

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Annual Report

1984 1985

Canada

Published under the authority of the
Hon. David E. Crombie, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.

Ottawa, 1986.

QS-6023-000-BB-A2

Catalogue No. R1-1985

ISBN-0662-54165-0. (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 1984-1985. I was privileged to become Minister during this time, which saw important initiatives by the new government.

This was a memorable year for Canada's Indian and Inuit peoples, as they moved closer to self-government. At the same time, significant steps were taken to advance the economic and political development of the North.

I am proud to head a department dedicated to helping Indian and Inuit peoples achieve their rightful place in Canadian society. It was my privilege, during the past fiscal year, to introduce legislation which eliminated sex discrimination in the Indian Act and recognized the right of Indian communities to determine their own membership.

This is just one of the many notable accomplishments recorded in this report. All who read it will recognize this report as an important historic document.

David E. Crombie

Table of Contents

LANDMARKS

DEPARTMENTAL PROFILE

Mandate

Organization

OVERVIEW 1984 - 85

Preparation for First Ministers' Conference

Indian Self-Government

An Act to Amend the Indian Act

Cree-Naskapi Act

Supreme Court Decision in Guerin v. The Queen

Western Arctic Claim Settlement

Yukon Economic Development Agreement

Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement

Cyprus Anvil Mine Shutdown

Bent Horn Project

Northern Oil and Gas Exploration

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Education and Social Development

Resource, Economic and Employment Development

Reserves and Trusts

Housing and Band Support

Capital Program

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Northern Policy and Coordination

Northern Resources and Economic Planning

Renewable Resources and Northern Environment

Northern Regulatory Review

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS

OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS

CORPORATE POLICY SECTOR

Research

Evaluation

Constitutional Affairs

Policy

FINANCE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Management Practices

Management Services

Technical Services and Contracts

Departmental Audit

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS

REGIONAL OFFICES

Atlantic Region

Quebec Region

Ontario Region

Manitoba Region

Saskatchewan Region

Alberta Region

British Columbia Region

Yukon Region

N.W.T. Region

APPENDIX I

Financial Summary

APPENDIX II

Departmental Publications

LANDMARKS

ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

LANDMARKS

During the 1984 - 85 fiscal year, the department's accomplishments included:

June 4, 1984

five-year economic development agreement for Yukon signed by the federal and Yukon governments in Whitehorse

June 5, 1984

final agreement on the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claim, signed by the Minister and the president of the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE), the first comprehensive claim settlement north of 60°

July 3, 1984

proclamation of the Cree-Naskapi Act, setting up a new relationship between the government and the Cree and Naskapi of northern Quebec

October 1984 through March 1985

preparations for 1985 first ministers' conference on aboriginal rights

November 19, 1984

presentation of first annual science award established by the Minister for scientific contributions to Canada's North

February 5, 1985

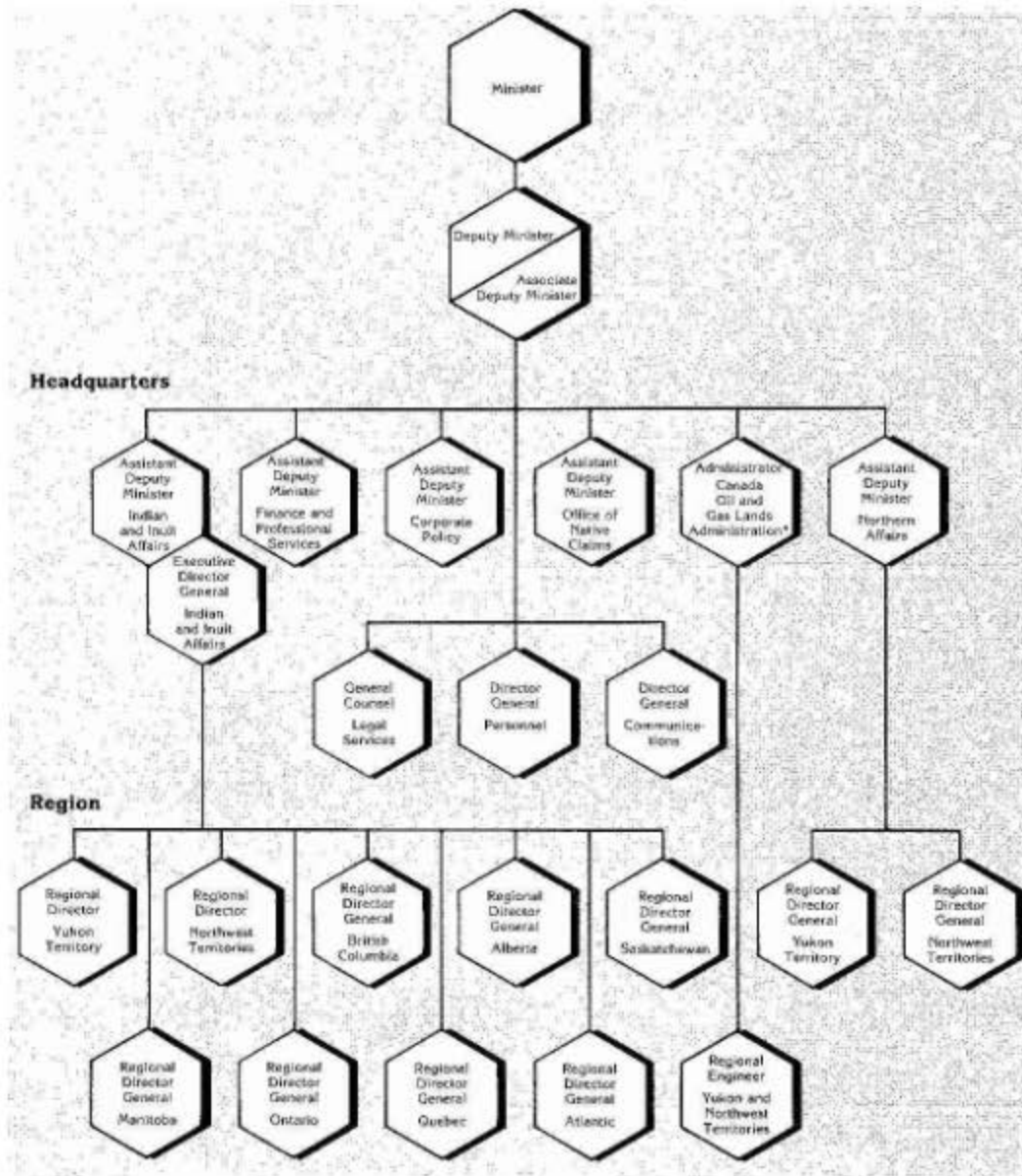
approval of Bent Horn development proposal under the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act

February 28, 1985

Bill C-31, An Act to Amend the Indian Act, removing sex discrimination from the Indian Act and granting bands control over their own membership, introduced in the House of Commons

DEPARTMENTAL PROFILE
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

Departmental Organization Structure



DEPARTMENTAL PROFILE

Mandate

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was created by Parliament in 1966 from elements of the former Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the former Department of Citizenship and Immigration. As subsequently amended, the legislation made the Minister responsible for Indian and Inuit affairs, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and their resources.

More specifically, in 1984 - 85, the department was responsible for:

- initiating, encouraging and supporting measures that responded to the needs and aspirations of Indian and Inuit people and improved their social, cultural and economic well-being
- ensuring that lawful obligations to Indians and Inuit were met
- encouraging the orderly economic and political development of Yukon and the Northwest Territories
- settling claims related to traditional native use and occupancy of lands, in accord with the federal government's comprehensive claims policy.

In whole or in part, the department administered the following statutes:

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act
British Columbia Indian Cut-Off Lands Settlement Act
British Columbia Indian Lands Settlement Act
British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act
Canada Land Surveys 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
Indian Act
Indian Oil and Gas Act
James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act
Lac Seul Conservation Act
Lake of the Woods Control Board Act Land Titles Act
New Brunswick Indian Reserves Agreement Act
Northern Canada Power Commission Act
Northern Inland Waters Act
Northwest Territories Act
Nova Scotia Indian Reserves Agreement Act
Public Lands Grants Act
St. Peters Indian Reserve Act
St. Regis Indian Reservation Act
Songhees Indian Reserve Act
Territorial Lands Act
Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act
Yukon Act
Yukon Placer Mining Act
Yukon Quartz Mining Act
The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) was established in 1981 as a separate agency, reporting to both the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Charged with regulating oil and natural gas development on federal lands, COGLA administered two statutes:
Canada Oil and Gas Act
Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act

Organization

The department fulfilled its mandate through activities in four program areas: Indian and Inuit Affairs, Northern Affairs, Native Claims and Administration. The Minister was also responsible for the activities of the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) north of the 60th parallel.

The Administration Program encompassed finance and professional services, corporate policy, personnel and communications.

The department's senior decision-making body, the departmental management committee, exercised the following responsibilities:

- developing overall direction for the department, particularly program objectives, goals and priorities
- preparing a yearly departmental strategic review
- advising on the development and implementation of policy and programs
- approving changes in policy affecting more than one program, or of special importance to the department as a whole.

Chaired by the deputy minister, the committee included the assistant deputy ministers of Indian and Inuit Affairs, Northern Affairs, Native Claims, Corporate Policy, Finance and Professional Services; and the directors general of personnel and communications. Also represented was the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA).

OVERVIEW 1984 - 85
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

OVERVIEW 1984 - 85

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) experienced a year marked by major developments that reflected continued emphasis on such concerns as Indian self-government, changes to the Indian Act, improved employment and training opportunities for Indian and Inuit people. Meanwhile, Indians and Inuit played an increasingly important part in the decision-making affecting their future.

The following paragraphs describe briefly some of the issues and events that influenced key aspects of the department in 1984-85. Greater detail is included in separate sections of the report.

Preparation for First Ministers' Conference

DIAND was involved in preparing for the third of four first ministers' conferences on aboriginal rights, scheduled for April 2-3, 1985. The conference was aimed at defining treaty and aboriginal rights, and was planned to include provincial premiers and representatives of aboriginal groups and territorial governments.

Indian Self-Government

On June 27, 1984, the Hon. John Munro, then minister of DIAND, introduced framework legislation (Bill C-52) to allow for the recognition of Indian governments. The federal government emphasized a community approach, recognizing that local government would vary among different bands. However, the bill died on the order paper, rejected by the Indian people.

Meanwhile DIAND sought methods to increase local control and government through administrative changes called third-stream activities. A top priority was the development of alternative funding arrangements to permit greater flexibility and local accountability to community administrations.

Other third-stream priorities included Indian control projects, such as the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Indian Agricultural Programs proposal to take over agricultural loan portfolios, and devolution of various services to local control through projects across the country.

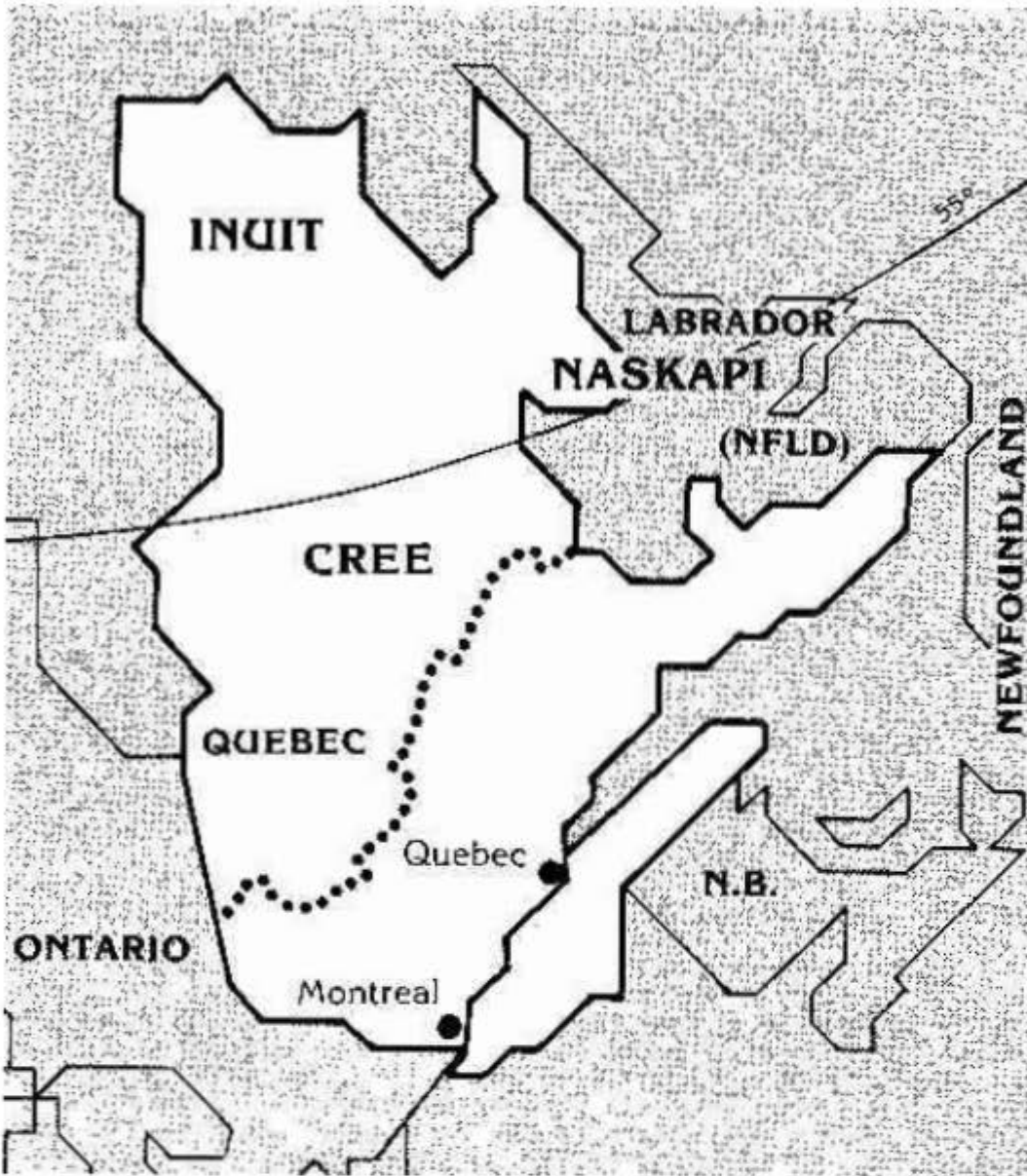
An Act to Amend the Indian Act

Bill C-31, introduced in Parliament on February 28, 1985, dealt with the long-standing issue of sex discrimination in the Indian Act. Bill C-31 would allow the restoration of Indian status and community membership to approximately 16 000 Indian women who had lost them by marrying non-Indians. Their children also would be eligible to have their status and community membership restored, or to be registered for the first time.

The bill would also recognize the right of Canada's 579 Indian bands to control their own membership.

It would abolish the concept of "enfranchisement", which had been outmoded since 1961 when Indians gained the right to vote in federal elections. Previously, under the Indian Act, Indians "capable of assuming the duties and responsibilities of citizenship" could do so only by giving up their Indian status. Some Indians had lost their status when they joined the armed forces, obtained a university degree, joined the clergy, or were forced to enfranchise for a number of other reasons.

Cree-Naskapi Act



This act, proclaimed July 3, 1984, provided the legal and financial basis for the Cree and Naskapi in northern Quebec to take responsibility for their own government. The nature of the legislation was determined by two previous agreements, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975) and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (1978), between Canada and the Indian bands affected. These agreements provided for the establishment of local government; land rights; hunting, fishing and trapping rights; native - Controlled health and education authorities; control of policing and justice; federal benefits and cash compensation.

Under the Cree-Naskapi Act, the federal government relinquished direct control over the bands. The act eliminated many of the powers of the Minister and the governor-in-council, while increasing Indian control in the administration of land, money and band membership. The Indian Act no longer applied on Cree and Naskapi lands.

