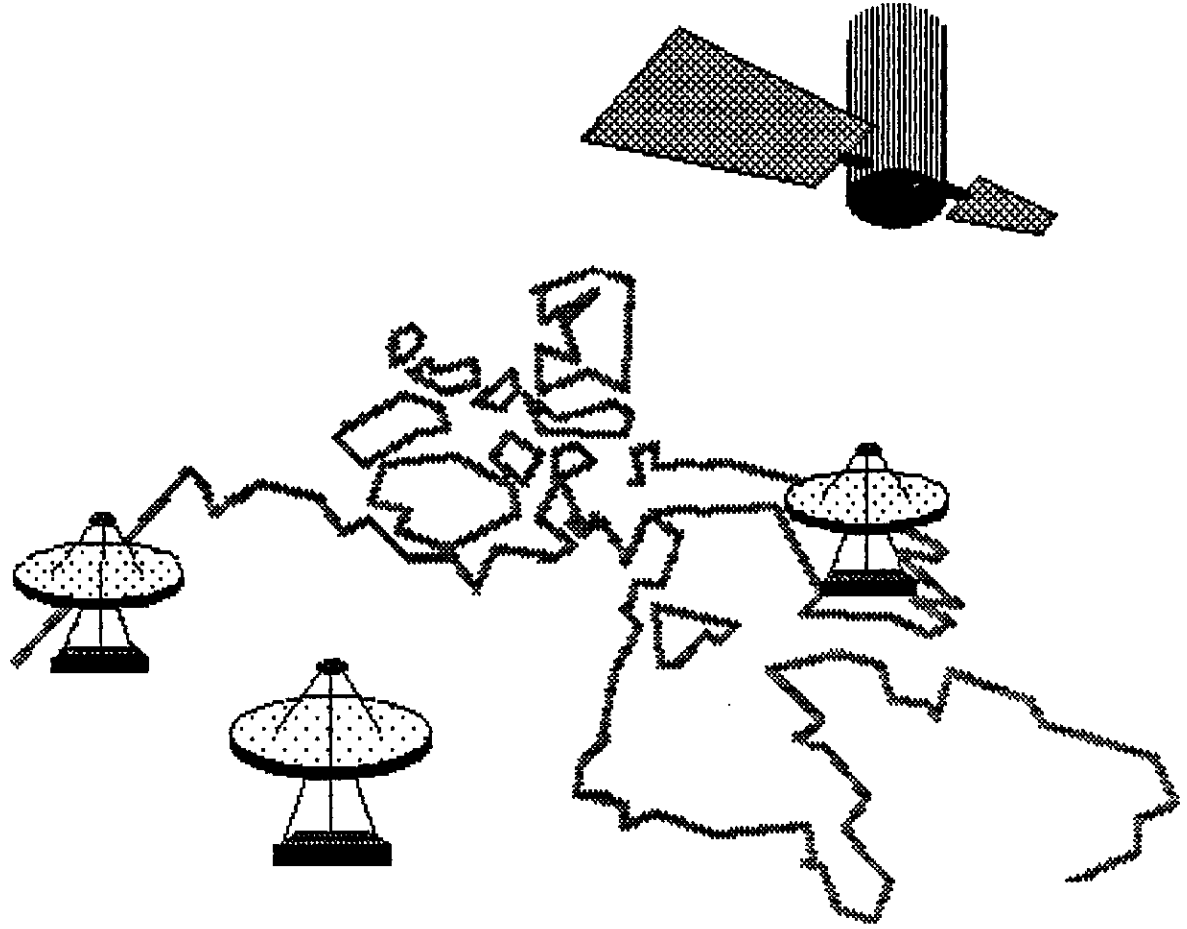


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# TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA

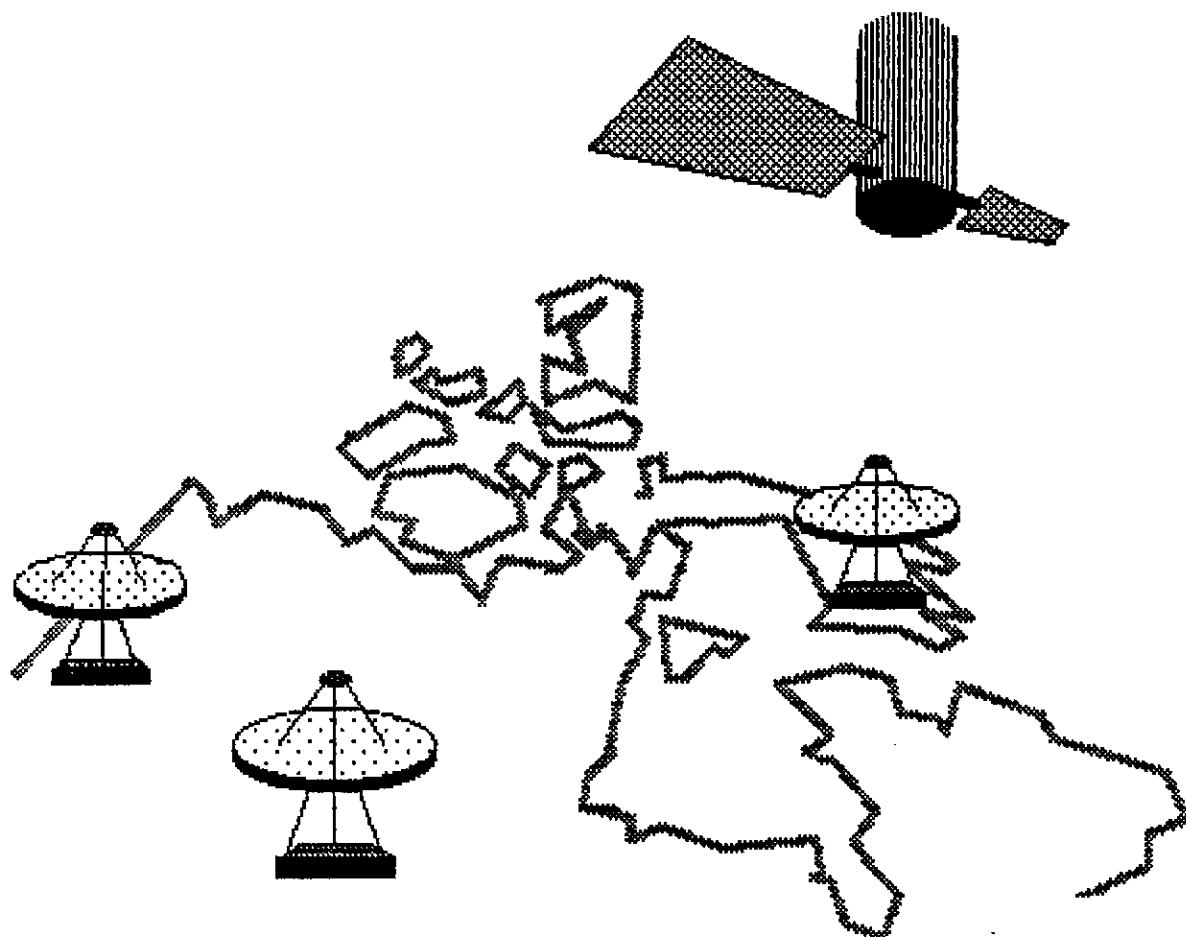


## STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLAN

SUBMITTED TO: TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA /  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

MARCH 1989

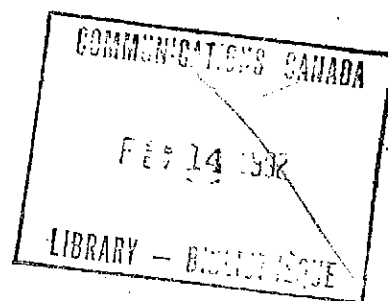
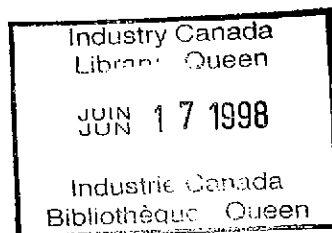
# TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA



## STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLAN

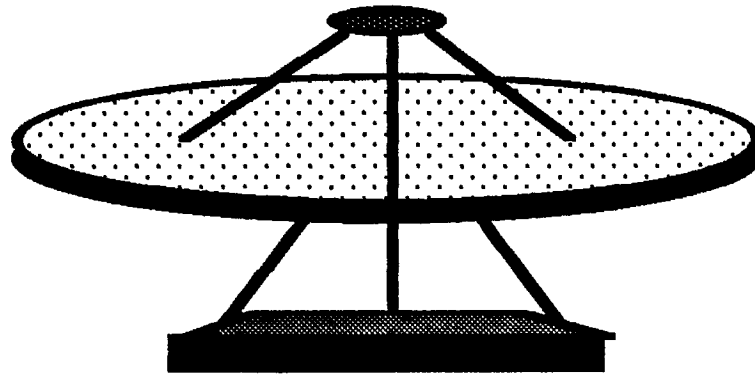
SUBMITTED TO: TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

MARCH 1989



**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE  
TVNC STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL PLAN**

***George Henry  
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Alex MacGregor  
Kaija Dixon  
George Hargrave  
Melanie Legault  
Terry Rudden  
Lynda Gunn  
Bruce McLeod  
and  
The Inuit Broadcasting Corporation***



**TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA  
STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL PLAN**

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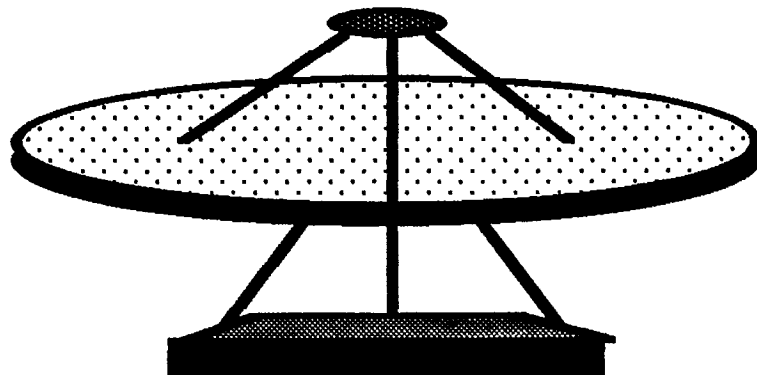
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>1. TVNC MANDATE AND SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. INCORPORATION</b>	
A. Application for Incorporation	7
B. Draft By-Laws	11
<b>3. ADMINISTRATION</b>	
A. Short Term	20
B. Long Term	22
<b>4. LICENSING</b>	
A. Network Broadcast Licence	32
B. Community Transmitter Licences	35
<b>5. TECHNICAL UPDATE</b>	
A. General Technical Budget	40
B. Operational Costs Breakdown	41
C. Uplink Power Requirements	42
D. LPRT Maintenance	43
E. LPRT Power Requirements	43
F. Capital Costs	43
G. LPRT Installation Time Frame	46
H. Switching	50
I. Technical Facilities	51
<b>6. TRAINING</b>	
A. Preparation for Training Design	54
B. Management Training	54
C. Administration and Support Staff	54
D. Uplink Operators	55
<b>7. TRANSPONDER ALLOCATION</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>8. CANCOM</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>9. CBC RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>10. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE WRAP AROUND SERVICES</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>11. BUDGET SUMMARY</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>12. IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>13. DISTRIBUTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT</b>	

APPENDIX

- A. WRAP AROUND
- B. SAMPLE CBC CO-SITE AGREEMENT
- C. CRTC LETTER
- D. SAMPLE TRANSMITTER LICENCE APPLICATION
- E. CRTC 1989 - 2 POLICY RESPECTING TELEVISION NETWORKS
- F. TECHNICAL FACILITIES EQUIPMENT LIST AND COSTS
- G. TELESAT PRESENTATION
- H. DISTRIBUTION NEEDS QUESTIONNAIRE

**TVNC MANDATE AND  
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**



In response to a proposal put forth by Television Northern Canada (TVNC), the Department of Communications announced on June 23, 1988 that funding of ten million dollars had been approved over four years, commencing April 1, 1989 to cover the cost of an independent satellite-delivered distribution system.

### **TVNC MANDATE**

1. To develop and implement a satellite based television network for the primary benefit of all native and Northern residents in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Quebec and Northern Labrador;
2. To promote and encourage the development and use of aboriginal languages through modern technological means;
3. To provide television programming which reflects and enhances the social, political, economic and cultural life of all northern and native residents;
4. To distribute the programs in an equitable manner produced by the following NNBAP societies (Taqramiut Nipingat Inc; OKalaKatiget Society; Inuvialuit Communications Society; Inuit Broadcasting Corporation; Native Communications Society of the Western N.W.T.; Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon) the independent agencies established by the governments of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and CBC Northern Service;
5. To provide educational and informational programming relevant to Northerners;
6. To be a primary distribution system for northern native broadcasters in order to be able to provide the presently underserved audience with relevant northern service;
7. To provide access for other potential users (broadcasters and telecommunications) in order to provide the presently underserved northern audience with relevant services.

