forestry development funds, regardless of source.

The engineering and architecture section carried out several studies this year. The section initiated and coordinated the development of a regional road inventory and needs assessment data base to facilitate long-range road construction and maintenance planning. Through this work, a complete inventory and classification have been established for all regional reserve roads, and a priority index with cost estimates developed for construction and reconstruction maintenance requirements.

The federal government is still committed to settlement of treaty land entitlement claims. Although few transfers took place in 1983 - 1984 due to lack of provincial policy, the validation process continued. The region now has 30 validated entitlements for a total of 485 640 hectares.

In August 1983 the Lebret Indian Residential School was transferred to reserve status for the Starblanket Band. The new reserve, known as Wa pii Moo-toosis (White Calf) Indian Reserve No. 83A, is located 62 kilometres northeast of

Regina. This 22-hectare transfer is in partial settlement of an outstanding entitlement of 4 355 hectares the band is owed against an 1874 treaty.

A program for training house compliance inspectors/fire prevention officers was initiated at the Saskatchewan Indian Community College. Twenty-one Indian people graduated on March 16 and district chiefs have identified 15 positions intended to have a major effect on fire safety training and on the identification and correction of unsafe practices. The James Smith Band officially opened its new \$513 000 health clinic and lab (Natahowin Centre) in September 1983. The band built and will run the centre. It will provide a broad range of services, augmenting the standards of health and dental care for the people of the community and, given its location in the centre of the reserve, will make health care more accessible.

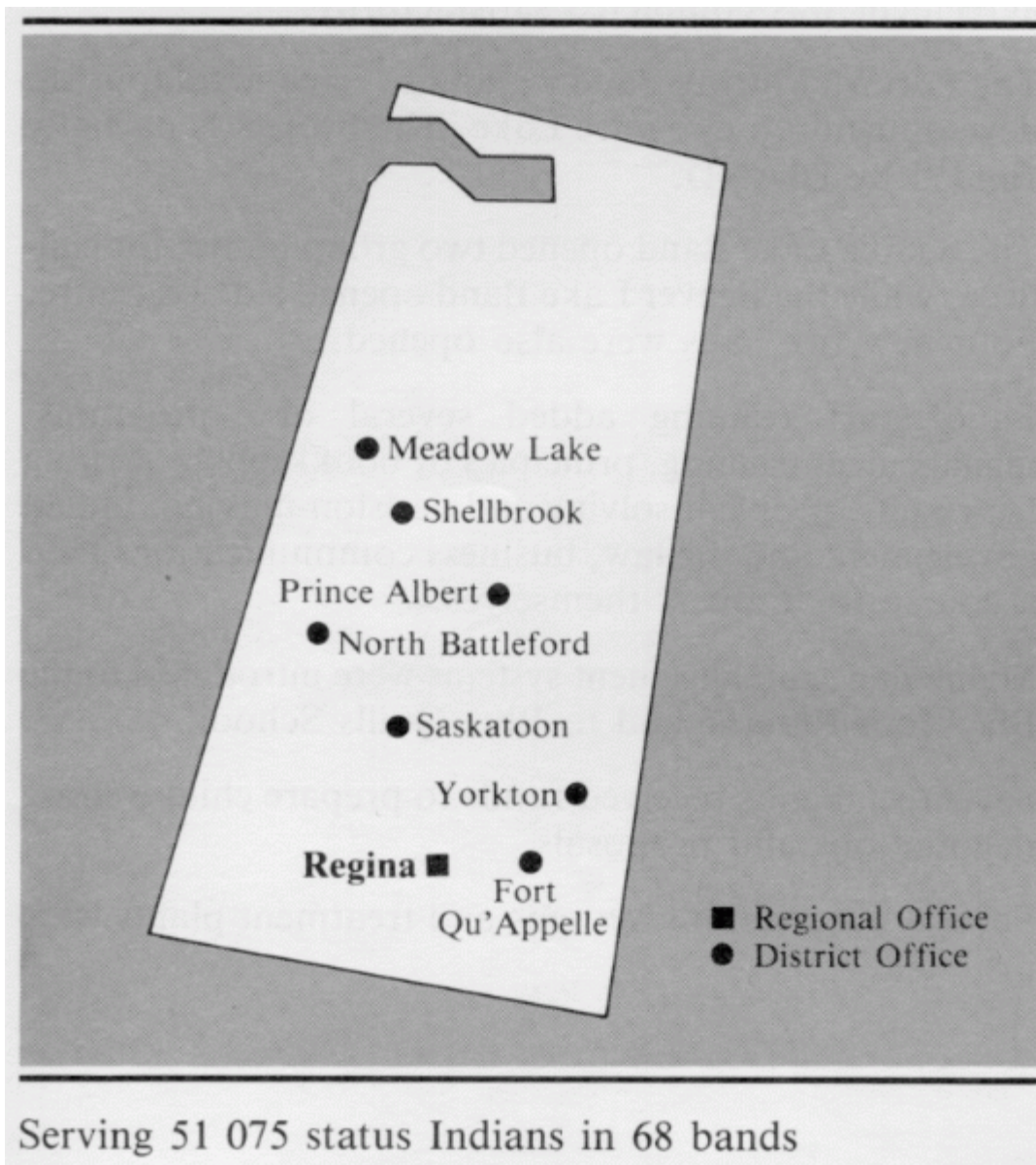
The Meadow Lake district chiefs and DIAND inaugurated three mobile education units which will travel to eight Indian schools in the Meadow Lake district. These trailers, completely equipped, are designed to provide instruction in home economics, electronics and communications. They will spend six weeks (or 30 school days) at each location, relocating six times each school year.