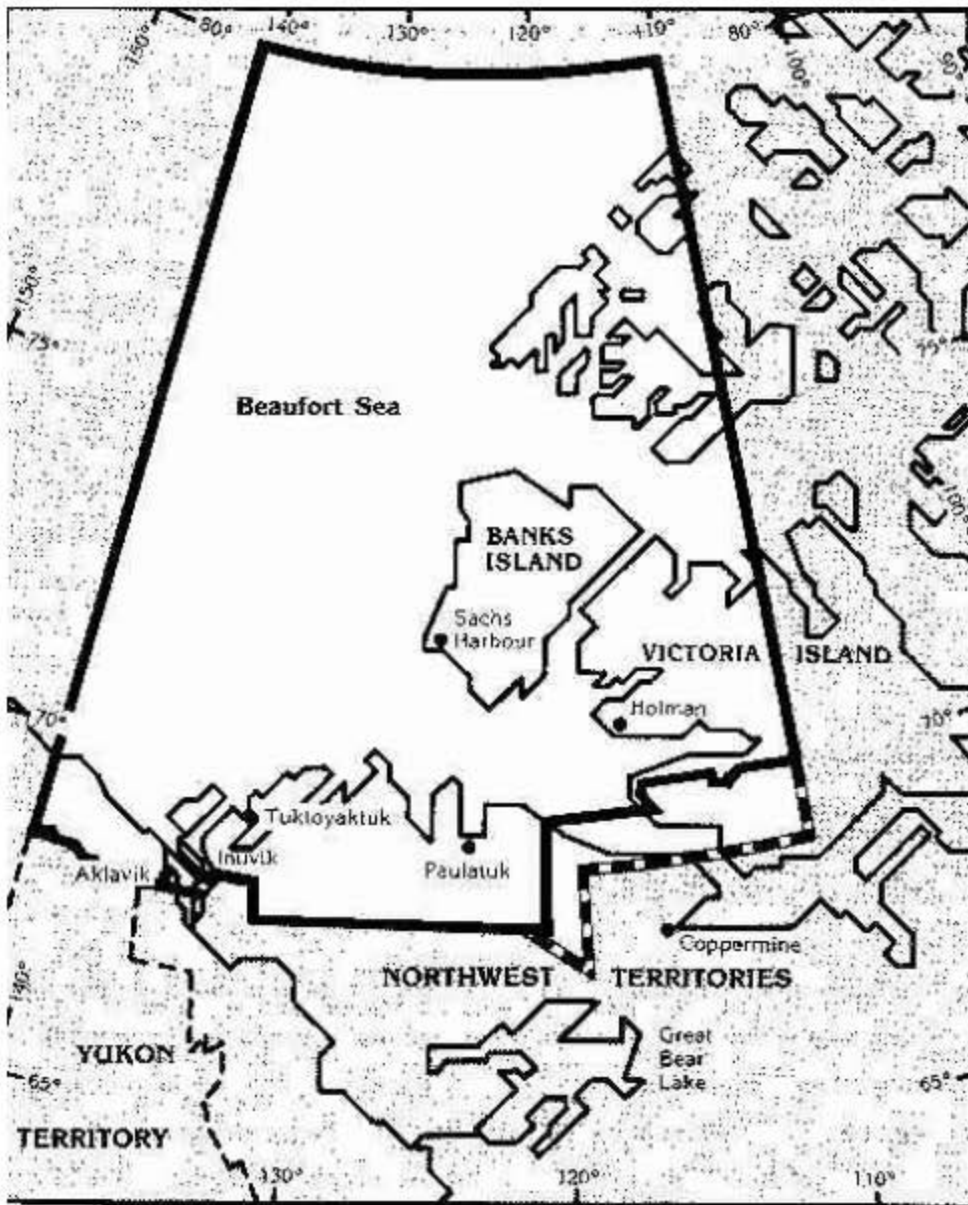
Supreme Court Decision in Guerin v. the Queen

On November 1, 1984, the Supreme Court of Canada awarded the Musqueam Indian Band of British Columbia \$10 million in a breach of trust suit. The case involved the surrender of Indian reserve lands to the Crown for lease to a third party in 1957. In leasing the land, the federal government had not observed the terms requested by the Indians; and the government had subsequently failed to advise the band of the terms of the lease.

The band filed suit for breach of trust in 1975, seeking compensation for income lost through the leasing arrangement. A finding in favour of the band at the original trial was overturned by the Federal Court of Appeal, but reinstated by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Supreme Court ruled that the band had a "preexisting right to its traditional lands", and held that the Crown had breached a fiduciary obligation to the band. This case emphasized the need for the utmost care and vigilance when the department discharged its duties in a trust.

Western Arctic Claim Settlement



Yukon Economic Development Bent Horn Project Agreement

On June 4, 1984, the federal and Yukon governments signed a five-year economic development agreement in Whitehorse. By its terms, the two governments undertook to strive to diversify the economy and encourage economic development planning through assistance to renewable resource industries; by promoting increased participation by northerners (especially native people) in Yukon's economic development, and stimulating and strengthening the mineral sector; and by spurring the development of small businesses and tourism. The federal government agreed to pay \$15.9 million toward the cost of this accord.

Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement

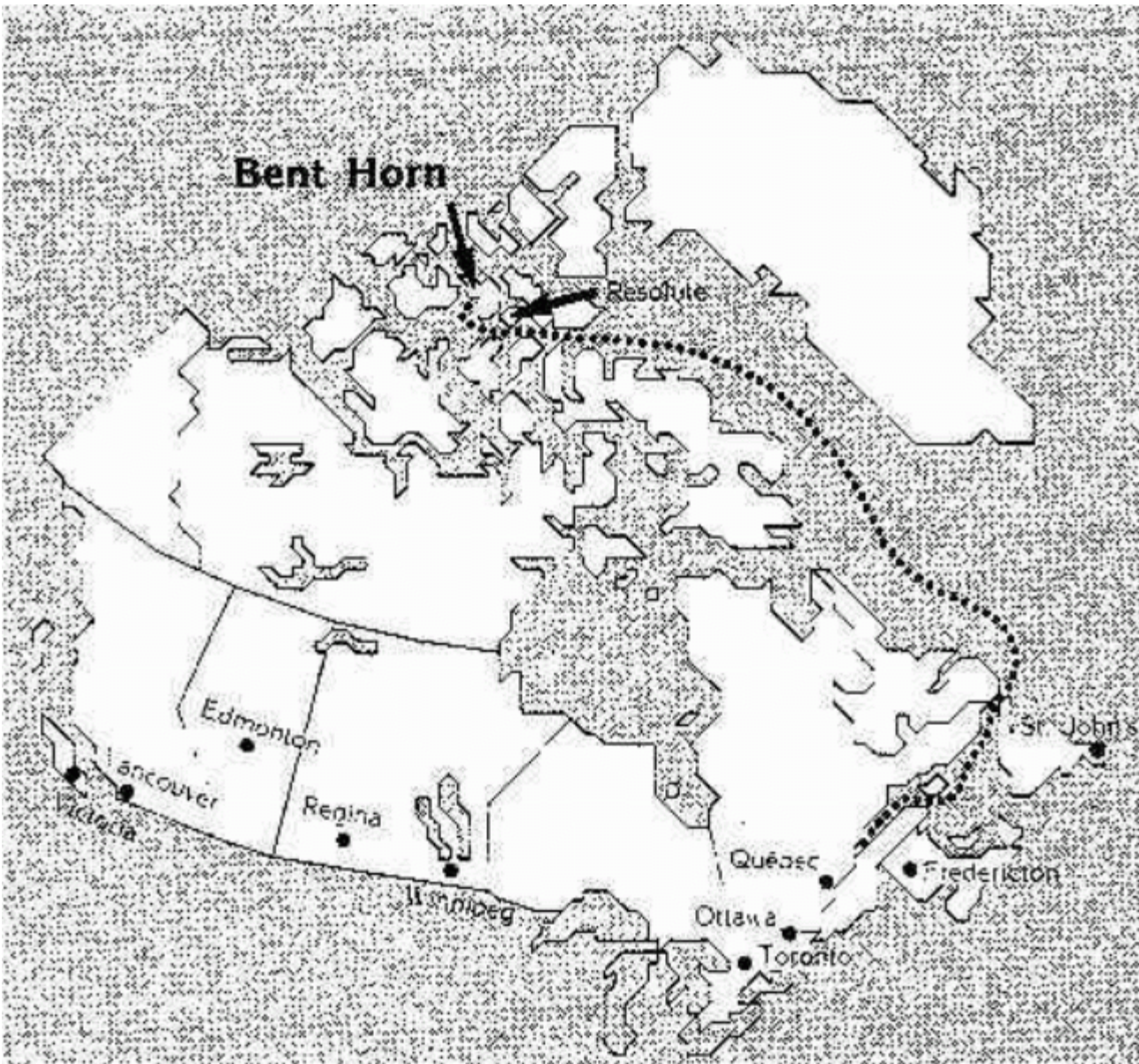
The federal and Northwest Territories governments continued to implement shared-cost programs in three areas-natural resource development, domestic market development and human resource development. By the end of the fiscal year, some \$3.8 million had been directed toward 130 projects.

Cyprus Anvil Mine Shutdown

The Cyprus Anvil Mine, which made up a large part of the Yukon economy, suspended its two-year \$50 million stripping program in October 1984 because of a labor lock-out. Under a spring 1983 agreement with Dome/Cyprus Anvil, the costs of the program were shared by the Yukon and federal governments.

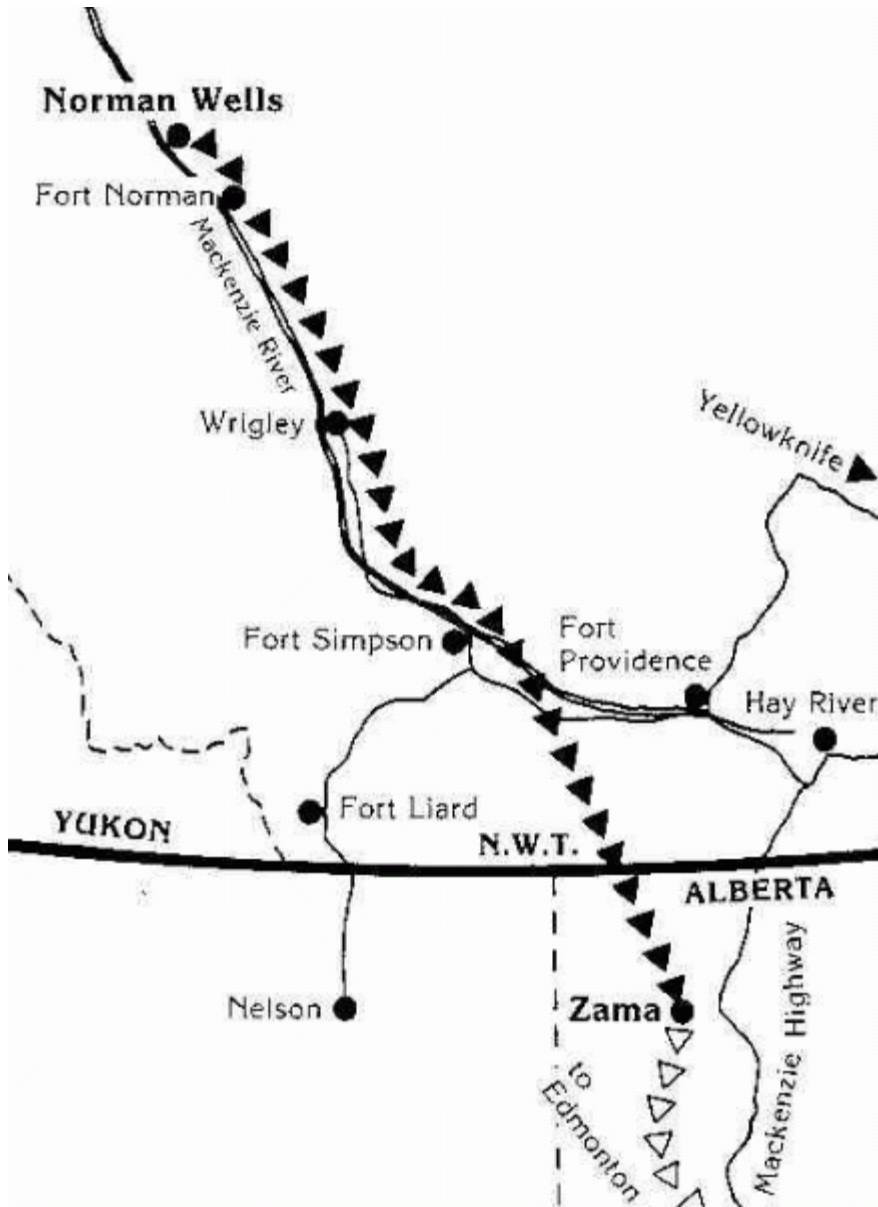
Since the owner of the mine, Dome Petroleum, had not been able to sell the operation, the Minister appointed a consultant to help find a buyer. Various financing schemes were under consideration at year's end.

Bent Horn Project



The Bent Horn oil demonstration project on Cameron Island, west of Bathurst Island, was the first development proposal considered for federal lands under the Canada Oil and Gas Act. The Minister granted approval on February 5, 1985 for Panarctic Oils Ltd. to proceed with the project, and announced this approval jointly with the Northwest Territories' Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Bent Horn was planned as a small-scale production project, making a single annual tanker shipment of 100 000 barrels of crude oil to eastern Canada during late summer.

Northern Oil and Gas Exploration



DIAND's oil and gas initiatives emphasized benefits to northerners in the form of training, employment and business opportunities connected with continuing exploration and development. Two joint ventures involving native groups and private industry continued to be successful in securing drilling contracts throughout the fiscal year; and other native and northern-owned companies supplied catering and security services to the oil and gas industry.

In June 1984 the department received Polar Gas's application to construct a gas pipeline from the Mackenzie delta to northern Alberta. In March 1985 enhanced production began at the Norman Wells oil field, and oil began flowing through the newly completed pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama, Alberta. Dome, Esso and Gulf made oil discoveries in the offshore areas of the Beaufort Sea; and the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program, an interdepartmental research and planning program to prepare for the development of northern hydrocarbon resources, received initial funding during the year.

As the northern economy continued to diversify, DIAND implemented a \$22 million northern roads program to assist social and economic development. The Liard Highway, linking the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, was completed during the year.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program provided a wide range of services to status Indians and Inuit communities: economic development, education, social services, policing, housing and infrastructure. This decentralized program functioned through five branches at headquarters, nine regional offices and 40 district or field offices. Program officials played a number of roles in the Indian and Inuit communities: they delivered services, transferred finances, provided training and advice, offered technical expertise, spoke out for aboriginal concerns and monitored operations. The transfer of service delivery from the department to communities and tribal councils continued, but this had slowed markedly over the past four years. Just over 50 percent of the program's budget was managed by communities and tribal councils in 1984-85. The slowdown was influenced by solvency concerns, increased costs of devolution and preoccupation with claims settlements and Indian self-government.

The new alternative funding concept was designed to stimulate more transfers to Indian control.

Education and Social Development Branch

Education

Approximately 80 000 Indian and Inuit students received elementary and secondary education in federal or community-operated schools, or in provincial schools under tuition and capital agreements. The department also provided or purchased such education services as guidance and counselling, transportation, accommodation and allowances.

Financial assistance and other support were provided to nearly 8 000 students receiving post-secondary education, and the more than 350 students in university and college entrance preparation courses.

The Education Directorate noted several unresolved problems at the end of fiscal year 1984-85. The level and range of education in federal and Indian community schools remained below that of provincial schools. There were differences over the meaning of local control, and additional resources were needed for special and vocational education and native language classes. Predicting student volumes in post-secondary education remained problematic, and issues relating to eligibility for assistance were still unsettled.

Among the education program's accomplishments was the obtaining of \$7 million for special education in federal and community-operated schools. The transfer of seven schools and two student residences to local control was approved, at a cost of \$1.5 million.

Social Assistance

The Social Assistance Program provided financial benefits and services to Indian individuals and families in need, to enable them to maintain health, safety, dignity and family unity. Social assistance funds supported job creation and job training, and also training to help communities improve their competence to respond to their needs.

The department delivered or funded a full range of welfare services to families, children and adults. It provided services under agreements with the provinces and Indian communities for the care of abused and neglected Indian and Inuit children on reserves, including institutional care, selection of foster homes, maintenance payments, selection of group homes and the placement and maintenance of individuals there.

Welfare services were also provided to Indians not covered under legislation or agreements with the provinces. These included counselling, placement of children with parental consent, selection of foster homes and immediate care for incapacitated adults.

Preparing for Transfer

During fiscal year 1984 - 85, the Social Development Directorate directed funds to Indian communities and associations to develop strategies for delivering child welfare and related family services on reserve. A national child welfare workshop was held in March 1985, a departmental committee on child welfare in Indian communities was established, and regions were supported in negotiating and implementing child welfare agreements.

Other achievements included the funding of new training programs for Indian paraprofessionals in social services, and new developments in day care and community social services. The program also focused on such issues as battered women, victims of crime, impaired driving, civil legal aid, health, Indian war veterans and equality rights.

Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch

The Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch continued its efforts to help Indians and Inuit obtain a greater degree of economic independence.

The Indian Economic Development Fund supported 733 projects costing \$33.7 million with 210 direct loans totalling \$4.8 million, 73 guaranteed loans valued at \$2.1 million and 526 contributions totalling \$8.8 million. A further 1 300 projects received technical and managerial assistance.

These projects were also supported by \$12.9 million from other governments and the private sector. They created about 2 100 jobs and made profits estimated at \$4.1 million. This was a major contribution: it created better-trained native entrepreneurs, and increased their confidence and independence.

Indian entrepreneurs were expected to create 36 000 jobs over the next five years.

In 1984 - 85 the department completed the Indian-Inuit stream of Employment and Immigration Canada's New Expansion and Development Program (NEED). This cost \$21.8 million and integrated an additional \$40.6 million, to support 365 projects and create about 4 800 short-term jobs for Indian people.

DIAND's \$7.5 million employment initiative program, with an additional \$14.3 million from other programs, supported 199 projects and created about 1 350 short-term jobs.

Indian Summer Canada

The Indian Summer Canada program created 3 000 jobs.

During 1984 - 85, about 3 400 people were prepared for jobs through institutional and industrial training, of whom 1 600 were expected to find employment. The branch provided 256 600 days of training and mobility and placement assistance to 787 people.