### **TVNC System Architecture**

The model, based on a 1987 study, is designed specifically to provide a "truly northern network" for the benefit of all northerners by addressing the distribution needs of those TVNC members either currently involved in television broadcasting or who have plans to produce video programming.

TVNC would operate under the direction of a Board of Directors consisting of representatives of each member organization as well as three members at large. Provision may be made to include non-member representation as well. Uplinks would be located in Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. Programming would be directed to the nearest uplink location.

A yearly master schedule would be mutually agreed upon by TVNC members through designated representatives who would form a scheduling committee.

In the TVNC teleconference held January 16, 1989, it was voted by the TVNC membership that the Co-ordination Center for scheduling and administration would be located in Iqaluit.

The Co-ordination Center would administer the day to day scheduling requirements of the Network in accordance with a master schedule. Program switching would be done by the uplink locations, with scheduling and timing information provided by the Co-ordination Center. Regional intervals have tentatively been broken down into 3-4 hour blocks. There is no centralized electronic cue and control mechanism in this distribution model.

Each society or agency would be responsible for the content of programming. TVNC would not produce programming of its own.

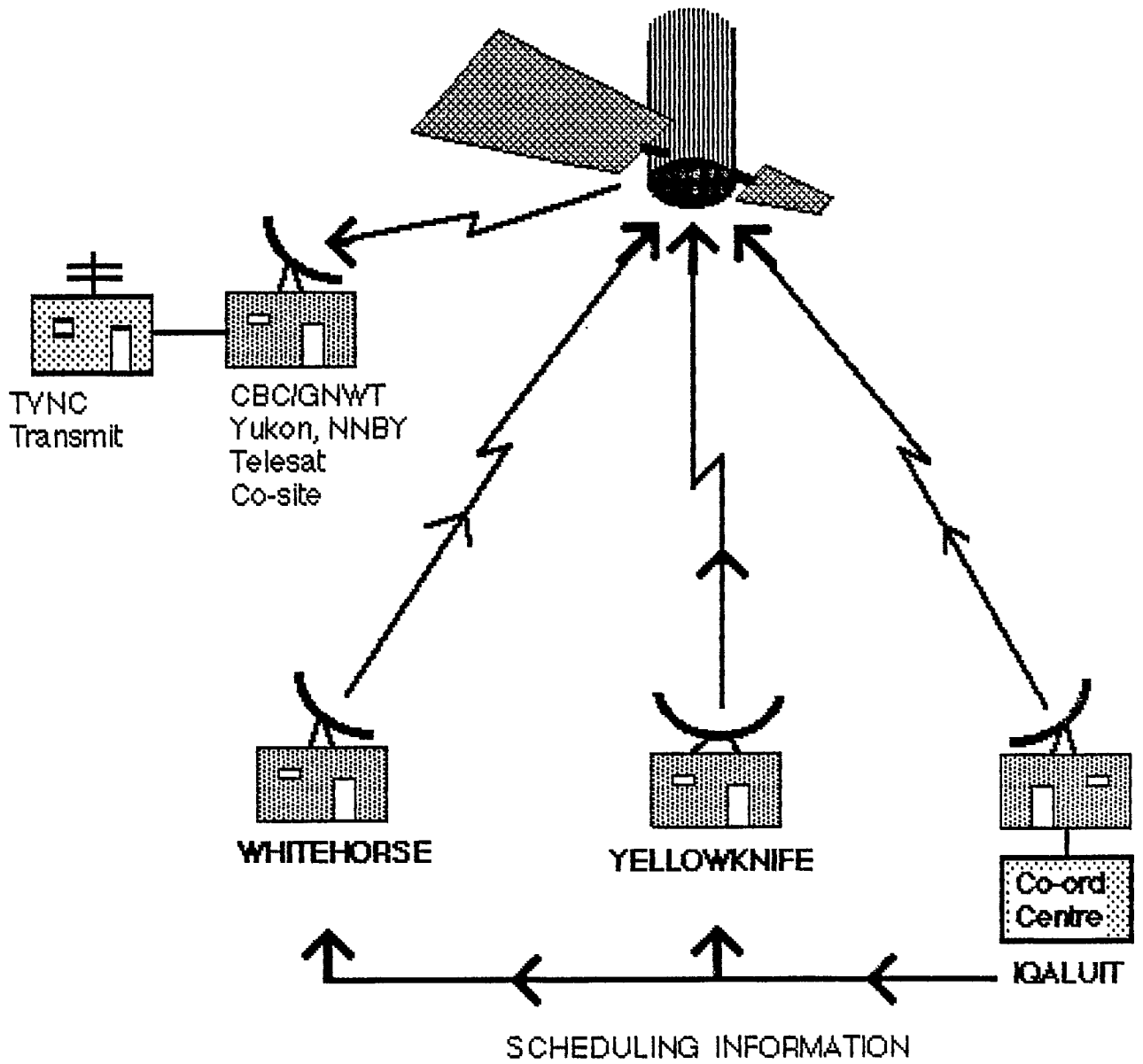
TVNC would rent a dedicated transponder channel possibly on Anik E1 at the 6/4 ghz frequency. To keep costs down, TVNC must co-site receivers and transmitters with CBC, NWT and Yukon owned TVRO facilities currently tuned to CBC Northern Service. It is therefore essential to locate the TVNC transponder on the same satellite that CBC and preferably Cancom will be operating from in 1991.

As the service evolves, it may be possible to distribute radio signals on the satellite transponder by utilizing available subcarrier frequencies. Delivery of this type of service would require the provision of additional funds for separate radio uplinking/receive hardware and infrastructures not identified or budgeted for in TVNC'S initial phase. The 10 million dollars allocated barely covers the cost of uplink, transponder rental and the installation of co-site transmitters for 96 communities.

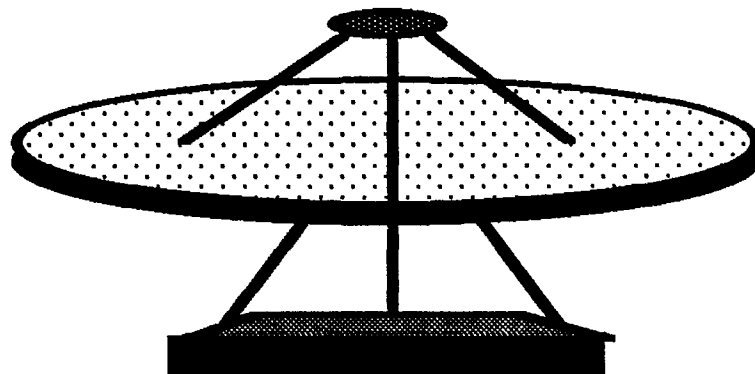
The start date for the distribution system as proposed by TVNC is November, 1991.



96 COMMUNITY TRVO's



# INCORPORATION



## **2. INCORPORATION**

### **A. APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION OF A CORPORATION WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL UNDER PART II OF THE CANADA CORPORATIONS ACT**

To the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs of Canada.

#### **I**

The undersigned hereby apply to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs for the grant of a charter by letters patent under the provisions of Part II of the Canada Corporations Act constituting the undersigned, and such others as may become members of the Corporation thereby created, a body corporate and politic under the name of

#### **TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA**

The undersigned have satisfied themselves and are assured that the proposed name under which incorporation is sought is not the same or similar to the name under which any other company, society, association or firm, in existence is carrying on business in Canada or is incorporated under the laws of Canada or any province thereof or so nearly resembles the same as to be calculated to deceive and that it is not a name which is otherwise on public grounds objectionable.

#### **II**

The applicants are individuals of the full age of eighteen years with power under law to contract. The name, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follows:

- (a) KEN KANE, Broadcaster      4228A Fourth Avenue, Whitehorse Yukon Territory;
- (b) (list names, addresses and occupations of the other individuals representing the organizations that shall comprise TVNC's membership.)

The said KEN KANE, (etc) will be the first directors of the corporation.

#### **III**

The objects of the Corporation are:

- (a) To develop and implement a satellite-based northern Canadian television network for the primary benefit of the residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Quebec and northern Labrador;
- (b) To encourage the preservation and increased use of aboriginal languages through

modern technological means;

- (c) To provide television programming which reflects and enhances the social, political, economic and cultural life of the residents of northern Canada;
- (d) To distribute the programs produced by the members of the Corporation;
- (e) To provide educational programming relevant to the residents of northern Canada;
- (f) To be a primary distribution system for native broadcasters in order to provide the presently under-served audience with a relevant northern service;
- (g) To provide access for other potential users in order to provide the presently under-served northern audience with relevant services.

#### IV

The operations of the Corporation may be carried on throughout Canada and elsewhere.

#### V

The place within Canada where the head office of the Corporation is to be situated is: (specify municipality and province/territory).

#### VI

(The following clause should be inserted if the Corporation is to be registered as a Canadian charitable organization with Revenue Canada - Taxation.)

It is specially provided that in the event of dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation all its remaining assets after payment off its liabilities shall be distributed to one or more recognized charitable organizations in Canada.

(If the Corporation is not intending to be registered as a Canadian charitable organization the following wording is required):

It is specially provided in the event of dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation all its remaining assets after payment of its liabilities shall be distributed to one or more organizations in Canada having cognate or similar objects.

#### VII

The by-laws of the Corporation shall be those filed with the application for letters patent until repealed, amended, altered or added to.

VIII

The Corporation is to carry on its operations without pecuniary gain to its members and any profits or other accretions to the Corporation are to be used in promoting its objects.

DATED at the City of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(signatures of Applicants)

CANADA  
The Yukon Territory

IN THE MATTER OF application of Ken Kane and others for incorporation under Part II of the Canada Corporation Act under the name of Television Northern Canada Incorporated

TOWIT;

I, Ken Kane, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, do solemnly declare that:

1. I am one of the applicants herein.
2. I have knowledge of the matter, and that the statements in the annexed application contained are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in substance and in fact.
3. I am informed and believe that each applicant signing the said application is of the full age of eighteen years and has power under law to contract and that his or her name and description have been accurately set out in the preamble thereto.
4. The proposed corporate name of the company is not on any public grounds objectionable and that it is not that of any known company, incorporated or unincorporated, or of any partnership or individual, or any name under which any known business is being carried on, or so nearly resembling the same as to deceive.
5. I have satisfied myself and am assured that no public or private interest will be prejudicially affected by the incorporation of the company aforesaid.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

SWORN before me in the  
City of Whitehorse in  
the Yukon Territory  
this day of  
    , 1989

---

Ken Kane

---

A Notary Public in and  
for the Yukon Territory

**B. BY LAWS OF TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA  
INCORPORATED**

**Corporate Seal**

1. The seal, an impression whereof is stamped in the margin hereof, shall be the seal of Television Northern Canada Incorporated.

**Conditions of Membership**

2. The corporation shall have two classes of members as follows:
  - a) full members; and,
  - b) associate members.
3. Full membership in the Corporation shall be limited to the following:
  - a) Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon;
  - b) Inuit Broadcasting Corporation;
  - c) Inuvialuit Communications Society;
  - d) Native Communications Society of the Western Northwest Territories;
  - e) Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated;
  - f) The OKalaKatiget Society;
  - g) The National Aboriginal Communications Society;
  - h) (a corporation or agency representing the Government of the NWT);
  - i) (a corporation or agency representing the Government of Yukon).
4. Associate membership in the corporation shall be limited to organizations or individuals interested in furthering the objects of the corporation and whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the board of directors of the corporation.
5. There shall be no membership fees or dues unless otherwise directed by the board of directors.
6. Any member may withdraw from the corporation by delivering to the corporation a written resignation and lodging a copy of the same with the secretary of the corporation.

**Head Office**

7. The Head Office of the Corporation shall be in the Town of Iqaluit, Northwest Territories

### Board of Directors

8. The property and business of the Corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve (12) directors of whom seven (7) shall constitute a quorum. The board of directors may on literature of the Corporation be designated as a board of governors.
9. The applicants of incorporation shall become the first directors of the corporation whose term of office on the board shall be until the appointment of a successor board of directors at the first meeting of the members of the corporation.
10. At the first meeting of members, the board of directors then appointed shall replace the provisional directors named in the Letters Patent of the corporation. Each full member of the corporation shall appoint one director. There shall also be three directors-at-large who shall be individuals resident in northern Canada who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. "Northern Canada" in this clause means the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Northern Quebec and Labrador.
11. Successors to the first directors shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year.
12. The office of directors shall be automatically vacated:
  - a) if a director shall resign his office by delivering a written resignation to the secretary of the corporation;
  - b) if a director becomes of unsound mind;
  - c) if he becomes bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;
  - d) if a special general meeting of members a resolution is passed by three-quarters of the full members present at the meeting that a director be removed from office;
  - e) on death;
  - f) if the member organization which appointed him revokes his appointment.

