

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

1985 - 1986 Annual Report

Canada

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I am pleased to present the report of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the fiscal year 1985 - 86.

This was a historic year for the department, and for the Indian and Inuit people of Canada and for Northerners. It was a year of change. Important amendments to the Indian Act were passed by Parliament, eliminating sexual discrimination and providing for band control of membership. Legislation enabling the Sechelt Indian band of British Columbia to proceed with self-government was introduced in Parliament. Initiatives were undertaken to develop northern economic and constitutional policies aimed at finding northern solutions to northern concerns. Responsibilities were transferred to the two territorial governments and administrative activities were streamlined. There was progress on land claims and a renewed emphasis upon economic development in Indian and Inuit communities and in the Territories.

During the 1985 - 86 year, I believe this Department's policies and programs helped to improve the position of the Indian and Inuit peoples and Northerners in Canadian society. My predecessor, The Honourable David Crombie, was determined to remove as many obstacles to the development of Native and Northern Governments as possible and I am honoured to follow the leadership he has shown.

Bill McKnight

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DEPARTMENTAL PROFILE

A Change in Direction

In 1966, under legislation creating a new Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Minister was made responsible for Indian and Inuit Affairs, and the Yukon and North-west Territories and their resources.

In the ensuing years, the economic and social development of the north and of Indian and Inuit peoples across Canada accelerated rapidly. The territorial governments assumed a broad range of provincial-type responsibilities and the native people asserted a stronger voice in the administration and control of their own affairs.

In 1985 - 86, legislation passed by Parliament and a major internal reorganization gave expression to a change in direction for the department. Four priority themes, central to the well-being of native communities and individuals were identified:

* Self-government; * Economic development; * Quality of community life; and * Protection of the federal government/Indian special relationship.

Consistent with these key themes, broad goals were established to:

* shift decision-making to Indian communities through practical action on the self-government front; * Remove barriers to jobs and investment to enable economic growth; * Put in place better housing, education and social services tailored to local community needs; and to * Achieve more productive and professional management of Indian lands and monies.

To address these priorities quickly and effectively, the department undertook a restructuring aimed at making it an "enabler" and an advocate for native initiatives and less a controller and regulator of Indian matters.

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

* Alberta Natural Resources Act * Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act * British Columbia Indian Cut-Off Lands Settlement Act * British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act * Canada Land Surveys Act

* Caughnawaga Indian Reserve Act * Condominium Ordinance Validation Act * Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act * Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act * Dominion Water Power Act * Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act * Indian Act * Indian Lands, Settlement of Differences Act * Indian Oil and Gas Act * Indian (Soldier Settlement) Act * James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act * Lac Seul Conservation Act * Lake of the Woods Control Board Act * Land Titles Act * Manitoba Natural Resources Act * Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act * National Wildlife Week Act * Natural Resources Transfer (School Lands) Amendment Act * New Brunswick Indian Reserves Agreement Act * Newfoundland National Park Act * Northern Canada Power Commission Act * Northern Inland Waters Act * Northwest Territories Act * Nova Scotia Indian Reserves Agreement Act * Public Lands Grants Act * Railway Belt Act * Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act * Railway Belt Water Act * St. Peter's Indian Reserve Act * St. Regis Indian Reservation Act * Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads Act * Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act * Songhees Indian Reserve Act * Territorial Lands Act * Waterton Glacier International Peace Park Act * Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act * Yukon Act * Yukon Placer Mining Act * Yukon Quartz Mining Act

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) was established in 1981 as a separate agency reporting to both

Organizational Structure

the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Charged with regulating oil and natural gas exploration and development on Canada's frontier lands, COGLA administered two statutes: * Canada Oil and Gas Act * Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act

Organization

With the political decision to accelerate the shift of decision-making to native people, the department began a major restructuring process to provide the engine for change. In support of the newly-defined key themes: * A systematic rebuilding of the management team begun when a new Deputy Minister was appointed in January 1985, continued during the 1985 - 86 fiscal year; * The position of the chief officer of the Northern Affairs Program was raised from assistant to associate deputy minister and a new assignment made; * A commitment to a realignment of the Northern Affairs Program resources was made to strengthen the department's work in the north; * The Indian Affairs Program was reorganized into four main sectors, corresponding to the newly-defined priorities, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister; * A major emphasis was placed on improved management and control; * Changes occurred at the regional level which resulted in Regional Directors General now reporting to the Deputy Minister. In the program areas, they still received direction from the sector ADMS; * Regional office structures were patterned on that of headquarters and, where Indians agreed, functions were being transferred to individual communities; * increased management responsibility was given to the regions and staff was regrouped to bring a better balance among them; * A system of frequent management group meetings was established involving all senior headquarters managers and Regional Directors General; and * The Indian Minerals (East) and (West) Offices were transferred to the Economic Development Sector from the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector.

1985 - 1986 A Change in Direction

Highlights

Highlights

Bill C-31

On June 28, 1985, Royal Assent was given to Bill C-31, an act to amend the Indian Act. The amendments ended discrimination against Indian women, restored Indian rights to those who had lost them unfairly, and significantly enhanced the jurisdiction of Indian community governments, mainly by providing for band control of their own membership.

Subsequent departmental activities were largely directed to the implementation of the provisions of Bill C-31. The department assisted native associations financially to create greater awareness of the changes, and to assist those eligible to apply.

By March 31, 1986, more than 50,000 individuals had applied to have their Indian status confirmed, and 6,339 had been entered on the Indian register.

First Ministers' Conference

A First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters was held April 2 - 3, 1985, in an attempt to reach agreement on a definition of aboriginal rights in the Constitution.

Self-Government

In November 1985, the government approved an approach to aboriginal self-government involving the constitutional process as well as parallel processes emphasizing community self-government negotiations. Special funding was approved for self-government negotiations during fiscal '86/87.

Sechelt Self-Government Act

The government introduced Bill C-93, the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act, to establish self-governing arrangements for the Sechelt Indian community of British Columbia.

Indian Commission of Ontario

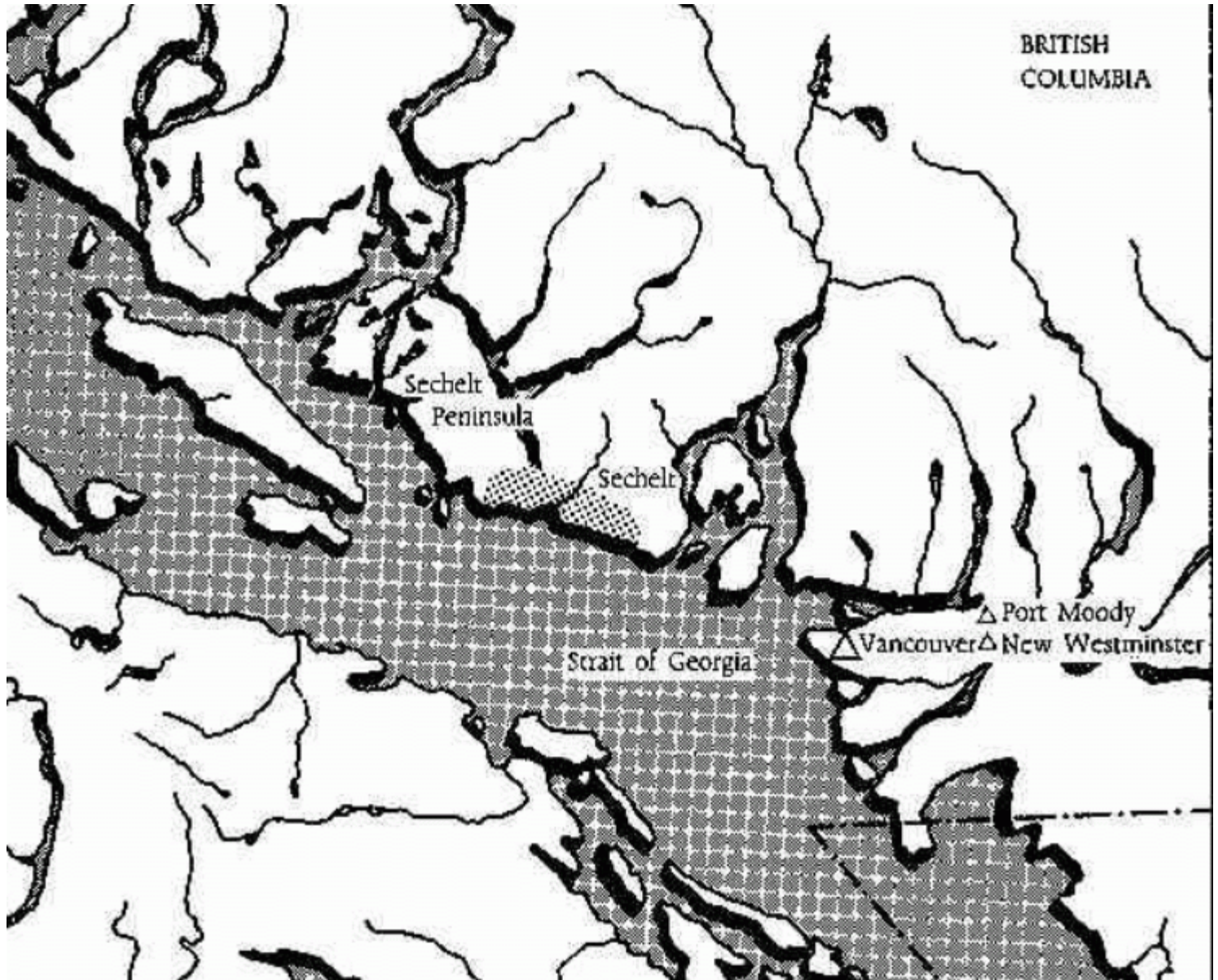
Tripartite self-government negotiations with Indian groups and communities were begun in addition to continuing tripartite negotiations on such matters as social services and fishing. The Indian Commission of Ontario (ICO) plays the role of facilitator in these activities. The mandate of the Ontario Tripartite Process and the ICO was extended for a further three years (to March 31, 1989).

Comprehensive Claims

An independent task force, appointed in July 1985 to review the comprehensive claims policy, submitted its report in March 1986. The task force, under the chairmanship of Mr. Murray Coolican, made a number of recommendations which were being considered in the preparation of a comprehensive claims policy.

Indian Economic Development

A task force on Indian economic development, commissioned by the Deputy Minister, presented its report on December 16, 1985. The economic development program is being tailored to fit the task force recommendations.



Location of the Sechelt Indian Band

Yukon Indian Land Claim

With the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Council for Yukon Indians and the Yukon Territorial Government, negotiations on the Yukon Indian land claim resumed in January 1986. The negotiations had been suspended since December 1984.

Grassy Narrows and Islington Bands

By effecting payment of approximately \$4,654,000 to two corporations established by the Grassy Narrows Band, the department fulfilled the obligations arising from articles (1) and (2) of an agreement reached between the Band and Canada in June 1984. Payment of \$3,067,000 was made to the Keewatchewin Community Development Corporation, and of \$1,586,000 to the Minnow-say-win Social Services Development and Planning Corporation.

In November 1985, an agreement was reached between the federal government, Ontario, Reed Inc., Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. and the Islington and Grassy Narrows Bands on the terms of a settlement of claims arising from the mercury contamination of the Wabigoon and English rivers. These terms included \$16,667,000 to be paid in compensation to the two bands, with \$2,750,000 of this amount to be contributed by the federal government. Two million dollars of the total settlement amount was to be used for a Mercury Disability Fund for purposes of compensating individual band members.

Cree-Naskapi Commission

Under the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, a Cree-Naskapi Commission was created in December 1985 to help reconcile conflicts between individuals and band governments in the nine Cree and Naskapi communities.

Yukon Mine Sold

With the assistance of the federal and territorial governments, the Faro mine in Yukon was sold by Dome Petroleum Ltd. to Curragh Resources in November 1985. The new owners planned to resume production in June 1986.

Circumpolar Visits

During the year, the Minister, in the interest of circumpolar affairs, visited Greenland, Iceland and Denmark.

1985 - 1986 A Change in Direction
INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Self-Government Sector
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector

Economic Development Sector

Indian Services Sector

Self-Government Sector

The Self-Government Sector undertook a number of activities directed to establishing formally a new relationship between the federal government and Indian and Inuit peoples based on increased community control and self-reliance.

Efforts focused on constitutional development regarding aboriginal rights, comprehensive claims policies and negotiations, and the establishment of aboriginal self-government institutions through new legislation, legislative amendments or formal agreements. Research, consultation and negotiation activities were conducted to formalize practical arrangements for community self-government and comprehensive claims settlements.

Significant moves were made during the year in the course of reaching the sector's objectives:

* Participation in a First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters, April 2 - 3, 1985, seeking an agreement on a definition of aboriginal rights in the Constitution; * Bill C-93, the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act, was introduced in the House of Commons on February 5, 1986. The legislation provides self-government to the Sechelt Indian Band in British Columbia; and * Under the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, a Cree-Naskapi Commission was created in December 1985 to help reconcile conflicts between individuals and band governments in the nine Cree and Naskapi communities. The three-member commission was selected by the bands themselves.

Comprehensive Claims

An independent task force, under the chairmanship of Mr. Murray Coolican, undertook a review of the comprehensive claims policy. The task force consulted with claimant groups and other interested parties and submitted to the Minister wide-ranging recommendations for change.

At the end of the fiscal year, the department was in the process of reviewing these recommendations.

Yukon Indian Land Claim

Negotiations on the Yukon Indian land claim, suspended in December 1984, resumed in January 1986. This followed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the Council for

Yukon Indians and the Yukon Territorial Government which provided a basis for continued discussion and described linkages among land claims negotiations, program transfers and constitutional development in the territory.

Tungavik Federation of Nunavut

The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, representing the Inuit of the Central and Eastern Arctic, initialled two subagreements relating to Inuit rights to water and benefits from nonrenewable resource development.

The federal review of a wildlife agreement neared completion.

Dene-Métis Claim

An interim agreement on key elements of land and resources was initialled in July 1985. Subsequent negotiations continued toward the completion of a package comprising the proposed main elements of a Dene-Métis land claim settlement, including land, wildlife, financial compensation and related topics.

Labrador Inuit Association

Discussions among the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA), the federal government, the province of Quebec and some Quebec native groups resulted in a draft subagreement on harvesting and the environment. Prenegotiation talks were also held with Newfoundland on the LIA comprehensive claim in that province.

Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais

The Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais completed an internal review of its claim and negotiation process in preparation for a renewal of negotiations involving the federal government and province of Quebec.

Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector

The Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector worked to fulfill the legal obligations of the government in all matters respecting Indians and lands reserved for Indians, except the development of natural resources which was assigned to the Economic Development Sector. Lands, Revenues and Trusts also undertook the assessment of specific claims submitted by Indian bands and con-

ducted negotiations on behalf of the Minister with a view to settling the claims.

Among the major achievements and highlights:

* Bill C-31, which received Royal Assent on June 28, 1985, amended the Indian Act and brought it into accord with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The amendments, retroactive to April 17, 1985, were based on three fundamental principles: that sexual discrimination be removed from the Indian Act; that Indian status within the meaning of the Indian Act and band membership rights be restored to persons who unfairly lost them; and that Indian bands have the right to assume control of their own membership; * A revised Indian Lands Agreement for Ontario was confirmed by the Tripartite Council of federal and provincial ministers and Indian leaders in September 1985, with additional amendments approved in March 1986. The department agreed to seek legislation to implement the provisions of the agreement. The agreement would permit the province, on a band-by-band basis, to relinquish its interest in unsold surrendered Indian lands, and to transfer the province's 50 per cent interest in mineral royalties; and * In the specific claims area, 32 sets of negotiations, involving 82 bands, were conducted. A major specific claims settlement in Saskatchewan involving the White Bear Band was finalized in January 1986.