The Onion Lake Band opened its senior citizens centre (Pahkisimotahk) in March 1984. The self - Contained building houses 19 senior citizen suites, one suite for the handicapped and one for the caretaker. DIAND contributed \$240 000 toward the total project cost of \$796 000. The centre is the largest of its kind in Saskatchewan.

Phase two of the Kawacatoose Education Complex (Poorman Band) was officially opened in September 1983. This second phase provides an additional 485 m<sup>2</sup> to the existing school facility and includes a library/resource centre, a special education room, an industrial arts room, a home economics room, a science lab and two classrooms.

Two new schools were opened in Saskatchewan - one by the Thunderchild Band in September 1983 and a second by the Poundmaker Band in March 1984.

## Alberta region



### Highlights

The school committee on the Alexander Reserve attended an international conference in India, where it outlined its approach to education.

The Sawridge Band officially opened its \$20 million hotel in Jasper, Alberta.

Approval was given to build a \$7 million school at Morley, while construction on three schools, and additions to two others were begun. Two new schools were opened.

The Peigan Crafts Ltd. opened its new building at Brocket, Alberta.

In addition to construction in the regular housing program, another 55 houses were built on Alberta reserves as a result of new funds in the federal budget.

The Kehewin Band's computerized data base on economic indicators was completed. This landmark study, funded by DIAND, is a first in Canada and may be adopted by the department for other bands across the country.

The Alexander Band opened a manufacturing plant that employs 12 people to build sofas, chesterfields and hassocks. DIAND contributed 70 per cent of the \$800 000 needed to construct the plant.

The engineering and architecture division introduced computerized energy conservation systems for selected schools in the region.

A tripartite agreement on child care was signed by the Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council, the province of

Alberta and DIAND. The first year of the subsidiary agreement was completed satisfactorily.

The Fort McMurray Band began its recreational tourism development on Gregoire Lake. The project is partially funded by DIAND.

The Saddle Lake Band opened two group homes for children, while the Beaver Lake Band opened a detox centre. Four new fire halls were also opened.