The branch initiated the Indian Community Human Resource Development Strategies Program, to fit into the new Canada Employment and Immigration Commission programs. It had six main components: community strategy development, career counselling and needs assessment, training, labor market adjustment, employment creation and socioeconomic research enterprises.

Cabinet approved funding of \$14.5 million over three years to allow Indian and Inuit people to study Employment Development resource development projects. During the 1984-85 fiscal year, 75 grants were made for impact studies Branch of resource projects involving hydroelectric power, oil and gas, heavy oil and oil sands, coal, potash, gold, uranium and electric power transmission. The program allowed communities to establish their priorities, encouraging self-determination.

One promising result was the agreement between Dome Petroleum and the Lax Kw'alaams Band in British Columbia. In northwestern Alberta, the Dene-Tha Band negotiated contracts with Interprovincial Pipe line Limited for the clearing of the Norman Wells Pipeline right-of-way. Indian employment and training programs were worked out with Syncrude, Dome, Esso, Gulf, Campbell Red Lake Mines and other developers.

In Saskatchewan, Indian people benefited from uranium mining at Key Lake and Cluff Lake.

During 1984 - 85, Institutional Development supported 20 existing institutions. Technical and managerial advice was routinely provided as well. Regional managers of the National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation devoted greater attention to management improvement and development.

A formal program for the development of economic institutions was planned in the area of management improvement.

Reserves and Trusts

Reserves and Trusts provided the management and control of Indian lands and the natural resources of Indian reserves, and administered the monies and the Minister's trust responsibilities as set out in the Indian Act.

The Lands Directorate fulfilled ongoing federal statutory and treaty obligations towards Indians by administering and managing Indian lands and estates, and by administering the relevant sections of the Indian Act and related regulations.

The Membership and Statutory Requirements Directorate administered trust responsibilities under the Indian Act relating to membership, elections, referendums, bylaws, trust funds and obligations under existing statutes and treaty agreements.

The Legal Liaison and Support Directorate provided research and support to the Department of Justice in litigation involving the department, as well as funding for litigation in test cases involving important legal issues.

The Indian Minerals Group provided management and control of the mineral resources of Indian reserves.

The Supreme Court of Canada's Guerin decision highlighted the department's fiduciary obligation in its administration and management of lands, resources and trust monies.

A revised Indian Land Agreement was negotiated with the Province of Ontario, and negotiations proceeded smoothly with Newfoundland to establish a reserve for the newly-created Miawpukek Band of Indians at Conne River.

Meanwhile, attention was focused on the processes for restoring Indian status and band membership to those who had lost them because of discriminatory legislation enacted in the past.

Housing and Band Support

During the fiscal year 1984 - 85, 2 875 new housing units were constructed and 3 747 units were renovated on reserves across Canada. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Rural and Native Housing Program provided assistance in building 1 168 housing units, and \$10.8 million for renovations.

Phase I of a comprehensive housing evaluation gathered information from a sample of six reserves during the year. A report on Phase II, an assessment of 96 reserves, was expected in 1985.

The Band Support Directorate helped Indian bands and Inuit communities run effective governments, carry out community planning and promote participation in policy development by native leaders. The directorate provided funding to bands or local Indian governments to perform their roles and administer services; to tribal councils to deliver services and provide advice to member bands; to band councils to assist bands in planning community development to make the best use of resources; and to Indians and Inuit associations to discuss policy and program management with all levels of government.

Increased Funding

At the close of fiscal year 1984 - 85, the directorate's main concerns included increased funding to support tribal councils. The adoption of a national strategy made it possible to deal with the issue of bands' indebtedness. Deficit recovery plans were being developed with bands who had financial problems.

The directorate's major accomplishments in 1984 - 85 included establishment of a computerized band-support funding data base. A band employees' benefits funding program was started and the contribution management process was monitored in every region to identify problems and improve efficiency. Band audit reports were completed and training on the use of financial statements was given to managers and band councils. The directorate also developed new funding and management practices to facilitate the transition to Indian self-government, and helped establish Indian - Controlled management training institutes.

The Indian-Inuit Management Development Program continued to help Indian bands and northern Quebec Inuit communities improve their capacity to manage their affairs, in accord with accepted practices and community-identified standards of service. The program provided resources and assistance through five components: management development and training, advisory support, orientation and community awareness, management education and institutional support. Sixty-eight percent of bands submitted development plans and received funding to pursue management development.

The advisory support component provided consultant services through contribution agreements with Canadian Executive Services Overseas, a consultant group of retired Canadians, and from student advisers from the University of Western Ontario's Indian Management Assistance Program.

Institutional Support and Management Education provided financial assistance to post-secondary institutions. Five training institutes were established in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Capital Program

The Capital Program focused on health, safety and education on Indian reserves, balancing the essential requirements of 580 bands in more than 600 communities across Canada. Many of these communities were in remote areas with limited access to services available to other Canadians.

The program provided financial and advisory support for the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of such basic community services as potable water, sanitation, electrification, roads, fire protection and community buildings. Where warranted, these services were obtained by contract from adjacent municipalities.

The year's expenditures under this program were approximately \$310 million for capital (including \$93 million in housing) and \$85 million for related operation and maintenance.

In keeping with the objective of Indian self-government, the department continued to amend its procedures to accommodate the transition from departmental management to band management. At year's end, roughly 77 percent of both the capital and the operation and maintenance budgets was managed directly by the band councils or their representatives.

Capital Management Projects

The Capital Management Directorate's achievements in 1984 - 85 included:

- Approval of a long-term capital plan, including an additional \$200 million to address the backlog in capital projects and education over the next five years.
- Treasury Board approval of \$5 million additional capital to upgrade education facilities.
- Progress in setting up a maintenance management system for bands, to improve the maintenance and operation standards for the physical assets. Approximately 20 percent of the total value of capital assets was maintained in accord with this system.
- Development of program service standards, to provide a level of service equal to that in neighbouring off-reserve communities.
- A proposal to increase the number of regional project approval authorities, for more timely completion of capital projects.
- A review of submissions for 35 capital projects. Forty-one submissions were approved, including those for headquarters projects, with a total estimated value of \$144 million.

ATLANTIC	\$ 1,103,824
7%	projects: 45
QUÉBEC	\$ 3,839,018
15%	projects: 111
ONTARIO	\$ 2,616,933
9%	projects: 68
MANITOBA	\$ 12,030,072
38%	projects: 275
SASKATCHEWAN	\$ 3,393,473
18%	projects: 130
ALBERTA	\$ 3,654,285
6%	projects: 43
BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$ 3,013,537
5%	projects: 35
YUKON	\$ 196,950
1%	projects: 5
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	\$ 2,915,009
3%	projects: 21
Total	\$ 33,763,001
	projects: 733

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program, with a budget of \$634 million and 854 person years, worked to advance the social, cultural, political and economic development of the Northwest Territories and Yukon, in conjunction with the two territorial governments. Its mandate was derived from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, the Yukon Act and the Northwest Territories Act.

The program had four branches: Northern Policy and Coordination, Renewable Resources and Northern Environment, Northern Resources and Economic Planning, and the Northern Regulatory Review.

Northern Policy and Coordination Branch

The Northern Policy and Coordination Branch supported and facilitated the development of representative and responsive political institutions in the territories; supported northern culture and science; and coordinated the regulation of the Norman Wells Pipeline project. Among its major activities and achievements in 1984-85 were:

- Implementing three-year formula funding agreements with the territorial governments;
- Arranging interim funding for the Nunavut Constitutional Forum; monitoring the work of the two constitutional forums on division of the Northwest Territories;
- Initial planning for devolution to territorial governments of provincial-type federal programs in the North;
- Completing an inventory, Ten Years of Northern Research in Canada, 1974 to 1984, conducted by federal departments and agencies, and preliminary review of northern science policy initiatives;
- Organizing the presentation of the first annual Northern Science Award by the Governor General, to Dr. John Ross Mackay;
- Coordinating the Canada-USSR Arctic Science Exchange program providing for the exchange of scientists;
- Assisting in the social and cultural development of native peoples through such activities as publication of the Schneider Inuktitut-English dictionary and national and regional editions of Inuktitut magazine;
- Initiating a film project in four arctic communities to document the history of Inuit art, in collaboration with the National Film Board;
- Arranging various Inuit art exhibits, including two in the United States and one in Germany, and a national tour by an exhibit on Inuit print-making;
- Developing a new management policy for the three Northern Scientific Resource Centres in Inuvik, Igloolik and Frobisher Bay.

Northern Resources and Economic Planning Branch

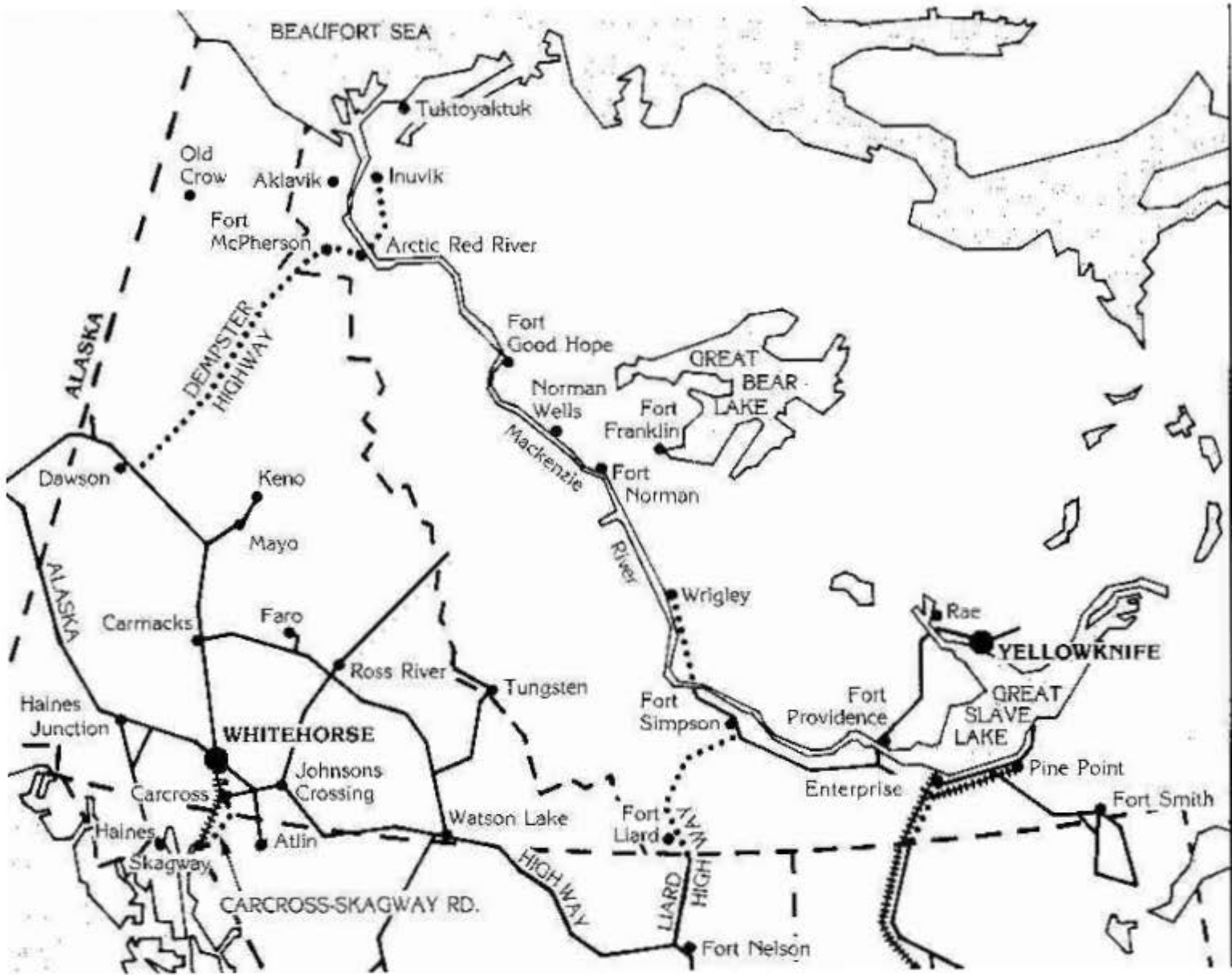
This branch was concerned with economic analysis, negotiation, coordination, planning and assistance with such matters as economic agreements, major development projects, native business cooperatives, transportation infrastructure, resource development and mineral exploration.

The branch comprised three directorates: Northern Economic Planning, Mining Management and Infrastructure, and Northern Oil and Gas Management and Major Projects, plus the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) secretariat.

In 1984 - 85 the branch:

- Replanned the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program in accord with the government's spending reductions;
- Advised on the Minister's responsibilities under the Northern Canada Power Commission Act and the Financial Administration Act;
- Analyzed the economic and corporate effects of the shutdown of the Cyprus Anvil mine on Yukon energy rates;
- Developed alternatives for possible transfer or restructuring of the Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC), the regulatory regime and possible amendments to the Northern Canada Power Commission Act;
- Completed a draft working paper on northern energy subsidies; initiated development of a computer simulation model of federal energy subsidies to analyze the cost and benefits of alternative subsidy programs to residents of the north; managed existing energy subsidy programs and assisted in various federal initiatives for energy conservation;

- Undertook a major study of food costs in northern communities, along with several other government departments, and completed reports on alternative food technologies, income levels and distribution, nutrition and health, transport, competition, the role of northern consumers, socio-economic changes and access to traditional food resources;
- Studied economic trends in the two territories, focusing on such issues as fiscal self-sufficiency, taxation, potential resource revenues, renewable resources and native economic development; continued compiling information for a comprehensive statistical data base on the North;
- Completed drafting of the Yukon Economic Development Agreement, which committed federal expenditures of \$13.2 million of federal funds for economic development planning, promotion of industries based on renewable resources, increased participation by native people, mineral sector development and tourism development;
- Advised on management of oil and gas activities and coordinated activities related to major projects such as Panarctic's Bent Horn demonstration project, involving an oil production facility on Cameron Island and the first shipment of arctic crude oil to eastern markets;
- Reviewed the results of the first season's activities under an interim land procedure facilitating consultation between government, industry and the community at Fort Good Hope;
- Continued efforts to have the Cyprus Anvil mine in Faro, Yukon, reopened; and monitored the implementation of the Canada/Cyprus Anvil over burden stripping agreement;
- Issued the Minister's policy directive to the Yukon Territory Water Board prescribing standards and objectives for water use in placer mining until 1986, based on the report of the public review committee on placer mining guidelines;
- Continued development of a northern mineral policy, releasing for public discussion "The Northern Mineral Sector: A Framework for Discussion";
- Monitored the Nanisivik Mines primary agreement, with emphasis on native employment at the mine;
- Oversaw \$22 million worth of road construction and reconstruction in the territories, including the Carcross-Skagway Road, the Mackenzie Highway between Enterprise and the Alberta border, the Dempster Highway, and the Liard Highway linking the Northwest Territories and British Columbia; extension of the Mackenzie Highway to Wrigley was contracted to a native company to provide on-the-job-training.



Renewable Resources and Northern Environment Branch

This branch was concerned with the development of northern environmental policy and plans; the granting of rights to renewable and non-renewable resources; the conduct of forest management and fire control; the issue of leases, agreements for sale, permits and licences; inspections for compliance with environmental terms and conditions; the undertaking of sectoral resource inventories; the conduct of environmental assessments; the management of environmental research; and the development and implementation of policies and programs related to trapping and the fur industry.

Among the branch's major achievements in 1984-85 were:

- Start of comprehensive environmental monitoring programs in the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie delta and Mackenzie valley regions to facilitate future development and minimize environmental disruption;
- Implementation of the Environmental Studies Revolving Fund;
- Completion of the three-year Yukon River Basin Study, carried out with Environment Canada, the British Columbia and Yukon governments;
- New initiatives in northern water management;
- Streamlining the water licensing procedure for placer mining operations, with 265 licences granted over three months;
- Advanced training for fire fighting staff to improve effectiveness in dealing with wildfires;
- Development of new regulations for forest harvesting;
- Agreement with the Northwest Territories government and native organizations concerning a comprehensive program of land use planning;
- Development of a common approach within the fur industry to counter the anti-fur movement;
- Completion of numerous land transfers to the territorial governments;
- Development of land administration methods to ensure efficient development, while ensuring the protection of the sensitive northern environment;
- Development of environmental terms and conditions for the Bent Horn oil demonstration project, and the assessment of the environmental implications of other of development proposals, including those of Polar Gas (Mackenzie valley gas pipeline) and Peter Kiewit Sons Co. Ltd. (King Point harbour and quarry).

Northern Regulatory Review

The Northern Regulatory Review, begun in the fall of 1983, covered all regulatory programs affecting resource and industrial development in northern Canada. Its objective was to simplify and clarify programs and reduce duplication, to lessen the burden of regulation on schedules and costs.

During 1984 - 85, through various projects, the review identified and analyzed institutional structures and approval processes by producing data base materials and reports. It also supported the regulatory programs study of the Ministerial Task Force on Program Review.

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) regulated petroleum and natural gas development north of the 60th parallel in the interests of safety, environmental protection and resource conservation. Through its regional office in Yellowknife, COGLA issued permits for oil and gas exploration, development and production on the northern mainland, in the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Islands.