Operations Branch

The branch fulfils the legal obligations of the government in matters affecting Indians and lands reserved for Indians. These obligations flow from treaties, the Indian Act, regulations and other legislation.

The Lands Directorate administered and managed approximately 2.6 million hectares comprising 2,261 reserves. Approximately 20,000 estates were under administration for deceased Indians, mental incompetents and minors.

The Legal Liaison and Support Directorate provided research support of a legal nature pertaining to current litigation, and it administered the test case funding budget.

The Membership and Statutory Requirements Directorate provided for the administration of membership requirements of the Indian Act which included the research related to entitlement to Indian status and band membership. The registrar

documented Indian births, deaths, marriages and related statistics.

The directorate also administered a number of functions related to elections, appeals, bylaws, treaty payments and other treaty entitlements. The membership registers have a direct bearing on all other responsibilities of Lands, Revenues and Trusts such as treaty payments, administration of elections, referenda, lands and resources, The directorate also administers band funds - revenue and capital monies received as a result of land and resource transactions.

A Bill C-31 Implementation Directorate was established to administer the amended provisions of the Indian Act relating to Indian status and band membership, as it was estimated that as many as 100,000 individuals would be applying to have their Indian status confirmed.

From June 28, 1985, to March 31, 1986, more than 27,000 applications for entitlement to Indian status were received. These applications were estimated to represent over 50,000 individuals. As of March 31, 1986, the directorate had reviewed and confirmed the entitlement to Indian status of 6,339 applicants.

In order to accelerate the processing of applications, the number of employees assigned to this area was increased and plans were being made for a second shift.

The directorate provided grants totalling \$954,512 to 123 bands to assist in the development of band membership rules. Control of band membership was transferred to four bands.

One-time grants totalling \$3.5 million were provided to 18 native organizations across Canada to promote awareness of the amendments to the Indian Act and to assist individuals wishing to apply for registration to Indian status.

SETTLEMENTS REACHED	27
UNDER REVIEW	133
ADMINISTRATIVE REFERRAL *	61
REJECTED	23
NEGOTIATION PHASE **	82
SETTLEMENTS BEING COMPLETED	3
IN LITIGATION PROCESS	10
SUSPENDED ***	7
TOTAL SUBMITTED TO MARCH 1986	346

Status of Submitted Specific Claims

[*Refers to the referral of the grievance to departmental or other governmental programs for possible redress where claim cannot be accepted for negotiation under specific claims policy.] [**Includes two group claims for treaty land entitlement claims in Saskatchewan (27 bands) and Manitoba (23 bands).] [***Refers to voluntary withdrawals of claims by the claimant group, usually for purposes of refining positions or arguments.]

Specific Claims Branch

The Specific Claims Branch was responsible for the assessment and settlement of specific claims. These were claims by Indian bands relating to the administration of land and other Indian assets and to the fulfillment of Indian treaties.

During the year, some 250 specific claims were under various stages of assessment or settlement, including 31 new claims submitted in 1985 - 86 and the balance carrying over from previous years. In terms of assessment, historical analyses were completed on 30 claims which were then referred to the Department of justice for legal review. In turn, 35 opinions were received

from the Department of justice on the acceptability of claims, Thirteen claims were accepted for negotiation while two claims were referred to other program areas for administrative remedy. No claims were rejected.

Thirty-two sets of negotiations, involving 82 bands, were conducted during the year. These included tripartite negotiations involving Canada and Manitoba, and Canada and Saskatchewan for the treaty entitlement claims of 25 bands in Manitoba and 27 bands in Saskatchewan. Four tentative settlements reached during the year were awaiting band ratification and government approval. The Sarcee Band settlement in Alberta was finalized in June 1985 and the White Bear Band settlement in Saskatchewan in January 1986. Two claims involving the Six Nations and Mississaugas of New Credit bands in Ontario were settled in December 1985.

One court case involving a specific claim was put in abeyance pending potential settlement through negotiations. Ten other specific claims were under litigation.

Work continued on the resolution of the five remaining British Columbia cut-off land claims involving federal compensation; eight such claims had been settled in previous years.

Indian Environmental Protection Branch

During the year, the branch made 45 contributions totalling \$2 million from the fund established by the government in February 1984 for a three-year period to permit Indian and Inuit people to respond to projects with potential or existing socioeconomic and/or environmental impacts.

Walpole Island and the Chippewas of Sarnia bands received \$42,000 to assess impacts from toxic wastes in the St. Clair River.

Several bands and Indian organizations in Quebec received \$410,000 for assessment, strategy development and negotiation of environmental impacts related to James Bay hydro line construction, damming of a lake and the development of a national park.

The B.C. Alliance of Tribal Councils received \$340,000 for research, participation in steering and technical committees and to make representation to the Fraser-Thompson Corridor review on issues related to the environmental impacts of CN Rail twin tracking.

Economic Development Sector

A task force on Indian economic development was commissioned during the year. It was asked to assess the state of Indian economic development and identify ways in which the department could facilitate the realization of economic opportunities in Indian communities. Toward that end, the task force was mandated to quantify the resource base available for future development.

It was also directed to examine the various programs impacting on Indian economic development. It was to look at the tax system as it affects Indian-owned businesses and propose modifications to spur Indian economic development. The task force was directed to generate momentum for increased business development and to consider structures within the department that could enhance economic development.

The task force report was presented on December 16, 1985, and implementation of the report commenced. Five key strategies were put in place. They were to:

- * Increase Indian business participation within the mainstream Canadian business community and financial institutions;
- * Address possible adjustments to the Indian Act and taxation policy which could overcome obstacles to business growth and economic development for interested bands;
- * Increase the involvement of Indian financial and development institutions in the delivery of economic development services, and enhance the role of Indians in the management and exploitation of their natural resources;
- * Improve Indian entrepreneurial, management and occupational skills training programs; and
- * optimize federal and provincial government support programming and service coordination.

During the year, under the administration of this program, the Indian Economic Development Fund and the Eskimo Loan Fund supported 984 projects valued at \$38.1 million and made 669 contributions valued at \$13.8 million. Through the Farm Credit Corporation, Agriculture Canada had 64 loan guarantees outstanding, valued at \$3.2 million, other governments and the private sector contributed \$16.4 million in support of these projects.

Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program

Under the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program, \$23.8 million was made available for projects, including \$1.5 million allocated for the Native Business Summit and Trade Show which was to be held in Toronto in June 1986.

The money was also used to support projects resulting in 165 long-term human resource development plans, 407 long-term jobs through support of community enterprises, 2,895 full-time and 686 part-time trainees in skill training, 950 trainees on the job leading to permanent employment, 1,473 people working on employment projects designed to provide skill enhancement, work experience and employment bridging, and 128 private sector internships and wage-support positions.

Resources and Institutions

Under the three-year, \$14.5 million Resource Development Impact Program approved in February 1984, contributions were made toward 78 resource projects for the benefit of a number of Indian communities.

In northwestern Alberta, the Dene-Tha Band negotiated contracts with Interprovincial Pipeline Limited for the clearing of the Norman Wells Pipeline right-of-way. Indian employment and training programs were developed with Syncrude, Dome, Esso, Gulf, Campbell Red Lake Mines and other developers. Similar employment opportunity projects were developed in the Saskatchewan uranium mining areas and in gold mining projects in northern Ontario.

Under the Indian Fishermen's Economic Development Program, a further \$11 million was allocated over a two-year period to stabilize native levels of participation in the west coast fishery.

Under a new five-year Federal/Provincial Forestry Agreement, \$7 million was allocated for forestry programs on British Columbia Indian reserve lands.

A detailed review was undertaken of Indian agricultural activity in Manitoba and Saskatchewan which resulted in an extension of financial support for the Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program and the Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program. As well, technical and financial assistance continued in support of Indian wild rice development, the arts and crafts program and humane trapping initiatives.

Indian Minerals (West) Directorate

The directorate's mandate covers approximately 1.62 million hectares of land in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories held in trust for 355 bands on 1,866 reserves.

During the year, the directorate collected \$321 million in royalties on behalf of bands. It disposed of 76,047 hectares of oil and gas rights on 10 reserves, resulting in approximately \$5 million in bonuses, and collected an additional \$3.5 million in annual rentals, seismic fees, etc.

More than 1,093 km of seismic tests were shot and 59 wells completed. The directorate carried out 15 detailed geological evaluations on 22 reserves and approved 64 applications for gas processing charges.

In the mining sector, 16 field projects were completed on 18 reserves.

Investigative work advanced to the point of allowing the opening of the Surnas Shale Mine to supply material for the Sumas brick products plant at Abbotsford.

Negotiations commenced with TransAlta Utilities to develop a thermal coal mine and power plant on Alberta's Blackfoot Reserve.

Indian Minerals (East) Directorate

The directorate, which was moved to Ottawa from Toronto in July 1985, has a mandate to deal with mineral resources on 2.75 million hectares of Indian and Inuit lands in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. The directorate completed a geotechnical inventory of aggregates and petroleum resources potential for all reserves in Manitoba.

Negotiations continued with Quebec over the issue of staking mining claims by non-Indians on reserves in that province.

Some 73 band council resolutions were received which generated 137 geoscientific projects on 70 reserves. Thirty geoscientific projects, covering 90,000 hectares of Indian lands, were carried out and 2,400 line kilometers of surveys were conducted to assist natives in identifying the mineral potential of the lands set apart for their use and benefit.

Two peat deposits, three gold prospects, two quarries, one mineral water source and two sand and gravel deposits were identified. A gypsum mine, a gas distribution system, a peat oper-

ation and several aggregate operations on Indian lands were active during the year.

The directorate collected \$200,000 in revenues from mineral activities. Indian workers earned \$1.2 million in wages as a result of 48 full-time jobs, 10 seasonal jobs and 35 part-time jobs.

Thirty-nine band members participated in prospecting seminars in Quebec and Manitoba and 22 workshops were conducted at the band level.

The directorate extended its professional and technical services to the Cree, Naskapis and Inuit on their Category I lands.

Indian Services Sector

The Indian Services Sector, in keeping with the principles of self-development, access to opportunity, responsibility and joint participation within Canadian society, assisted and provided support to Indians and Inuit in areas of education, culture, social and community development. These services were provided through the mandates of education, social development, housing, band support, capital programs, and Indian/Inuit management development. Education

During the year, 18 more communities assumed local control of their school programs bringing to 229 the number of schools under band operation.

The number of Indian students in high school during the year totalled 17,802, an increase of 412 over the previous year. The total school enrolment of 80,623 showed a slight increase over the 1984 - 85 enrolment.

Approximately 11,000 postsecondary Indian students were given tuition, living and transportation expenses, an increase of 24 per cent over the previous year. Approximately 450 of these students acquired Indian status under Bill C-31.

During the most recent academic year, approximately 300 Indians graduated with university degrees and an additional 400 graduated with college certificates or diplomas.

Under the Cultural/Educational Centres Program, 70 such centres were in operation during the year. The centres promote the retention by Indians of their cultural heritage and language.

Social Development

Devolution to bands of responsibility for administration of the Social Assistance Program continued during 1985 - 86. By year-end, 75 per cent of bands, representing approximately 90 per cent of the on-reserve population, were administering social assistance and welfare services in their communities.

The Child Out of Parental Home program was utilized by bands and district offices to provide support to a monthly average of 1,632 children whose parents were unable to provide for their care for a variety of health and social reasons.

Under the Work Opportunity Program and the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program, in excess of \$8.7 million in social assistance funds were used to fund band-initiative employment and training projects, to help address the problems of chronic unemployment and dependency.

Negotiation of child and family service agreements with Indian bands continued in 1985 - 86. The Blackfoot Agreement was renegotiated, leading to a new master agreement. New and amended agreements were negotiated with the Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Tribal Council, Yellowhead Tribal Council, Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Manitoba Tribal Councils and Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Ontario.

A new agreement was negotiated with 13 bands in Nova Scotia for the creation of the MicMac Child and Family Services Agency. In Quebec, two new agreements were completed covering eight bands. In New Brunswick, a new agreement was entered into covering four bands. Three contracts were signed in Manitoba.

An evaluation of training agreements with the University of Manitoba was carried out in 1985 - 86. A new training program for band child welfare workers was developed with Dalhousie University. Political Accords were signed for Manitoba.

Housing

During the year, 2,824 new housing units were constructed and 3,222 units were renovated on Indian reserves and settlements, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Rural and Native Housing Program assisted in the building of 1,185 of the new units and provided f 8.88 million to assist with renovations.

Band Support

The Band Support Directorate assumed responsibility for the management of the audit process. Data on each band's deficit and surplus situation was compiled and used by the department to establish strategies for enhancing the financial management capabilities of Indian communities and organizations.

Funds were set aside for services for an expanding Indian population resulting from Bill C-31. Most bands were expected to require supplementary funding, in varying amounts, to enable them to provide community services to newly-registered status Indians regaining band membership and to their children.

Capital Programs

During the year, \$310 million was spent on capital programs, including \$97 million for housing. An additional \$94 million was spent for related operations and maintenance (excluding housing). This program continues to provide for basic community services such as: educational facilities, potable water, sanitation, electrification, roads, fire protection and community buildings. Work is also continuing on establishing systems and procedures in order that bands can become more involved in the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of their physical assets on-reserve.

Indian/Inuit Management Development

During the year, the advisory support component of the Indian/ Inuit Management Development program provided 11,500 consultant days to Indian people, businesses and communities through the Canadian Executive Services Organization (CESO).

The department funds the Canadian Native Program of CESO to deliver advisory/consultative services supplied by retired volunteers who share their expertise and skills with the native community.

Twenty-nine business and management student advisors under the Indian Management Assistance Program also provided an advisory/consultancy role to bands and tribal councils.

The Institutional Support and Management Education component provided financial assistance to postsecondary institutions and Indian Management Training Institutes for curricula development.