Provided that if any vacancy shall occur for any reason in this paragraph contained, the vacancy shall be filled by a director appointed by the member organization which appointed his predecessor and, in the event the director is a director-at-large, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of another director-at-large by the board of directors.

13. Meetings of the board of directors may be held at any time and place to be determined by the directors provided that seven (7) clear days notice of such meeting shall be sent in writing to each director. There shall be at least three (3) meetings per year of the board of directors. If all the Directors of the Corporation consent thereto, generally or in respect of a particular meeting, a Director may participate in a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board by means of such telephone conference or other communications facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other, and a Director participating in such a meeting by such means is deemed to be present at the meeting. No error or omission in giving notice or any meeting of the board of directors of the corporation shall invalidate such meeting or make void any proceedings taken thereat and any



director may at any time waive notice of any such meeting and may ratify, approve and confirm any or all proceedings taken or had thereat. Each director is authorized to exercise one (1) vote. A resolution in writing, signed by all the Directors entitled to vote on the resolution at a meeting of Directors or committee of Directors, is as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of Directors or committee of Directors.

14. Directors shall not receive any stated remuneration for their services, but, by resolution of the board of directors, expenses of their attendance may be allowed for their attendance at each regular or special meeting of the board of directors. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the corporation as an officer or in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor. The directors shall serve as such without remuneration and no director shall directly or indirectly receive any profit from his position as such; provided that a director may be paid reasonable expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties and provided further than any director who is engaged in or is a member of a firm engaged in any business or profession may act in and be paid the usual professional costs and charges for any professional business required to be done in connection with the administration of the affairs of the corporation.
15. A retiring director shall remain in office until the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting at which his retirement is accepted and his successor is appointed. A director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of members following the expiry of his term.
16. The board of directors may appoint agents and engage employees as it shall deem necessary from time to time and such persons shall have such authority and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the board of directors at the time of such appointment.

#### **Indemnities to Directors and Others**

17. Every director or officer of the corporation or other person who has undertaken or is about to undertake any liability on behalf of the corporation or any company controlled by it and their heirs, executors and administrators, and estate and effects, respectively, shall from time to time and at all times, be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the corporation, from and against;
  - (a) all costs, charges and expenses which such director, officer, or other person sustains or incurs in or about any action, suit or proceeding which is brought, commenced or prosecuted against him, or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever, made, done or permitted by him in or about the execution of the duties of his office or in respect of any such liability;
  - (b) all other costs, charges and expenses which he sustains or incurs in or about or in relation to the affairs thereof, except such costs, charges or expenses as are occasioned by his own willful neglect or default.

### **Powers of Directors**

18. The directors of the corporation may administer affairs of the corporation in all things and make or cause to be made for the corporation, in its name, any kind of contract which the corporation may lawfully enter into and, save as hereinafter provided, generally, may exercise all such other powers and do all such other acts and things as the corporation is by its charter or otherwise authorized to exercise and do.
19. The directors shall have power to authorize expenditures on behalf of the corporation from time to time and may delegate by resolution to an officer or employee of the corporation the right to employ and pay salaries to employees. The directors shall have the power to make expenditures for the purpose of furthering the objects of the corporation. The directors shall have the power to enter into a trust arrangement with a trust company for the purpose of creating a trust fund in which the capital and interest may be made available for the benefit of promoting the in interest of Television Northern Canada Incorporated in accordance with such terms as the board of directors may prescribe.
20. The board of directors shall take such steps as they may deem requisite to enable the corporation to acquire, accept, solicit or receive legacies, gifts, grants, settlements, bequests, endowments and donations of any kind whatsoever for the purpose of furthering the objects of the corporation.

### **Officers**

21. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer and any such other officers as the board of directors may by by-law determine. Any two officers may be held by the same person.
22. The Chairperson shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members. Officers other than Chairperson of the corporation shall be elected by the board of directors at the first meeting of the board of directors following each annual meeting of the members.
23. The officers of the corporation shall hold office for one (1) year from the date of appointment or election or until their successors are elected or appointed in their stead.
24. All officers shall be directors of the corporation and they shall cease to be officers if they cease to be directors or if they are removed by a majority of the board of directors.

### **Duties of Officers**

25. The Chairperson shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation. He or she shall preside at all meetings of the corporation and of the board of directors. He or she shall have the general and active management of the affairs of the corporation.

He or she shall see that all orders and resolutions of the board of directors are carried into effect.

26. The Vice-Chairperson shall, in the absence or disability of the Chairperson, perform the duties and exercise of the powers of the Chairperson and shall perform such other duties as shall from time to time be imposed upon him or her by the board of directors.
27. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds and securities of the corporation and shall keep full and accurate accounts of all assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the corporation in the books belonging to the corporation and shall deposit all monies, securities and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the corporation in such chartered bank or trust company, or, in the case of securities, in such registered dealer in securities as may be designated by the board of directors from time to time. He or she shall disburse the funds of the corporation as may be directed by proper authority taking proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the president and directors at the regular meeting of the board of directors, or whenever they may require it, an accounting of all the transactions and a statement of the financial position, of the corporation. He or she shall also perform such other duties as may from time to time be directed by the board of directors.
28. The Secretary may be empowered by the board of directors, upon resolution of the board of directors, to carry on the affairs of the corporation generally under the supervision of the officers thereof and shall attend all meetings and act as clerk thereof and record all votes and minutes of all proceedings in the books to be kept for that purpose. He or she shall give or cause to be given notice of all meetings of the members and of the board of directors, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors or Chairperson, under whose supervision he or she shall be. He or she shall be custodian of the seal of the corporation, which he or she shall deliver only when authorized by a resolution of the board of directors to do so and to such person or persons as may be named in the resolution.
29. The duties of other officers of the corporation shall be such as the terms of their engagement call for or the board of directors requires of them.

#### **Execution of Documents**

30. Contracts, documents or any instruments in writing requiring the signature of the corporation, shall be signed by any two officers and all contracts, documents and instruments in writing so signed shall be binding upon the corporation without any further authorization or formality. The directors shall have power from time to time by resolution to appoint an officer or officers on behalf of the corporation to sign specific contracts, documents and instruments in writing. The directors may give the corporation's power of attorney to any registered dealer in securities for the purpose of transferring of and dealing with any stocks, bonds, and other securities of the corporation. The seal of the corporation when required may be affixed to

contracts, documents and instruments in writing signed as aforesaid or by any officer or officers appointed by resolution of the board of directors.

### Meetings

31. The annual or any other general meeting of the members shall be held at the head office of the corporation or at any place as the board of directors may determine and on such day as the said directors shall appoint. *replace in Calendar.*
32. At every annual meeting, in addition to any other business that may be transacted, the report of the directors, the financial statement and the report of the auditors shall be presented and a board of directors appointed and auditors appointed for the ensuing year. The members may consider and transact any business either special or general at any meeting of the members. The board of directors or the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson shall have power to call; at any time, a general meeting of the members of the corporation. The Board of Directors shall call a special general meeting of members on written requisition of no less than seven full members.
33. Fourteen (14) days' prior written notice shall be given to each member of any annual or special general meeting of members. Seven members present in person at a meeting shall constitute a quorum. Each full member present at a meeting shall have the right to exercise one (1) vote. Where any special business is to be transacted at a members meeting, the notice of the meeting shall give sufficient information to members to form a reasoned judgement on such business.
34. No error or omission in giving notice of any annual or general meeting or any adjournment of a meeting, whether annual or general of the members of the corporation shall invalidate such meeting or make void any proceedings taken thereat and such member may at any time waive notice of any such meeting and may ratify, approve and confirm any or all proceedings taken or had thereat. For the purpose of sending notice to any member, director or officer for any meeting or otherwise, the address of the member, director or officer shall be his last recorded on the books of the corporation.
35. The board of directors may appoint committees whose members will hold their offices at the will of the board of directors.

### Voting of Members

36. At all meetings of members of the corporation every question shall be determined by a majority of votes unless otherwise specifically provided by statute or by these by-laws. Only full members of the corporation shall have the right to vote at any meeting of the members of the corporation. Each member shall have one vote at a meeting of members. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson shall cast the deciding vote.

*Full.*

**Financial Year**

37. Unless otherwise ordered by the board of directors the fiscal year-end of the corporation shall be March 31st.

**Amendments of By-Laws**

38. The by-laws of the corporation not embodied in the letters patent may be repealed or amended by by-law enacted by a majority of the directors at a meeting of the board of directors and sanctioned by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members at a meeting duly called for the purpose of considering the said by-law, provided that the repeal or amendment of such by-law shall not be enforced or acted upon until the approval of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has been obtained.

**Auditors**

39. The members shall at each annual meeting appoint an auditor to audit the accounts of the corporation to hold office until the next annual meeting provided that the directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor. The remuneration of the auditor shall be fixed by the board of directors.

**Books and Records**

40. The directors shall see that all necessary books and records of the corporation required by the by-laws of the corporation or any applicable statute of law are regularly and properly kept.

**Rules and Regulations**

41. The board of directors may prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws relating to the management and operation of the corporation as they deem expedient, provided that such rules and regulations shall have force and effect only until the next annual meeting of the members of the corporation when they shall be confirmed, and failing such confirmations at such annual meeting of members shall at and from time to time cease to have any force and effect.

**Steps for Incorporation**

In order to obtain the Incorporation, the Application for Letters Patent together with the Statutory Declaration of one of the applicants, an unsigned copy of the proposed by-laws

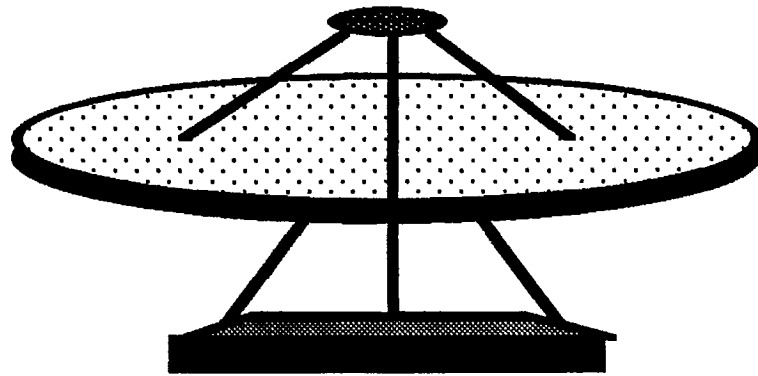
of the Corporation, a Canada-wide name search report not more than 90 days old, a filing fee of \$200.00 and a letter setting out the street address of the head office of the Corporation is forwarded to the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. The processing of the Application normally takes a few weeks. However, that can be shortened if there is urgency. Funds from the existing DOC agreement may be used to initiate incorporation proceedings before March 31, 1989.

**Title search for TVNC is underway**

**Conditions for Membership**

See section on administration.

# ADMINISTRATION

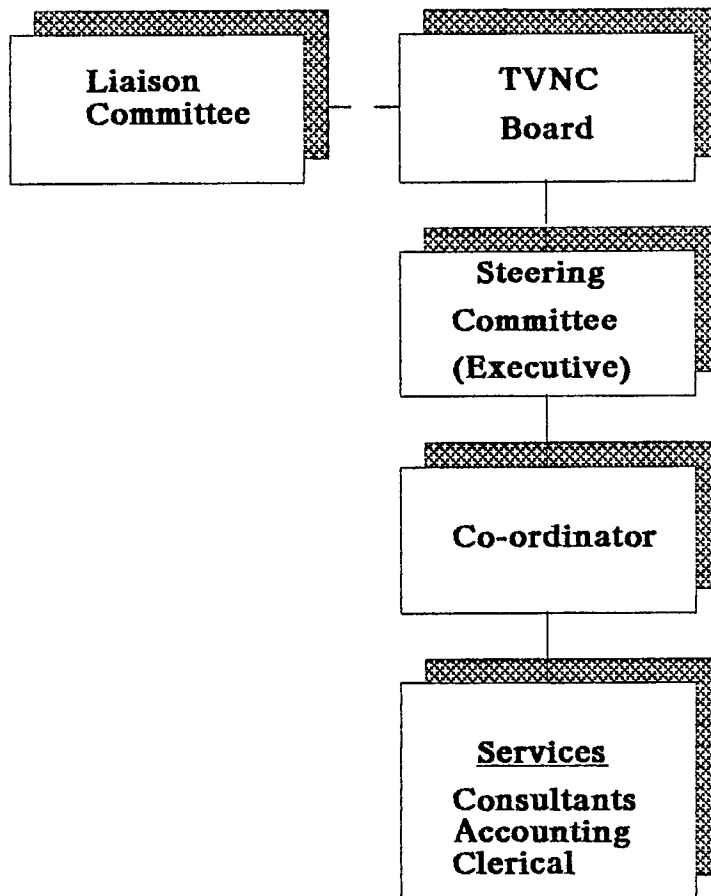


3. TVNC SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND JOB DESCRIPTIONS

A. Short Term Organizational Structure

i) Organizational Chart April 1989 - March 1991

SHORT TERM  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Note: The Steering Committee will be termed Executive Committee upon incorporation.