At the end of the fiscal year the Canada Oil and Gas Act was under extensive review, in preparation for legislative revisions expected in 1985 - 86.

Drilling continued to increase in the Mackenzie valley, the Mackenzie delta and the Beaufort Sea, but remained at about the previous year's level in the Arctic Islands. In the Mackenzie valley 21 wells were terminated and three new wells spudded; gas was tested in three wildcat wells in early 1985. Onshore in the Mackenzie delta, two wells were terminated and four new wells spudded in early 1985. In the Beaufort Sea area, 12 wells were terminated and two new wells spudded. Three offshore wells were terminated in the Arctic Islands in 1984, including a successful gas delineation well in the Skate field discovered in 1981; two new offshore wells were spudded in early 1985.

In the Beaufort Sea, Gulf discovered oil at the Pitsiulak A-05 well in the summer of 1984, and oil and gas at the Amauligak J-44 well. Esso Resources Canada and its partners found gas at the Kadluk O-07 well in 1984, oil and gas at Nipterk-L-19 and gas at Amerk O-09 in early 1985. Successful delineation wells were drilled by Gulf in the Tarsiut oil field, and by Esso and Trillium in the Adgo oil and gas field.

Esso Resources Canada Limited drilled 58 development wells and completed construction of the processing facility at the Norman Wells expansion project, scheduled for completion by late spring of 1985. Interprovincial Pipe Line Limited completed construction of the new pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama in northern Alberta.

COGLA gave the necessary approvals for Panarctic Oils Limited to go ahead with its Bent Horn oil demonstration project on Cameron Island. The Minister approved the Bent Horn plan on February 5, 1985, opening the way for production of the initial 16 000 m³ (100 000 barrels) expected in May 1985.

Industrial and Employment Benefits

COGLA continued to monitor and promote benefits to northerners from oil and gas activity. The industry spent more than \$1 billion in 1984 - 85, creating about 4 200 jobs. Of these, nearly 1 600 (37.6 percent) went to northerners.

In the 1985 calendar year, companies operating in the Mackenzie delta and the Beaufort Sea spent more than \$50 million in that region, employing 607 northerners. Companies operating in the Arctic Islands spent nearly \$12 million there, employing 51 northerners - 27 from Arctic Bay and 24 from Pond Inlet. More than \$35.5 million was spent on the territorial mainland, where northerners held 931 of the 1 990 jobs created by the oil and gas industry.

Early in 1985, COGLA's Canadian Market Opportunities Program established a guide to promote the sale of Canadian goods and services.

OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS

The Office of Native Claims coordinated the government's response to those claims. It managed the negotiation of settlements and advised the Minister on claims policy.

The office dealt with two categories of claims: comprehensive and specific.

Comprehensive claims were those based on native title not covered by previous treaties or land claim agreements.

They involved providing a comprehensive range of benefits in exchange for such title.

Specific claims were those from Indian bands seeking redress for governments' past management of Indian lands and assets under the Indian Act, and fulfilment of lawful treaty obligations toward the claimants.

Comprehensive Claims

Progress in settling comprehensive claims remained slow. This was largely because the process had begun before the 1982 constitutional amendment on aboriginal rights, the 1983 report of the House of Commons Special Committee on Indian Self-Government, subsequent court cases involving claims, and political developments unfolding in the North. The need was therefore identified for a fundamental review of comprehensive claims policy, and initial steps were taken toward such a review.

The first native group north of 60° to enter into a settlement of a comprehensive claim was the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE). The western arctic (Inuvialuit) final agreement was signed June 5, 1984, by the Minister and the president of COPE, and enabling legislation came into force on July 25.

The agreement provided for about 2 500 Inuvialuit beneficiaries to receive \$45 million (in 1977 dollars) through annual payments until 1997, and for a \$10 million economic enhancement fund and a \$7.5 million social development fund. The agreement also provided for Inuvialuit ownership of 91 000 km² of land, and surface and subsurface rights to 11 000 km². Other benefits included certain exclusive and preferential hunting and fishing rights, structures for wildlife management, and a conservation regime for the Yukon north slope, including a national park west of the Babbage River and a territorial park on Herschel Island.

A western arctic claims implementation secretariat was established in 1984 within the department's Corporate Policy Sector.

Dene-Metis Claim

Negotiations on the Dene-Metis claim in the Mackenzie valley concentrated on wildlife harvesting and management. As well, there were discussions on the overlapping claims of the Dene-Metis, COPE and the Council for Yukon Indians, and on Dene-Metis proposals for the Norman Wells oil field. Early in 1985, negotiations began on lands and resources benefits.

The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut represented the Inuit of the central and eastern arctic in negotiating their land claim. Negotiations in 1984 - 85 concentrated on land management, resources and public sector employment, as three sub-agreements were initiated. The federal review of a proposed wildlife agreement continued.

Yukon Indians Claim

During 1984 - 85 there were major developments regarding the Council for Yukon Indians claim. A proposed agreement in principle, consisting of sub-agreements on all major elements of the claim, was approved by the federal Cabinet in April 1984, and subsequently by the Yukon territorial government. The Council for Yukon Indians decided that 10 of the 12 bands should approve the agreement for it to be ratified. By July 1984, eight of the bands had voted in favour of the agreement; however, two Yukon Indian assemblies subsequently requested that major elements be renegotiated.

The Minister met with the council and the 12 bands during October and December 1984, to discuss the resolutions and address concerns over extinguishment and self-government. He concluded there was insufficient support for the agreement in principle, and so advised the Yukon Indians and Yukon government on December 20, 1984.

Early in 1985 the Minister again met with the council and the bands. It became clear an umbrella agreement was required to consolidate a number of processes, including land claim negotiations, Indian self-government discussions, alternative financing and constitutional development. The Minister asked the council and the Yukon territorial government to list their expectations in a draft statement of understanding.

Quebec and Labrador

The greater part of the year was devoted by the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais du Québec (CAM) to developing concrete proposals for wildlife harvesting and management. In March 1985, CAM decided to reassess its approach to the comprehensive claim process.

In December 1984, the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) claim in Labrador was accepted as the sixth comprehensive claim under negotiation. The federal and Newfoundland governments continued discussions to reach an understanding of their respective responsibilities in the claim settlement. In January 1985, negotiations began on the LIA claim in northern Quebec pursuant to section 2.14 of the 1975 James Bay and Northern Quebec agreements. The governments of Quebec and Canada and native signatories to the Northeastern Quebec Agreement participated in the negotiations. Negotiations with the Nishga Tribal Council in British Columbia continued in the areas of fisheries, self-government and the return of cultural artifacts. The Taku River Tlingit claim was accepted for negotiation, bringing to 14 the number of validated British Columbia comprehensive claims. A further three claims from the Kwakiutl First Nations, the Nlakapmux Nation (Thompson River Salish) and the Sechelt Band were submitted.

Specific Claims

Despite substantial progress in the number of specific claims validated, negotiations were slower than expected because of their complexity. However, Indian people tested the specific claims policy more and more, filing claims for significant amounts of compensation. The full impact of the Supreme Court's Guerin decision regarding the Crown's fiduciary obligations had yet to be determined.

During the year, 36 new specific claims were filed with the office. Historical analysis was completed on 33 claims, which were then referred to the Department of Justice. Sixty-one opinions were received, eliminating several years' backlog. Several claims were revised by Justice in light of the Guerin case.

Several court cases were put in abeyance as disputes were settled through the claims process. Twenty-six negotiations, involving 52 bands, were conducted during the year, including tripartite negotiations with Canada and Manitoba for the validated treaty entitlement claims of 19 bands. Of the 10 tentative settlements reached during the year, two (Long Lac and Blackfoot Cattle) were ratified, seven were scheduled for notification and payment in the next fiscal year, and one (Fond du Lac) involved only the conveyance of provincial Crown land.

Two of the British Columbia cut-off land claims were resolved, bringing the total to eight. Positive progress on three other cut-off claims provided the grounds to extend negotiations into the next fiscal year.

CORPORATE POLICY SECTOR
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

CORPORATE POLICY SECTOR

The Corporate Policy Sector was responsible for strategic planning, policy development, intergovernmental affairs, research, evaluation, and policy coordination for the department, while providing secretariat services for the Minister and deputy minister. The sector coordinated implementation of the comprehensive claims agreements with the Cree, Naskapi and Inuit of James Bay and northeastern Quebec. In 1984 - 85, the Western Arctic Claims Implementation Secretariat was established to coordinate implementation of the comprehensive land claim agreement with the Inuvialuit.

Research Branch

The Research Branch supported research on departmental priorities, and administered three native claims funding programs.

Thirty research projects were prepared, including a 10-volume overview of the social conditions of Indians in Canada. Also under way was a series of 14 reports on the major Indian treaties. Nineteen research projects were completed during the year, including Handbook of Case Law on the Indian Act, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 - 1996, and Indian Band Self-Government in the 1960's: A Case Study of Walpole Island.

The branch also administered \$38.7 million to native groups under funding programs for research and development of native claims, for negotiating 27 active claims, for cash compensation for six settled claims, and for work on revising the Indian Act and formulating other native legislation.

Evaluation Branch

The Evaluation Branch was responsible for program evaluation, as required by Treasury Board and the Comptroller General. It provided advice and information aimed at improving management, accountability and resource allocation. The branch encouraged the development of Indian-owned and managed consulting firms, using them in its own work. The branch completed 16 projects. These included evaluations of the Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program, the Canada/Northwest Territories economic development agreement, and Dakota Ojibway child and family services.

Constitutional Affairs Branch

This branch guided DIAND's contribution to the constitutional process in preparing for the first ministers' conference on aboriginal rights in April 1985. It also dealt with linkages between issues of northern political development, claims policy and self-government.

The branch's main achievements in 1984 - 85 included developing models for aboriginal self-government and helping to prepare legislation to amend the Indian Act. As well, it participated in the task force on alternative funding arrangements, self-government and fiscal relations. The branch developed a computerized inventory of Indian band profiles.

Policy Branch

The Policy Branch ensured that the department's long-term directions were appropriate to all programs and compatible with government priorities and financial constraints.

The branch promoted Indian development through policy change affecting discriminatory provisions of the Indian Act, taxation, legal impediments to development, treaty rights and justice. As well, it contributed to the department's long-term financial planning, and oversaw policy on legislation to remove discrimination from the Indian Act.

During the year under review, the Policy Branch assessed policy regarding Indian child welfare, advised on international native issues and analyzed terms of the Jay Treaty. It also prepared analyses on such broad questions as Canada's evolving new relationship with its aboriginal people. Work continued in such areas as taxation of Indians, administration of justice, legal and jurisdictional aspects of Indian economic development and treaty rights (especially regarding hunting, fishing and trapping).

Intergovernmental Affairs

This directorate was generally responsible for the department's liaison with other governments. During the year it provided support for regional, bilateral and tripartite forums such as the Pacific Planning Symposium in British Columbia and the Tripartite Council in Ontario.

The directorate managed the department's work on the Canada-Grassy Narrows agreement, signed in June 1984, which provided for a \$4.4 million cash settlement.

Northern Quebec Claims Implementation Secretariat

The Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, proclaimed on July 3, 1984, was one of the first items of business for this new secretariat. The secretariat arranged grant funding of \$19 million to Cree and Naskapi bands for maintenance of their communities. The new statutory relationship between the government and bands was further defined during the year by regulations and legislative amendments to implement the act. Most of the secretariat's activities were aimed at finding ways to proceed in discharging various obligations under the James Bay agreements.

Western Arctic Agreement

The Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Final Agreement, a comprehensive land claim in the western arctic, came into force on July 25, 1984. It gave a wide range of rights to the Inuvialuit, including wildlife harvesting, land ownership and management, environmental protection, economic development and social needs. The Western Arctic Claims Implementation Secretariat was established in August 1984, to coordinate all activities to implement the final agreement between the federal government, the territorial governments, the Inuvialuit and structures such as the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.

The work of the secretariat included the negotiation of details not in the settlement agreement. As well, the secretariat developed an implementation plan, secured approval for implementation resources for all parties and coordinated interpretations of the final agreement provisions.

Coordination Secretariat

This directorate prepared ministerial briefings, cabinet documents and scheduling of items for cabinet committees. It also managed the ministerial and deputy ministerial correspondence system.

FINANCE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

FINANCE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Management Practices Branch

During the period under review, the branch completed most of the department's management improvement projects and carried out a detailed project assessment. This assessment was the basis for updating the IMPAC (Management Improvement Practices Accountability and Control) agreement approved by the deputy minister and the comptroller general.

The branch also completed a number of other projects requested by departmental management. These included organizational and functional reviews of the Housing and Band Support Branch, the personnel function, the Office of Native Claims and the financial administration function.

Management Services Branch

This branch developed an automated ministerial correspondence tracking system and a microcomputer policy, realizing productivity gains expected to produce savings of more than \$1.5 million in the next four years.

Technical Services and Contracts Branch

This branch was responsible for real property, other capital assets and contract administration. With 10 regional and 37 district units, it managed capital programs totalling \$300 million on Indian reserves and \$22.5 million on northern roads. With the support of the Canadian Construction Association, the branch took initiatives to maximize the use of local labor, equipment and materials on 25 projects.

The Maintenance Management System was expanded to cover 30 percent of Indian and Inuit Affairs assets, and extended further with Northern Affairs assets. A \$9.6 million retrofit program was developed to make departmental buildings accessible to the handicapped.

The branch published the Contract Administration Manual and a restructured Engineering and Architecture Manual. Together with Indian and Inuit Affairs, it developed service standards for on-reserve facilities. It processed 514 non - Construction contracts worth \$7.2 million, and developed a proposal to transfer the delivery of technical services to Indian bands. Sixty training courses developed by the branch were given to 1 000 band members and departmental staff.

Departmental Audit Branch

The Departmental Audit Branch reviewed departmental organization and programs, recommended improvements and monitored their implementation. It assessed the integrity of financial and other information; the adequacy of controls over expenditures, revenues and public property; compliance with objectives, policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations; and managerial regard for economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Audit results were provided to the Office of the Auditor General, the Office of the Comptroller General and the Treasury Board Secretariat, for their use in assessing departmental operations.

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES

1983-1984	\$ 2 051 480 946
-----------	------------------

1984-1985	\$ 2 251 060 310
-----------	------------------

TOTAL REVENUES

1983-1984	\$ 56 134 920
-----------	---------------

1984-1985	\$ 46 080 375
-----------	---------------

PERSONNEL BRANCH
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

PERSONNEL

A main preoccupation of the Personnel Branch was the increased number of employees in surplus or layoff status because of program transfers or restraint measures. An executive level steering committee and a work force adjustment unit were established to coordinate the placement of employees and to strengthen the department's personnel and staffing policies. Considerable success was achieved in placing surplus staff.

The department's affirmative action report was approved by Treasury Board. It included target levels for employment of natives, women and the handicapped, at the senior, middle, junior and support levels within DIAND from 1985 until 1988.

Formal labor-management consultation was strengthened throughout the department.

Turnover of indeterminate staff increased from 11.4 percent to 12.2 percent as the total number of indeterminate employees was reduced by 184, for a total of 5 732 by March 31, 1985. The percentages of women and native people in middle and senior level positions increased marginally. In addition to the indeterminate staff, there were 480 persons in term positions at the end of the fiscal year.

COMMUNICATIONS
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Branch informed a large audience, inside and outside Canada, about the department's policies, programs and activities. Through the news media, films, exhibits, special events, publications and personal contact, it furnished information to the general public, native people, northerners and other special interest groups.