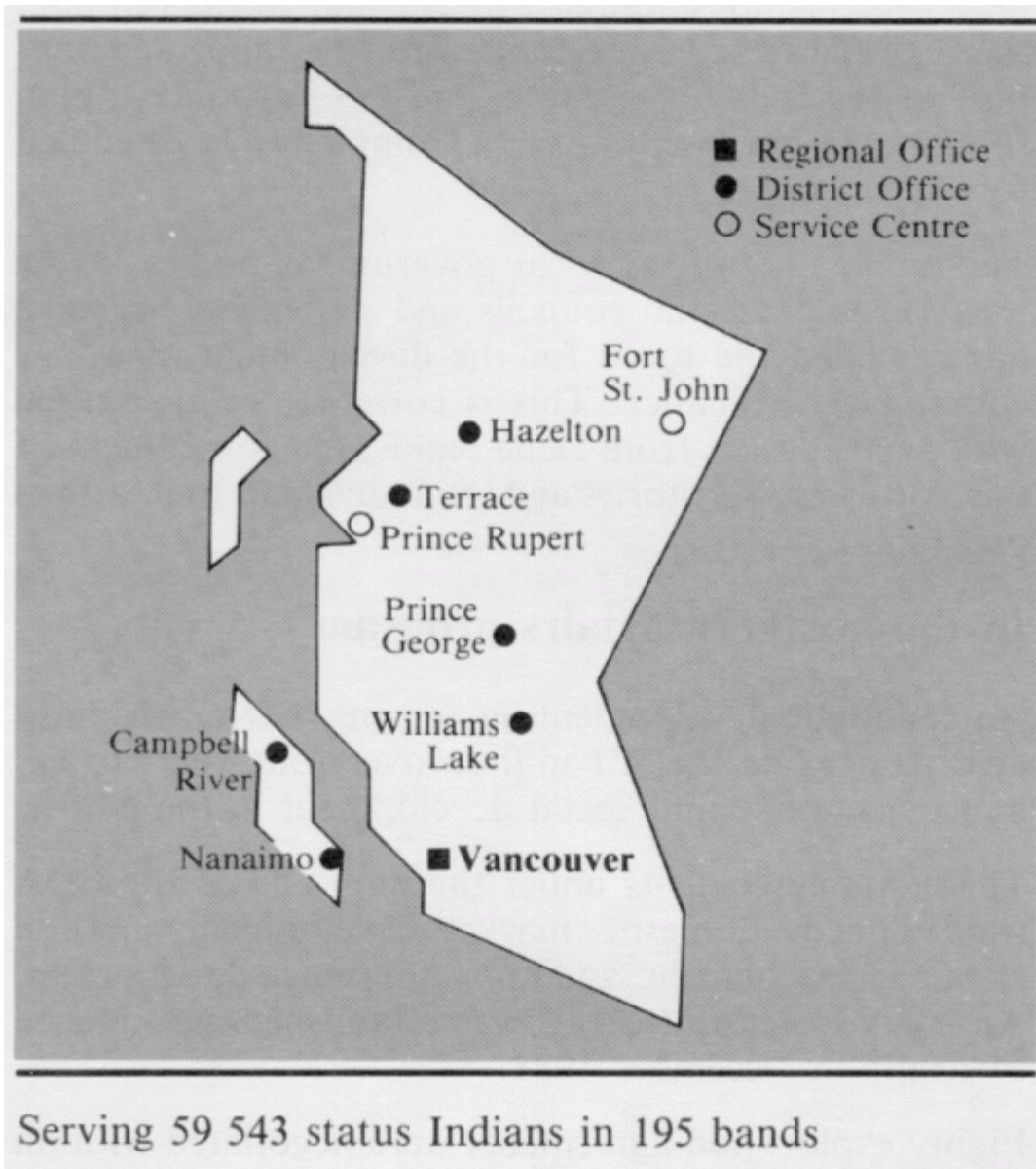
Band staff training added several new programs: management training, principles of bookkeeping, writing for results, problem-solving and decision-making, Indian government and the law, business communications, and a course for trainers themselves.

Maintenance management systems were introduced to the Blackfoot Reserve and to Blue Quills School.

Seventeen bands received funds to prepare child welfare negotiations and proposals.

Several water supply systems and treatment plants were installed.