**ii) TVNC Co-ordinator Job Description**

Title: Co-ordinator  
Responsible To: TVNC Steering Committee  
Term: April 1989-June 1991

Under the general direction of the TVNC Steering Committee, the Co-ordinator will ensure execution of the approved implementation plan for 1989-1991.

**Duties:**

- Hire and supervise consultants on the project as approved by the Steering Committee;
- Supervise negotiated services i.e. accounting, clerical;
- Establish administrative/operational procedures;
- Negotiate distribution agreements, maintenance agreements and co-site agreements;
- Liaison with DOC, CRTC, CBC, Telesat and other agencies as required;
- Ensure reporting requirements for funding source(s) are met;
- Co-ordinate licensing process for network and individual transmitters;
- Plan acquisition of facilities;
- Co-ordinate meetings (board, committee);
- Recruitment as required;
- Ensure requirements of corporate by-laws are met;
- Liaison with TVNC Board of Directors;
- Signing authority under \$5,000;
- Co-ordinate procedure to incorporation;
- Co-ordinate development of training program.

**iii) Facilities**

As per the original TVNC study, in the first two years, rental costs will cover space supplied by a member organization, including compensation to the organization for some administrative support.

**B. Long Term 1991 -**

**i) Liaison Committee**

Consisting of representatives from the Department of Communications (DOC), Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), and Department of the Secretary of State (DSOS) as well as representatives from northern Canada selected with the approval of the TVNC board.

This committee will meet three times per year; once in the North and twice in the South. This committee will oversee the financial and developmental progress of TVNC and approve payments to the corporation.

**ii) Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is made up as outlined in the constitution and by-laws, meets three times per year. It is responsible for overall direction of the affairs of TVNC, including policy direction, setting of goals and priorities and approving annual schedules developed by the scheduling committee. The board would also be responsible for approving annual budgets and reviewing quarterly financial statements in co-ordination with the Steering Committee.

The TVNC board should consist of the chief executive of each member organization or designate to assure that any decisions made at TVNC meetings will reflect the policy and interests of that member society. Three additional public board members will be appointed by the original board as well.

**Proposed Membership Structure**

Membership can be divided into three categories; full voting member, associate member and user. Additional members will be accepted in accordance with the TVNC by-laws.

Voting members would include:

- Inuit Broadcasting Corporation;
- Inuvialuit Communications Society;
- Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon;
- Native Communications Society of the Western Northwest Territories;
- Taqramiut Nipingat Inc.;
- The OKalaKatiget Society;
- The Government of the Northwest Territories (represented by a crown corporation or agency);

- The Government of the Yukon (represented by a crown corporation or agent);
- The National Aboriginal Communications Society.
- Three public members appointed by the membership

Associate Membership includes:

- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, with non-voting status.
- Additional members accepted in accordance with TVNC by-laws.

User status can include:

- Existing NNBAP members who are not full voting members of TVNC who could be assisted in their distribution needs by TVNC but are not defined by TVNC's current mandate. TVNC would grant access through negotiation and the signing of a distribution agreement renewable yearly. Each member's needs would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Users could apply to the Regional TVNC members for access.

### **iii) Steering Committee (Executive)**

The Steering Committee is elected from the Board of Directors and functions as an executive group. The Steering Committee members could be elected annually or for two year terms. It should be small enough to meet quickly if required, and efficiently make decisions on day-to-day matters affecting TVNC. The Steering Committee would be comprised of officers of the board of TVNC. A system of rotation could be followed to allow each member to act as a Steering Committee member.

The Steering Committee would likely consist of two or three persons, be the representatives of the Board to which the Operations Manager reports, have signing authority, and liaise with DOC and other agencies as required. When TVNC becomes fully operational, the Steering Committee will be known as the Executive Committee.

### **iv) The Scheduling Committee**

The Scheduling Committee would consist of all broadcaster members of the TVNC, including at least one member of the Steering Committee, plus the Operations Manager and the Scheduling Manager. The Scheduling Committee would meet annually to form the master schedule and would teleconference in the case of special events or if quarterly adjustments are required.

To ensure efficiency, representatives from the member societies or agencies must have the authority to make scheduling decisions on behalf of his/her organization.

The master schedule will be decided by consensus. In the event of a scheduling conflict between two or more parties, the issue will be brought to the attention of the TVNC board to arbitrate.

It would also meet as required to approve scheduling changes, review program logs, and draft policy and guidelines regarding scheduling for presentation to the TVNC board for approval of the yearly master schedule..

**v) The Co-ordination Center and Regional Uplink Centers**

The Co-ordination center, located in Iqaluit, will be responsible for carrying out all aspects of the day to day operations of TVNC as mandated by the Board and directed by the Scheduling Committee. This includes scheduling, technical support, financial management and reporting. In order to effectively supervise the work of the VTR operators over great distances, it would be advisable to contract out the services to one of the resident TVNC broadcasters located at a regional uplink. Training of the operators would be the responsibility of TVNC, however. There would also be greater cost efficiency in TVNC negotiating to share facilities and equipment on a contractual basis. Regional Centers will be equipped to provide basic promos and packaging only. The TVNC presentation centers are not currently designed to provide production related services.

The following job descriptions will serve to better define the individual tasks required in the day to day operations of the network.

**vi) Job Descriptions**

Operations Manager

The Operations Manager is a full time staff member based in Iqaluit. He reports to the TVNC Board of Directors through the Steering Committee and is responsible for ensuring that the day to day operations of TVNC run smoothly. Among his duties are to:

- supervise all TVNC employees and schedule their work;
- initiate hiring procedures to fill vacancies, and confirm appointments, subject to approval of the Steering Committee;
- approve all expenditures and revenue sources under \$5,000.00. Anything over \$5,000.00 requires Steering Committee approval;
- ensure reporting requirements of funding sources are met;
- monitor program distribution, schedules and schedule amendments, maintenance requirements, fault reports and program logs;
- design network presentation and packaging;
- meets with the Board annually - submits minutes of meetings to Board regularly;
- prepare and administer annual budgets in co-ordination with the Accountant/Office Manager
- plan for distribution improvements, capital purchases, facilities acquisitions and other technical requirements of TVNC;

- negotiate and administer distribution agreements with CBC, Telesat, TVNC members, other users, and service agreements with outside agencies for approval by the Steering Committee or Board
- ensure that TVNC operates with up to date licences and apply for renewals as required;
- liaise as required with agencies such as DOC, CBC, Telesat, CRTC, DSOS, other broadcasters and the general public;
- co-ordinate the operation of uplink centers, and the flow of information to and from TVNC Board members and staff;
- organize all meetings of the Board and the scheduling committee, and weekly teleconferences of TVNC staff (and steering or scheduling committee members as required);
- ensure that minutes of all meetings are kept and distributed;
- visit uplink sites annually;
- advise the TVNC Board on policy matters and new developments in communications relevant to TVNC;
- ensure that staff receive proper orientation and training;
- ensure that decisions of the TVNC Board of Directors, Steering Committee and Scheduling Committee are carried out.

#### Scheduling Manager

The Scheduling Manager reports to the Operations Manager. This is a full time position, based in Iqaluit. The Scheduling Manager is responsible for program scheduling and tape traffic. Duties include to:

- schedule and supervise VTR operators;
- attend meetings of the Scheduling Committee, the Steering Committee and the TVNC Board, as required;
- prepare daily schedule and program logs;
- ensure that all TVNC programs are in place for broadcast;
- prepare a weekly schedule of program and promo playbacks;
- provide weekly on-air summary reports for the Operations Manager, TVNC members and uplink operators;
- provide a four week advance program schedule;

- maintain a library of backup programs;
- coordinate the expedition of tapes in transit;
- assure the return of master tapes and promos to the originating TVNC member following broadcast;
- contact uplink centers and broadcasters affected in the event of schedule changes;
- ensure that all programs are timed and screened by the VTR operator prior to broadcast;
- review program logs and ensure that faults are brought to the attention of the appropriate staff person;
- prepare and distribute a weekly description of programming for promotion;
- replace the Operations Manager, as required, in his/her absence.

Accountant/Office Manager

The Accountant/Office Manager reports to the Operations Manager. This is a full time position based in Iqaluit.

The Accountant/Office Manager is responsible for developing and operating an accounting and financial management system to maximize the use of and account for expenditure of funds, to provide financial information to the TVNC Board and funding sources, and to ensure the smooth operations of the TVNC general office.

Duties include to:

- supervise the clerical assistant;
- ensure that the TVNC office supports the work of TVNC by properly organized systems of information circulation, storage, retrieval and record keeping;
- ensure that the office presents a professional and positive image to visitors, callers, or correspondents;
- prepare yearly budgets for TVNC's general operations;
- prepare quarterly expenditure and cash flow reports for the TVNC Liaison committee and Board;
- co-sign cheques and documents;
- ensure that all expenditures and revenues are coded to appropriate accounts;
- ensure that property and equipment are adequately insured;

- ensure the maximum investment of funds at all times;
- negotiate bank loans and overdrafts when required;
- provide documentation for audits;
- ensure that financial terms of contracts, agreements and promises are met;
- ensure that accounts receivable and revenue are received when due;
- ensure all Revenue Canada requirements are met;
- ensure adherence to Canada Labour Code.

#### Clerical Assistant

The Clerical Assistant reports to the Accountant/Office Manager. This is a full time position located in Iqaluit.

The Clerical Assistant carries out receptionist, secretarial and administrative support duties which include to:

- maintain a central filing system;
- keep up to date mailing lists and telephone directory;
- answer telephones and receive visitors;
- circulate incoming mail and process outgoing mail;
- distribute information to Board and staff;
- travel arrangements;
- organize meetings and schedule appointments as required (includes board and annual meetings);
- distribute information to the public
- take minutes of meetings as required;
- maintain corporate document book;
- type and word process;
- operate office machines such as fax, telex, and photocopier;
- draft correspondence;
- coordinate receptions or other public functions;

- maintain press clipping file;
- assist Scheduling Manager to prepare program logs.

#### Operators

A full time Operator is located in each of Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. The Operators report to the Scheduling Manager.

Their duties include to:

- performs on-air playback (confirmation of broadcast, tape playback, system phase and playback preparations, completion of on-air logs and fault reports);
- performs light station maintenance, clean VTR heads daily, wipe monitors, clean lenses, clean up studio, edit rooms, control room;
- performs network packaging (timing programs, editing promos, sign-on, sign-off, vignettes and public service announcements to bring to proper time);
- supervise part-time VTR operators;
- dub programming as required.

The operators will work from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and then from 8 p.m. to midnight (a total of 7 hours per day), or depending upon the negotiated TVNC schedule.

Part-time operators will fulfill similar duties, reporting to the full time operators.

#### Technician/Engineer

The Technician/Engineer may be a half-time position, shared with another broadcast organization. He/she reports to the Operations Manager. The location can be in any of the three uplink centers.

Duties include to:

- provide routine and emergency maintenance services to TVNC equipment as required;
- assist and advise the Operations Manager and TVNC Board on technical matters, including distribution improvements and equipment purchases;
- provide technical training to Operators and part-time operators;
- review and act upon technical fault reports;
- liaise with equipment manufacturers, Telesat, CBC and others as required;



- relieve network operators on an emergency basis if required;
- maintain up to date equipment inventories, block diagrams and schematics for reference;
- provide technical support as required to any TVNC special projects;
- research technical developments which might affect or be of interest to TVNC;
- visit uplink sites annually.