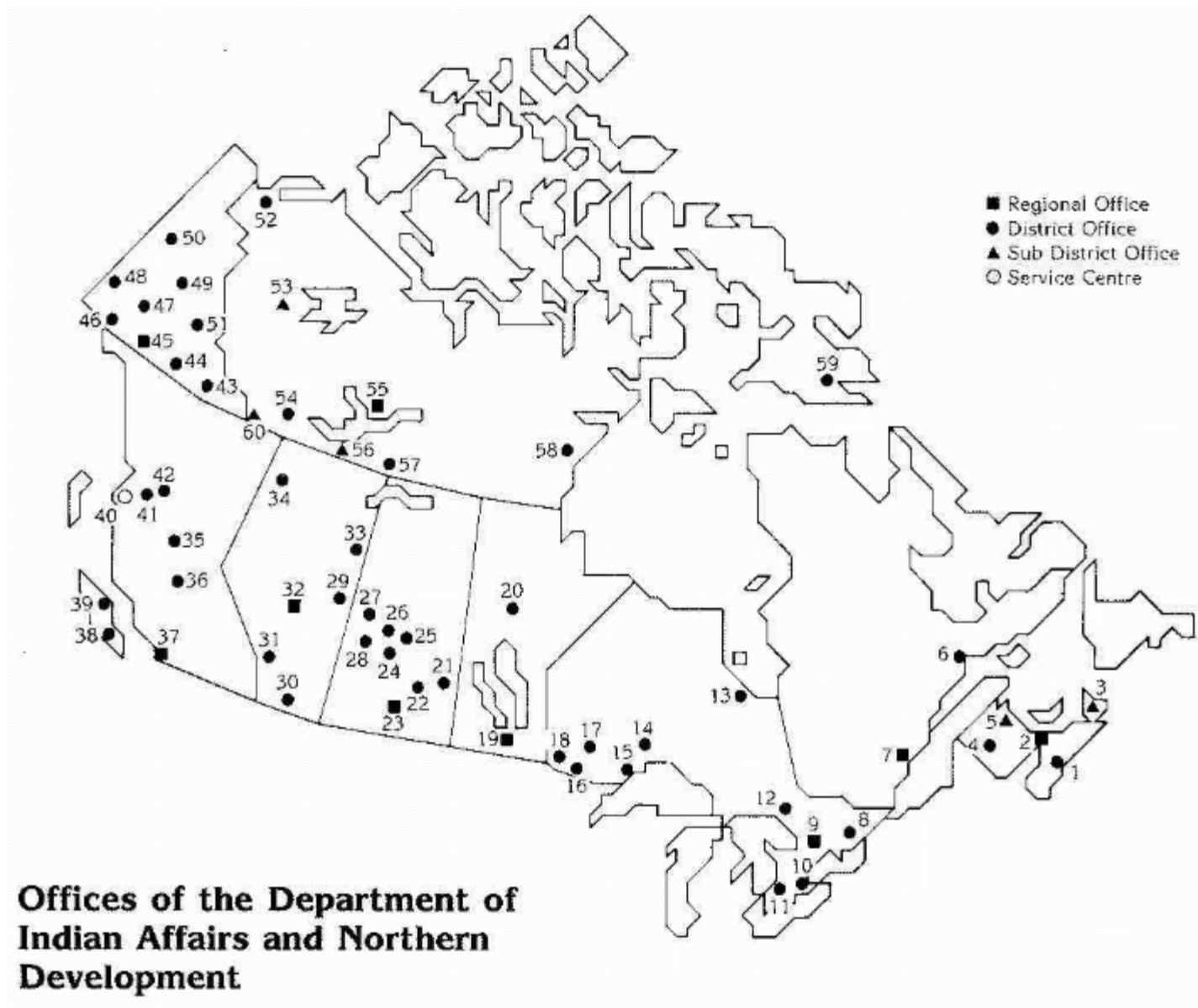
The branch provided a wide range of services to the Minister and the department's operating services, to ensure the effectiveness of their communications both inside and outside the department.

Some highlights of 1984 - 85:

- A ministerial signing ceremony with the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) marked the final agreement on the first comprehensive land claim north of the 60th parallel.
- Passage of the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, giving native groups local self-government, was widely publicized.
- Extensive publicity highlighted amendments removing sex discrimination from the Indian Act and enabling bands to control their own membership.
- The branch assisted journalists and federal delegates scheduled to attend the 1985 conference of first ministers on aboriginal rights.
- Special exhibits were mounted at the Canadian National Exhibition and the Pacific National Exhibition.
- The public enquiries unit answered more than 30 000 requests for information, largely from schools and universities. Most requests focused on Indians and Indian policy; others concerned native claims, the North and northern policy.
- New systems were implemented for planning annual publishing commitments, making departmental publications more effective and ensuring that they focused on major departmental concerns.
- The North, the first of a projected series of general information booklets, was researched and written.
- Canada's North, a comprehensive reference manual, was revised.
- Revised catalogues of departmental publications and films for general and special audiences were prepared.

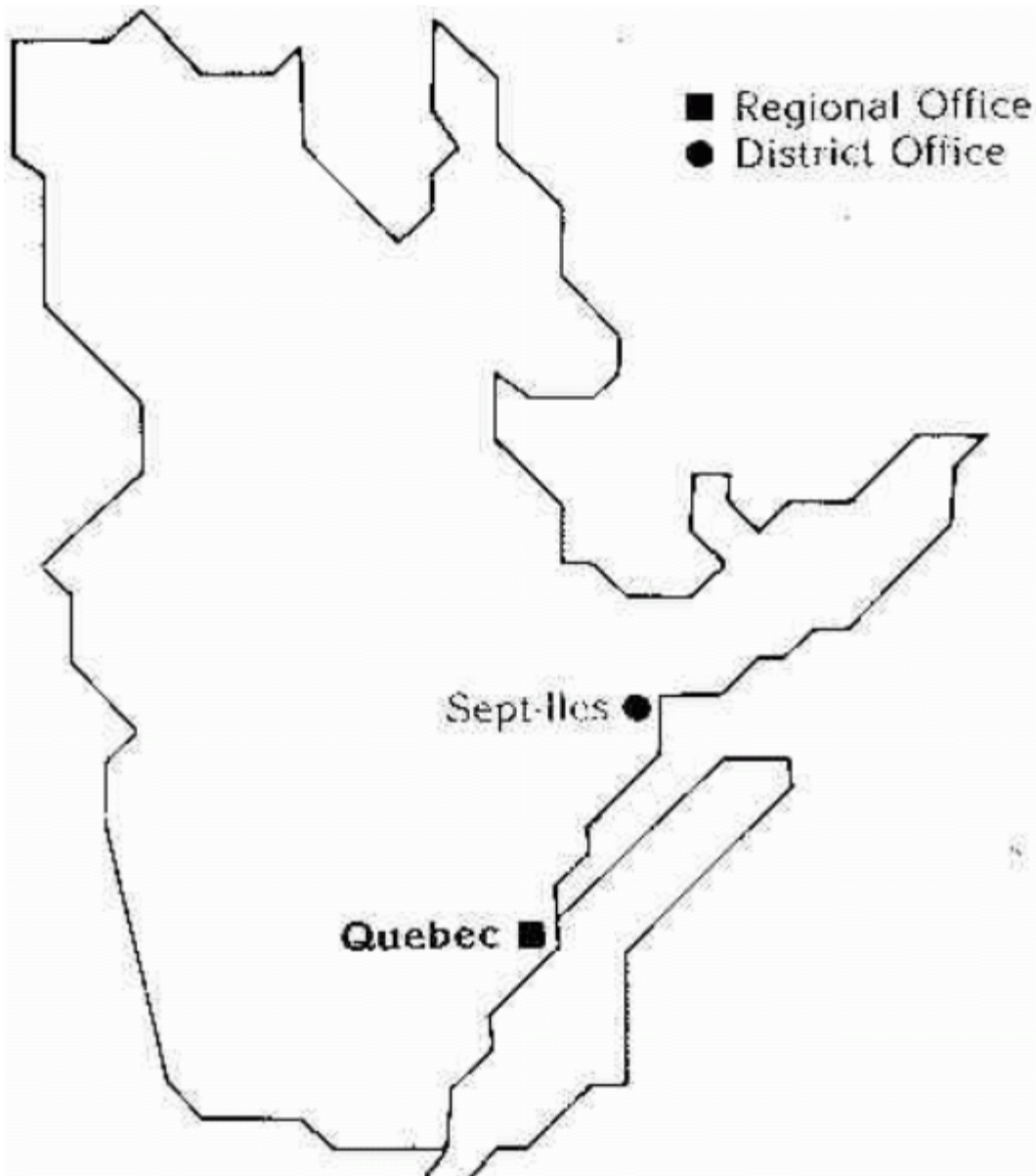
REGIONAL OFFICES
ANNUAL REPORT 1984 1985

Offices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



- Nova Scotia 1. Halifax 2. Amherst 3. Sydney
 New Brunswick 4. Fredericton 5. Chatham
 Quebec 6. Sept Iles 7. Quebec City
 Ontario 8. Peterborough 9. Toronto 10. Brantford 11. London 12. Sudbury 13. Moose Factory 14. Gerdton 15. Thunder Bay 16. Fort Frances 17. Sioux Lookout 18. Kenora
 Manitoba 19. Winnipeg 20. Thompson
 Saskatchewan 21. Yorkton 22. Fort Qu'Appelle 23. Regina 24. Saskatoon 25. Prince Albert 26. Shellbrook 27. Meadow Lake 28. North Battleford
 Alberta 29. St. Paul 30. Lethbridge 31. Calgary 32. Edmonton 33. Fort McMurray 34. High Level
 British Columbia 35. Prince George 36. Williams Lake 37. Vancouver 38. Nanaimo 39. Campbell River 40. Prince Rupert 41. Terrace 42. Hazelton
 Yukon Territory 43. Watson Lake 44. Teslin 45. Whitehorse 46. Haines Junction 47. Carmacks 48. Beaver Creek 49. Mayo 50. Dawson City 51. Ross River
 Northwest Territories 52. Inuvik 53. Norman Wells 54. Fort Simpson 55. Yellowknife 56. Hay River 57. Fort Smith 58. Rankin Inlet 59. Frobisher 60. Fort Liard

ATLANTIC REGION



Atlantic Region served 13 567 status Indians in 31 bands. During the year, its role changed from that of a doer to that of an adviser.

Canada/New Brunswick Indian Child and Family Services subsidiary agreements were concluded with four bands. A submission to Cabinet provided for four additional bands to opt into these agreements. As well, negotiations on the Canada/Nova Scotia Indian Child and Family Services master agreement and proposed budget were completed, and the agreement was approved by Cabinet.

Services were provided to 200 enterprises in all sectors, enabling 13 new Indian businesses to become established and 60 existing businesses to maintain or expand operations. The economic development program included 15 new loans totalling \$250 000 and two loan guarantees totalling \$26 000. Thirty-one contributions, totalling \$180 000, and technical advice were provided to 100 projects. These components yielded 52 person-years of employment and maintained another 80 person-years of employment.

During the fiscal year, employment for 138 students was created through Indian Summer Canada. Additional DIAND initiatives funded 1 421 weeks of work for 106 native people on various projects with budgets totalling \$684 000. Employment development also provided \$490 000 directly to 24 bands to do community and economic planning, providing 20 person-years of work. As well, cooperation with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission resulted in the hiring of 16 persons to enhance planning. Assistance was given to 130 persons in developing

occupational skills, to 48 for training on the job and to 70 to facilitate job mobility.

During the fiscal year, housing funds amounting to \$5 678 719 were received by bands. Fifty-four housing units were built, another 58 were started and 126 were completed from the previous year; another 103 units were renovated.

Workshops on housing were conducted by the Union of New Brunswick Indians with \$35 000 provided by the region.

Workshops and Training

Two workshops on band government were held with representatives from the region, districts, headquarters, bands and associations. Topics included policing, band funding, employee benefits and Indian self-government.

Thirteen constables received four weeks' police training at the Atlantic Police Academy, and one constable was accepted for training with the town of Newcastle.

A total of 265 band staff received training in management, organization, personnel, computers, accounting and communication, for more than 2 750 training days.

Among engineering and architecture achievements, 172 capital construction projects were completed, of which 90 percent were administered by bands under contribution agreements. Two new schools, Red Bank and Big Cove, were completed, and construction was started on a new school at Wagmatcook.

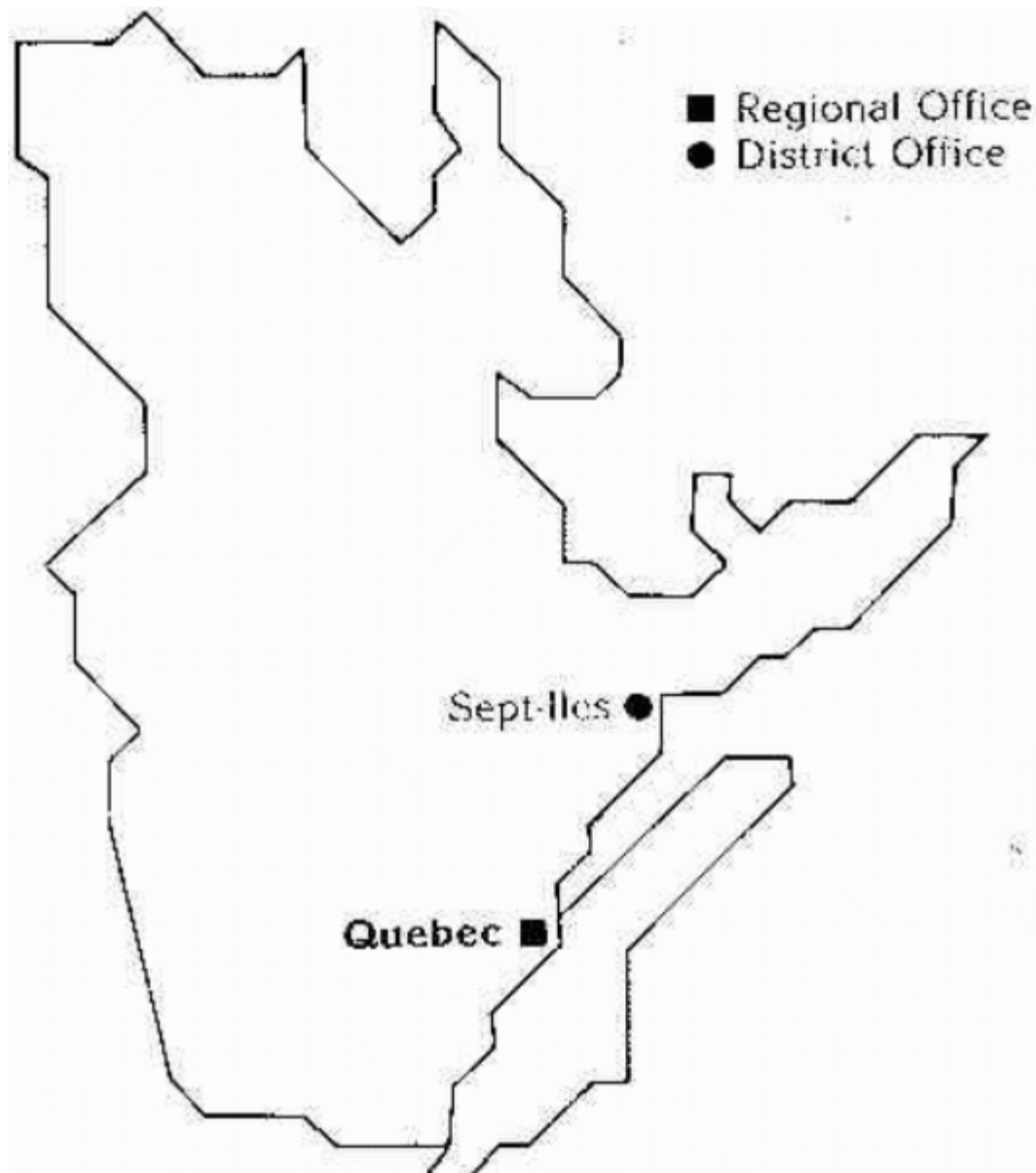
Computer education was introduced in all grades in federal schools in Nova Scotia. A native bachelor of social work program started with 40 status Indian students at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

Training for personnel surpassed the affirmative action goals, with training provided for 74 women, 28 natives and three francophones.

The Miawpukek Band at Conne River, Newfoundland, was established and its members registered. Work toward establishing a reserve and direct funding was under way, and discussions on future Labrador funding started.

Plans were in place for water and sewage systems in five of the seven Labrador communities. Work continued on a serious water problem in one of the two remaining communities.

QUEBEC REGION



During 1984 - 85, Quebec Region received two requests for creation or enlargement of reserves. Four previous requests produced the Escournins Reserve and the enlargement of the Restigouche, Oka and Sept-Iles reserves. The regional office also hired a central registrar to handle the operations and training required by the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act.

The office started a study of mining and forestry rights on Quebec reserves. A consultant was hired to clarify respective jurisdictions. Based on that study, the office proposed avenues for regulating natural resources.

The office followed up recommendations concerning education, received through consultation with the native working group on education. During the year, this group formed the Education Council of First Nations, with financial support from the region. As well, the region twinned pedagogical service officers with teaching administrators or consultants in each school to facilitate better dialogue.

Native Language Courses

The region set up native language courses in Schefferville, Gaspé and Manouane; a creative writing course in Kahnawake, Lac Rapide and Oka; and French reading programs in six francophone schools.

Work continued on other education projects: a proposal to set up a secondary school at Manouane; training of native teachers; negotiations to absorb the Weymontachie School, revision of the school calendar at La Romaine, and negotiations for a site for the new federal school in Schefferville.

Three bands (Riviere Desert, Kahnawake and Restigouche) took charge of their post-secondary education management. Post-secondary education attendance among natives increased 10.9 percent, just short of the regional goal of 11.15 percent.

The Attikamek-Sipi coordinating committee (bringing together three bands) and the Pointe-Bleue Band Council took charge of their social service programs. A plan was also formed for devolving responsibility for such programs to the Huron Village Indian Band in the following year. A study was conducted on the necessity for community shelters such as dayrooms, distribution centres, group homes and day care centres in an Indian milieu. Steps were taken to establish a group home for the emotionally disturbed in Restigouche and a home babysitting agency in Lac Simon.

Aid to Libraries

Among other education and social service activities, assistance for community libraries was provided to any band requesting it. Nine projects were accepted under a social development program which financed community projects on reserves.

Economic development projects begun in 1984 - 85 included aid to 69 businesses, creating or maintaining 4 590 person-months of work. One hundred and thirty-nine employment creation projects produced 1 203 jobs with a total investment of \$9.8 million, of which \$8.9 million came from sources outside the program. As well, job training was given to 310 people, and mobility and placement costs were defrayed for 40. Local organizations developed a tourism plan for Restigouche and conducted a feasibility study for a proposed financial institution in Kahnawake.