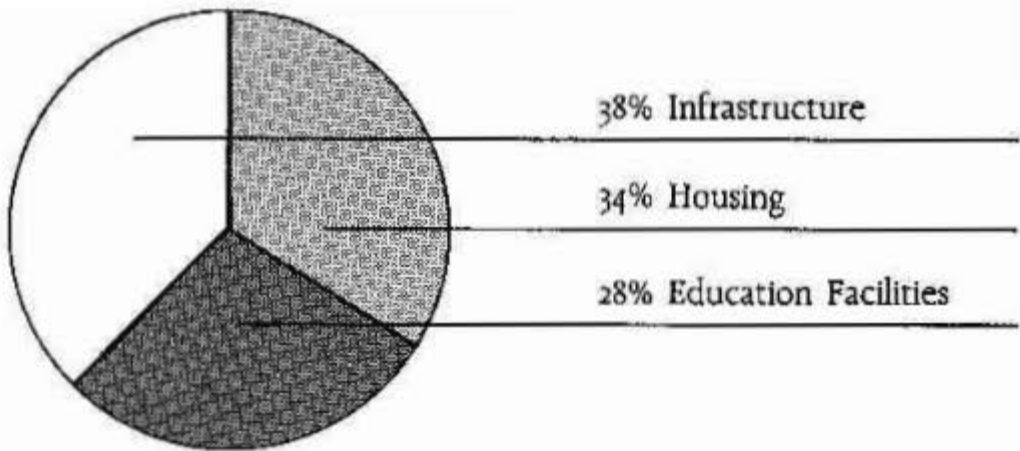
In consultation with and sponsorship by the Indian/Inuit

Capital Program 1985 - 86

O & M Funding Requirements by Facility

Indian & Inuit Affairs

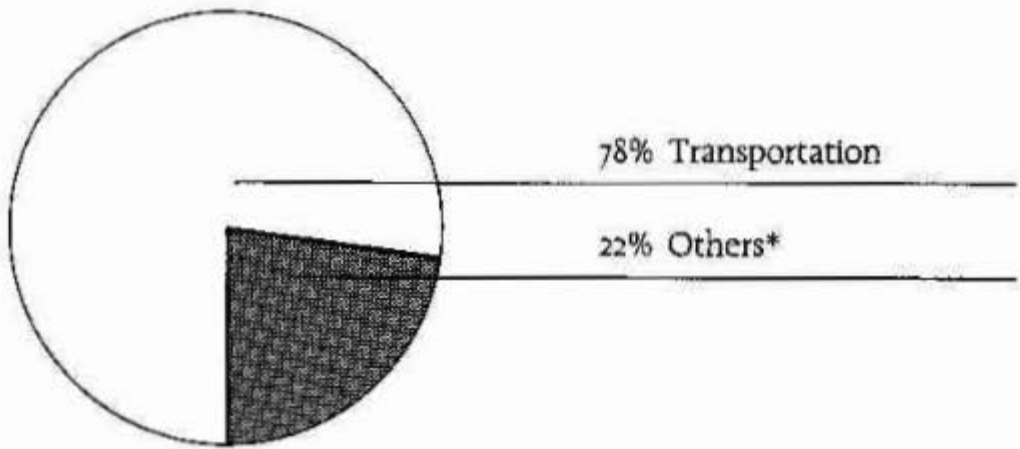
\$229M (vote 15)
\$ 60M(vote 10)
\$289M



Northern Affairs

\$19M(vote 25)

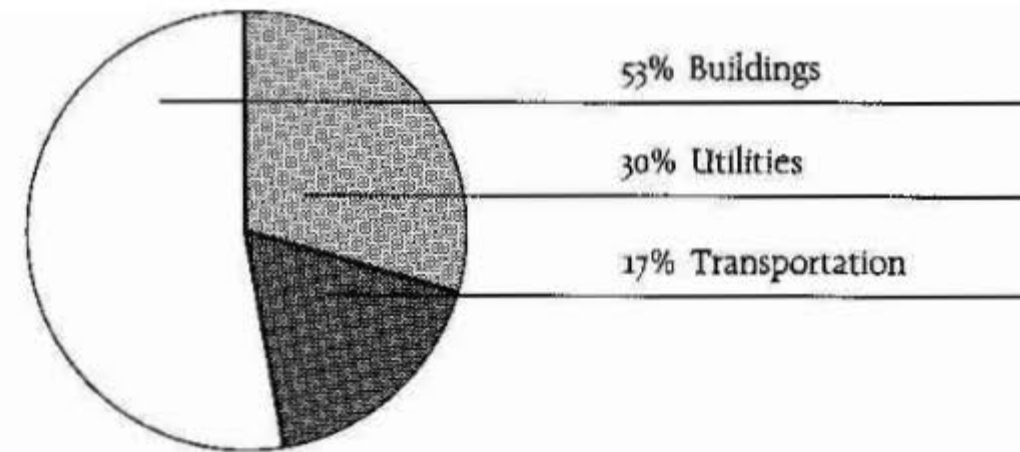
* All others includes buildings, vehicles, equipment, planning.



Indian & Inuit Affairs

1985-86 \$117 M
gross funding

1985-86 \$ 95M
net funding



Management Development program, two universities designed programs to meet specific needs of Indian leaders and managers in the course of their management studies. In a contribution Agreement with the University of Western Ontario, eight financial management case studies were developed for use in Indian management development programs and in university native management programs. Another contribution agreement was with Dalhousie University for the development of a three-week course covering managerial issues experienced by Indian senior managers.

Alternative Funding Arrangements

The department is pursuing the further development of the Alternative Funding Arrangements initiative with a view of seeking Treasury Board's approval for its implementation next year.

1985 - 1986 A Change in Direction

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Northern Affairs Program

The Northern Affairs Program worked in conjunction with the territorial governments and aboriginal groups to advance the social, cultural, political and economic development of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. During the year, policies and programs were re-examined to lay the groundwork for the continued devolution of responsibilities and transfer of programs to the territorial governments. An Associate Deputy Minister was appointed with broader corporate responsibilities for northern activities to facilitate these developments.

The work was carried out through the program's four branches: northern policy and coordination, northern resources and economic planning, renewable resources and northern environment and northern regulatory review.

Northern Policy and Coordination Branch

The branch supported the continued development of representative and responsive political institutions in the territories and undertook a number of initiatives in the area of northern culture and science. In addition, the branch had responsibility for coordinating the regulation of the Norman Wells pipeline project.

A realignment in the Territorial Relations Division resulted in separate units having specific responsibilities for each of the two territories. The change recognized the distinct differences between the two governments while, at the same time, providing more detailed and efficient information and services on northern issues.

Mr. Ken McKinnon was appointed Commissioner of the Yukon in March 1986. Commissioner McKinnon is a longtime Yukon resident and had served on the Yukon Government's Executive Council. He replaced Mr. Doug Bell who retired after four years in the post. In the Northwest Territories, Commissioner Parker relinquished the chairmanship of the Executive Council to the Government Leader, thereby removing himself from the day-to-day administration of government.

In other major activities and achievements during the year, the branch:

* Completed arrangements for three-year, formula-based financing agreements for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, eliminat-

ing the need for them to negotiate annual agreements with the federal government; * Arranged funding for the Constitutional Alliance of the Northwest Territories; * Assisted in increased self-determination for native groups through the establishment of a new contribution program for support of Inuit cultural projects based on Inuit priorities and project design, and through contribution of support for major native-initiated projects in the areas of management training, youth programming and political development; * Assisted in the social and cultural development of native people through such activities as providing support for elders conferences and Inuit interpreter/translator workshops, expansion of the Schneider Inuktitut-English dictionary into other dialects, and publication of other dictionaries and books and national and regional editions of Inuktitut magazine; * Developed an Inuit art management system designed to computerize the day-to-day collections and exhibits management and maintenance of the extensive Inuit art archives; * Arranged a travelling Inuit art exhibit that toured the Eastern Arctic; * Arranged initial funding for the Canadian Regional Office of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference; and * Coordinated the Canada-USSR Arctic Science Exchange Program that provided for the exchange of scientists between the two nations.

Northern Resources and Economic Planning Branch

The branch provided economic analyses, coordination, planning and assistance for economic agreements, major development projects, native business cooperatives, transportation infrastructure, resource development and mineral exploration.

Among other achievements during the year, the branch:

* Facilitated the sale of the Cyprus Anvil mine; * Released "The Northern Mineral Sector: A Framework for Discussion" focusing on major issues confronting the industry and offering suggestions on how to deal with them; * Commenced formal discussions on the transfer of federal responsibility over the Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC) to the territorial governments; * Managed comprehensive interdepartmental project planning and

consultation, and coordinated environmental reviews, leading to approval of Panarctic Oils Limited's application to develop its Bent Horn Project which shipped the first commercial Arctic oil to southeastern Canadian markets in the summer of 1985; * Extended electrical subsidies for households and small businesses outside of the territorial capitals; * Completed arrangements leading to a \$2.6 million contract for extension of the Mackenzie Highway by Deh Cho Corporation Ltd. of Fort Simpson; and * Assisted in the development of Canada's new Frontier Energy Policy announced in October 1985.

Renewable Resources and Northern Environment Branch

During the year, the branch was concerned with the development of northern environmental and resource management policies, plans, regulations and legislation, and with the administration of resource management legislation. This included the processing of 150 water licences and the preparation of 59 Order-in-Council submissions related to land acquisition and disposal. The branch also conducted environmental assessments, managed the Northern Environmental Studies Revolving Fund and other environmental research, managed the Northern Land Use Planning process, and developed and implemented policies and programs to promote trapping and the fur industry.

Among other achievements, the branch:

- * Developed with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) a timetable and process for the transfer of forestry and fire management programs from the federal government to the GNWT;
- * Completed a comprehensive forestry inventory system;
- * Completed negotiations resulting in the signing of the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement between the federal and territorial governments and several northern native associations;
- * Assisted in the planning and preparations leading to the appointment of members to the Northwest Territories Land Use Planning Commission;
- * Coordinated the cleanup of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from abandoned DEW Line sites;
- * Developed legislation to validate the condominium ordinances of the territories (proclaimed as the Condominium Ordinance Validation Act);

* Assisted aboriginal organizations, including Indigenous Survival International, in their development of the pro-fur campaign, which included fund-raising and public information surveys; and * Provided advanced trapper programs for aboriginal people across Canada.

Northern Regulatory Review Branch

The branch contributed to the regulatory programs study of the Ministerial Task Force on Program Review.

It compiled an inventory of departmental and interdepartmental committees and subcommittees concerned with federal government regulation.

Western Arctic Inuvialuit Agreement

The Western Arctic Claims Implementation Secretariat coordinates the work required to fulfill Canada's responsibilities under the terms of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, a comprehensive land claim settlement in the western Arctic representing approximately 4,000 Inuvialuit.

During the year, the secretariat:

* Developed an implementation plan with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation involving a prioritization of implementation tasks; * Developed a mechanism for the conduct of a joint implementation process with the Inuvialuit; * Coordinated the funding estimates required by federal departments and territorial governments to fulfill their responsibilities under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement; * Participated with the Inuvialuit in the work of the Enrolment Authority to enroll eligible beneficiaries in the western Arctic region; and * Appointed members to the Environmental Screening Committee and Review Board.

1985 - 1986 A Change in Direction
CANADA OIL AND

GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration

On October 30, 1985, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources announced a new energy policy for the frontier regions. In a document, "Canada's Energy Frontiers - a Framework for Investment and Jobs", the government outlined a series of initiatives related to resource management, royalties and Canadian ownership.

The new policy, setting out a fiscal regime for exploration and development in the north, was set out in Bill C-92, the Canada Petroleum Resources Act, introduced in Parliament December 20, 1985. The new legislation, which was scheduled for third reading in the fall of 1986, would replace the Canada Oil and Gas Act, 1982.

Exploration

During the year, three Calls for Bids for exploration rights were invited on seven blocks of Crown reserves of which one was in the north. The Call for Bids for 86 NWT-1, concerned a parcel of 426,416 hectares near Fort Good Hope.

Forty-six exploration and delineation wells were drilled in the north, a slight increase over 1984 - 85. Two of these were in Hudson Bay, an area which had not seen drilling activity for 15 years. Sixteen wells were terminated in the Mackenzie Valley south of the Delta. In the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta area, 27 wells were terminated, a significant increase over the number from the previous fiscal year. In the Arctic islands, two offshore ice island wells were completed. By comparison, for the frontier lands as a whole, 77 wells were terminated during this period.

New Discoveries

During fiscal 1985 - 86, seven new discoveries were made in the north and six discoveries were recorded off the east coast. Among the most important discoveries in the north were: one by Dome Petroleum at the Adlartok well in the western Beaufort Sea; one by Esso Resources Canada at the Tuk J-29 well in the Mackenzie Delta, south of Tuktoyaktuk; and an oil and gas discovery by Panarctic at Cape Allison.

The most important event of the year was the announcement of the results of the successful testing program at the first

delineation well drilled by Gulf et al from the Amauligak I-65 berm in the Beaufort Sea. The Amauligak discovery is considered to have excellent potential for commercial development, depending on oil prices.

Development and Production

Construction of the processing facility at the Norman Wells expansion project was completed during the year, thereby facilitating the movement of approximately 3,000 m³ (18,900 barrels) of crude oil a day by pipeline to the south.

Production in 1986 had increased to 4,000 m³ (25,200 barrels) a day and work continued on the development drilling program.

The first commercial shipment of oil produced in the high Arctic was transported to the south in August 1985. Panarctic Oils Limited shipped 16,800 m³ (106,000 barrels) of oil from its Bent Horn demonstration well on Cameron island through the Northwest Passage to a Montreal refinery.

Industrial and Employment Benefits

COGLA continued to work closely with the oil and gas industry to maximize the benefits to Northerners in the frontier regions. On the mainland of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nearly 1,350 persons were employed by the industry at peak levels of activity during the year, of which 100 per cent were Canadians. In the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea, approximately 3,700 persons, of which 99.5 per cent were Canadians, were working in the industry at peak levels. Of the 351 people employed in the Hudson Bay region, 84 per cent were Canadian. In the Arctic islands and offshore in the Eastern Arctic, approximately 225 persons, all Canadians, were employed.

During the reporting period, exploration expenditures were approximately \$885 million, \$760 million of which was spent in connection with activity in the Mackenzie Delta and \$125 million for activity in the Mackenzie Valley. This did not include development expenditures at Norman Wells.

Representatives of the oil and gas industry, the territorial governments, chamber of commerce and other groups agreed to form the Beaufort Industry Group (BIG), with headquarters in Inuvik. With the support of the territorial governments, the group organized a commercial exhibition, "Big 85", in May 1985 which drew more than 100 exhibitors.

1985 - 1986 A Change in Direction

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Financial and Professional Services

Personnel

Communications

Executive Support Services

Financial and Professional Services

Financial and Professional Services provided financial, administrative, management, technical and contract services to help facilitate the efficient and effective management and operation of the department's programs. This included establishing financial policy and operating systems of financial management and administration for headquarters and regions.

The sector set and implemented operational policy in the areas of engineering and architecture, contracting, information, and management and administrative systems. It also ensured that efficient and effective management practices existed throughout the department by conducting overall management reviews of major activities and by providing consulting and Electronic Data Processing (EDP) services.

During the year, the sector undertook initiatives that were vital in establishing the department's overall accountability framework. These included the establishment of performance indicators which focus on both the outputs and effects of departmental programs for each planning element within the Indian and Northern Affairs programs.

Through the acquisition of Hewlett Packard data processing and word processing equipment, an important step was taken toward improving the department's service capability. The installation of equipment in headquarters and regional offices was to take place over the next fiscal year.

Management Practices Branch

The branch completed the department's requirement under its IMPAC (Improved Management Practices Accountability and Control) agreement with the office of the Comptroller General. Development of performance indicators, management accountability statements and an operational planning framework were among the projects undertaken to establish the department's overall accountability framework.

The branch provided analytical support required by the reorganization task force to ensure a rational allocation of resources within the new departmental structure and in response to Treasury Board's government-wide, person-year reduction initiative.

Management Services Branch

EDP services carried out a number of activities to convert existing Motorola IV Phase minicomputer programs to the new Hewlett Packard minicomputer equipment, including 250 training sessions for some 1,352 users.

A number of new services were put in place to assist decision-making in the regions and at headquarters.

The Support Services Directorate undertook a number of initiatives such as streamlining the departmental forms inventory and improving the assets management system for the department. It also assumed the responsibility for the Indian Art Centre and worked to promote the visibility of the Indian art collection.

Technical Services and Contracts Branch

The branch is responsible for ensuring the effective management of the department's capital construction program, the operation and maintenance of departmental facilities and contract administration.

This year's capital program involved some 2,800 projects with a value of \$308 million of which \$289 million was in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program and \$19 million in the Northern Affairs Program. The program included \$97 million for housing, \$81 million for education facilities, \$111 million for on-reserve infrastructure and \$15 million for Northern roads. Projects included a \$2.8 million school at Betsiamites, Quebec, a \$2.1 million sewage system for the Islington Band in Ontario, \$26 million school projects at Cross Lake, God's Lake and Bloodvein in Manitoba, a \$1.8 million relocation of the Blueberry community in British Columbia and \$15 million in construction on the Dempster, Carcross/Skagway, Mackenzie and North Canol highways in the territories.