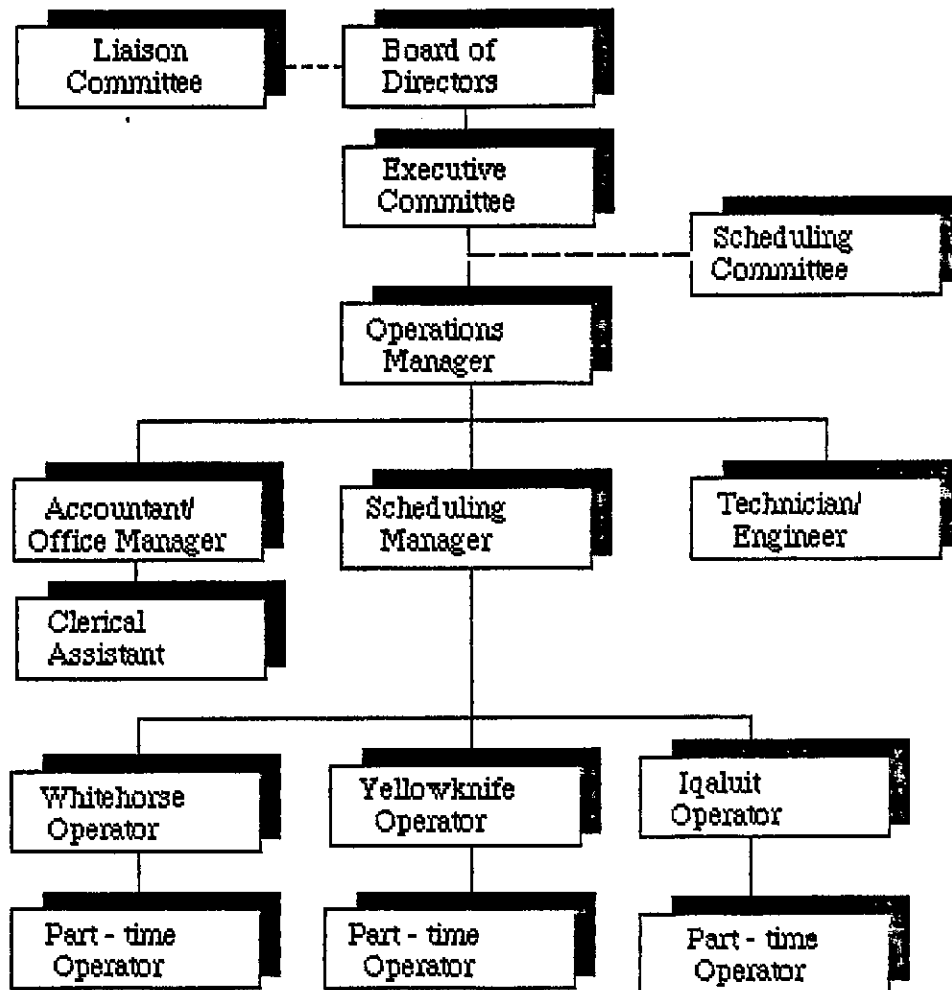
**vii) Manuals**

The following manuals are to be developed to ensure the administrative system operates in a smooth and consistent fashion. All manuals will be approved by the Board and distributed to the TVNC membership.

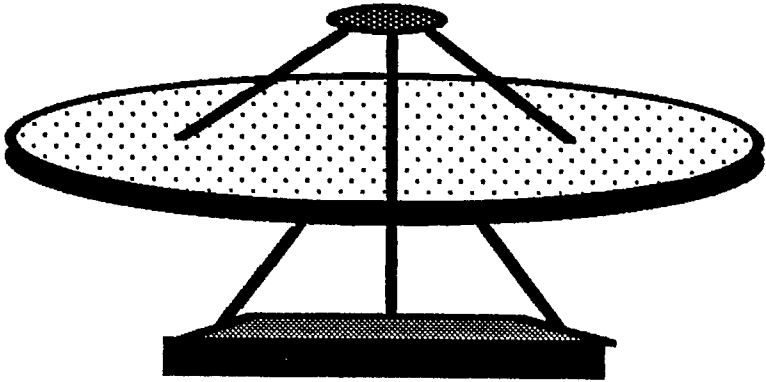
- General Operations Manual;
- Technical Standards Manual;
- A Network Fault Reporting System;
- Administration Policy and Accounting Procedures;
- Training Manual;
- Orientation Manual;
- Individual Operations Manual;
- Switching and Scheduling Systems Manual.

viii) Proposed Organizational Chart

LONG TERM  
TVNC ORGANIZATION CHART



LICENSING



#### 4. TVNC LICENSING

##### A. The Issue: Should TVNC apply for a Network Broadcast Licence?

In keeping within the parameters set forth by the TVNC consortium, the following distribution options are provided.

##### Option 1

##### TVNC as a Licenced Network Operator

**TVNC holds a television network licence with each member holding a network licence, responsible for its own programming.**

This model is similar to that followed by CBC in its relations with the NNBAP broadcasters. Members who do not currently possess a network licence would be required to apply individually to the CRTC. Distribution agreements and liability waivers would have to be drawn up and signed between each member and TVNC. While the current agreement between the native broadcasters is operational, it has yet to be tested by the courts to determine whether the CBC is responsible for the content of the programming shown by the native broadcasters on CBC. TVNC would be responsible to the CRTC as holder of the network licence.

##### Advantages

- there is strength in numbers - individual native communications societies and the two territorial governments are together for the benefit of the collective audience they serve.
- a network will provide continuity and speed the decision making process for day to day scheduling and fault reporting.
- a network licence commands prestige in the broadcasting community.
- will give focus to TVNC; its mandate and identity.
- it would be easier to co-ordinate the complete integration of technical equipment in the system.

##### Disadvantages

- considerable time, effort and cost is required in obtaining a network licence.
- the CRTC may consider TVNC responsible for the content of the member broadcasters programming.

## Option 2 TVNC as a Common Carrier

The Northern broadcasters would hold separate network operator licences and are responsible for their programming. TVNC does not hold a network licence. Distribution agreements with all the users would be required.

### Advantages

- members retain a maximum degree of autonomy and control.
- there is no delay in waiting for a licence.

### Disadvantages

- the TVNC scheduling committee and co-ordination center would have no authority in determining a master schedule, pre-empting programming for special bulletins, substituting for scheduled programs that did not arrive on time, or scheduling public service announcements unless it were ratified by the membership.
- If it were decided that CBC programming was to be shown on TVNC, CBC would have to delegate scheduling of its programming to TVNC; it would only be able to do so if TVNC were a licensed broadcaster.
- If TVNC has no status as a broadcaster, it will not be listed as priority carriage in the event TVNC would be distributed by cable.
- If TVNC is not licensed, then the licence holder(s) of each broadcast transmission undertaking (96LPRTs) would have to sign affiliation agreements with all member agencies.

## For Discussion

### A Television Network

**" includes any operation involving two or more broadcasting undertakings whereby control over all or any part of the program or program schedules of any of the broadcast undertakings involved in the operation is delegated to a network operator."**

If the member broadcasters agree to delegate authority to the TVNC Scheduling Committee to determine a yearly master schedule, to make quarterly adjustments as required and authorize the Co-ordination Center for the day to day scheduling operations, it may be that TVNC qualifies as a Network Operator as defined by the Broadcast Act.

If, on the other hand, TVNC has no control over either programming or scheduling, it should not be licensed as a Network Operator.

In the Common Carrier model, TVNC would have a corporate identity but would not retain any authority over the scheduling or programming which it will receive for distribution

from the various Northern broadcasters involved. In the event of a complaint, the CRTC would have to approach the individual broadcaster.

In the eyes of the CRTC, TVNC would be held responsible for programming if it were a Network Operator. The individual distribution agreements signed by the members accepting responsibility for the content of their own programs may serve as a protection against this situation.

### Conclusion

In order to come to some decision in resolving this dilemma, the members need to define to what degree of authority they wish to delegate to the TVNC Scheduling Committee and the Co-ordination Center. If both are determined to be responsible for scheduling, then TVNC should apply for a Network Operator's Licence. If complete authority lies with the individual member groups to determine of scheduling, then TVNC should not be licensed.

### **The Network Licence Application Process**

Should TVNC wish to pursue a network licence, the following steps are required. In any event, individual members of TVNC must possess a network operators licence in order to broadcast their programming.

There are no application forms for securing a television network licence. The application is made in the form of a letter, with supporting documentation including:

- A description of the organization
- Membership
- Coverage area-audiences served.
- List of transmitter sites
- A detailed description of of program content
- Hours of programming
- Language of broadcast
- A description of technical operations

When the application is submitted, the Commission may seek further information in the form of "deficiency questions."

### **The Public Hearing**

All new licence applications must be scheduled for public hearings. Applications may be appearing or non-appearing. In the former case the applicant is required to appear at the hearing to answer questions about the application; in the latter the applicant is not.

Once a letter of application is received, the Commission will determine an appropriate hearing in which to schedule the applicant. The application would have to be deemed complete possibly via the deficiency process by the Commission before it would be scheduled.

### **Timeframe Considerations**

The process could take as long as 12 months. It is therefore essential that the application process be initiated without delay for those members who do not currently possess a licence.

In the event that TVNC applies for a network licence, the latest date for approval would be in December, 1990. It is projected that the community transmitter equipment would have to be purchased starting in April 1990 for the installations to be completed for TVNC to go to air in the fall of 1991. TVNC would have to decide whether or not to make a financial commitment on the assumption that a network licence would be granted, or delay the broadcast start date.

### **Application Time Frame**

#### Television Network Licence (s)

Preparation of Detailed Application:	three-six months
Application to CRTC:	one month
Processing of Application Decision from CRTC:	nine months-one year
Allowance for contingency (delays in formalizing program details & therefore licence application, CRTC delays etc.):	four months

**Decision:** After consideration of the various options, TVNC members have decided to apply for a Network licence.

### **B. Community Transmitter Licences**

The following question was put to the CRTC:

Would each new community transmitter have to be licensed separately, or would participation in TVNC obviate the need for individual licences? Who would apply for the licences for these transmitters - TVNC, the local hamlet or settlement councils? What licensing process would be required and how can the application process be streamlined?

It is the Commissions' opinion that:

"Each of these (96 transmitter sites) would require a broadcasting transmitting licence. You have the choice as to who will be licensed for these. TVNC may apply to hold licences for each one or individual associations in the various communities served may apply to hold licences. There is a restriction on municipal ownership of broadcast undertakings which is found in the "Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility to Hold Broadcast Licences)" PC 1985-22108. Section 4 allows municipal governments to hold licences for broadcasting transmitting undertakings used principally for the retransmission of programming. It may be somewhat debatable as to whether the community transmitters are indeed retransmitting programming in this particular case."

### **The Licence Holder**

**Issue: Who should hold the community transmitter licenses?**

### **For Discussion**

Consideration should be given to who the licence holder should be for the community sites. TVNC can have either itself, the territories, the community councils or the the regional native broadcasters hold the licence.

In the case of IBC installing second transmitters in 6 sites for the Kitikmeot region, it was decided that the individual communities would hold the licence. IBC filled out the application forms on their behalf. All licences could be held by TVNC. Or, the licensing process could be divided by region, with either the territories or a regional native broadcaster as licence holders, if TVNC would still be responsible for conducting the actual application process, however. If TVNC itself or the regional native broadcasters were the license holder, it would most likely speed the license application process and streamline administration in having to deal with a single or several license holders rather than 96. TVNC members might also assist in the co-ordination of licensing information, thus saving costs and perhaps act as community liason on behalf of TVNC.

### **The Process**

Separate applications must be made for a Technical Construction and Operating Certificate (TCOC) from the Department of Communications and a licence from the CRTC.

These two applications (DOC & CRTC) should be made at the same time; if they are not applied for simultaneously 30 days are given from the time of application to complete the missing one.

Since hearings are held by geographical region, it may speed the process by applying in batches by region.

Processing would take approximately three months by DOC, according to Bill Dormer; however according to Alex Macgregor, TVO is experiencing an average processing time of nine months by CRTC, and licensing and installation of all TVO transmitters took two years.



Generally a technical brief on each transmitter is prepared by a professional engineer, although for low power transmitters (maximum 50 W. VHF), DOC does not require that a professional engineer have completed the application; anyone with adequate technical knowledge can do so.

For a small number of sites, DOC can assist with finding a channel, but this could not be guaranteed given the large number of TVNC sites. An alternative would be to have CBC engineering, which has access to the DOC database, assist TVNC, if an arrangement could be worked out.

Of the 96 sites, the seven largest ones (over 2000 population) may or may not be low power transmitters, depending on the results of the technical study. However, applications would be made by a similar process, but using different, more detailed forms.

The breakdown of tasks to ensure completion of the 96 applications includes:

- site survey
- technical brief of each site
- map of each site
- completion of DOC forms
- completion of CRTC forms

Critical to meeting the 1991 TVNC on-air date is the LPRT brief preparation and submission to the CRTC. Ninety-six briefs must be prepared. Channels must be chosen for each community. Agreements must be obtained from the CBC, Telesat, GNWT and communities for site sharing.

### **Local Access**

TVNC should decide if communities will have local access to the transmitters, since this will be asked by CRTC. If local access is permitted, the community could be licensed, and held responsible for local content. Alternatively the transmitters could be licensed as rebroadcasters, and the license amended afterwards to enable local access.

### **Cost of Technical Briefs**

The time estimated to complete each technical brief would likely be on average one or two days. In Alex Macgregor's opinion, once an engineer is up and running, he could process one per day. TVO paid \$1,000 per site for technical briefs and Alex has estimated the cost per site for TVNC at \$1,200.

Dave Wood, from Horrigan & Associates (Toronto), a professional engineer who has prepared technical briefs for TVO, estimates that on a fixed price basis it would cost \$1,500 per site for preparation of the technical briefs, approximately two days time. The cost might be less on a time and expenses basis.

To be conservative, and allow for delays on the part of the engineer, TVNC should allow at least two days per site for preparation of the technical briefs - say 200 days = 40 weeks. (This may be reduced if a larger firm is hired).