Fur trapping revenues rose 10 percent to \$1.3 million. Under the Environment 2000 Program, seven bands conducted forestry studies to aid in resource management projects. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources granted tree-planting contracts to three Algonquin bands, creating 95 person-years of work.

Four bands, comprising 40 employees, joined the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais pension plan in 1984-85.

Technical Assistance

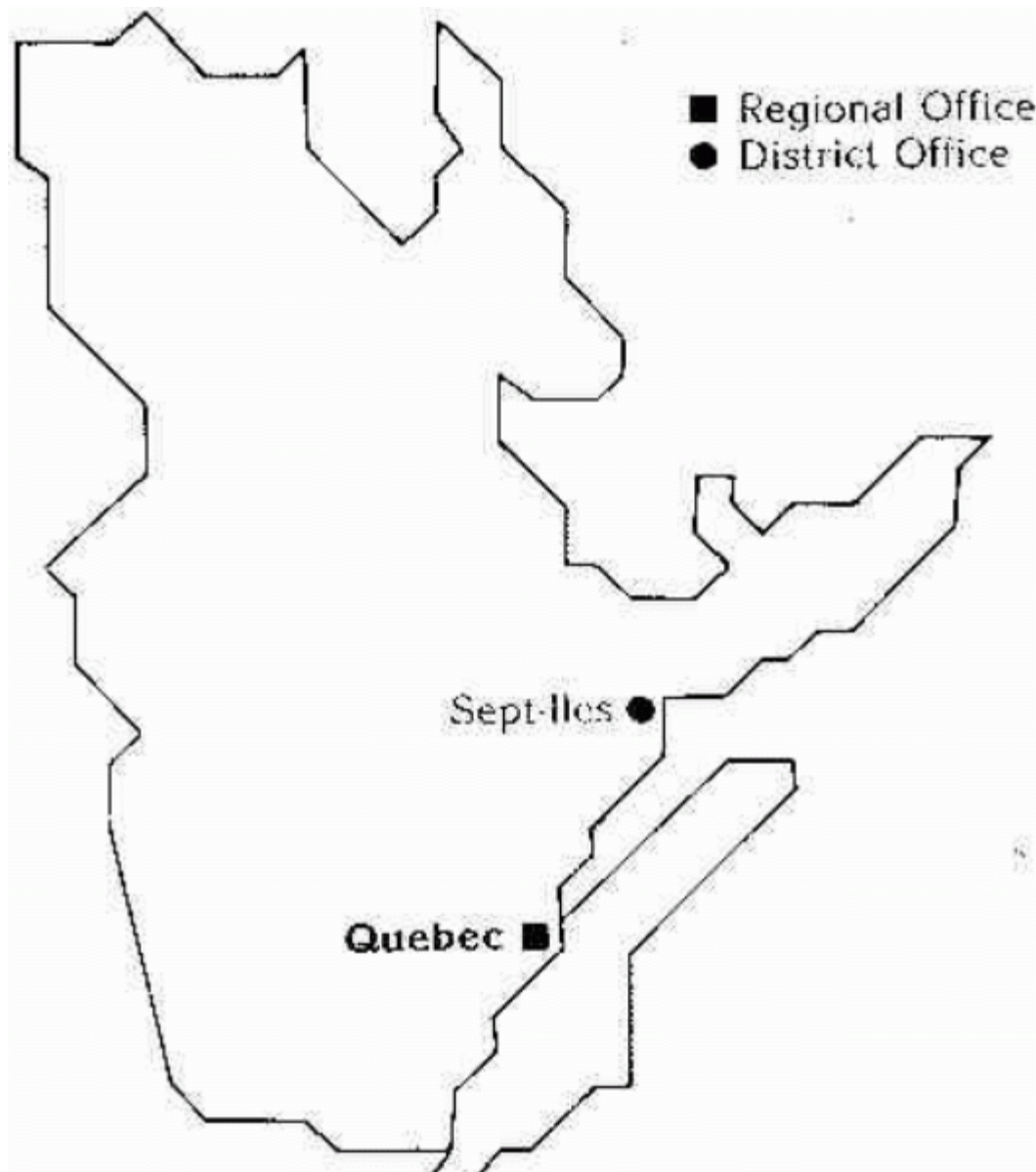
Technical aid and advisory services were furnished to bands, based on their requests. Twenty-eight band-support financing agreements covered "orientation and sensitization of aboriginal communities by their elected leaders." As part of the Indian and Inuit management improvement program, projects were conducted by 15 Indian bands, affecting 188 people, and by Inuit communities through the Iliqvik Corporation, affecting 200 people.

The 1984 - 85 budget for community utilities, including those for Cree communities, was \$33.4 million. The local administration program injected \$16.5 million into 214 minor projects, mostly housing, and \$17.8 million into 39 major projects. Through an agreement between Hydro Quebec, DIAND and the Rapid Lake Band Council, the band was to obtain electricity from the provincial network. Increased band participation in financing municipal services resulted in local action plans for all bands.

Two hundred and thirty-one new houses were constructed on the reserve. Another 369 houses were renovated, surpassing the regional objective of 225 units. Regional surveys of the state of on-reserve housing stock started under band administration, to project needs and improve resource allocation. Nineteen communities benefited from training sessions on housing management.

Computer systems for the region were expanded to provide word processing through 15 stations linked with a central unit, and data processing through a network of eight microcomputers.

ONTARIO REGION



Enrolment in post-secondary institutions in 1984 - 85 reached an all-time high of more than 2 100 students, representing a 20 percent increase over the previous year.

The Ontario Ministry of Education and DIAND produced kindergarten-to-grade-13 curriculum guidelines for native language instruction. These would allow Indian students to study their own language as part of the regular school program in both federal and provincial schools.

On-reserve special education services to Indian children with learning problems were begun under the supervision of the University of Western Ontario's education clinic, in four Ontario regional Indian Affairs districts.

The four districts also participated in pilot projects to develop policies and procedures to ensure that students in federal schools had access to the same range of services available in provincial elementary and secondary schools.

By the end of the fiscal year, microcomputers had been introduced in more than a third of the some 400 classrooms in federal and band-operated schools in the Ontario region. Teaching staff received specialized training in the use of this technology.

A wide range of federal and provincial employment development programs provided \$15 million toward Indian employment and community development, and 787 projects produced 5 028 jobs and 1 300 person years of employment.

Two career fairs for native students, held in Thunder Bay and Dryden, attracted approximately 1 800 students, parents and other interested people. The regional native employment coordinator participated in this joint undertaking with the native employment program of the Public Service Commission of Canada, Ontario Region.

A top priority of DIAND's Ontario Region was the Ontario tripartite process, unique in Canada, in which ministers, Indian leaders and other senior representatives of Canada, the province and the Indian people met regularly to resolve issues of common concern, such as lands, self-government and service delivery.

Grassy Narrows Agreement

After six years of negotiations, Canada discharged its outstanding obligations to the Grassy Narrows Band in northwestern Ontario. The agreement was similar to the one concluded with the Islington Band in 1982. Both agreements were the result of multiparty negotiations which addressed the problems created by the flooding and subsequent mercury contamination of the English River/Wabigoon River system. The Grassy Narrows agreement stimulated negotiations with the other parties - Ontario, Ontario Hydro, Great Lakes Forest Products and Reed Paper Ltd. - and renewed efforts to achieve final settlement.

The Minister appointed a special representative, former Supreme Court justice Emmett Hall, to conclude negotiations. Comprehensive community planning helped bands marshal their human, natural and financial resources to achieve their aims. In 1984-85, \$400 000 was allocated to 26 Indian bands for this purpose. These funds enabled 14 band planners, four band planning committees, one tribal council planner, seven consultants and the band councils to engage in the process.

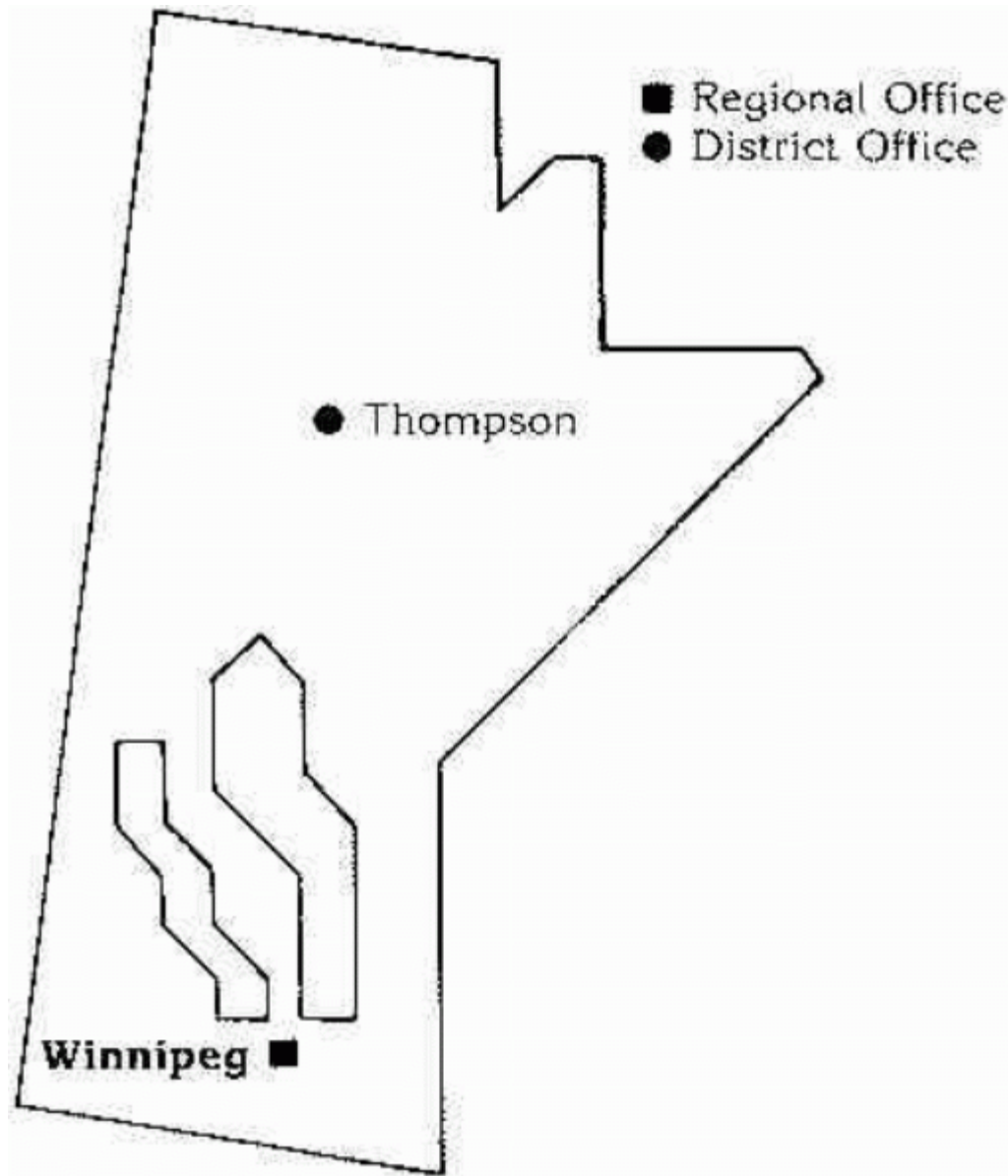
Two new Indian development institutions were formed in 1984-85: the Indian Agriculture Program of Ontario and the Ontario Indian Wild Rice Development Agency Inc. Ontario Region provided \$150 000 and \$200 000 respectively in administrative core funding to these organizations. Another \$126 000 was provided to the Association of Reserves for Improving Socio-Economics (ARISE) to assist in expanded program development.

With special funding, 32 Indian communities identified the impacts of 15 resource development projects on their communities and surrounding areas, so they could enter into negotiations with representatives of government and the resource developers. Bands negotiated for employment and business opportunities in two major projects, the Hemlo and Detour Lake gold mines in the Lakehead district.

The devolution of authority to native groups remained a priority in the Ontario region. In 1979-80, Indian bands had managed 46 percent of all programs, representing \$52.4 million; by the end of 1984-85, they managed 77 percent of all programs, representing \$188 million including capital funds.

Increased emphasis on band management development improved financial management practices at the band level. A 1984-85 study of the preceding five year period showed that the 115 bands in Ontario had improved clear audit achievement from 37.4 percent of all audits to 61.4 percent.

MANITOBA REGION



A special education program was started in federal schools in Manitoba for pupils requiring special attention. Professional development workshops at the University of Manitoba introduced staff to the philosophy and general approach of special education. The region acquired instructional aids for students with learning disabilities and teacher aide services on a trial basis. Assistance was provided for every child who needed one-on-one help. Screening committees at each school reviewed referrals and coordinated special education programs. Funding for special education was established with the help of Data Base, the department's national computerized information bank of educational statistics.

Band school enrolment increased by 11 percent to 5 757, while provincial school enrolment increased by 5.8 percent to 4 176.

Ten loans and 61 grants stimulated new businesses in Manitoba. Another six loans and 51 grants supported existing businesses. To make the most of business opportunities in northern communities, a new regional strategy addressed hydro development projects.

Details of 728 loans under the Indian Economic Development Fund were reviewed and classified to provide an improved information base. Funds for agriculture were provided to the Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program to help Indian farmers. Funds were also provided to four tribal councils to help them form independent local economic development institutions.

Employment Initiatives

More than 25 000 weeks of work were created this year through Indian Summer Canada, DIAND employment initiatives, the Summer Canada student employment program and the Work Opportunity Program. A regional employment inventory, detailing information on education, training, work history, work preference and location, was set up to identify training and employment needed by adult Indians. More than 30 000 training days were provided, and more than 65 000 training days for 740 native people sponsored by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Three hundred and sixty people were qualified for employment.

Indian Crafts and Arts Manitoba presented a proposal to the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP) for funding a retail outlet and a production centre. Two proposals for wild rice management were completed for the Manitoba and Tri-Province programs.

The Manitoba Resource Developments Impact Office established the Limestone Action Team to ensure that northern bands benefited from the construction of Manitoba Hydro's Limestone generating station. During National Energy Board hearings, DIAND intervened to ensure that Indian concerns were represented and supported.

Throughout the year, the office also participated in all-party negotiations to resolve specific issues under the Northern Flood Agreement, such as community planning and compensation for Indian bands. Funding for Grand Rapids Forebay was completed, and a socio-economic data base was initiated. Throughout 1984-85, the department continued to assist the Grand Rapids Forebay bands in their negotiations with the Province of Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro.

Some 278 capital projects, excluding housing, were carried out at a cost of \$37 411 000. These projects, roughly 58 percent of which were administered by bands, included roads, bridges, hydro systems, fire protection, schools, and water and sanitation systems. Construction started on more than 500 new homes using subsidy, and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation programs. Land use analyses were completed for 85 percent of reserves, and community land use plans were made for 65 percent of the bands.

In 1984, 13 native constables from Manitoba graduated from the RCMP training academy in Regina.

On August 31, 1984, an agreement in principle was signed by the Chiefs' Treaty Land Entitlement Committee of Manitoba and the governments of Manitoba and Canada. The agreement fulfilled Canada's treaty obligation to provide Crown land for 20 of the 23 bands with outstanding treaty entitlements. These provisions more than doubled reserve land area in Manitoba, adding some 250 000 ha to 20 reserves.

Social Assistance

Field staff was increased for the social assistance organization, following a complete review. Staff dealing directly with bands was doubled. Four bands took local control of income maintenance, decreasing DIAND - Controlled bands to four.

The province's Child Welfare Directorate commended Indian agencies for providing preventive support services, and funding was being sought to expand these services. The Oxford House, Peguis and Fisher River bands cooperated with the region to provide care for the elderly in their communities.

The region devoted considerable attention to transferring engineering and architectural services to bands and tribal councils. Courses were given on a number of topics, including school construction. A contract was awarded for Cross Lake School, and tenders were called for Nelson House School. Construction of Blood School was scheduled for completion in September 1985, as the development of Shamattawa, Long Plain and Sioux Valley schools continued.