Facilities constructed by the department on Indian reserves and in the north, such as schools, water and sewer systems and roads, have an estimated replacement value of more than \$4 billion. In 1985/86, \$91 million was utilized to ensure the effective operation and maintenance of these facilities. Associated with this activity, the department's Capital Assets Inventory System was computerized and the Maintenance Management System implementation expanded to 50 per cent of assets.

During the year, more than 2,600 contracts valued at \$33 million were awarded. Special contract clauses were used to

maximize local participation in 76 capital projects and more than \$3 million in contracts were awarded to native firms or individuals.

Other activities undertaken during the year included development of a \$5 million program to retrofit facilities for the physically handicapped; development of a computerized project management system to facilitate management of the capital program; and presentation of training courses on facilities operation and maintenance, residential construction, project management and contract administration to more than 400 band and departmental staff.

Finance Branch

The branch, a consolidation of the Financial Management Branch, Financial Administration Branch, and Headquarters Financial Services, assisted in the development and implementation of the departmental person-year reduction plan, and implemented a centralized bank account system for all district and regional offices.

Departmental Audit Branch

The branch completed 37 departmental audits during the year. It also completed audits of all individual Indian band revenue and capital accounts as required by the Public Accounts Committee. The reporting of these will be concluded in the next fiscal year.

The branch coordinated the office of the Auditor General's annual attest and authority audit, the government-wide study on year-end payments and the comprehensive audit of the department.

Personnel

A major departmental reorganization, transfer of services to Indian bands, and government-wide restraint measures pushed the departmental affected/surplus and lay-off lists to approximately 900 employees by the end of the fiscal year. An aggressive work force adjustment program and fast-tracking of the reorganization minimized the impact on staff.

The personnel organization changed to meet the new challenges with the establishment of a Services to Regions Directorate which included the work force adjustment section, a group

of specialized personnel officers and a professional counselling service. The other parts of the branch were consolidated and streamlined.

Turnover of indeterminate staff increased to 13.5 per cent from 11.9 per cent as the total number of indeterminate employees was reduced by 777, leaving a total of 4,955 employees in the department at March 31, 1986. In addition to the indeterminate staff, there were 199 seasonal employees and 815 persons in term positions at the end of the fiscal year. The number of term employees almost doubled over that of the past year due to deliberate management strategies to mitigate the impact of devolution and organization change.

Native employees occupied 21.9 per cent of departmental positions as the department continued its efforts toward meeting affirmative action targets during a period of work force reduction.

Communications

The branch was active during the year responding to widespread interest in the initiatives being taken in the area of self-government for Indian communities and the move toward responsible government in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Information was disseminated through the news media, films, exhibits, special events, publications, speeches and personal contact.

The branch worked closely with the Minister's office and the department's programs to keep the public, native people and Northerners, and other special interest groups well informed.

During the year, the branch:

- * issued more than 50 news releases and texts of speeches on behalf of the Minister. These were distributed on redesigned letterhead which provided a new graphic identity for public affairs material;
- * Launched a major communications program in support of the implementation of Bill C-31;
- * Explained the significance of Bill C-93, the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act, which was tabled in Parliament in February 1986;
- * Integrated a variety of media monitoring services to provide better information about the public environment. Data was consolidated into comprehensive reports for use by departmental managers;

* Handled more than 32,000 requests for information through the public enquiries unit. Many requests were from schools and universities seeking information on Indians and Indian policy, native claims and the north. Twenty-five per cent of the enquiries concerned Bill C-31; and * thoroughly reviewed departmental publishing and made recommendations that would, in view of the continuing need for restraint and better use of resources, reduce expenditure and link publishing activity more closely to direct support of key departmental themes.

Executive Support Services

The Executive Support Services Branch was created as a result Services of a departmental reorganization in the fall of 1985. The branch is the central link between the programs and the Minister's office on items such as Cabinet submissions, parliamentary relations, briefings, correspondence and program evaluation.

The Planning Directorate provides the Minister, Deputy Minister and executive committee with the advice and analysis necessary for the department to operate effectively in Cabinet and Parliament. The planning section coordinates and monitors the processing of Cabinet submissions. The parliamentary relations section provides support to the Minister by coordinating the preparation of responses to oral and written questions in Parliament, preparing information to be used in debates, and preparing the Minister and senior executive for appearances before the Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Northern Affairs.

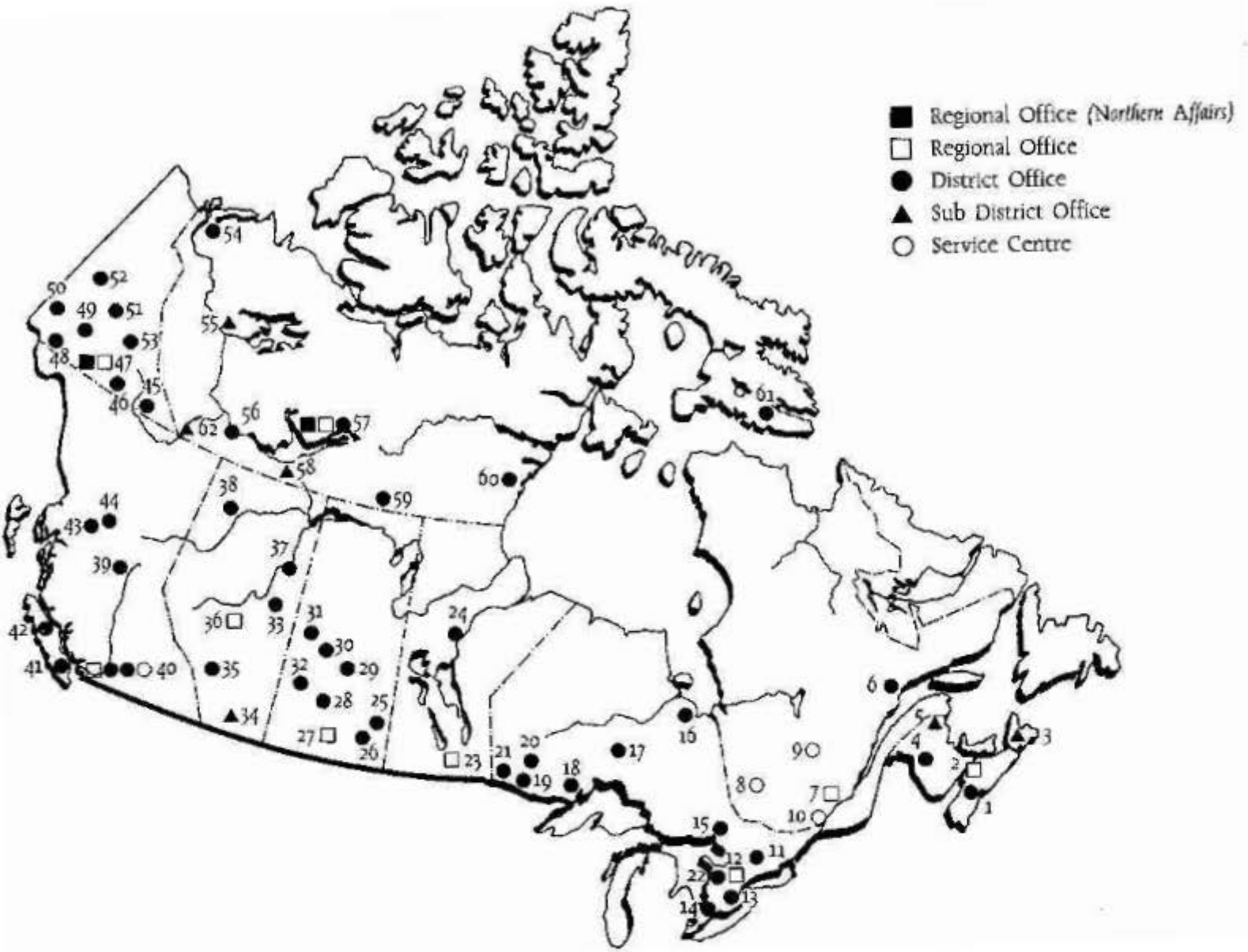
The Executive Secretariat is responsible for ensuring timely and accurate responses to all correspondence received by the Minister and Deputy Minister and to coordinate the preparation of briefing notes. During the year, approximately 8,000 pieces of correspondence were handled and several hundred briefings prepared. In the fall of 1985, a full-scale review of secretariat procedures was initiated with a view to streamlining and speeding up processing.

The Evaluation Directorate manages and sometimes conducts in-depth evaluations of departmental programs. In 1985 - 86, nine major studies were completed including evaluations of the on-reserve housing program, community social services, and the Indian Economic Development Fund.

1985 - 1986 A Change in Direction

REGIONAL OFFICES

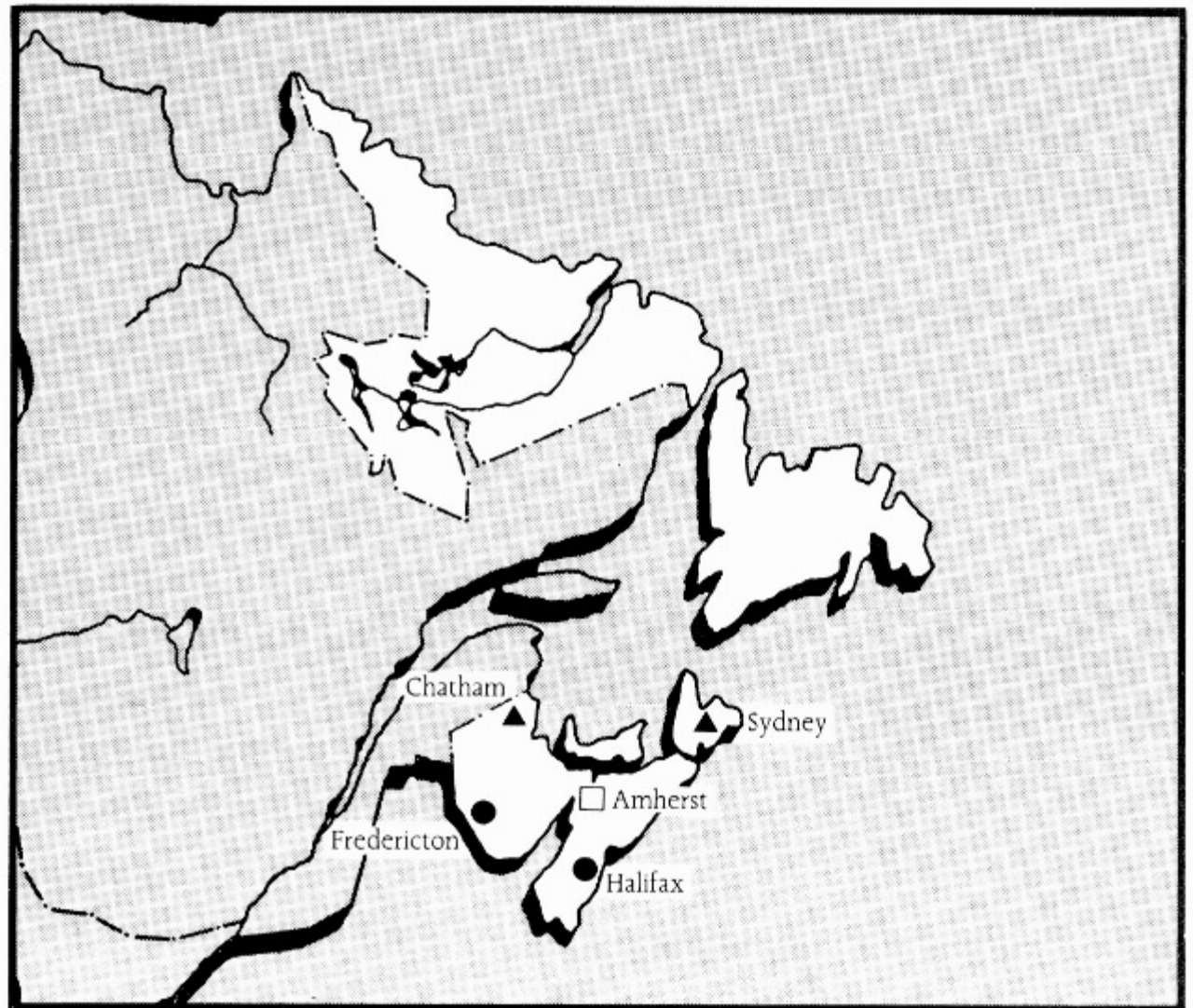
Offices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



Atlantic Region

Atlantic Region

- Regional Office
- District Office
- ▲ Sub District Office



During the year, the consultation process with native associations and Indian Chiefs and councils was restructured and strengthened. An executive secretariat was formed within the regional administration to facilitate consultation with bands, associations and provincial governments. Consultation with Indian leaders was commenced to ascertain possible forms of self governing communities.

The communications unit sponsored the Atlantic Juried Exhibition and Art Show, and visits to schools and community groups to demonstrate the department's role and responsibilities in the region.

Personnel took an active approach in coordination training sessions for teachers and in providing staff relations courses for line managers. Sixty-Seven women and 21 natives were trained under the Special Concerns category. The provision of bilingual services was improved over 1984/1985.

Economic Development

A pilot project was initiated at the Eskasoni Reserve in Nova Scotia to test the effectiveness and viability of innovative approaches to local economic development activities. The project involved mini-micro computer training, a retrofit program for insulating of older houses and preparation of a plan for an entrepreneurial support centre. This initiative attracted funding of approximately \$500,000 from other agencies and provided employment and training for more than 50 people.

Lands, Revenues and Trusts

A total of 128 land-related transactions was recorded during the year, an increase of 40 per cent over the preceding year.

In cooperation with the Canadian Forestry Service, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) and provincial governments, increased emphasis was placed on the development and enhancement of forestry resources on reserves. Bands prepared a forest management plan, plans for road design and construction and conducted forest improvement work.

The CEIC provided \$380,000 for a forest worker training program. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources assisted in a large-scale mapping of reserves in the region to facilitate development of regional surveyor plans and to assist band councils in land planning.

By March 31, 1986, some 932 applications for reinstatement under the provisions of Bill C-31 were forwarded to headquarters and 720 individuals received status or had status restored.

Indian Services

Indian bands continued to accept responsibility for the administration of capital and maintenance work. By year-end, 100 per cent of housing, 41 per cent of school capital, 71 per cent of infrastructure projects and 98 per cent of maintenance funding were administered by bands. Some 99 per cent of dwellings on reserves were served by electricity, and 96 per cent had water, sewer and road service.

Fourteen reserves undertook medium-to-large capital projects, such as construction of schools, sewer and water systems, and water towers.

Band Support

The Band Support Funding Program was computerized and contributions administered by bands increased by 10.2 per cent, resulting in 66 per cent of the regional budget being administered by the bands.

Five band pension plans were approved and 10 other plans were in various stages of development during the year. Bands were assisted in solving financial management problems as they moved toward self-government.

Thirty-seven band constables were employed during the year and 23 received training at the Atlantic Police Academy. Three natives were hired by other police departments.

Social Development

During the year, 16 additional bands came under the Tripartite Child and Family Services Agreement, as part of the master agreement and a subsidiary agreement in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Education

Indian bands assumed further control of education at both elementary/secondary and postsecondary levels. Four Nova Scotia bands took control of the provincial education program for their students. Two bands took over local control and a new kindergarten program was launched locally at Eel River Bar. Computer education programs were initiated in all federal and band-operated schools in Nova Scotia. The Post Secondary Education Management Information System was launched in the region and social counsellors were given support training. A new school was opened on the Wagmatcook Reserve in Cape Breton.