## British Columbia region



### Highlights

In January 1984, the Pacific Planning Symposium provided an opportunity for B.C. Indian leaders and departmental managers to set joint goals and to develop plans for working together over the long term. The process, involving joint task groups on all program and policy areas, includes a reporting mechanism. The task groups' activities are being carried out in a spirit of co-operation and with respect for existing legislation and the constitutional process.

Increased subsidies were applied to on-reserve housing in 1983 - 1984. The region was able to distribute more than \$3.6 million through the subsidy increases, called "enhancement" dollars. As well, more than \$8.8 million was allocated to provide additional housing and infrastructure in the region's eight districts. B.C. bands also took advantage during the year of a course called "Training in Housing Rehabilitation Skills," developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and organized by the region. About 70 people took part in the first module, which offered training in how to inspect older dwellings and how to write specifications. The six-day sessions were held in Nanaimo, Vancouver and Prince George.

Pine Acres, the first Indian-owned and operated intermediate care facility in B.C., was opened by the Westbank Band in 1983. DIAND involvement in the project included both a loan guarantee of \$923 365 and a \$100 000 contribution toward construction of a septic tank system and an access road. All initial planning, capital construction and program operations were carried out by the band, including the screening process for potential residents.

Some \$10.1 million of the special recovery capital projects program went to 13 B.C. bands for new or upgraded water, sewer and fire protection systems. They included:

Anahim's Flat (sewer), \$775 000

Bella Coola (water and sewer), \$1.5 million over two years

Blueberry River (relocation), \$1.1 million over two years

Canyon City (water), \$725 000

Deadman's Creek (domestic water system), \$421 900

Esowista (water and sewer), \$418 000

Fort Ware (water and sewer), \$1.4 million over two years

Metlakatla (roads and water), \$147 000

Nimpkish (recovery home), \$295 000

North Thompson (domestic water system), \$288 000

Sechelt (sewer), \$840 000

Sliammon (water and sewer), \$1 million

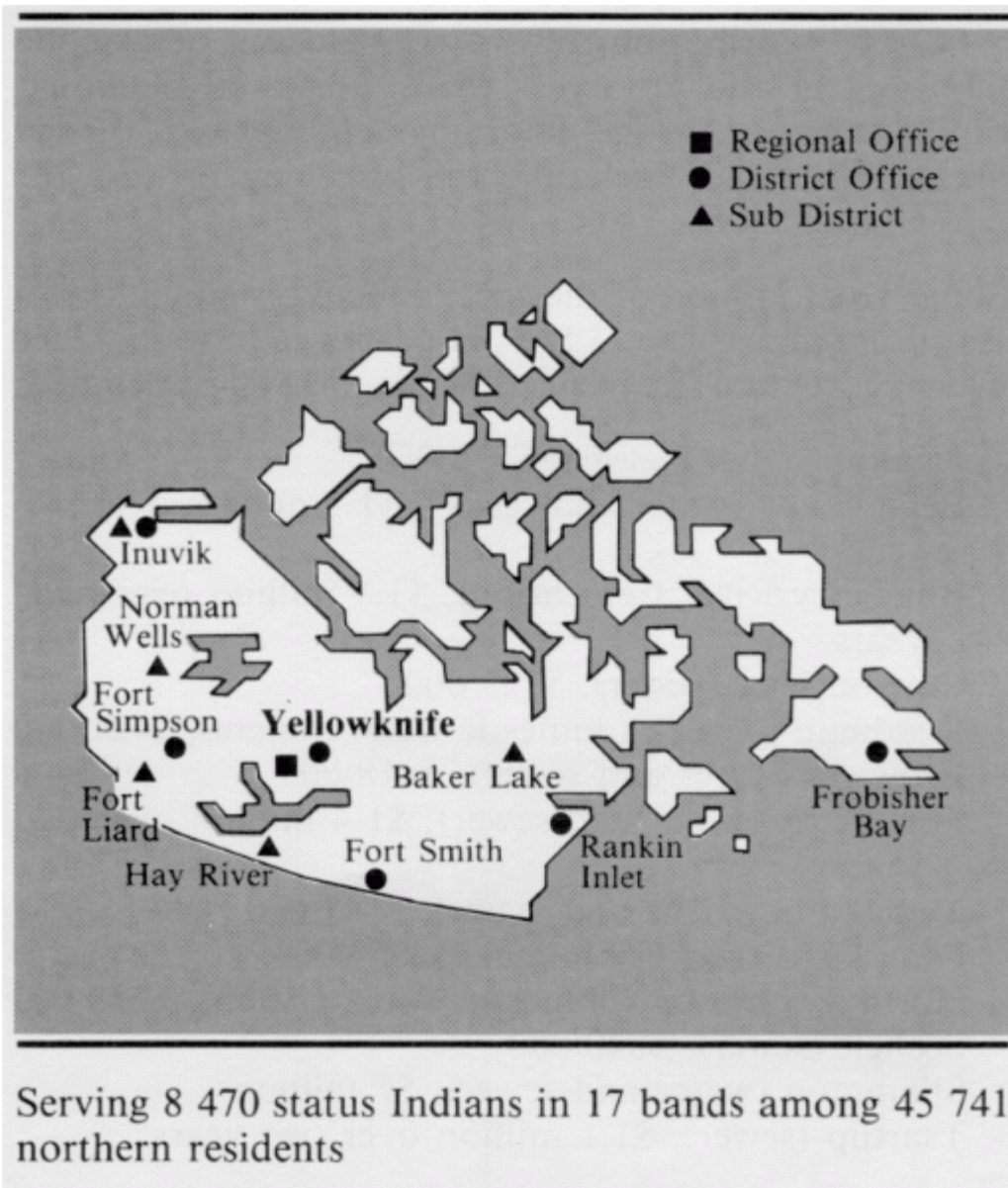
Tsartlip (sewer), \$1.1 million over two years