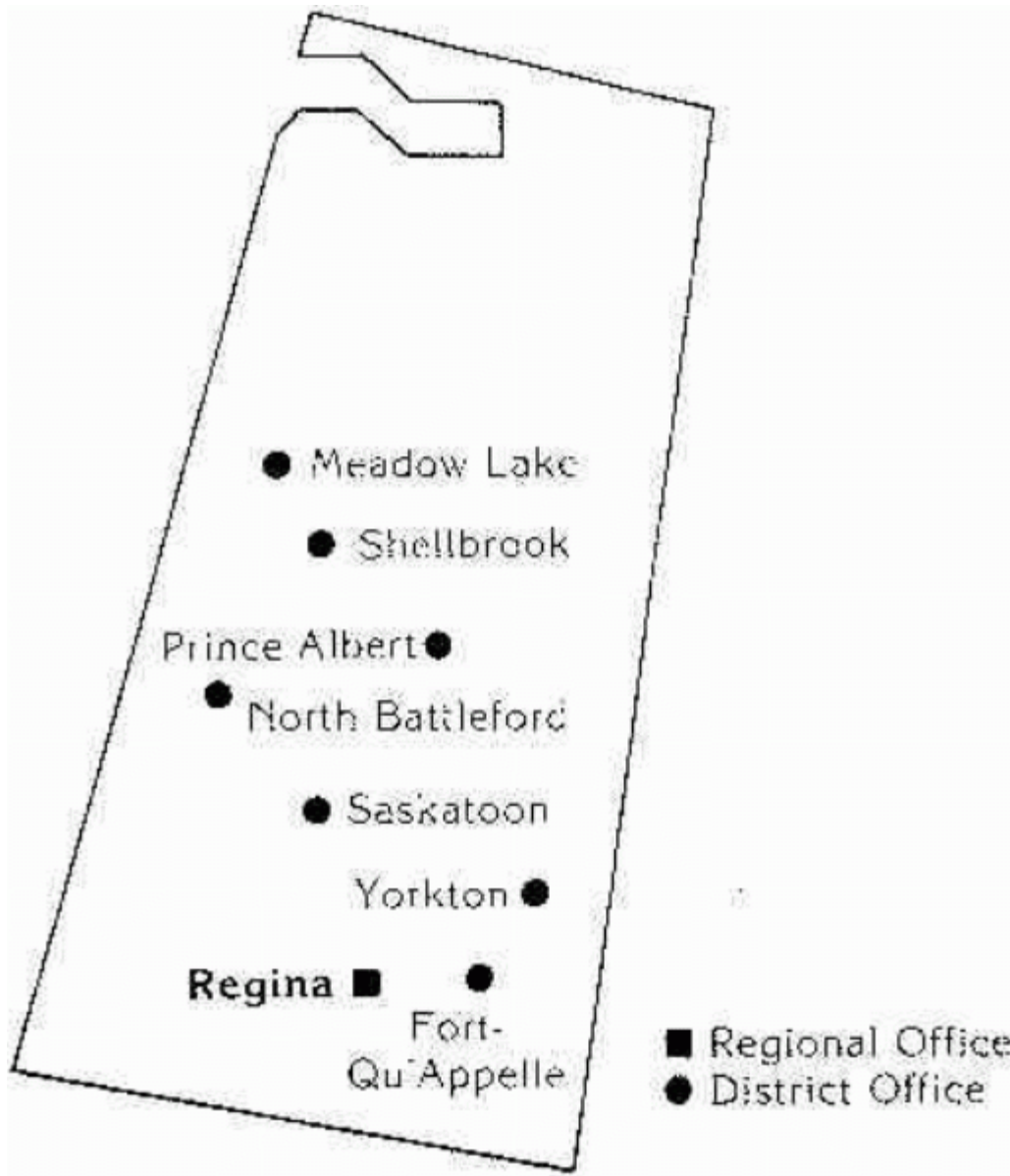
Other projects included energy conservation reports and retrofit packages for a number of schools. The Berens River Reserve was connected to the provincial hydro grid in April and landline power was extended to Pukatawagan. The region completed a feasibility study on extending a landline to seven reserves in the Island Lake area.

More than 150 technical fire inspections and 10 fire control training sessions were conducted.

The Thompson district office worked toward devolution of authority to local people through discussions with the Keewatin Tribal Council and its member bands. It was the last remaining office to do so.

Improvements in services included the introduction of computers to the membership program, upgrading of band and federal school programs, and new band maintenance management systems to improve repairs to schools and teacher accommodation.

Northern Native Retailers, a loose organization of Indian-managed stores, reduced their losses and improved the financial prospects of member stores.



SASKATCHEWAN REGION

Improved management techniques produced important successes for Saskatchewan Region, expected to yield long-range benefits. For example, new achievements in managing fiscal and human resources helped ensure that Indian people would have the skills to guarantee service continuity as programs were transferred to them.

Operational and work planning exercises paid dividends as a procedure was developed, by the region and the North Battleford district, to link and monitor work plans in concert with the department's financial systems.

The finance and administration program, working with the bands, developed a better salary-costing technique and improved band financial management skills.

The organization-management unit did major reviews of the education program in the Prince Albert district office and the Shellbrook Indian Agency office, which produced realignment and improvements in staff roles and functions.

The Reserves and Trusts unit participated in policy development at the national level on such matters as membership decentralization, land management by bands, forestry, sand and gravel, to ensure that national policy met Saskatchewan's needs.

Work was completed on the construction or renovation of schools at Pelican Lake, Shoal Lake, Cumberland House and La Ronge, and the Beauval student residence.

Social Development

The Social Development unit shifted its emphasis from administering funds to participating in community development and employment promotion.

A total of 455 new homes were constructed and 500 others renovated.

Prince Albert District opened a sub-office at Stony Rapids to meet the needs of the three bands in the northernmost part of the region.

The number of bands with comprehensive community-based plans increased. They included bands initiating new plans and others updating and revising their existing community plans.

The Engineering and Architecture unit helped implement new maintenance management systems on 14 reserves.

Personnel Services counselled some 100 staff in layoff status.

Yorkton District contributed \$100 000 of \$2.5 million used to fund district projects.

In conjunction with bands and the district chiefs, the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle district office developed capital plans for each of its 16 bands and the district as a whole.

Communication Services provided Indian bands and organizations with advice and assistance which enabled them to plan and coordinate communication activities.

A number of programs at the regional and district levels moved toward program transfer and Indian self-government.

For example, the region sponsored or delivered band training programs to enable more Indians to operate programs.

Seven schools and two residences were transferred to Indian control; and the capital and band support units worked with bands and finance and administration to increase clean audits for bands.

The Resource, Economic and Employment Development (REED) program spearheaded economic development and employment initiatives together with Planning and Intergovernmental Relations, which was heavily involved in the Resource Development Impact (RDI) program. As a result, bands were assured of access to financial resources to deal with the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of personnel development.

REED also helped promote employment opportunities. One Yorkton district band established a sand and gravel company which bid successfully on a Saskatchewan highway contract.

At the same time, the region's forestry management program became a nationally recognized demonstration project. It created more than 100 jobs in 1984 - 85, becoming eligible for inclusion in the Indian Summer Canada program and the Canada Works Program.

ALBERTA REGION



Alberta Region made significant progress in laying the foundation for Indian self-government, as various bands undertook important initiatives toward this objective. The regional office responded with appropriate training, transferred a number of programs to bands and facilitated Indian control of economic institutions and resources. New economic initiatives strengthened the link between bands and the private sector, increasing the credibility of Indian business in the wider business community. Bands increased their management expertise, and took new initiatives in such areas as hydrocarbon development.

One new company, Pimee Well Servicing, was incorporated and started work during 1984 - 85. Owned by the bands of the Northeast Tribal Chiefs Association, the company was established with the help of Esso Petroleum. Esso seconded a manager to the new company for three years, and provided contract work and training. Pimee received financial support from the Indian Economic Development Fund, the Indian Equity Fund, the Native Economic Development Program and member bands.

A new construction company, the Neegan Development Corporation (named from a Cree word meaning to move ahead), was formed by four bands in the Fort McMurray area, with a board of directors from the private sector. The company did heavy construction work, mainly in the Fort McMurray area, under contracts from Syncrude Canada Ltd. and Suncor Ltd.

Thirty-four direct loans and 12 loan guarantees were approved for business development. In addition, Indian

businesses obtained more than \$1 million from other sources, such as the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP).

Alberta bands obtained more than \$10 million for job creation, from the department, the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission and other federal and provincial sources.

The region sponsored more than 1 200 trainees in a number of areas. The dropout rate was less than 10 percent.

The Band Support Unit completed its first year with a new system of band support funding. This used special criteria for allocating funds for basic administrative purposes to band administrations, tribal councils and the Indian association.

Agreement with Chiefs Extended

A five-year agreement signed in 1979 with the Tribal Chiefs Association of Northeastern Alberta was extended for a further five years. The seven bands of the Tribal Chiefs Association improved their capacity to manage programs in such areas as education, technical services and economic development.

The regional office reviewed the results of a 1979 agreement transferring local authority to the Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council. This review indicated that program delivery by the council and its nine member bands was satisfactory, and negotiations were under way to renew the agreement for another five years.

Nineteen bands received funding to supplement policing or security programs. Twelve candidates took part in an introductory band constable training program given by the RCMP.

The department sponsored training for staff representing three tribal councils and most bands.

An accounting manual, designed and field-tested by the region, was used by first-year accounting students at the University of Lethbridge.

Federal school attendance improved by 3.5 percent. The move toward local control of education continued, as Driftpile School was transferred to the Lesser Slave Lake Regional Council and the South Tallcree schools to the Tallcree Band.

The region also helped six other bands plan for the transfer of education programs to local control.

Funding for Students

The department's Education Directorate developed a new program to fund students taking university and college entrance courses, to help them meet university entrance standards. Post-secondary enrolment increased from 700 to nearly 860 students, registered in such programs as law, education, arts and science.

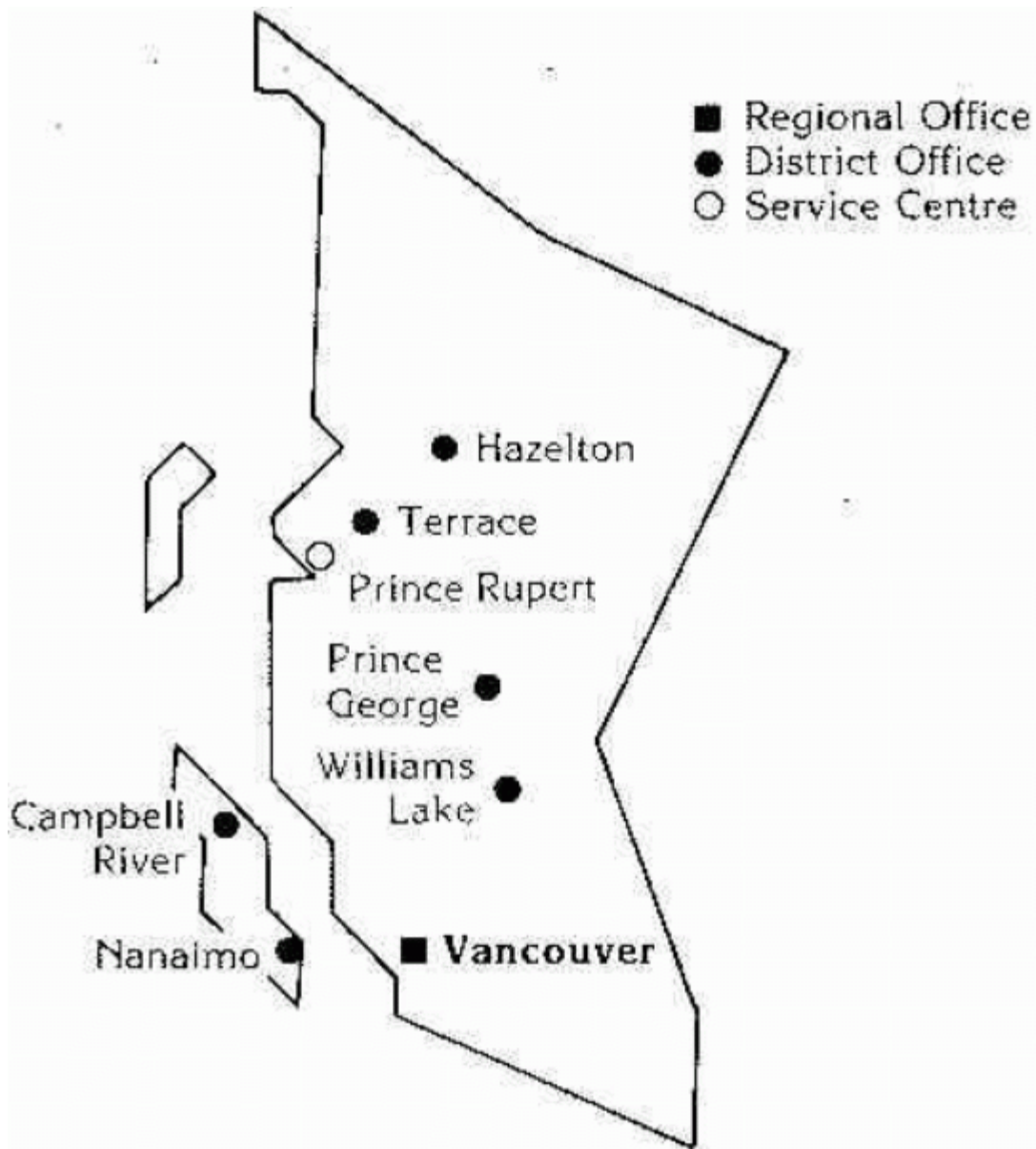
Living conditions on reserves improved with the help of government and band resources. During the 1984 - 85 fiscal year, 330 housing units were constructed and 546 units were renovated. Such basic services as water and sewer systems, roads and fire protection were provided for various reserves. Comprehensive testing and monitoring of all water and wastewater treatment plants were carried out.

In June 1983, the department had concluded a child care agreement with the Lesser Slave Lake Regional Council and the province; and during 1984-85 subsidiary agreements were negotiated for specific services. The Yellowhead Tribal Council, representing five member bands, negotiated bilateral agreements with Alberta and Canada for the delivery of comprehensive child welfare services. The Blood, Peigan and Saddle Lake bands also expressed an interest in greater involvement in child welfare service delivery. Two group homes opened, one at Saddle Lake and one at Swan River. Discussions of social assistance programs for off-reserve status Indians were initiated in the summer of 1984, resulting in a memorandum of understanding between the federal and provincial governments. This memorandum defined the status quo for delivery of services to off-reserve Indians, and allowed more effective delivery of services. A social workers training certificate program was initiated to provide training to band social service administrators, and 32 students graduated.

In the statutory requirements unit, the computerizing of trust accounts and membership improved access to information and increased efficiency in trust accounting. A new minicomputer tied into a national data base facilitated the management of more than \$750 million in deposits in some 16 000 accounts.

The Reserves and Trusts unit contributed to a land use study on the Blood Reserve and the development of a land task force on the Peigan Reserve. It also funded the Blackfoot Coal Commission review of the different options for development of coal on the reserve.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGION



In British Columbia, economic development continued to be a regional priority. Resource development projects accounted for approximately two-thirds of the 30 000 jobs created since 1983.

The Resource Development Impact Program provided support to 10 Indian groups, representing 75 Indian bands. The major projects funded were the Kemano completion project and CNR twin-tracking.

Following two years' intensive planning and preparation, Cabinet approved the \$11 million West Coast Commercial Fisheries Stabilization Program. The Northern Native Fishing Corporation received \$3.8 million under the provisions of the multiyear agreement.

The Aboriginal People's Fisheries Commission was established with regional support to affirm aboriginal jurisdiction over marine and aquatic resources.

The regional office gave extensive help in developing a comprehensive five-year proposal to stabilize and expand the role of the Western Indian Agricultural Corporation.

The region continued to take advantage of existing housing programs, using 25 percent of the national take-up of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation social housing units. Housing targets again were surpassed: 597 new units became available, compared to a target of 398; and 657 units were renovated against an original target of 500.

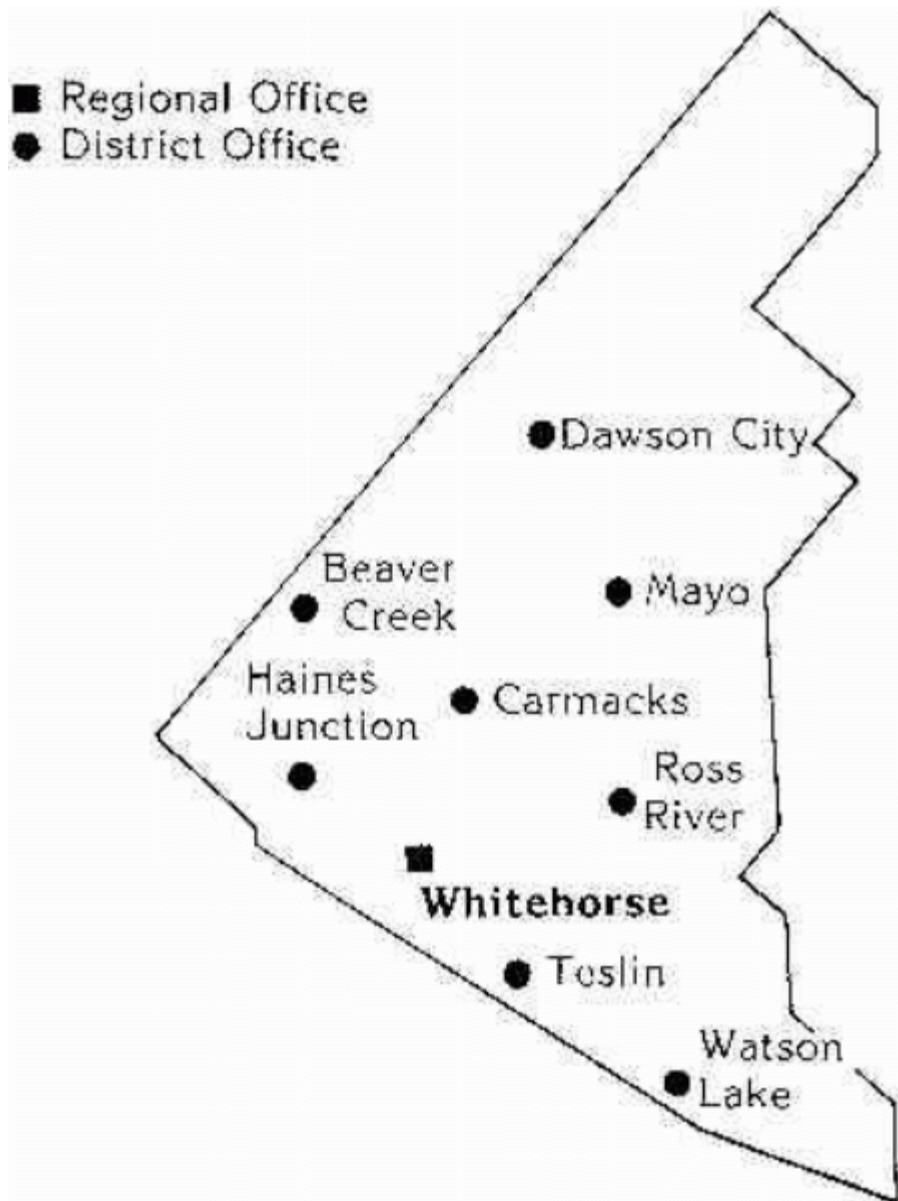
A data base for the Band Support Funding Program was established, providing \$17.4 million.