Quebec Region

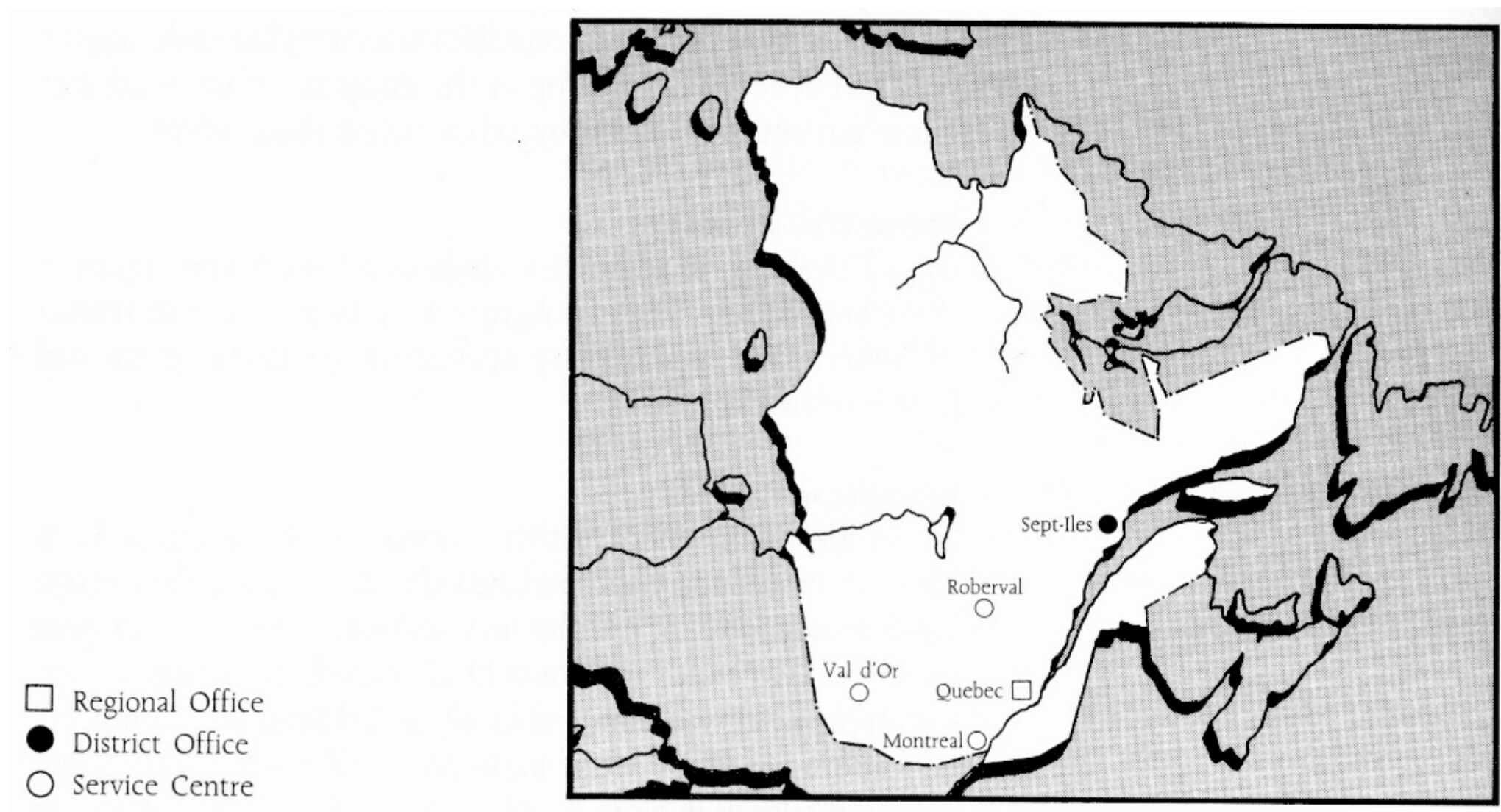
The region worked actively with the Indian and Inuit communities as they assumed greater administration of their own affairs.

Financial and technical assistance amounting to \$6.3 million was made available for the construction of 174 new houses and the renovation of an additional 183 houses on reserves (excluding the Cree and Inuit).

An additional \$10 million was spent on the provision of water and sewer systems and electricity, of which 85 per cent

was administered by bands. Another \$14.6 million was allocated for educational facilities, of which 69 per cent was administered by the bands (excluding those maintained by the Quebec Ministry of Education on behalf of the Cree, Inuit and Naskapis).

After several years of delay, work resumed on the housing project for the Montagnais de Sept-Iles and Maliotenam Band.



Indian Services

As the move to self-government accelerated, approval was given to establish authorities to assist certain bands to be on a more secure financial footing. The region worked with the Restigouche Band to obtain funds necessary to continue existing services and to make available programs offered by the department. The band acquired the services of a special administrator and a manager to work with the region and headquarters.

External auditors were used to review the audits of the Weymontachie and Manouane abands which resulted in new financial procedures being adopted by the bands to resolve their

financial problems. A similar procedure was employed by the Betsiamites Band Council which had found itself in similar financial difficulties.

Support Services

The region maintained an impressive amount of activity under the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program. Le Conseil Algonquin de l'Ouest began its work under the program with six bands taking part in the initial stages. A similar program, begun in 1983 - 84 for the Iliqvik Corporation on behalf of the Quebec Inuit, began the second-stage identification work during the year.

Economic Development

In responding to the Minister's concern for the effective utilization of human resources in economic development, a number of initiatives by the economic development program were undertaken, including: * A study of potential external financial assistance; * The participation of regional personnel in an interdepartmental committee to consider viable Inuit and Cree projects; * Establishment of closer cooperation with the Canadian Forestry Service on potential forest industry projects; * A procedure for cooperation between the department and the Native Economic Development Branch of DRIE on projects under way; and the * Initiation of discussions with the James Bay Indian Development Society on potential Cree Indian projects.

Financial assistance was given to 12 economic development groups to help maintain 26 permanent employees on reserves in the province. Sixteen community planning groups and five planning studies were given financial aid to maintain 20 employees working on reserves.

Forty-eight socioeconomic development projects were also given financial assistance. The region worked with the trapping industry, which provided income for 4,300 persons in a three-month season, and generated \$10 million for 25 Indian communities.

The region was also involved in 23 forestry projects employing 450 persons for a six-month period, generating some \$2.8 million in revenue for the bands concerned.

An Indian travel agency, "Indian Outfitters", was established to assist Indians and Inuit in making travel arrangements.

Social Development

Indians in Quebec moved forward during the year to assume greater responsibility for the administration of social programs, led by the Escoumins and Maniwaki Indian communities which took charge of their social services program.

Negotiations were under way by the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais on behalf of seven Indian bands to assume program responsibilities in 1986 - 87.

A youth centre was opened at Pointe-Bleue to provide opportunities for cultural, educational and athletic achievement as well as for youth counselling services. At Restigouche, a facility for 10 socially-disturbed youths was opened.

Construction began on 10 low-rental units for the elderly at Village des Hurons, adjacent to the community centre whose facilities will be available to the occupants.

School upgrading, on-the-job training and community work programs were organized to assist jobless youth.

Education

Under the human resources program, a number of educational problems were approached during the year. The projects involve economic development, job training, education and planning. Some 53 projects, involving an expenditure of \$970,042 were undertaken. A total of 343 persons took advantage of the program and 62 obtained permanent employment during the year.

During the year, the Weymontachie and Riviere Desert (Congway Bridge) bands assumed the administration of two federal schools on their reserves, bringing to 11 the number of bands in the region that have assumed such responsibility.

In cooperation with the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, five Kahnawake teachers were engaged to teach the Mohawk language in Kahnawake schools.

Lands, Revenues and Trusts

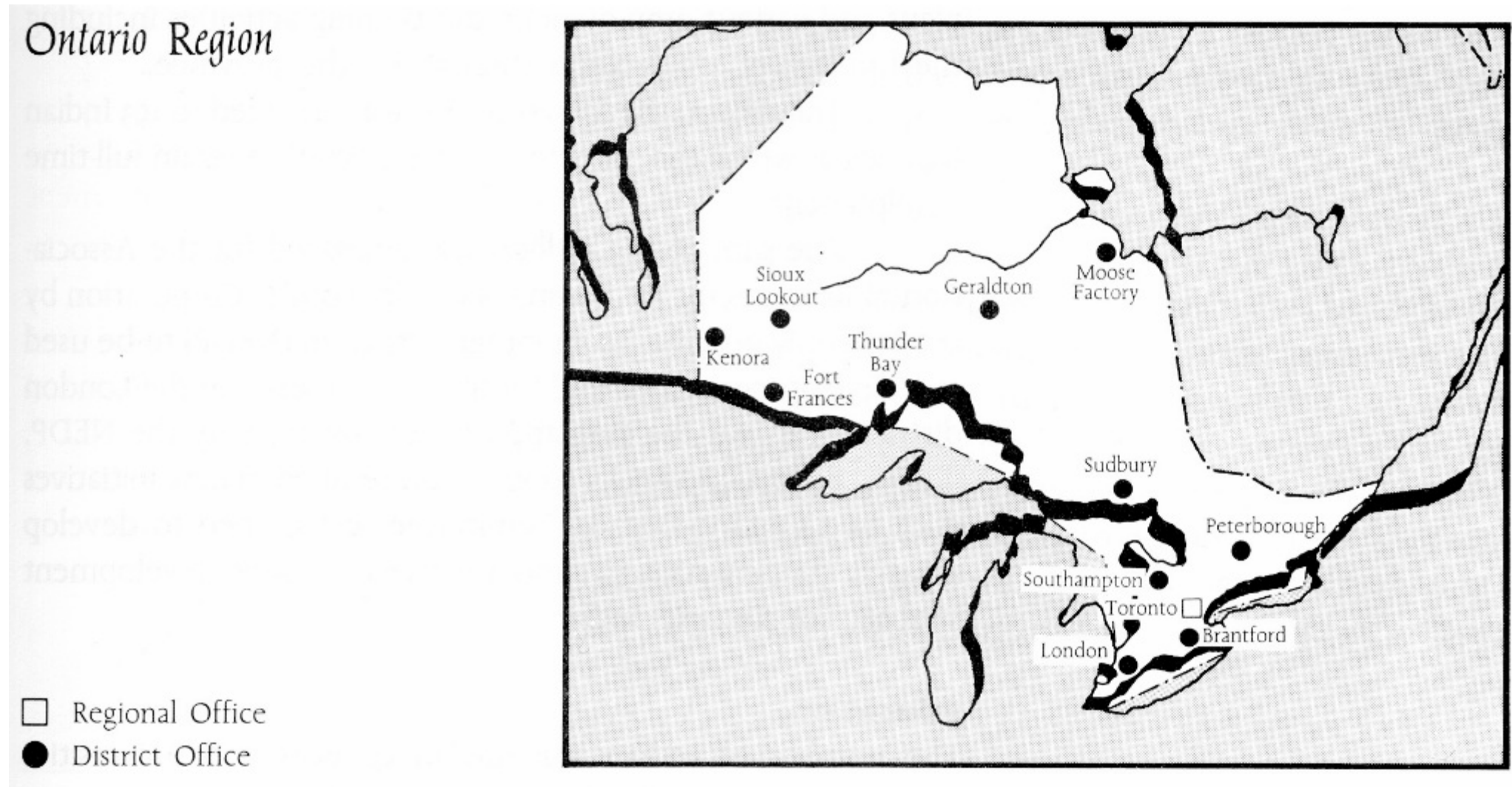
In support of the implementation of the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, a central bureau and nine local offices were established to register rights and interests in category IA lands.

Headquarters approved the application by the Odanak

Band to enlarge its reserve.

During the year, native women organizations and some 20 bands took part in information sessions concerning the implications of Bill C-31.

Ontario Region



By signing a Declaration of Political Intent in December 1985 and adopting a revised three-year mandate for the Indian Commission of Ontario, representatives of Ontario's Indians, the Attorney General of Ontario, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development affirmed their commitment to enter tripartite discussions on Indian self-government to resolve issues of a sectoral and jurisdictional nature respecting increased self-management and self-reliance in Ontario Indian Communities.

A Memorandum of Understanding, signed in February 1986 by Canada, Ontario and the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, established a basis for self-government negotiations on behalf of 42 Ontario Indian communities.

Economic Development

Fifty-two of Ontario's 1,100 Indian businesses received financial assistance from the Indian Economic Development Fund to provide 158 person years of employment. Eighty other projects in small, private sector activities received developmental assistance.

The Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program was employed by many bands to produce long-term plans and various employment and training activities including the funding of 319 projects throughout the province.

Training on the job assistance was provided to 193 Indian trainees of which the majority were expected to retain full-time employment.

The sum of \$1.3 million was approved for the Association of Reserves for Improving Socio Economics Corporation by the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP) to be used as a development loan fund for Indian businesses in the London district. This was the first approval of this type by the NEDP.

Federal-provincial cooperation resulted in new initiatives with two Ontario-Canada Committees established to develop a native training strategy, and a native economic development strategy for Ontario Indians.

Education

The number of Indian students in colleges and universities increased substantially during the year. For the first time in Ontario, the percentage of Indian students enrolled full time in postsecondary schools exceeded the non-Indian level. The Indian percentage enrolled was approximately four per cent of all Indian students compared with the non-Indian level of approximately 3.5 per cent.

Two more bands assumed responsibility for delivery of education services to their members, bringing to 16 the number of bands who now operate their own schools. Fifteen communities began developing plans to take over local control.

Significant progress was made in the devolution process during the year. In 1979 - 80 Indian bands managed 46 per cent of all programs, representing \$52.4 million. By 1985 - 86, 81 per cent of all programs representing \$220 million (including capital funds), was managed by Indian bands.

Of the 126 bands in Ontario, 116 were to submit audits

for 1985 - 86, along with 19 organizations that received funding. Unqualified audits increased to 69 per cent in 1984 - 85 from 37 per cent in 1980 - 81.

Two Indian child and family services authorities representing 32 bands in northwestern Ontario reached the operational stage during the year and were accorded provincial recognition as child welfare agencies. Plans for two more Indian authorities representing 14 additional bands in northwestern Ontario were prepared for implementation.

The region assisted seven bands to assume administrative responsibility for the income maintenance program, leaving only seven of the 126 bands in the province under the direct administration of the department.

Two family resource centres were established in the region to provide support to battered wives and their children.

A Native Advisory Committee, established to advise the Regional Director General on native employment issues, increased its membership of senior managers during the year and undertook to include a greater number of native employees in the consultation process. Some 130 native employees of the region attended a workshop in Sudbury to discuss subjects of special concern to native employees. Of almost 800 person-years utilized in Ontario in 1985 - 86, approximately 32 per cent were native people.

Manitoba Region

A political accord signed in January 1986 between the Swampy Cree Tribal Council and the Minister was the first formal initiative toward community-based, self-government in Manitoba.

The accord provides for a two-year, joint committee process to develop draft agreements enabling self-government at the pace set by each member band.

Economic Development

Under the \$30 million, seven-year Canada-Manitoba Limestone Project Employment and Training Agreement, signed in September 1985, training funds from the Canadian jobs Strategy, the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program and the Manitoba jobs Fund were coordinated to maximize employment opportunities during the construction of a hydroelectric proj-

organization that reported that it had been told to be on the lookout for

people who were afraid to talk to the police about the case.

The police said they had been told that the man who had been shot was a member of the same organization.