Three more cut-off land claims were settled in 1983, bringing the number of settlements to six. The three most recent - with the Squamish, Westbank and Okanagan Bands - involve a total of \$10 786 198 in financial compensation, of which \$9 122 572 will be paid by the federal government and \$1 663 626 by the provincial government.

The B.C. region was allocated \$580 000 as part of the national Indian management development and training program. One element of B.C.'s allocation has been to ensure institutional development through resources to Indian management training institutes such as the Indian Training and Research Institute in Vancouver and the Native Training Institute in Merritt.

After two years of meetings and negotiations, the Lax Kw'alaams Band and Dome Petroleum Ltd. signed an agreement in 1983 that will bring the band several million dollars in benefits if Dome's proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant goes ahead on nearby Grassy Point. Funding (\$500 000 a year), capital projects, employment and training, fisheries protection and compensation, and natural gas for the Lax Kw'alaams community of Port Simpson are among the elements agreed to. The agreement is a major achievement for the second largest band in the B.C. region.

## NWT region



In the Northwest Territories, DIAND operates two separate regional offices - those of the Indian and Inuit affairs program and the northern affairs program reflecting the differing mandates of the department.

### Highlights

The first settlement of a comprehensive claim in Canada's North is a special highlight for the Northwest Territories: final agreement on the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement claim was initialled in December 1983.

In the Indian and Inuit affairs program

The national band support funding program which consolidated core funding and band overhead was implemented with an increase of 100 per cent in band administration funds. This program increased the ability of the bands to hire and maintain competent staff as well as to provide additional consultation funding on regional and national issues.

The release of the Penner report and the government's response did not have the same political impact in the NWT that it had south of 60°. The Dene of the NWT continue to negotiate with the federal government a comprehensive land claim which includes the design and implementation of institutions specific to the Dene. As well, the continuing debate and discussion in the Western Arctic Constitutional Forum include references to native self-government institutions.

The economic development task force, composed of regional representatives of Dene bands, was established to formulate Dene policies in relation to economic development agreements, megaprojects and community-based economic development.



Given the need for community development and planning which is not addressed by Norman Wells funding, the regional office undertook, with the input and support of the Dene, a research study to introduce a plan for community-based training. Completion is scheduled for April 1984.