A strategy to obtain a better price may be to call for proposals on the technical briefs from professional engineers, supplying the names of the communities etc. Assuming some negotiation on price, \$1,200 - 1,300 per site should be budgeted for the technical briefs.

Alternatively, TVNC could hire a professional engineer on a full time basis for at least one year, and preferably from April 1989 to March 1991. This was recommended by David Wood and Alex Macgregor, providing such a person could be found. Since only \$100,000.00 has been allocated for TVNC's first fiscal year, an alternative might be to ask DOC to second one of their engineers to assist in the brief preparation and applications.

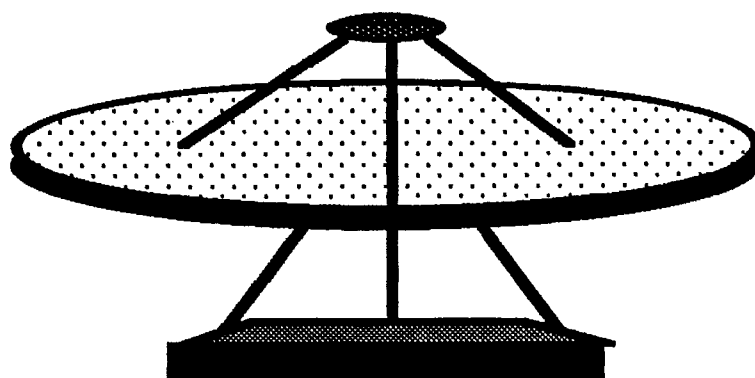
Aside from preparation of technical briefs and applications, this person could prepare tender calls, design the center, coordinate installation of transmitters and assist with the network licence application(s). An engineer would likely earn \$50,000 per year. With benefits, the cost for two years (\$120,000) would be similar to the cost of technical brief preparation for the 96 sites.

#### **Timeframe Considerations for Community Transmitter Licenses**

It is hard to estimate the amount of time required but it will likely be at least one - two days per community. Two days would mean approximately 200 working days = 40 weeks.

Decision - The TVNC membership decided the licence holder would be the member societies themselves, with TVNC to co-ordinate the process of applications.

**TECHNICAL UPDATE**



5. TECHNICAL UPDATE - KEY ISSUES

Recent developments in satellite transponder assignments indicate that TVNC may not be able to co-locate with CBC on Anik E1. It would seem the only available transponder for TVNC would be on Anik E2 which would require the installation second receiver dishes in the North. This option has not been budgeted for in the following technical report. A Technical Committee has been formed comprised of representatives from TVNC, Telesat Canada, CBC and DOC to determine the feasibility and costs associated with the installation of second receiver dishes. The Technical Committee will submit a report to the TVNC members by May 11th, 1989. For further details on this option refer to the Telesat presentation included in the appendix.

A. General Technical Budget

1. Operating Costs (Assumption Nov. 1991 first brdcst)	FY 89/90	FY 90/91	FY 91/92	FY 92/93
Consulting Technical	120,000	60,000	40,000	10,000
Satellite Transponder			791,200	1,965,900
Telecommunications Tax (10%)			79,120	196,600
Satellite Uplink			188,000	451,700
*Power				
*Community LPRT Maintenance			180,000	230,900
=====				
2. Capital Costs				
*LPRT Equipment		1,848,400	1,312,190	
Microwave Backhaul (3)			150,000	
Regional Control Centre ("RCC")			10,000	

\* Note: The Technical update is based upon the Sigmacom /Teleconsult engineering study conducted in 1987. A detailed site by site survey will be required to assess actual costs and exact number of sites served.

**B. Operational Costs Breakdown**

**i) Consulting Technical**

**Timeline Considerations**

If brief preparation is not started before April 1990 and TVNC still wishes to be operational in the Fall 1991 at the majority of the LPRT sites then some equipment purchasing will be required before CRTC/DOC approval is obtained. Non-approval of individual sites and/or non-approval of TVNC by the CRTC/DOC is then a risk that will need to be considered. The TVNC first year allocation from DOC is only \$100,000. The first year of funds requested in the original TVNC proposal required \$200,000 for a full fiscal year. One option would be to go to the DOC and ask for either additional funds for 1989-90 or a transfer from the 1990-91 budget. The DOC has indicated that this would be very difficult to do at this time of fiscal restraint. Another option might be to ask DOC to have one of their engineers seconded to assisting in compiling the brief submissions. Assistance from CBC engineering personnel in this matter would also aid in cutting down time and costs, since much of the information on the community LPRT sites is well documented by them.

**ii) Satellite Transponder**

Costs are based on information contained in Telesat letter of January 31, 1989. Significant variance in the costs for transponder and uplink rental are evident when projected to 1991. The original TVNC proposal was based on 1987 dollars, however the DOC, in their Treasury Board submission enhanced the funds to represent anticipated cost. It should be noted that CRTC Tariff # 8001 which limits annual increases to approximately 5%, will terminate in 1990. It is hoped that the new rate increases will not be any greater than 5 % after 1990.

		<b>ANNUAL</b>	<b>MONTHLY</b>
C Band Transponder	1991	\$ 1,837,693	153,200
	1992	\$ 1,938,766	161,600
	1993	\$ 2,045,398	170,500
 In Fiscal Year 91/92			
Nov - Dec '91	2 mo. @ 153,200		306,400
Jan - Mar '92	3 mo. @ 161,600		<u>484,800</u>
Fiscal Year Total 91/92			<u>\$ 791,200</u>

In Fiscal Year 92/93

April - Dec '92	9 mo. @ 161,600	1,454,400
Jan - Mar '93	3 mo. @ 170,500	<u>511,500</u>
Fiscal Year Total 92/93		\$ 1,965,900

**iii) Telecommunications Tax**

The telecommunications tax is 10% of the satellite space segment costs and applies to all users. This is a recent development and not originally budgeted for in the TVNC proposal. As can be seen below, it represents a significant increase in TVNC operating costs. IBC and TVO have written Michael Wilson requesting an exemption. Both organizations were turned down.

**iv) Satellite Uplink**

Costs are based on Telesat letter January 31, 1989.

Uplink at Yellowknife ("YK") and Whitehorse ("WH") \$163,000 per annum or \$13,600 per month. Uplink at Iqaluit ("IQ") \$125,700 per annum or \$10,500 per month

In Fiscal Year 91/92

			Power(est.)
YK Nov '91 - Mar '92	5 Mo. @ \$ 13,600	\$ 68,000	\$11,250
WH Nov '91 - Mar '92	5 Mo. @ \$ 13,600	\$ 68,000	\$11,250
IQ Nov '91 - Mar '92	5 Mo. @ \$ 10,500	<u>\$ 52,000</u>	<u>\$11,250</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 188,500</b>	<b>\$33,750</b>

In Fiscal Year 92/93

		Power
Yellowknife	\$ 163,000	\$30,000
Whitehorse	\$ 163,000	\$30,000
Iqaluit	<u>\$ 125,700</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 451,700</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>

The Whitehorse and Yellowknife uplinks would be on a 5-year contract terminating in 1996 the Iqaluit contract will be up for renewal in October, 1993. It may be possible to reduce the operating costs for uplink rental by capitalizing some of the cost up front.

**C. Uplink Power Requirements**

Costs for the IBC uplink in Iqaluit is currently \$25,000 annually, with a projected increase of 5% annually. Additional funds should be allotted for the use of the microwave backhaul.

**D. LPRT Maintenance**

In the first year of operation most equipment will be covered by the manufacturers warranty. The budget allows for travel and installation clean up.

Thereafter, allow on the average for two maintenance trips per year to each site:

$$96 \times \$ 2,400 = \$ 230,900$$

**E. LPRT Power Requirements**

There is no provision in the LPRT budget for electrical power consumption at the site. Total load for this service will be 400 to 500 watts. In accordance with the 1987 TVNC proposal, the assumption is that the local communities will pay all electrical power costs. It is important that this approach be discussed and confirmed, however. Communities with high kilowatt hour charges may consider the addition of a 7 day clock timer to control LPRT on/off times to reduce power costs. The annual power requirements for Spence Bay, NWT equipped with an LPRT similar to that which TVNC will utilize, is \$2,500.

**Discussion**

GNWT, Yukon and CBC have indicated interest in signing maintenance agreements with TVNC to reduce costs and enhance efficiency.

Other options would be to:

- Spread the maintenance tasks out regionally to local contractors, which would be difficult for TVNC to administer over such a large area.
- Have one company responsible for the entire system. The latter option would be easier to administer but may be more costly.

**F. Capital Costs**

**i) Community LPRT Capital (sites based on TVNC 1987 report)**

LPRT equipment costs are based on the following:

Transmitters at Yellowknife, Whitehorse and Iqaluit		
3 Transmitters	@ \$ 150,000 each	\$ 450,000
86 LPRT	@ \$ 27,000	\$ 2,322,000
7 Stand alone	@ \$ 45,500	\$ 318,500
	TOTAL	\$ 3,090,500
	CONTINGENCY	<u>80,300</u>
	GRANDTOTAL	\$ 3,170,800

The majority of the equipment purchases, assembly and installation will be completed in Fiscal Year 90/91 with only some installations, final check-outs and turn on to be completed in FY 91/92.

ii) **Analysis Of The Co-site Costs And Transmitter Installation**

Figure 1 is a breakdown of the Low Power TV Transmitter Budget. In summary a co-site fly-in installation would cost \$23,900 each. This compares to the IBC's Kitikmeot Expansion cost of \$18,000 for each installation and a quote from Sigmacon to the GNWT in 1987 of \$24,000; other companies have quoted \$6,200 to \$14,000 plus installation to work in the North.

Note: Co-site rental costs by CBC or Telesat have not been factored into the budget. Negotiations on this matter need to be initiated.

FIGURE 1

TVNC LOW POWER TV TRANSMITTERS

BUDGET

ITEM	EXISTING TV SITES	NEW SITES	SPARES/ 25 SITES	REMARKS
Channel search & Brief preparation	1,200	1,200		Site survey completed by TVNC members or CBC staff
Transmitters	7,500	7,500	7,500	10 watts VHF
Satellite receiver	2,500	2,500	2,500	C/W cable & inserter
Trans. Misc (cabinets, inst.)	1,600	1,600		
Trans. Antenna	1,200	1,200		VHF, transmission line & mounting hardware
TV Mon/Rec	800	800	800	
Miscellaneous	500	500		
Shipping	2,000	2,000		
Manpower, & Testing	2,800	2,800		



Satellite Ant.	**	4,700		Cost will depend upon using common satellite & transponder polarity
Sat, LNA	**	500	500	
Transportation	300	600		Local only, to/from airports
Towers		2,100		
Labour		500	500	Local only
Contingency	2,500	2,500		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>11,300</b>	
Road Access foundation & Inst. & Travel		7,500 1,000	1,000	**different transponder multibeam feed system LNA required add \$3,000
Fly in foundation & inst. travel	3,000	14,000 3,000		**different polarity add \$700
<b>TOTAL/SITE</b>				
(Road Access)	21,900	37,000		
(Fly In)	23,900	45,500	11,200	

Note: Test equipment and tools not included

The \$23,900 figure is being used by TVO for fly-in existing sites in Northern Ontario.

The cost assumes the following:

- TVNC will work with suppliers who will provide for the complete integration of all the technical equipment.
- That only equipment and direct labour costs are included to:
  - assemble and shop test complete installation
  - ship, install and test on site
  - travel to and from major centres only.

Costs not covered in the attached figure 1 are:

- Brief submission to the DOC and CRTC (cost included technical brief preparation only).

- Tender preparation, if necessary.
- Negotiations with suppliers, CBC, and Telesat.
- Issuance of Purchase Orders.
- Any additional co-site costs required by the owner (see sample CBC Co-site agreement in appendix).
- Witness of the shop test and equipment installation.
- Administration, and follow up with TVNC members, suppliers, DOC, CRTC, and communities.
- Equipment shelters if not supplied by CBC/Telesat or communities.
- Any civil works ie. site preparation, electrical work.
- No provision is made for test equipment and/or tools.

We estimated \$28,000 per site for small sites in May 1987. If we can keep this figure this would allow for the overhead and administration costs.

**G. LPRT Installation Time Frame**  
(See Chart)

**Strategic Options for LPRT Installations**

Critical to meeting the September 1991 TVNC on-air date is the LPRT brief preparation and submission to the CRTC. Ninety-six briefs must be prepared. Channels must be chosen for each community. Agreements must be obtained from the CBC, Telesat, GNWT and communities for site sharing. A decision must be made regarding who is going to do this work.

**Option 1.** LPRTs installed by the TVNC members and local communities.

Each TVNC member would be responsible for design, purchase and installation of LPRTs in their region, budgets would be agreed to in advance and costs would be covered by TVNC.

Advantages

- The local TVNC member know the area, can explain and work with local communities. Local communities would supply electrical power and civil works if necessary. This gives the TVNC member another opportunity to do community work, and explain TVNC.