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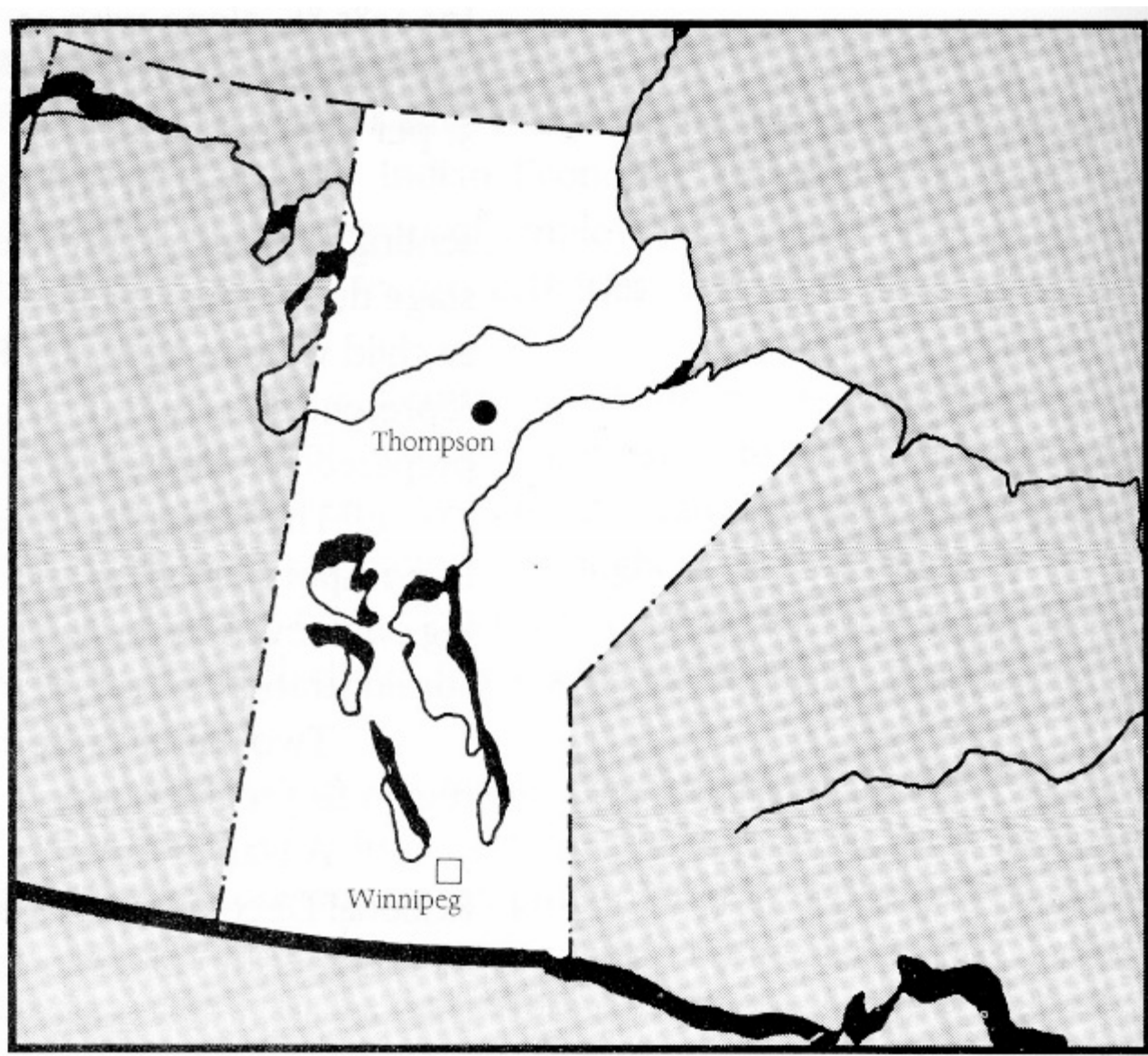
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□ Regional Office
● District Office

ect in northern Manitoba. By year-end, 275 Indian people had undergone training. Indian-owned and operated bakery and laundry services were established at Fox Lake for limestone workers.

Nearly \$5 million was provided to 146 small businesses. Forty-four business loans valued at \$1.5 million and five ministerial guarantees under the Indian Economic Development Fund gave further support to Indian businesses. The "seed money" attracted an additional \$8 million in government and private sector funding to native entrepreneurs.

Under the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program, 117 projects were funded with \$2.75 million.

Lands, Revenues and Trusts

During the year, a number of amendments to the 1984 Treaty Land Entitlement Agreement in Principle were negotiated with the provincial government and 20 bands seeking settlement of outstanding treaty land entitlements. Should the agreement be ratified, the existing reserve area in the province will be more than doubled. Land selections made by the 20 bands party to the agreement are expected to enhance their economic base.

Five bands now have land administrators on staff and two more bands have indicated a wish to assume this responsibility.

The demand for information was constant following proclamation of Bill C-31 to amend registration and band membership provisions of the Indian Act. As a direct result of this amendment, the registered Indian population of Manitoba is expected to increase significantly over the next two or three years.

Education

Indian control of Indian education continues to develop. Since 1973, 26 schools have been transferred to bands and six more were planned for transfer between 1986 and 1990. The remaining federal schools will be transferred within a comprehensive local control plan.

During the year, procedural manuals were developed for use in special education programs in the federal schools. Funding was provided to the Manitoba Indian Education Association to support a special education conference. The University of Manitoba Psychology Department organized workshops for all federal school teachers, focusing on the philosophy and implementation of special education programs. Fifteen bands and education authorities initiated evaluation studies of their education programs.

A distance education pilot project was developed to assist those Indian students living in remote communities. The project would enable a teacher from one of the six high schools in the Island Lake area to teach a core high school subject to the other five schools, using such technologies as television, telephone and a computer network.

Capital Projects

During the year, 402 projects were undertaken, including 130 education projects costing \$20.7 million, 72 housing projects worth \$19.3 million, 49 road and bridge projects for \$7.4 million, 43 water systems projects for \$2.9 million, 12 electrification projects for \$2.8 million, 14 special services projects for \$2.1 million, 24 fire protection projects for \$1.4 million and 31 community building projects for \$1.3 million.

Housing subsidies totalling \$19.3 million were provided to bands for the construction of 448 new houses and renova-

tion of 368. Fifty-six houses were funded through CMHC's band-owned rental housing program. A housing needs analysis, undertaken by 47 bands, identified a backlog of some 4,000 units.

Child Welfare

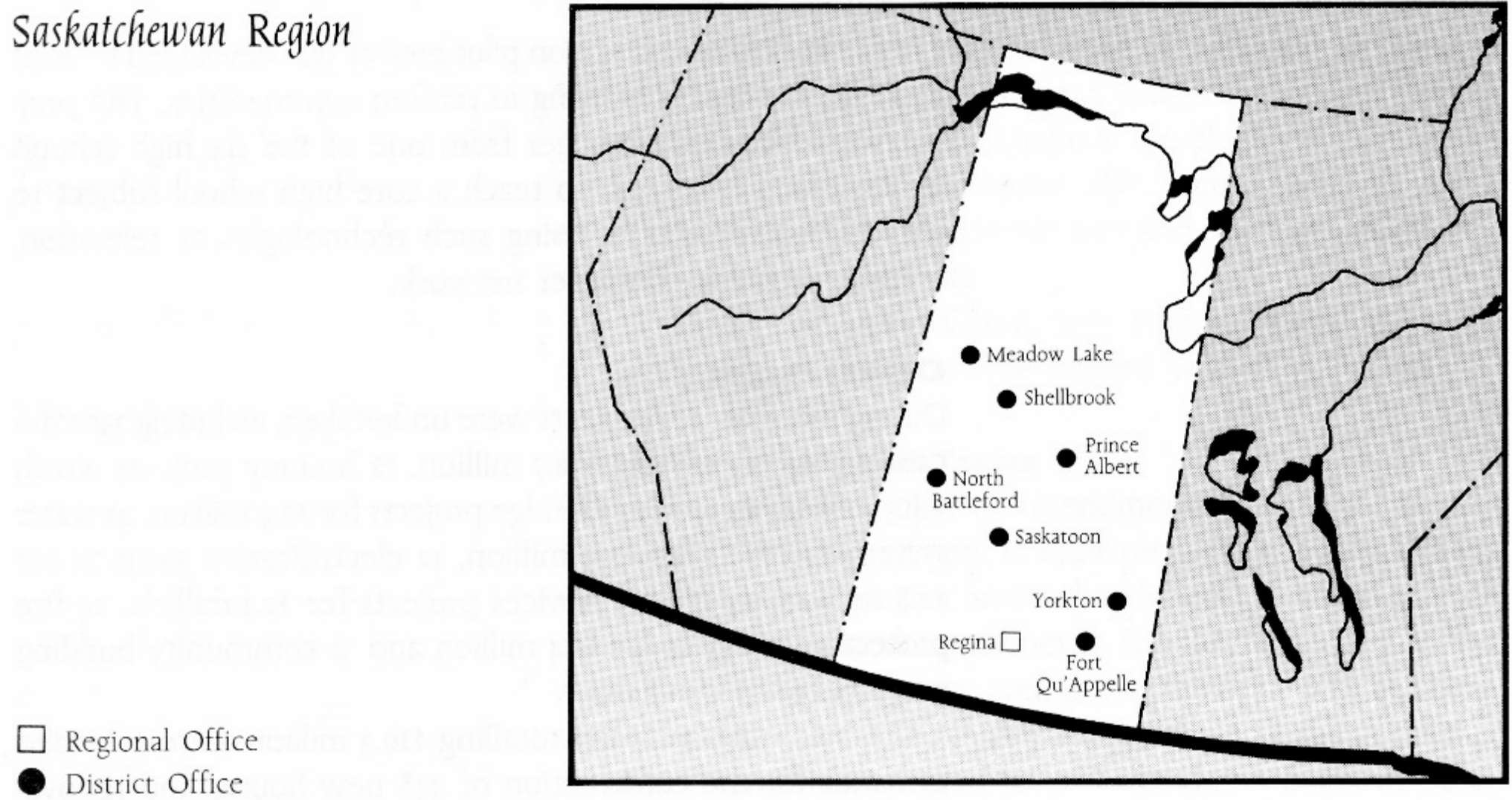
In December 1985, two separate political accords were signed between First Nations governments and federal and provincial ministers to negotiate an extension of existing child and family services agreements and to negotiate new arrangements for future years within the context of Indian self-government.

Northern Flood Implementation

A two-year, \$4.2 million water and sewer interim measures program was undertaken in August 1985 in preparation for the comprehensive water and sewer systems related to Article 6 of the Northern Flood Agreement. Feasibility studies for the comprehensive systems were completed in January 1986. A new arbitrator was appointed, and assistance was provided to the five bands party to the agreement for preparation of claims, negotiations and staff requirements.

Saskatchewan Region

Saskatchewan Region



Meadow Lake Shellbrook Prince North Albert Battleford Saskatoon Yorkton -->

During fiscal 1985/86, to meet its priorities, Saskatchewan Region concentrated its efforts on facilitating Indian self-government, bringing about improvements in community life, spearheading a number of economic development/employment thrusts and reaching agreement with the province on a number of issues.

Initiatives leading to enhanced self-sufficiency and self-management in Indian communities accelerated during the year. The region began developing a model for transfer-of-program delivery to Indian control. Seven schools and two student residences were transferred to Indian control. Approval was obtained for 29 band employee benefit plans.

Work began on the identification of a housing/capital needs inventory with the involvement of the Saskatchewan Indian Housing and Capital Commission. A regional policy for financial recovery plans was developed and implemented.

Many projects were undertaken to improve the quality of life in Indian communities. Work continued to develop inventories for housing, roads, sewer, water, fire and safety, education and other community facilities.

Ten firehalls were constructed, three community water/sewer systems were expanded and school facilities on five reserves were either built or expanded.

A new funding formula, based on the Nominal Roll, was developed for elementary and secondary education to ensure that all bands are treated fairly and equitably.

Under federal-provincial jurisdiction, agreement in principle was reached to extend electrical services from Uranium City to Fond du Lac, Stony Rapids and Black Lake.

The federal and provincial governments signed an agreement with the Fond du Lac Band to provide lands to the band under Treaty 8.

Discussions were initiated with the province on child care agreements.

The region participated directly in the \$18 million White Bear land settlement.

Economic Development

The Economic Development Sector directed a number of economic/employment initiatives during the year. Included were: * Sixteen Resource Development Impact (RDI) projects (eight socioeconomic and eight environmental) were funded and had a direct economic impact on the concerned bands;

* The Work Opportunity Program authority under the Social Development Program was decentralized to districts and resulted in 80 projects supported by 27 bands; * Seventy-three Indian Community Human Resource Strategies job creation projects resulted in 411 jobs. Twenty-eight of the projects were jointly funded by economic development and social development; * Seventy-five Indian business projects were directly funded and 203 businesses were coordinated with support agencies for a total of 193 jobs; * Three major businesses were rehabilitated; and * Two District Chief Development Corporations were established.

Management Challenges

A capital project reporting system was established to permit the region to monitor the implementation, progress and current projected expenditures of all approved capital projects.

A business data base, in the economic development program, was completed for all projects that had received funding through federal and provincial agencies.

A "management contract" was developed as part of the work planning process as a means of holding management accountable to regional executive for achieving and reporting quarterly on planned results.

Alberta Region

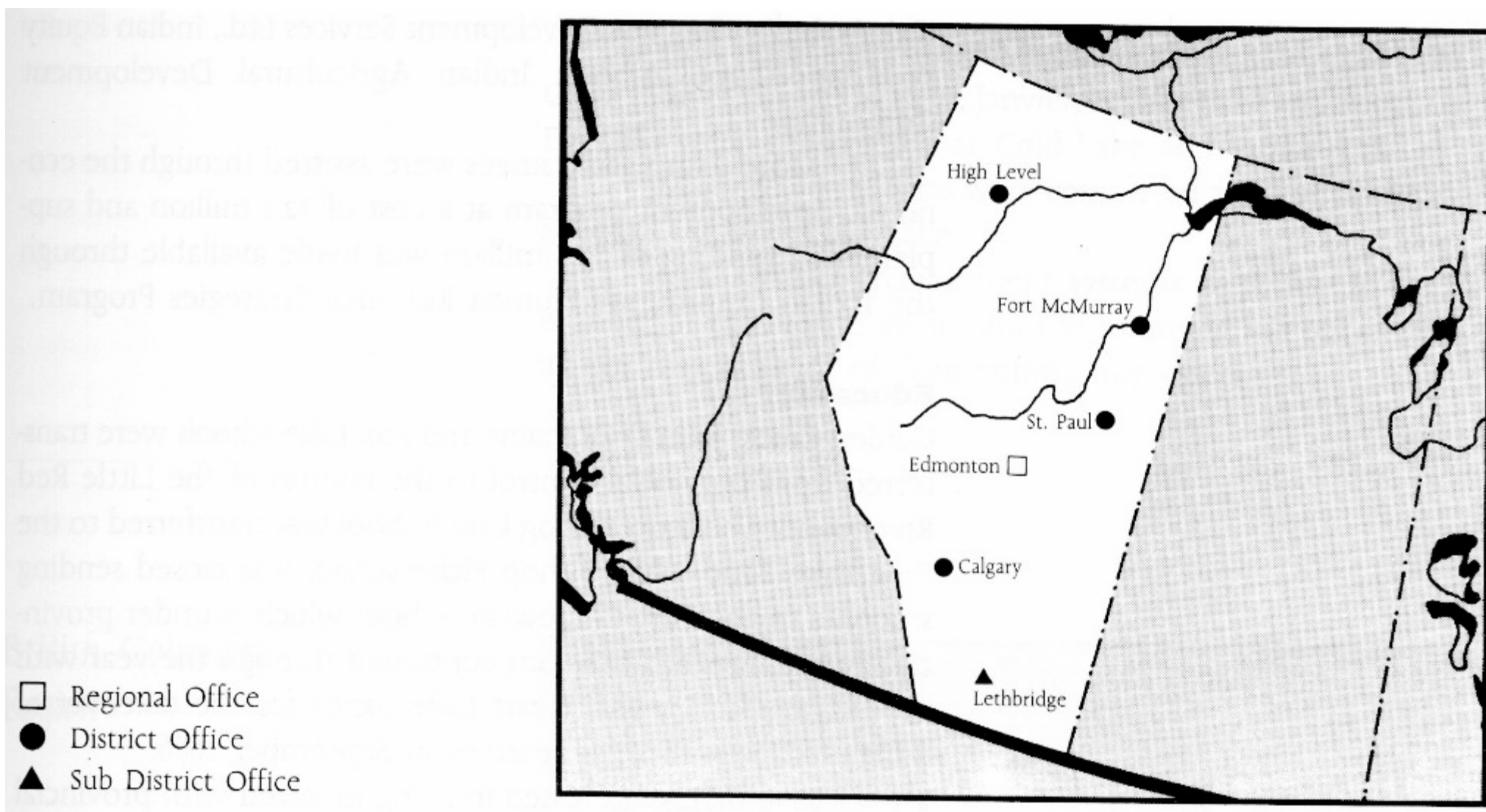
During the year, a number of bands put forward proposals to study self-government and its implication for their communities.