The amalgamation of local government bodies in the western Arctic (band councils and settlement councils) has provided the focus for the development of a new community ordinance. This is currently being ratified with participation from Dene bands, the government of the Northwest Territories and the Indian and Inuit affairs program. In the northern affairs program

An economic development agreement (EDA) was initiated to provide for \$21 million over four years to enhance economic and social development in the North.

Three sub-agreements under the umbrella of the EDA were signed: domestic market development, natural resource development, and human resource development. An EDA secretariat office was established and opened officially in December 1983.

Eighty exploration agreements were negotiated with oil and gas companies.

The Northern Benefits Committee was created by the minister to identify and monitor benefits for the North flowing from exploration and development in oil and gas. Initial arrangements were undertaken to establish the committee and to appoint development officers.

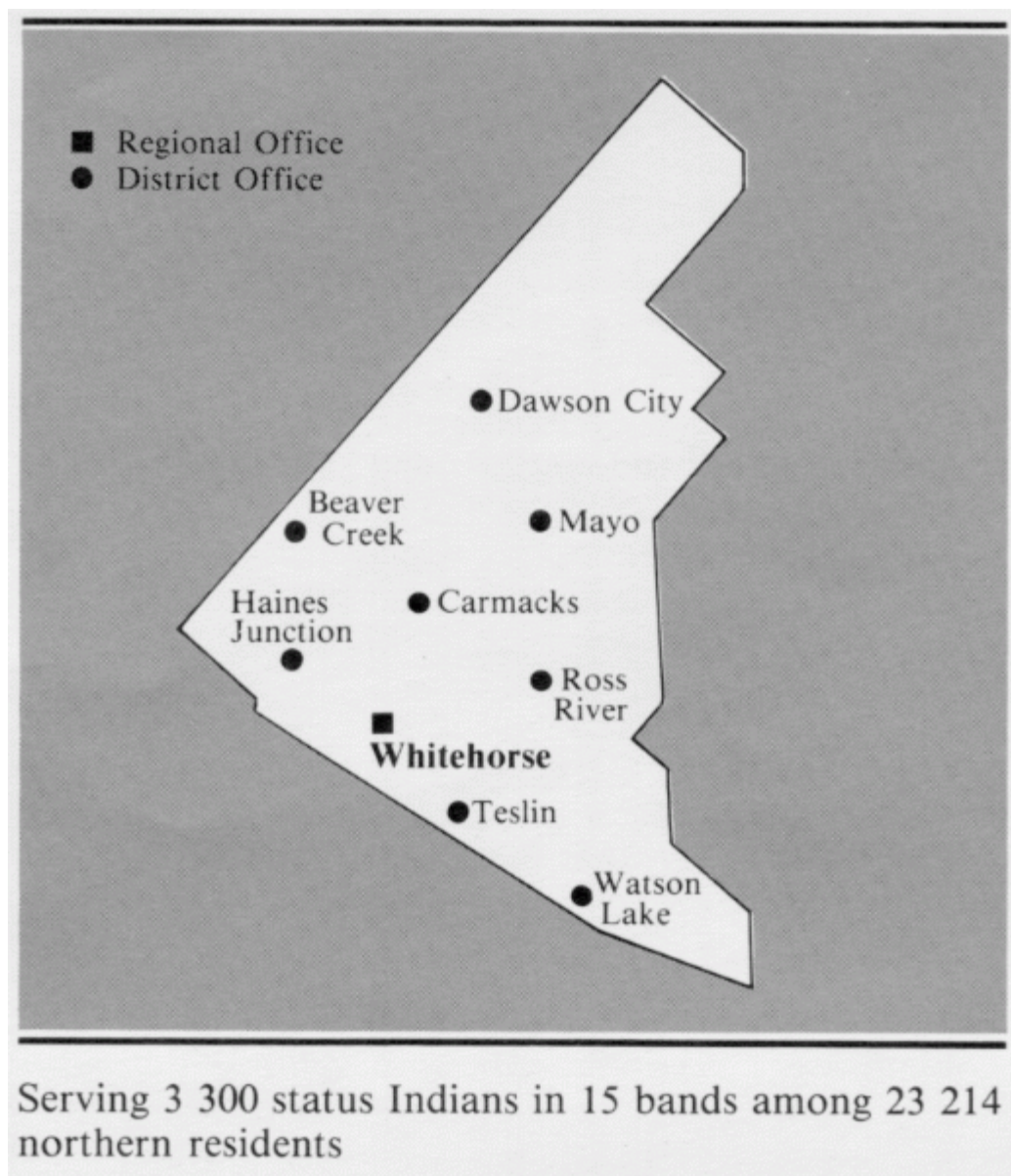
The seven-year Northern Oil and Gas Program (NOGAP) was initiated to lay the groundwork for commercial production and transportation of oil and gas from the North.