- Administration funds go to the TVNC member. Allows more up front participation by the TVNC member. Future maintenance will be better since the TVNC member assisted in selection and installation of the equipment.
- Fits into a decentralized role of TVNC. Should provide for less conflict between individual members and TVNC.
- Since the work can be done to suit the area this should result in an overall lower cost.

Disadvantages

- Different standards of equipment selection and installation.
- Time lines may not be kept without a central control.
- Costs not under the control of TVNC.
- greater chance of costly errors.

**Option 2.** Installation by TVNC

TVNC would be responsible for the complete installation.

Advantages

- Lowest cost.
- Time lines known.
- Standardized testing, wiring and documentation.
- Uniform training of technicians.
- Quantity discounts for technical equipment available.
- Standardized test equipment, tools, etc.

Disadvantages

- TVNC unknown in the community.
- Puts control at the centre.
- Little or no participation by the TVNC members

**Option 3.** Coordinate installation by TVNC and NCSs

In this option TVNC would be responsible for overall coordination, and major equipment purchases. TVNC would work with each TVNC member technician in installation and

testing. The members would be responsible for co-ordination with the local communities and installation.

Advantages

- Lower technical equipment costs.
- Uniform technical equipment.
- Participation by the TVNC member and local communities.
- TVNC members would have improved contact with local communities.
- Spreads the work out.

Disadvantages

- No centralized testing.
- More travel for TVNC Engineer (s).
- No contact by TVNC member with suppliers.
- More coordination required by TVNC.
- Higher costs.

**Option 4.** Installation by the CBC

In this option the CBC would be responsible for the installation of the LPRTs.

Advantages

- High professionalism of CBC Engineering and technical staff would insure installation standards would be met.
- High level of cooperation for both installation and future maintenance.
- Access to CBC files.

Disadvantages

- Higher engineering costs.
- Slow.
- Unlikely that the CBC would work at a non-CBC site.

## Scheduling and Cue & Control Options

### Options on the effective distribution of schedule information

**Option 1.** Edge band one-way data transmission.

A one way data network between the TVNC Co-ordination Centre and the three (or two) uplink centers using a portion of the TVNC transponder.

#### Advantages

- Low operating cost.
- Uses same data network and Cue and Control System.
- Can be used to send printed material.

#### Disadvantages

- One way system. Doesn't allow for return information.

**Option 2 (a)** Edge band data transmission, two-way.

A simple data network under computerized control of TVNC Co-ordination Centre.

#### Advantages

- Low operating cost.
- Uses same data network as C & C.
- Easily expanded.
- Can transmit printed material.
- Can feed information both ways.

#### Disadvantages

- Slow.
- More complex computer and coding required.
- Higher capital cost. Data uplink terminals required at each RCC.

**Option 2 (b)** Edge band data transmission.

A duplex data network under computer control of TVNC Co-ordination Centre.

Advantages

- Same as 2 (a)
- Information can be fed in both directions at the same time.
- Good quality.

Disadvantages

- Increased complexity.
- Requires another edge band satellite channel for each uplink, depends upon computer control.

**Option 3. Switched telephone network.**

This system uses the standard telephone network to send printed material via facsimile.

Advantages

- Low capital cost.
- Familiar and available technology.
- Simple
- Can be installed quickly.

Disadvantages

- Higher operating cost (this can be reduced by sending long messages at night).
- Slow.
- Lower quality.

**H. Switching:**

**TVNC Cue and Control Options**

- One can switch between the various uplinks using:
  - A) Computer control, either dedicated or others. This is how the CBC switches at present - very reliable - "glitches" are minimal.

B) Manual switching. Unreliable, depends upon attention and skill of operator, requires a voice communications link between operators - "glitches" will be very noticeable.

**Discussion.**

- Iqaluit is already equipped with receive and switching equipment. The approximate cost for programming the NCC computer installation was approximately \$10,000
- If TVNC uses the CBC uplink at Yellowknife, it too will be equipped with Cue and Control.
- The CBC Cue and Control computer is programmed to provide this service.
- This is the least costly solution and minimizes this problem.

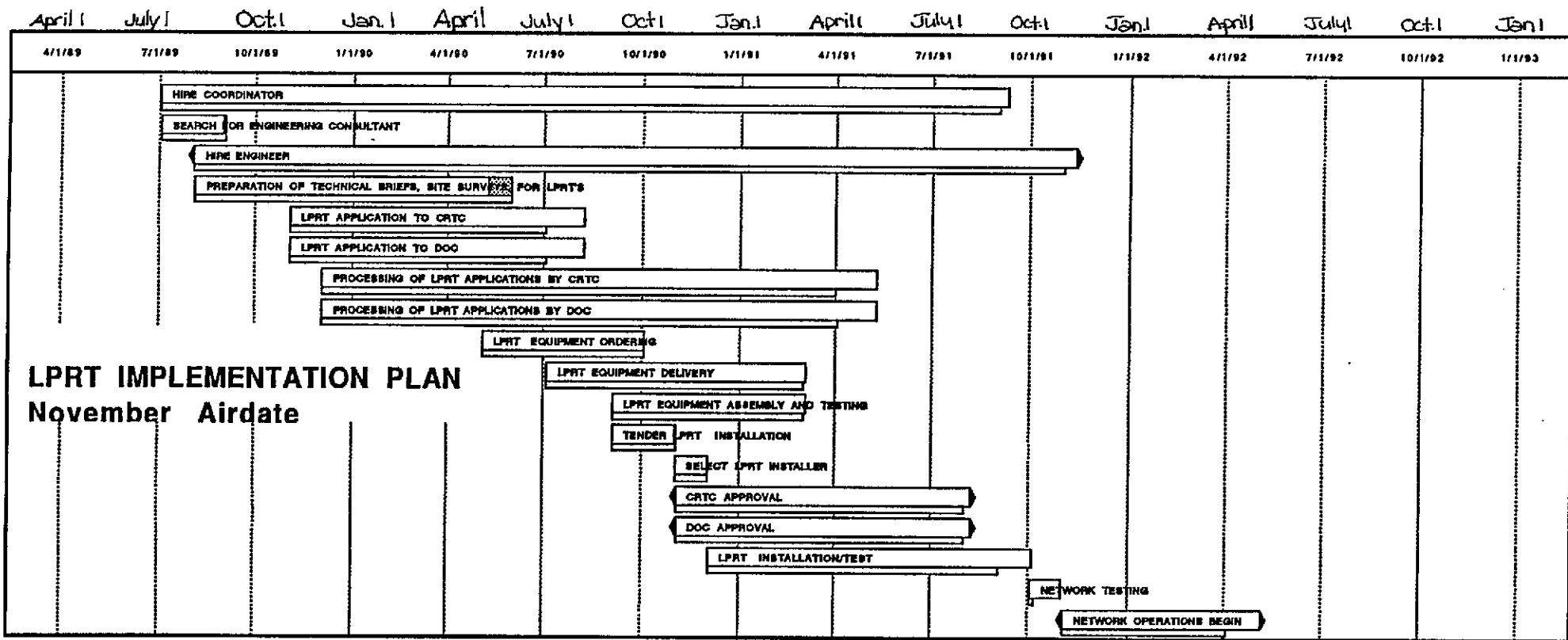
or

- TVNC can incorporate a basic computer assisted switching system to smooth out the switching interval. Depending upon the level of sophistication desired, the costs could range from \$10,000 to \$120,000

**I. Technical Facilities**

A detailed list of presentation equipment, its costs, and its installation will be required. Costs could be reduced by sharing facilities and equipment with TVNC broadcasters located near an uplink site.

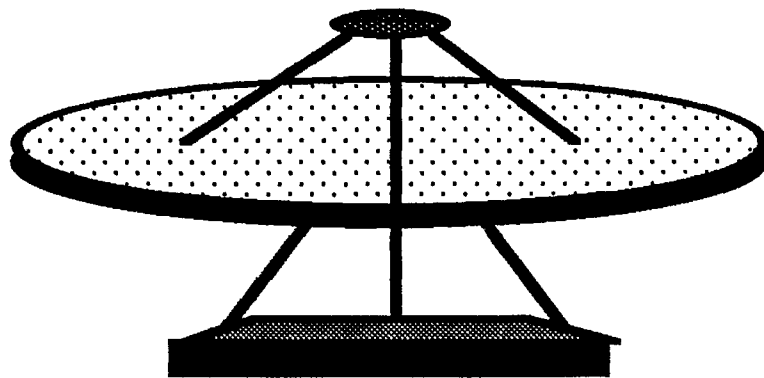
See appendix for an estimated equipment list and cost breakdown.



\*\* Note: Dates are divided quarterly.



# TRAINING



## **7. TRAINING NEEDS OF TVNC**

This document outlines a series of steps and decisions that will enable TVNC to meet its entry level and ongoing training needs in three areas; management training, training for administration staff, and technical training for uplink operators.

### **A. Preparation for Training Design**

To be effective, training plans must be based on TVNC's real needs and systems. It's therefore essential as a first step that TVNC develop materials upon which to base its training plans. These materials are:

- job descriptions for all staff;
- competency profiles for all staff;
- minimum hiring criteria for each position;
- administration Policy and procedures manual for all operations.

### **B. Management Training**

The Operations Manager entry level and ongoing training needs will depend on a number of variables. These include Operations Managers job description, accountability and reporting structures; TVNC policies and procedures; TVNC minimum hire requirements; and most important, the qualifications of the Operations Manager that TVNC hires.

The first management training required will be a thorough orientation for the new Operations Manager. The orientation must include a guided review of TVNC's procedures and policies, a history of the organization and of its membership, and of all relevant legislation and federal/territorial regulations and policies.

Depending on the wishes of the TVNC membership and the availability of funds, the orientation period should also include a tour of all uplink locations, and preferably of TVNC member organizations facilities as well.

Once a decision is made on the extent of the orientation TVNC feels will be required, the costs of the orientation should be included in the training budget.

Given that TVNC does not presently know who will be hired, it is difficult to estimate at this point what the Operations Manager training needs will be. The safest course for TVNC is to plan and budget for a needs assessment to be conducted immediately following the orientation; to budget for the development of a training plan for the Operations Manager; to schedule and budget for a review and confirmation of learning objectives two months after the hire; and to budget a contingency fund for professional development, based on TVNC's minimum hire criteria for the position, in the event that no outside funding is available for the Operations Manager's training.

### **C. Administration and Support Staff**

It is very likely that qualified staff can be hired for these positions. TVNC should budget for an orientation program; a needs assessment shortly after the hires; design of learning

objectives and a training plan; and a review and confirmation of learning objectives two months after hire.

#### D. Uplink Operators

These are probably the staff positions that will require the most intensive entry level training. Fortunately, a large amount of appropriate training material already exists, and resources for entry level technical training are usually available from EIC.

TVNC should now decide:

- will the VTR operators be trained centrally at a single location, or trained in their home community? ( IBC uses a twelve week core program delivered in one location, followed by a four week back-home module. This model is cost-effective, guarantees that all operators learn the same processes, skills and standards, and creates a team of network operators.)
- If TVNC decides on decentralized training delivery, will the same curriculum be used in each location, or will each location develop their own program? ( I strongly suggest that a single curriculum be used to ensure identical standards networkwide.)

Once TVNC has developed job descriptions and competency profiles for all positions, procedures manual and administration policy have been developed, and TVNC has decided on a delivery model for VTR operator training, I suggest the following steps.

- TVNC hires or appoints training resource person to implement the remainder of these steps.
  - Allow between six to eight weeks for this process if TVNC chooses to call for tender; allow two weeks if TVNC simply hires or appoints.
- Resource person designs orientation program for Operations Manager and Administration personnel.
  - Allow two weeks
- Resource person reviews and revises IBC VTR Operator training program.
  - Allow three weeks
- Resource person writes and submits proposal to EIC for funds to train VTR Operators.
  - Allow one day: TVNC Manager, once hired, can negotiate contract with EIC.
- Resource person designs needs assessment for Operations Manager and Administration positions.
  - Allow two days
- Resource person designs annual training cycle for TVNC
  - Allow one day

Operations Manager hired

- Resource person orients Operations Manager
  - Cost and duration depend on model selected by TVNC.
- Resource person conducts training needs assessment
  - Allow two days
- Resource person writes draft learning objectives
  - Duration depends on hire
- Operations Manager and TVNC validate learning objectives
- Resource person prepares training plan, including recommended resources and possible sources of funding
  - Duration depends on hiring date.
- Operations Manager and TVNC validate training plan
- Operations Manager implements training plan
- Review learning training plans after 2 months
- Upon conclusion of training plan, resource person conducts evaluation and recommends follow-up.
  - Allow two days
- Administrative/Traffic personnel hired
- Orientation for Training/Traffic Personnel
  - Orientation can be done by Operations Manager
- Resource person conducts training needs assessment
  - Allow two days
- Resource person writes draft learning objectives
  - Duration depends on hire
- Staff and Operations Manager validate learning objectives
- Resource person prepares training plan, including recommended resources and possible sources of funding
  - Duration depends on hire
- Staff and Operations Manager validate training plan
- Operations Manager implements training plan
- Upon conclusion of training plan, resource person conducts evaluation and recommends follow-up
  - Allow two days
- VTR Operators hired

- Deliver VTR Operator training
  - Allow sixteen weeks (subject to TVNC decision on training model and location)
- Evaluate VTR Operator training
  - Allow two days

#### Critical Dates

The steps are outlined above in chronological order; the precise dates of each step will depend on TVNC's plans and schedules.