The region, in cooperation with headquarters, worked with the Saddle Lake, Blackfoot and Alexander bands to develop their self-government proposals.

Twenty-five bands participated in workshops on alternate funding arrangements.

Three major child welfare agreements were put forward for approval in support of the initiatives of 15 bands and a further five proposals were being developed. Four schools were transferred to Indian control during the year.

Regional programs moved closer to formula or data base funding. A capital allocation formula was developed for imple-



mentation in 1987. A band funding manual and negotiation process was initiated to support federal/Indian government negotiations in the annual budget cycle.

Band and individual trust accounts reported deposits of \$765.8 million at March 31, 1986. An additional five microcomputers were purchased.

Economic Development

The decline in the Alberta economy generally had an adverse effect on Indian enterprises, notably in the oil field servicing business, oil and gas exploration, oil and gas revenues and agricultural commodity price decreases. Drought and grasshopper infestations in southern Alberta impeded the operations of Indian farmers.

More than 100 existing and new bands, companies and individuals received a total of 114 contributions with \$1.6 million, 47 direct loans for \$800,000 and 24 loan guarantees for \$1.4 million.

Approximately 45 per cent of the regional economic development budget was decentralized to the three Indian insti-

tutions: Indian Business Development Services Ltd., Indian Equity Foundation and Alberta Indian Agricultural Development Corporation.

More than 1,200 trainees were assisted through the economic development program at a cost of \$2.7 million and supplemental funding of \$2.1 million was made available through the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program.

Education

Garden Creek, John D'Or Prairie and Fox Lake schools were transferred from provincial control to the control of the Little Red River Band. The federal Frog Lake School was transferred to the Frog Lake Band while Bishop Piche school was closed sending students to the Fort Chipewyan school which is under provincial jurisdiction. Negotiations continued through the year with the Peigan, Stoney and Heart Lake bands for the takeover of federal schools on their reserves in September 1986.

Five bands interested in being involved with provincial school jurisdictions continued negotiations particularly in the area of curriculum development.

During the year, a new school was opened on the Morley Reserve. Additions were completed to the Ermineskin kindergarten and primary schools, and the Sunchild O'Chiese and Kehewin schools. Renovations were made at the Assumption, Kehewin, Ermineskin Junior High and Beaver Lake schools.

A native language committee was formed and work began on the development of a Cree-language program for high school accreditation through the Alberta Department of Education. The Blackfoot 15-language course, pilot project was completed.

A physical fitness pilot project, "Shape Up Alberta", was completed at Alexis School and was to be introduced to six small isolated schools in 1986 - 87.

The number of postsecondary students grew to 1,035 from 860 during the year, an increase of 20 per cent.

Engineering and Architecture

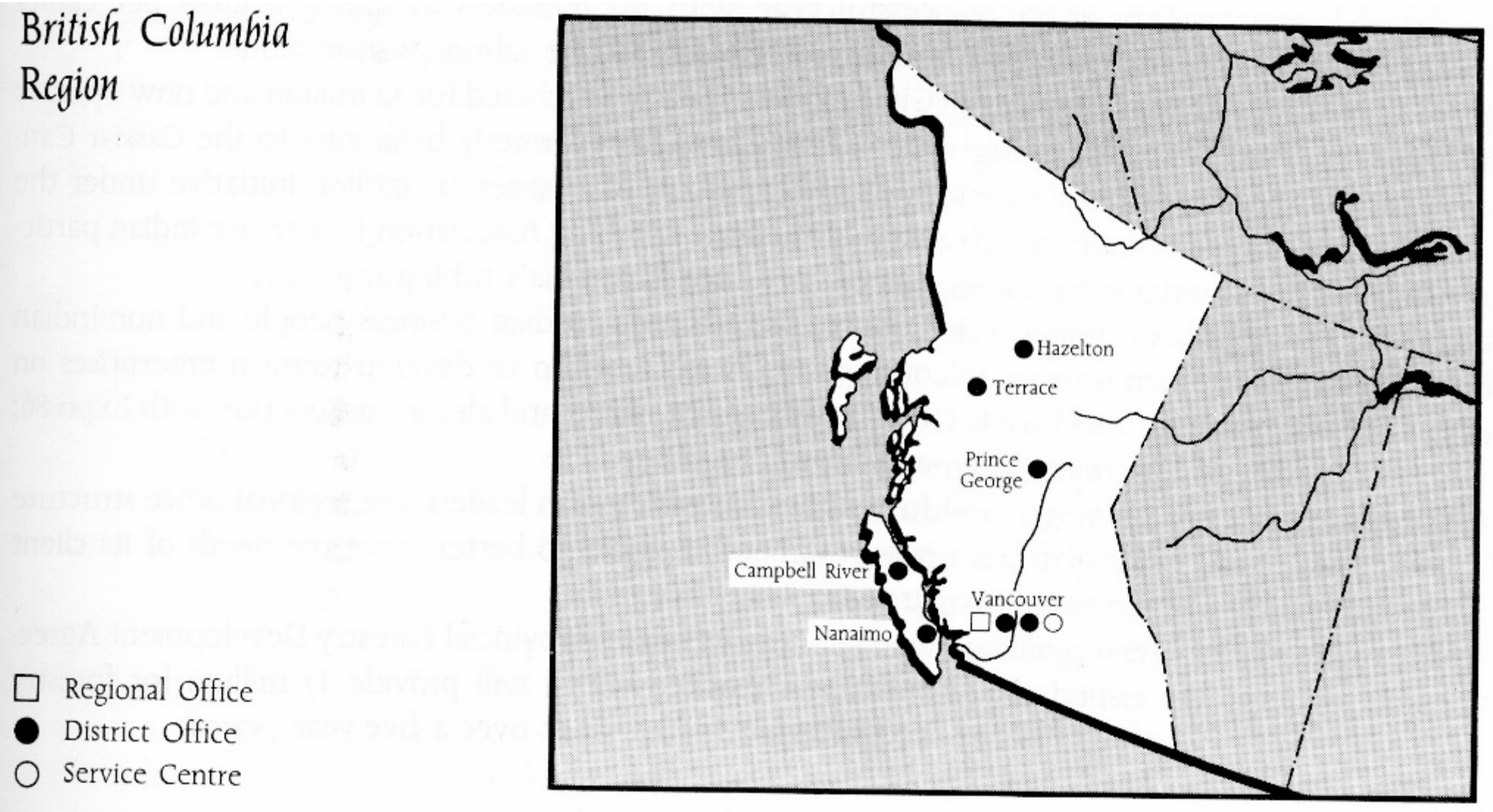
Some 180 capital projects funded by the Band Support and Capital Management Directorate were started during the year, including a new school at Morley. Construction also began on a school on the Blackfoot Reserve.

New water systems were installed at Fox Lake, Cold Lake, Garden River, Sturgeon Lake, Janvier, Beaver Lake and Sunchild, Firehalls were constructed at Cold Lake and Saddle Lake.

Major sewer systems were completed at Meander River, Saddle Lake and Cold Lake.

Maintenance management systems were set up for a number of reserves to assist bands in assuming full responsibility for maintenance of their community assets.

British Columbia Region



Introduction of Bill C-93 legislation for self-government for the Sechelt Indian Band was a unique development. The region was actively involved in supporting this innovation.

Between 35-40 additional self-government proposals were identified in the region.

Economic Development

Implementation of a National Task Force recommendation on regulatory initiatives in taxation and mineral rights focused mainly on British Columbia. At the initiative of the Kamloops Indian Band, discussions began on developing a method to permit bands to levy municipal-type taxes on reserves. Other discussions began on ways to repeal the British Columbia Indian Reserves Minerals Resources (1943) Act to permit Indian bands to benefit from royalty income.

Other economic highlights were:

- * The Western Indian Agriculture Corporation took over the administration of the department's agricultural loan portfolio under the Indian Economic Development Fund;
- * The Northern Native Fishing Corporation reported a most successful year, with 162 members averaging a gross per capita income of \$29,000 for the salmon season alone;
- * Gitsen Industries Ltd. purchased for \$2 million and now operate the 52-boat rental fleet formerly belonging to the Cassiar Cannery. This was part of a larger \$11 million initiative under the aegis of the Native Fishing Association to increase Indian participation in British Columbia's fishing industry;
- * Cooperative efforts by Indian business people and non-Indian entrepreneurs were begun to develop tourism enterprises on the Tsawwassen Reserve; and also in conjunction with Expo 86; and
- * In consultation with Indian leaders, the regional office structure was revamped in order to better serve the needs of its client group.

A new Federal/Provincial Forestry Development Agreement was reached which will provide \$7 million for forestry programs on Indian lands over a five-year period.

Social Development

A comprehensive education and training program was delivered throughout the province resulting in the graduation of 360 band social service workers from community colleges. Discussions continued with the province on the costs and range of child care services provided to on-reserve residents. The region supported the activities of various Indian groups toward assuming responsibilities for their own child welfare services.

Education

Agreement was reached among the federal and provincial governments, Indian bands and provincial school districts to review the current master tuition agreement with a view to changing it to reflect current education policy. Two federal schools were closed and three other bands established community schools for students formerly attending provincial schools. The fiscal year also saw postsecondary enrolment of Indian students increase by approximately 28 per cent.

Band Support and Capital Management

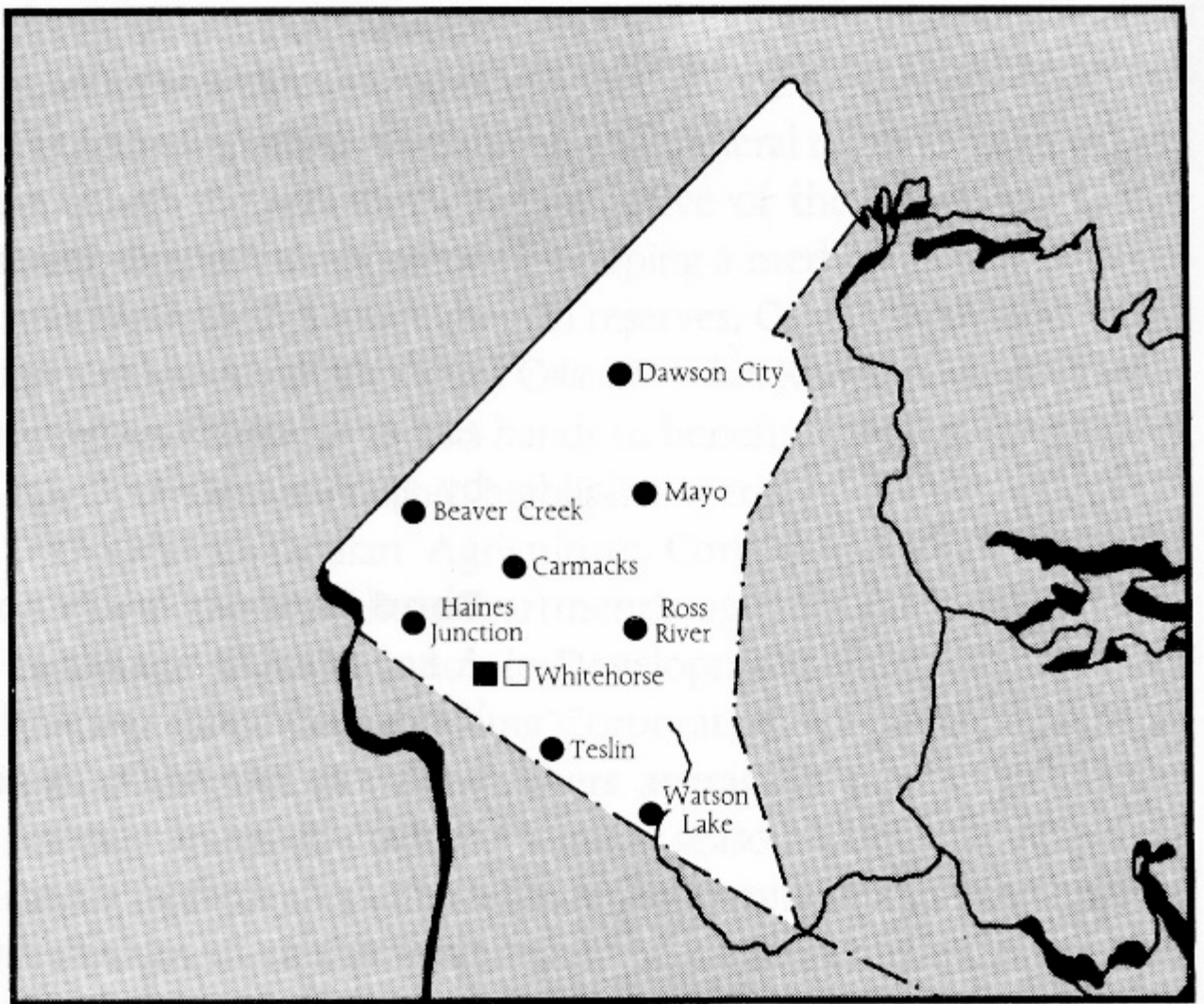
A key services workbook was developed and distributed to all bands and tribal councils in the province. The systems workbook is an information source and an amalgamation of flowcharts of the key service systems in all programs offered by the department and, as such, is a valuable information source with many applications for the client group and departmental staff. The compendium of funding formula booklet was updated. The compendium, which describes the criteria used in allocating departmental resources, is a concise source of information for all bands. In addition to advancements in communications with bands and tribal councils, there was also progress made in developing band management capacities. This has been supported by the Indian Management Development program.

Within the capital management section, emphasis was placed on the management and delivery of the capital and community infrastructure program in the hands of the Indian bands. During the year, 609 new dwellings were completed and renovations were carried out on 762 houses involving an expenditure of \$35.9 million.

Yukon Region

Indian Affairs Program

The Indian Affairs Program was heavily involved in internal reorganization to reflect new and emerging ministerial priorities. This involved the redeployment of existing financial and human resources, including the establishment of a program-funded Alternative Funding Arrangements Unit.