Eighty bands were supported by the Community-Based Planning Program. Of these, 43 were funded, 58 received advisory services and 37 received planning training.

Contributions totalling \$1.8 million provided 20 000 training days, bringing the number of British Columbia bands which had received training to 77 percent of the regional total.

Thirty-eight tribal advisory positions were funded at a cost of \$1.8 million. A significant strengthening of relations with the provincial government at the ministerial and deputy ministerial levels greatly increased communication and cooperation.

YUKON REGION



Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Indian people in the Yukon region continued to strive for economic, cultural and social self-sufficiency. The region had 15 bands, including 12 in Yukon and three in northern British Columbia. The status Indian population was about 3 300.

The Chiefs' Advisory Board was the forum for Yukon Indian participation in regional policy formulation and decision making. After discussion with Yukon chiefs, the region decided to close the student residence, Yukon Hall, an institution many Indian people felt was detrimental to their education.

Planning needs were assessed for the Kluane Tribal Council and the Carcross, Teslin and Carmacks bands. The region

also developed a comprehensive proposal for accelerated band planning and training in recognition of the bands, need for improved planning and management of their own affairs.

Negotiations continued on moving the Kwanlin Dun Band to a more acceptable location in Whitehorse. As well, an agreement was reached with the Department of Public Works and the Kaska Dena Tribal Council to add 48.5 ha to the reserve at Lower Post, B.C., to compensate for the Alaska Highway encroachment on the reserve.

A major concern of the region was negotiating the Yukon land claim. Over 1984-85, the region was developing policies to meet the terms of the agreement in principle which had been signed. The region

was also involved in land claims initiated by the Kaska Dena Tribal Council, the Taku River Tlingit Band and the Teslin Post Indian Reserve for the cut-off lands for the Teslin airport.

Besides providing financial advice to various bands, the region's Finance and Administration services coordinated contract training, advised band staff on contracting and provided one band with records management training. Communications Services resumed publishing People Say, a regional newsletter. A survey was conducted through several issues to establish the kinds of subjects the readers wanted to read about.

On-the-Job Training

In 1984 - 85, the On-the-Job Training Program was allocated \$480 000. Four hundred and seventy-six training months were provided to 50 native people, and 72 percent received jobs on completion. The program expanded from providing clerical training with the federal government to training opportunities for band managers and officers and technical personnel.

Many important services were offered in 1984-85 through Resource, Economic and Employment Development (REED). Four tourism ventures were assisted with a \$29 250 contribution for capital and planning expenditures. Ten other businesses, from retail outlets to sawmills, were assisted with contributions totalling \$114 885. Seven clients were helped to study the viability of proposed businesses. Four new loans were approved under the Indian Economic Development Fund loan portfolio. Two construction businesses, a sawmill and a café received loans totalling \$95 000, creating 15 jobs for natives. A directory of Yukon Indian businesses was prepared and distributed in 1984.

REED, in conjunction with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, sponsored an economic development study of the Dawson, Mayo and Selkirk bands, looking specifically at potential business opportunities open to them. As well, two economic planning and development institutions were provided with \$317 500 from the regional budget. Funding for the Yukon Indian Arts and Crafts Cooperative was provided through REED's national program. REED also provided \$4 000 to each of 12 Yukon and three northern British Columbia bands to assist in traditional pursuits related to trapping, fishing and hunting. Fifty-six Indians were assisted in securing training courses in such disciplines as firefighting, aircraft maintenance engineering and accounting. DIAND employment initiatives provided jobs for 30 Indians, and Indian Summer Canada provided jobs for 24.

Two projects to study the impact of resource development were assisted with a grant of \$137 000. The Ross River Indian Band identified opportunities arising from the North Canol Road reconstruction and the planned Macmillan Pass development. The Council of Yukon Indians identified the impact of proposed developments in Old Crow. Because of management problems encountered by band chiefs and councils, the regional Band Support and Capital Management units developed a new approach to field service delivery. Core teams from Band Support and Engineering and Architecture worked with bands to develop major projects and transfer skills to band members.

New Reserve for Tlingit

The Reserves and Trusts program established a new reserve for the Taku River Tlingit Band through an order-in-council passed February 15, 1985. A referendum was held to determine whether Liard River Band members wished to separate into three bands. The majority of those who voted were in favour of the split, and the regional office asked the Minister to approve it.

Thirty applications for registration as status Indians were received in the wake of the 1980 Federal Court decision in the John Martin case. This held that any male child of a male status Indian - regardless of legitimacy - was entitled to be registered.

Yukon bands exceeded their 33-unit housing allocation by constructing 37 homes. In Old Crow, an agreement between the department, the Yukon government and the band devised a solution to the long-standing problem of providing water and sewer services to the community. The Dawson Band opened the two-storey Chief Isaac Memorial Centre in June 1984.

The department approved the Taku River Tlingit Band's request to administer its own social development program, and hired an administrator to prepare for this devolution of authority. The department took part in the Yukon government's review of rehabilitation and geriatric services; this, it was expected, might result in a government-run universal in-home adult care program, to maintain homemaker services for disabled and elderly status Indians currently administered by bands. The social development program also continued to fund a home for battered women.

In education, the fall nominal roll showed 672 status Indian students enrolled in Yukon elementary and secondary schools, and 51 status Indian students enrolled in northeastern British Columbia. In the 1984 - 85 fiscal year, 27 students were assisted or sponsored in post-secondary education. A three-day workshop sponsored by the education section was held in January 1985 to discuss Indian education with representatives from the 12 Yukon and three

northern British Columbia bands.

Northern Affairs Program

The Yukon Region began implementing the Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement signed June 4, 1984, which called for expanding the resource sectors and initiating economic development planning.

The federal-territorial Yukon Benefits Committee, concerned with maximizing local benefits from oil and gas exploration, met regularly.

Northern Yukon National Park was created during the year. An application for a quarry and load-out facility near King Point led to the collection of geotechnical data to aid in planning facilities there. Steps were taken to establish environmental screening and review bodies as provided for in the Western Arctic Inuvialuit Claim Act.

Under the Yukon-Alaska fire control agreement, the region's lightning detection system was integrated by computer with a similar system in Alaska. The fire season was less severe than in the previous year, and the number of fires and the area burned dropped. Two CL-215 water bombers were purchased by the federal government for fire-fighting in Yukon. The bombers were to be delivered in 1986.

A reconnaissance inventory of Yukon forests was completed, with photography and map work done locally and volumetric work by the Canadian Forestry Service in Victoria.

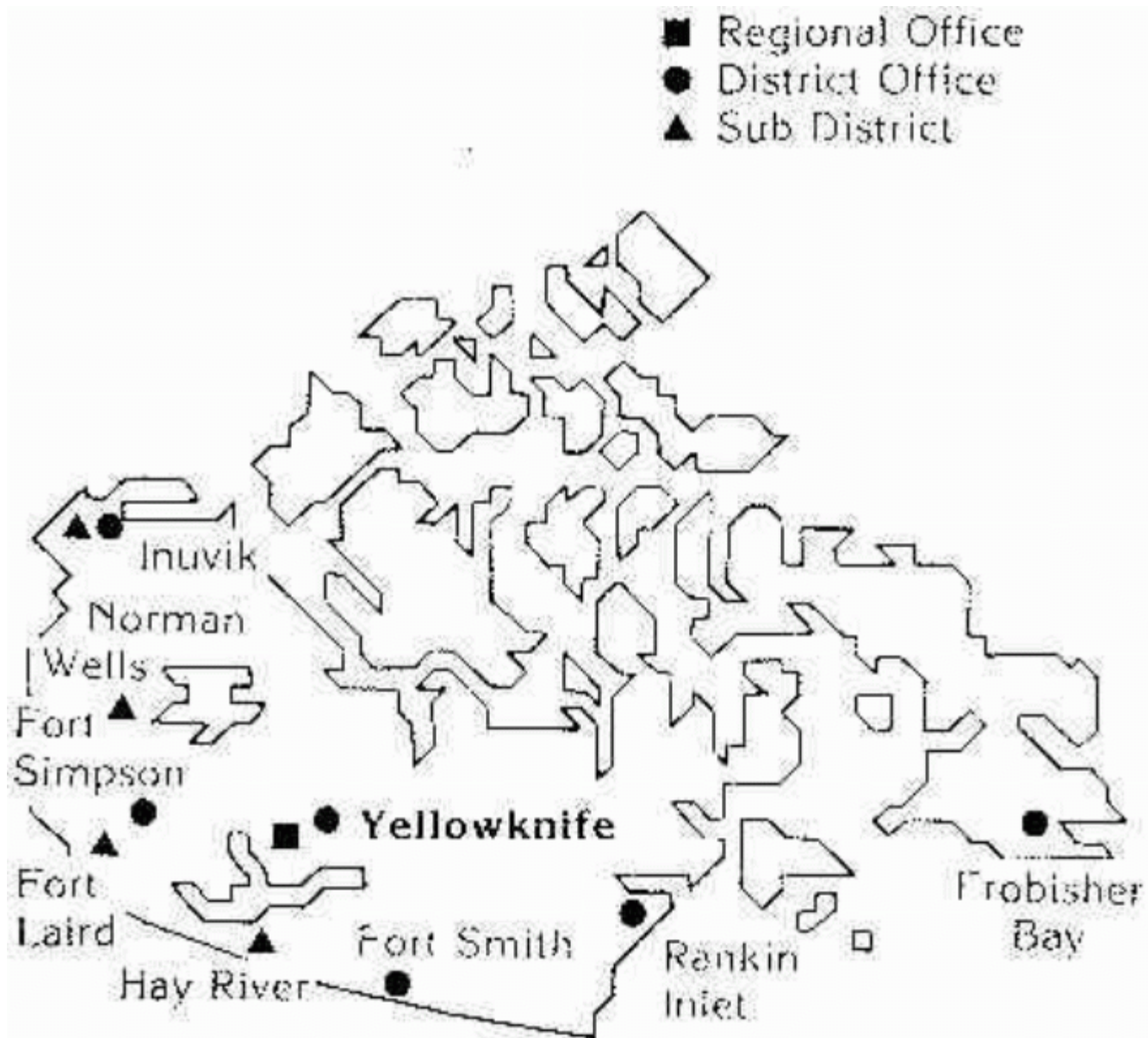
Mining activity was slow, but improved over the previous year. The number of mining dispositions granted increased from 6 943 to 10 217.

A new Occupational Health and Safety Act was drafted by the Yukon government with assistance from the region, and subsequently enacted. Work continued on developing new mining health and safety regulations.

The region took the lead in establishing the Joint Committee on Placer Mining Research and Development, to improve the environmental and economic performance of the industry. Several studies were carried out on effluent treatment, settling ponds and fine gold recovery.

Several orders-in-council in 1984-85 affected land use in Yukon. The Alaska Highway Pipeline corridor was narrowed from 8 km to 240 m. Numerous parcels of land were set aside to facilitate settlement of Yukon Indian land claims, and similar designations of land north of Porcupine and Ball rivers were renewed.

N.W.T. REGION



Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program in the Northwest Territories served 8 470 status Indians in 17 bands.

The region's work concentrated on the Dene land claim, which remained the top priority of the Dene leadership. A regional advisory committee was established, consisting of representatives from the five Dene regions.

The regional office provided \$1.6 million in short-term job creation projects in 14 Dene communities. In 13 Dene communities, the Indian Summer Canada program provided short-term employment for students in band administration and community infrastructure.

The Resource Development Impact Program continued to be a major source of advisory and financial support to the Dene communities dealing with resource development. During the year, the program assisted 12 of the 17 bands in the region.

The regional office established a working agreement with the Dene Nation for Indian input into the 1985-86 operational plan. As well, the office helped to plan the proposed papal visit to Fort Simpson, which was cancelled when foggy weather closed in the airport.

Northern Affairs Program

The regional office continued its efforts to advance the development of the territories, with emphasis on the economic needs of native northerners and protection of the environment.

Under the Canada-Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement renewed in January 1984, funding totalling \$12 601 605 was approved for 223 projects, including 35 projects to assist regional product development, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the fur industry.

The region funded a study by the Northwest Territories Science Institute of the abandoned Rayrock mine site, in response to the Dene Nation's concerns about a high incidence of cancer among families in the area.

The Liard Highway was officially opened in June 1984, creating a new circle route. It was expected to provide opportunities for tourism and other development.

The Inuvialuit of the Mackenzie delta area signed their final land claims agreement at a community celebration in June 1984. In the following months, regional staff worked with the Inuvialuit on an interim land management system.

A spill response paper was drafted outlining the reporting process, the identification of the agency investigating the spill, the department's involvement and enforcement decisions.

The department issued 25 prospecting permits covering 455 000 ha.

The federal government purchased two CL-215 water bombers for firefighting in the Northwest Territories.

Norman Wells Pipeline

Construction of the Norman Wells Pipeline was completed in March 1985. Close cooperation between the federal and territorial governments and industry contributed to the smooth progress of its entire construction phase, which finished ahead of schedule and under budget.

Communities continued to show interest in the department's mechanisms for land use and resource development. The region provided workshops and seminars to explain the system to communities and bands.

Appendix I

Financial Summary

Comparative dollar figures of expenditures and revenues by program in 1983-84 and 1984-84. (Parentheses indicate revenues.)

Budgetary Expenditures	...	...
Operating Expenditures	1983 - 1984	1984 - 1985
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$395 915 930	268 527 326
Northern Affairs	\$74 258 075	76 179 681
Administration	\$51 003 179	50 524 288
Capital Expenditures	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$67 855 147	64 097 326
Northern Affairs	\$22 852 472	26 816 337
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$923 504 759	1 155 186 583
Northern Affairs	\$498 058 492	547 960 808
Native Claims	\$19 864 520	62 900 583
Environmental Studies Revolving Fund	(\$1 831 628)	(1 132 622)
Total	\$2 051 480 946	2 251 060 310
Revenues	...	...
...	1983 - 1984	1984 - 1985
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$9 778 696	13 589 168
Northern Affairs	\$12 475 113	12 256 466
Administration	\$33 807 124	18 797 744
Native Claims	\$73 987	1 436 997
Total	\$56 134 920	46 080 375
Non-Budgetary Expenditures	...	...
Loans, investments and advances	...	...
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$75 136	(1 789 377)
Northern Affairs	(\$10 088 736)	(16 921 279)
Native Claims	\$14 918 175	4 461 616
Administration	\$21 582 851	(5 409 996)
Total	\$26 487 426	(19 659 036)

Appendix II

Departmental Publications

An important responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is informing the Canadian public, including native people. As a complex and far-flung department, DIAND publishes a variety of materials for differing audiences. A special effort has been made to make publications more accessible. A number of catalogues are available that list and describe materials for general and special 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

A toll-free INWATS information line enables anyone in Canada to call the public enquiries unit at departmental headquarters, by dialing 1-800-567-9604.

Publications Available

In Print Series

Three booklets listing current publications available to the general public.

Government Activities in the North/Annual Northern Expenditure Plan

Published annually to give an overview of federal activities in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as well as northern-related expenditures by the federal and territorial governments.

The North

General information on the North: the land, the people and the North today.

The Canadian Indian

The origins, culture and history of Canada's Indians up to the present day.

The Inuit

The origins, culture and history of Canada's Inuit up to the present day.

In All Fairness

Outlines federal government policy on comprehensive claims, placing it in a historical context and providing basic guidelines for negotiations and benefits from the claims.

Outstanding Business

Outlines general government policy on specific claims, with guidelines for establishing specific claims, operation of the claims process and assessment of claims and compensation.

Research Reports 1984

Describes papers published by the Research Branch.

Environment Studies Reports

Lists more than 30 studies published by the Northern Environmental Protection Branch.

On Film

Categorizes and describes films available on loan from departmental headquarters in Ottawa.