The federal/territorial land use planning program went into operation, with long-time northern resident A.A. Menard as director.

The construction of the pipeline between Norman Wells, NWT and Zama, Alberta was monitored. In the winter of 1983 - 1984, 587 km of pipe were laid.

During the 1983 exploration season there was a shift in mining activity from the Keewatin to the Mackenzie district, with gold as the exploration target.

## Yukon region



As in the NWT, DIAND operates two separate regional offices in the Yukon region - those of the Indian and Inuit affairs program and the northern affairs program - reflecting the differing mandates of the department.

### Highlights

In both programs, the signing of an agreement-in-principle on the land claim of the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) was truly a landmark event. The federal Cabinet ratified the package in early April 1984; ratification by the Yukon government and by beneficiaries is still required.

In the Indian and Inuit affairs program

Progress was made on the purchase of the Hillcrest subdivision in preparation for the relocation of the Kwanlin Dun Indian Band.

A pre-implementation plan was developed to address the CYI land claim and to prepare for the demobilization of the Indian program in the Yukon region. A personnel management strategy was presented to headquarters personnel and to representatives of Treasury Board of Canada and the Public Service Commission.

Preliminary steps were taken to begin comprehensive community-based planning initiatives throughout the region. A submission is going forward to Treasury Board of Canada for supplementary funding.

Bands are undertaking three to five-year capital plans. Three bands had maintenance management systems established. A sub-regional economic development plan for three northern bands was co-funded by the Department of Regional

Industrial Expansion and DIAND's resource economic and employment development branch. Phase I of the economic plan has been completed and Phase II is being carried out in this pilot project.

The social development program continued to support the activities and increased involvement of Yukon Indians in the child welfare system and in government of Yukon plans to review and amend the Child Welfare Act.

There was a 50 per cent increase over 1982 - 1983 in the number of students sponsored by the education program to attend colleges and universities.

Sixty-seven houses were built in the region during 1983 - 1984.

In the northern affairs program

The fire management organization completed the installation of an automatic lightning detection system to improve protection for Yukon residents. The total number of fires this year, 198, was the second highest on record, though the area burned was smaller than might have been expected.

Northern affairs, the government of Yukon and the Council for Yukon Indians held extensive negotiations during the year on a land use planning agreement. Officials from the three organizations have agreed on a proposal that describes the process, role and direction of a land use planning program in Yukon. The proposed agreement has yet to be ratified.

The placer mining review committee held a public review of the draft placer mining guidelines proposed by DIAND, Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada. The guidelines were prepared in response to concerns about the environmental impact of placer mining activities in the channels, beds and flood plains of the rivers and streams in Yukon. The committee travelled to several Yukon communities and submitted its report in December.

The Yukon's north coast came under close scrutiny due to applications to construct an exploration port facility at Stokes Point and to open and operate a quarry near King Point. The north coast project review group was established to review proposals. Both projects were eventually rejected.

To optimize Yukon benefits from oil and gas exploration/ development, the Yukon Northern Benefits Committee was established to co-ordinate government activity and regional and community input. The committee is jointly chaired by the northern affairs program and the Yukon government.

Major steps have been taken towards a new Canada/Yukon economic development agreement, including completion of a Yukon economic perspective and drafting of the proposed programming.