- Regional Office (Northern Affairs)
- Regional Office
- District Office

Among major activities was the clearing of the influx of applicants eligible for Indian status for by Bill C-31.

Reserves and Trusts was established as an independent program. A backlog of estate files were updated and an estate monitoring system implemented.

A land exchange with the British Columbia government was negotiated to provide land for the Good Hope LAke Community.

Regional activity under the Indian Economic Development Fund (IEDF) included loans totalling more than \$240,000 to nine projects, contributions of \$115,000 to assist with the maintenance of existing business, and technical and advisory assistance to 52 projects. Together it is estimated that 25 person-years of employment were maintained and a further 30 person-years of employment were created.

Old Crow Indian Band joined with the private sector to establish North Yukon Air, a joint venture to provide an air charter passenger and freight service to the remote community.

The economic development program participated actively in the Canada/Yukon Economic Development Agreement Subagreement Committees, Special Agricultural Regional Development Act Committee and Yukon Benefits Committee.

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Yukon Indian Arts and Crafts Co-operative was selected through a competitive bid process to operate a boutique at Yukon's Expo 86 pavilion. Tena Marketing, a wholly-owned subsidiary, was incorporated to operate the boutique.

Elementary and secondary school enrolment increased to 719 in 1985/86 from 682 in 1984/85. Enrolment in Grade 12 almost doubled to 24 students from 13. Fifteen students graduated. Yukon Hall, the last student residence in the territory, was closed.

A conference on Indian education brought senior territorial education officials, Indian leaders and native educators together for the first time.

In the area of social development, the transfer of the Social Assistance Program to the Taku River Tlingit Band was completed. Negotiations began between the Champagne/Aishihik Band and the territorial government on the transfer of child welfare responsibilities to band control.

In terms of financial planning and management practices, contribution agreements were negotiated and in place by April 30, 1985, and capital plans for 13 of 15 bands were approved by August 31.

Negotiations were completed with Yukon College for the development of a certificate course in band/municipal administration, the first of its kind in the territory.

Negotiations were completed for the \$13 million Kwanlin Dun Village Relocation Project. Fifty-one new housing units and go renovations were completed. Three community buildings, three major subdivision road projects and a garage were completed by the bands.

Northern Affairs Program

Land claim negotiations, suspended since December 1984, began anew during the year.

The Porcupine Caribou Management Board was established under an agreement, signed by native groups and the federal and territorial governments, to manage the herd.

A detailed forest management inventory of southeast Yukon was initiated during the year. The Yukon government is working with the region in the determination of economic

development opportunities for the forest industry in the territory.

A Placer Mining Task Force was created to assist the Yukon Territory Water Board in developing recommendations to resolve the problems of legal uncertainty faced by the industry.

The region assisted the Yukon Water Board in developing water use licences to facilitate the opening of the Curragh mine near Faro and Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corporation's operation near the Wheaton River.

Technical assistance was provided to the Territorial Government in determining preliminary flood stage elevations for ice jam flood protection at Dawson City. The Government of Yukon, Parks Canada and the region jointly undertook a Canadian heritage Rivers Systems Planning Study of rivers in the territory.

Mineral production fell to \$58 million in 1985 from \$70 million in 1984. Yukon's placer mines produced \$35 million worth of gold while United Keno Hill's silver mines at Elsa produced most of the remainder.

The Mount Skukum gold mine and Curragh Resources lead-zinc mine (formerly Cyprus-Anvil) commenced operations near the end of the fiscal year.

Geological projects carried out by the region focused on gold and silver deposits, tin and tungsten mineralization, lead-zinc deposits and bedrock geology of the Klondike area.

The Canada/Yukon Economic Development Agreement was implemented in May 1985 with the signing of four subsidiary agreements on renewable resources, mineral resources, economic development planning and tourism. These agreements provide \$18.75 million over five years to diversify, expand and stabilize the Yukon economy.

A fifth subsidiary agreement on mining industry recovery was signed in March 1986 providing \$3 million toward reactivation of major mining projects in the territory to help stimulate the recovery of the Yukon mining industry.

Approximately \$5.2 Million was spent on 57 Economic Development Agreement projects, ranging from a \$1,100 marketing study of fur trapping to a \$3 million contribution agreement to assist Curragh Resources to reactivate its Faro mine.

Three geological mapping projects were carried out under the Canada/Yukon Economic Development Agreement in the silver properties at Rancheria, Whitehorse Copper Belt

and Keno Hill. Five projects to assist placer miners in improving the economic and environmental performance of their operations were completed.

The region was actively involved with the territorial government's launch of the Yukon Development Strategy. The Yukon Benefits Committee, which is concerned with optimizing local benefits from oil and gas exploration, met during the year. A 1985 annual report was prepared for the committee and a study was conducted to assess the economic impact upon the Yukon of King Point development scenarios.

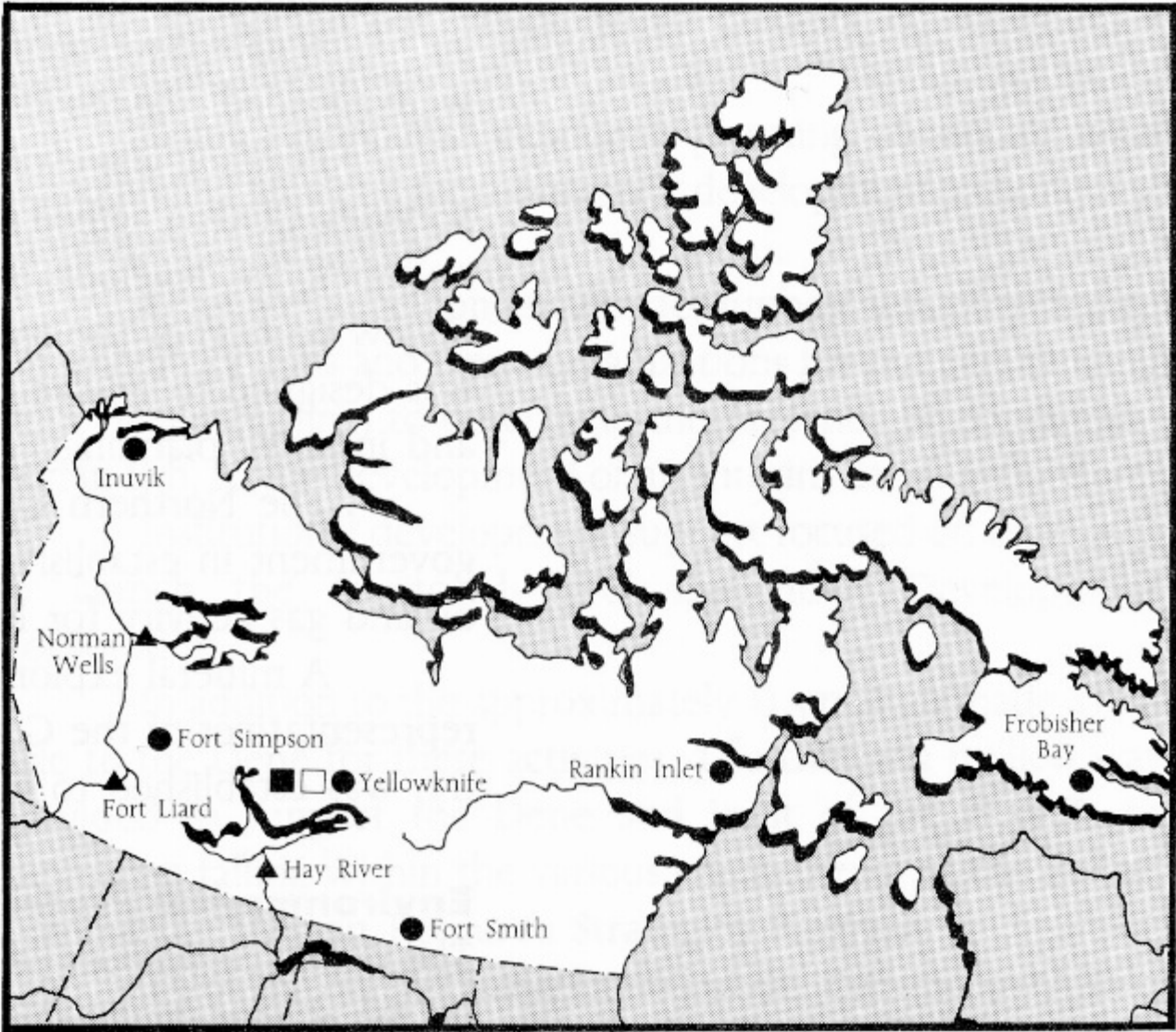
The region initiated the joint federal/territorial evaluation and planning of the Casino Trail Project to determine the most practical means of developing road access into the Dawson Range mining area.

Discussions continued with the territorial government and Council for Yukon Indians on the principles of a land use planning process. A formal agreement was expected during the 1986/87 fiscal year.

Northwest Territories Region

*Northwest Territories
Region*

- Regional Office (Northern Affairs)
- Regional Office
- District Office
- ▲ Sub District Office



Regional Office (Northern Affairs) Regional Office District Office Sub District Office -->

Northern Affairs Program

In support of the objective of the territorial government assuming a greater degree of responsibility, the region-worked with the Government of the Northwest Territories concentrating in key areas.

Particular attention was focussed on the transfer of responsibility for forestry and fire management to the Territorial Department of Renewable Resources.

The Regional Division of Mining Lands assumed from headquarters the administration of mining leases under the Canada Mining Regulations and permits, leases and exploration licences under the Territorial Coal Regulations, one step toward further devolving powers to the territorial government when it indicates readiness.

The region assumed the operation of two CL-215 aircraft for use in fighting forest fires and involved the territorial governMent, as future proprietors, throughout the negotiation process.

Discussions were initiated with the territorial government on the replacement of the current Economic Development Agreement when it expires in fiscal year 1986 - 87. During the year, under the Natural Resources Sub-Agreement, 22 projects worth \$1.8 million were funded, of these, 16 projects, valued at \$1.3 million, were submitted by native applicants.

Native development corporations in the western Arctic were awarded \$500,000 in contracts for forest fire-fighting services.

Funding was established for Development Impact Zone Societies, COGLA agreed that small operators should consult communities on development activities, and the socioeconomic review portion of the environment assessment review process was designed to ensure northern involvement in government and industry planning.

The Northern Benefits Section assisted the territorial government in establishing an information system on N.W.T. oil and gas activity for key government decision-makers.

A mineral exploration liaison committee, composed of representatives of the Geology Division and the mining industry, was established to identify industry needs.

Environmental Protection

The region organized the cleanup of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at abandoned DEW line sites across the high Arctic.

A formal strategy on response to toxic spills in the territories was developed with other government agencies. Agreement was reached on the division of responsibility and methods of information dissemination.

The office cooperated with the Science institute of the N.W.T. in investigating two abandoned uranium mines to answer health and safety concerns expressed by native people in the area. The office also assisted in a study to discover the cause of tainted fish in the Norman Wells area.

Water Resources worked with the territorial government in identifying and designating flood risk areas in the territories and publishing public information maps of these areas.

Land Resources collected a full year of data from its thermal monitoring of the Norman Wells pipeline, which is the first, fully-buried oil pipeline in discontinuous permafrost.

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

The primary objective of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program is to assist the cultural, social and economic needs of 8,636 status Indians in the Northwest Territories. The program serves 17 bands located in 27 communities within the western Arctic.

With the completion of the Norman Wells pipeline in March 1985 the focus of economic development support was redirected back to community and regional initiatives. Business development provided equity support for 15 new business projects. Particular concentration was placed on providing support to strengthen the management capacity of community corporation enterprises.

Community-based economic planning continued with support being provided for n economic development committees/coordinators initiatives.

Resource Development Impact support was provided to a number of bands and Dene organizations for projects ranging from river sampling, to determine the presence of contamination in fish, to the development of an Interim Lands Procedure.

Institutional development support focused on assistance to launch the territorial level Denendeh Development Corporation.

In addition to the approximately \$1.3 million made available to the Dene for these activities, a further \$1.2 million was provided to support the Dene and Inuit of the N.W.T. in 71 projects falling within the various components of the Indian Community Human Resource Strategies Program.

Through activities administered under Community Affairs Section, the regional program continued to fulfill its statutory obligations arising from Treaties 8 and 11 and the Indian Act, through provision of treaty payments, membership reporting, and trust accounting. Administration of estates for deceased status Indians was contracted to the Government of the North-

west Territories. The administration of Crown Land reserved for Indian use continued.

Orientation sessions were held for N.W.T. bands to communicate information associated with Bill C-31 reinstatement and code development. Band support funding of \$1.8 million was provided to offset administrative costs of operating band councils. Management Support Services provided advice to bands in financial administration. Assistance was provided to computerize financial/administrative functions in six of 17 bands.

Indian Management Development support included training workshops for band councillors and administrators, and the development and implementation of a Band Administration Manual. This office helped arrange for postsecondary education in a number of special cases by working with G.N.W.T. and other regional offices of Indian and Inuit Affairs in Canada.

Consultation funds totalling \$120,000 were provided to bands and native associations to support initiatives such as the Dene Nation Annual General Assembly.

A number of key policy issues including provision of capital support for band offices, taxation and payment of services on lands reserved for Indian use were identified and policy work initiated with G.N.W.T. and national headquarters.

APPENDIX I

Financial Summary

Comparative dollar figures of expenditures and revenues by program in 1984 - 85 and 1985 - 86.
(Parentheses indicate revenues.)

Budgetary Expenditures		
...	1984 - 1985	1985 - 1986
Operating Expenditures
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$268,527,326	\$234,888,970
Northern Affairs	76,179,681	70,070,192
Administration	50,524,289	45,916,352
Native Claims	...	8,732,018
Capital Expenditures
Indian and Inuit Affairs	64,097,325	59,360,304
Northern Affairs	26,816,337	18,618,045
Grants, contributions and other transfer payments
Indian and Inuit Affairs	1,155,186,583	1,269,241,647
Northern Affairs	53,115,883	45,249,701
Territorial Government	494,844,926	586,178,215
Native Claims	62,900,583	36,737,633
Environmental Studies Revolving Fund	(1,132,623)	942,722
Total	\$2,251,060,310	\$2,375,935,799

Revenues		
...	1984 - 1985	1985 - 1986
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$13,589,168	\$7,592,495
Northern Affairs	12,256,466	14,713,090
Administration	18,797,744	23,992,662
Native Claims	1,436,997	5,347,235
Total	\$46,080,375	\$51,645,482

Non-Budgetary Expenditures		
...	1984 - 1985	1955 - 1986
Loans, investments and advances
Indian and Inuit Affairs	\$(1,789,377)	\$2,749,111
Northern Affairs	(16,921,279)	(1,214,963)
Native Claims	4,461,616	14,726,359
Administration	(5,409,996)	3,647,408
Total	\$(19,659,036)	\$19,907,915

APPENDIX II

Departmental Publications

An important responsibility of the department is to provide informative and up-to-date literature concerning its programs and activities to the public. Because of its unique relationship with, and obligation to, Canada's native people, the department publishes widely on topics such as native claims, education and economic development. Responding to regular enquiries concerning the origin, evolution and contemporary life circumstances of Indians and Inuit across Canada, the department stocks a range of publications profiling native cultures and cultural transition.

Resource development and the environment are additional themes featured in departmental publications. The north and northern exploration are highlighted in booklets and a colourful poster distributed by the department.

A cross section of publications available upon request is listed below. Further information 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

Publications Available

In Print

A catalogue listing current publications available to the general public.

The Canadian Indian

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

The Inuit

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

The North

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

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.

Environmental 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.