#### **Costs**

Once the TVNC membership has decided which of these options it intends to pursue, cost can be determined by multiplying TVNC's standard rate for consultants by the number of days required.

A summary of the costs outlined in the above model;

- Recruitment cost for training resource person (if TVNC elects to tender the training development contract)
- 10 days for design of orientation package
- 15 days for revision of VTR operator training program
- 1 day for development of VTR operator EIC training proposal
- X days of orientation for manager, depending on TVNC decision
- X days of trainer and manager travel, per diem, local expenses and accommodation during orientation period, depending on TVNC decision
- 4 days management training needs assessment design, delivery and evaluation
- 2 days administration staff training needs assessment design, delivery and evaluation
- 2 days management training plan development
- 2 days staff training plan development
- 4 days evaluation and follow-up needs assessment
- Evaluator travel, per diem, local expenses and accommodation
- Cost of training the VTR Operators will depend on the training model selected by TVNC. As a guideline, the budget for one delivery of IBC's existing VTR operator training program is appended.

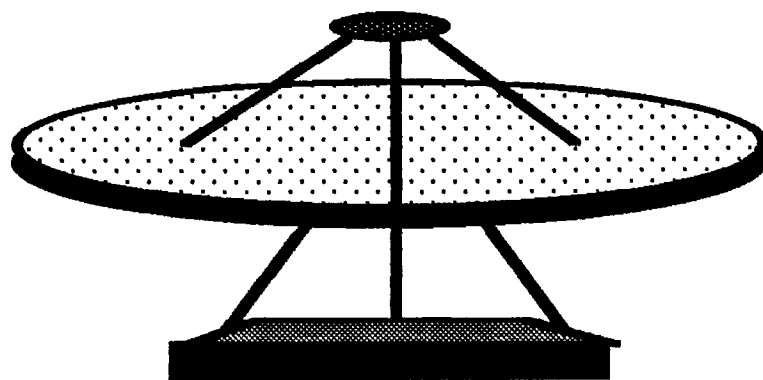
TECHNICAL PRODUCER/VTROPERATOR TRAINING  
IQALUIT  
FEBRUARY, 1989

Trainee Salaries (4 @ \$18,000/yr for 12 wks)	\$16,608.00
Trainee Benefits (4 @ \$2,000)	\$ 1,660.00
Staff Salaries	\$ 8,500.00
Staff Benefits	\$ 850.00
Trainee travel (2 X \$977.00)	\$ 1,954.00
Trainee billet (84 days @ \$50 X 2)	\$ 8,400.00
Trainee Recruitment	\$ 1,100.00
Telephone and Telecopier	\$ 2,000.00
Stationery	\$ 400.00
Administration	\$ 4,977.00
 Total Cost of Technical Producer Training:	 \$46,449.00

Note; this budget does not contain several items that may be part of a TVNC training budget. Depending again on the training model selected by TVNC, other expenses might be:

- facilities rental
- equipment purchase
- equipment rental
- staff housing
- curriculum development
- trainer recruitment
- trainer relocation
- shipping
- equipment insurance
- auditing fees

# TRANSPONDER ALLOCATION



## 8. TRANSPONDER ALLOCATION

### Issue:

**A transponder dedicated to TVNC has not yet been identified; space on Anik E1 may already be filled.**

Note: There will be little or no change from these assignments until Anik E is launched and Canadian broadcast services in the 'C' band are moved from Anik D1 and D2 to Anik E1 and E2.

It is also important to note that Telesat operates on a "first-in, first choice, last-off" common carrier mode and under their present practice it would require a commitment to be made now to reserve a transponder in the future.

### Transponder Options

Option 1. The most desirable allocation would be to be on the same satellite and same polarity as the CBC B and C channels.

Option 2. The same satellite but different polarity.

Moving to Anik E2 where there is available space. Because Anik E1 and E2 are only 5 degrees apart, it may be possible to modify the feed horns at existing sites to receive both satellites. Extra costs would be incurred, and the quality of reception would be questionable, but this option would be less substantially less expensive than the installation of second dishes.

Option 3. Different satellite. This will require either a modification to the feedhorn assembly that will need CBC approval, or an additional satellite receiving antenna. TVNC does not have access to any additional funds towards the installation of second dishes for the 96 communities.

### Discussion

Telesat is certainly aware of TVNC needs and concerns as per Frank Oda's letter of January 31st, 1989. In fact, Telesat has been aware of our need to co-locate with CBC since they attended the first TVNC meeting held in Yellowknife in 1987. Yet TVNC's transponder need may be lost in the shuffle of new, unannounced services on the outside of current negotiations between CBC, Cancom as well as other satellite users. The recent approval of several specialty channels such as Youth Television has placed additional demand on future transponder resources. It is advantageous for CBC, TVNC, and Cancom to be on the same satellite in order to avoid the installation of second receivers. Also, other NNBAP radio broadcasters that utilize CBC as a wrap around and may desire access to TVNC subcarriers will also need to co-locate on the same satellite as CBC.

### Recommendation

Unless other funds become available, there is no viable option other than to push for co-locating with CBC on Anik E1.



To obtain the best possible allocation TVNC may consider the following actions:

- Ensure that TVNC's requirements are known by the CBC Satellite Distribution planning groups. Seek their assistance and advice, have regular meetings with them.
- Write to the Deputy Minister of the DOC, Alain Gourd.
- Do the same with Cancom.
- Meet with and obtain letters of support from various Federal Ministers, particularly the Department of Communications. Discuss the issue with Deputy Ministers that sit on Telesat's Board of Directors.
- Discuss the problem with the CRTC.
- The Steering Committee should meet not only with Telesat Broadcast Service Division - Frank Oda, Mike Ligenza and Bernie D'Lima, but also with Eldon Thompson. Explain the problem - seek commitment.

Recent developments in satellite transponder assignments indicate that TVNC may not be able to co-locate with CBC on Anik E1. It would seem the only available transponder for TVNC would be on Anik E2, which would require the installation of second receiver dishes in the North. This option has not been budgeted for in this report. A Technical Committee has been formed comprised of representatives from TVNC, Telesat Canada, CBC and DOC to determine the feasibility and costs associated with the installation of second receiver dishes. The Technical Committee will submit a report to the TVNC members by May 11th, 1989. For further details on this option refer to the Telesat presentation included in the appendix.

# Anik E1,E2 Proposed Transponder Assignment

## E1

### "A" Polarization

voice/ data	voice/ data	CBC M	CBC D	Can- Com	CBC C	Under Negotiation		CBC A	CBC E	CBC B	Can- Com	Can- Com
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**1A 2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 7A 8A 9A 10A 11A 12A**

### "B" Polarization

Sports	Global	Much Music	Can- Com	Can- Com	Under Negotiation	Can- Com	CBC H.O.C	Can- Com	CBC H	Can- Com	CBC H.O.C
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**1B 2B 3B 4B 5B 6B 7B 8B 9B 10B 11B 12B**

## E2

### "A" Polarization

Voice/Data	Avail.	Neg.	Meteo Media	Neg.	Vision TV	TV5	Occ. use	Voice/ Data	CBC News World
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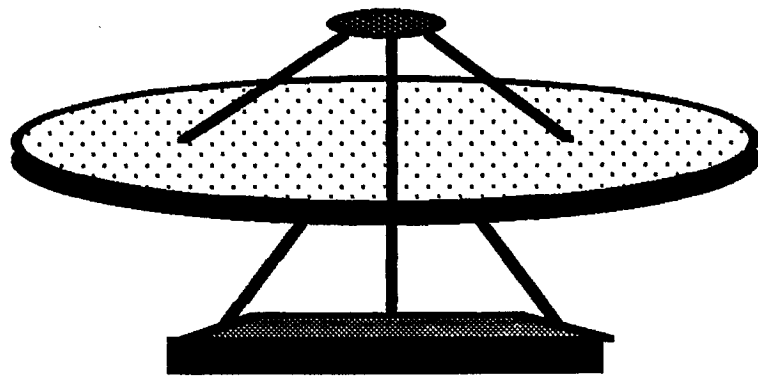
**1A 2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 7A 8A 9A 10A 11A 12A**

### "B" Polarization

Voice/ Data	NWS 1	Avail.	Neg.	CHSN tent.	CTV	Occ. use	CTV	Occ. use	Neg.	First Choice	CTV
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**1B 2B 3B 4B 5B 6B 7B 8B 9B 10B 11B 12B**

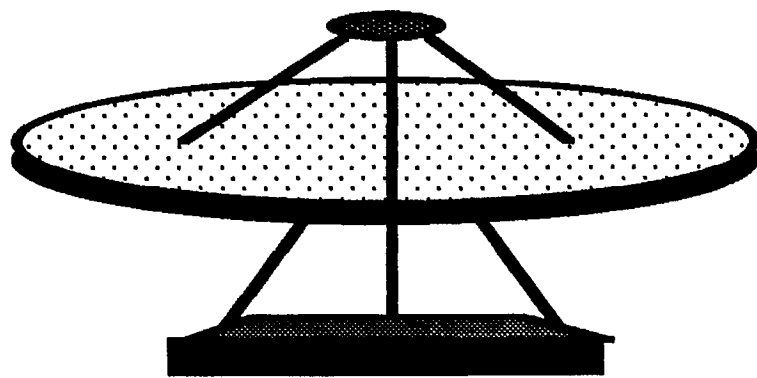
CANCOM



## 9. CANCOM UPLINK

As part of its license requirement, CRTC decision 85-423, the Commission expects "the licensee (CANCOM) to fulfil its commitment to provide a video uplink in a suitable northern location "in consultation with native broadcasters. Since CANCOM's license will expire in September 1990 and will be subject to conditions of license specified in this decision, it may be opportune for TVNC to officially approach CANCOM and explore the possibility of TVNC utilizing that uplink for its own operations. CANCOM has agreed to make a video uplink available to a native organization as long as it has a network license and is a broadcaster. Acquisition of CANCOM's uplink could go a long way towards reducing TVNC's operating costs. It should be noted that NACS is currently negotiating with CANCOM for sideband access.

# CBC RELATIONSHIP



## **10. CBC RELATIONSHIP**

The following letter from Brian Cousins of CBC Northern Service is intended to serve as a discussion paper toward better defining the following issues:

1. Co-location of TVNC and CBC on the same satellite.
2. Provision for CBC North programming in TVNC program schedules.
3. Co-siting arrangements with CBC and community-owned installations.
4. Shared use of uplinks (use of uplinks would depend upon TVNC and CBC being located on the same satellite).
5. Use of CBC cue and control.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation  
Société Radio-Canada

February 27, 1989

Jerry Giberson  
Television Northern Canada  
251 Laurier Avenue West  
Suite 703  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5J6

Dear Jerry:

Thank you for your TVNC progress reports and the opportunity to review mutual interests during our recent meetings. We look forward to assisting in the implementation of TVNC and helping to achieve its full potential to provide better broadcasting services to the North.

I would like to outline several matters regarding CBC participation in Television Northern Canada which will need to be addressed as TVNC implementation plans are prepared.

A. CBC NORTH AND T.V.N.C. ON SAME SATELLITE

We are hopeful TVNC will secure a transponder on the same satellite used by CBC North for distributing its signal to the Northern Service region. Preferably TVNC's transponder will also be of the same polarization as the CBC North services which are currently on Channels B (10A) and C (6A) of Anik D1. As you know, we anticipate moving to Anik D2 in 1991.

Sharing the same satellite is of course required to permit TVNC to be implemented using, where possible, existing CBC and community-owned satellite receive facilities. This was an assumption upon which DOC funding levels for TVNC were determined.

As well, the idea of a "dedicated northern transponder" which TVNC represents was envisaged as one which would be shared by Northern Native Broadcasters and the CBC to better serve the North. While CBC Northern Service is able to meet its existing distribution requirements with our own transponders, TVNC could assist in meeting some of our additional distribution needs should we be able to expand our production of northern programming. Such expansion, to daily news and information programming, is dependent on federal funding.

If we sought to expand our existing service on Channel C, we would disrupt British Columbia regional programming which also uses Channel C to serve parts of that province. As well, necessary time on CBC traffic channels cannot likely be made available to distribute a daily Northern Service program. Therefore, unless alternate means of CBC program distribution become available in B.C., Northern Service must look elsewhere to meet our potential distribution requirements.

Use of the TVNC transponder is the logical alternative given TVNC's intention to include a broad mix of northern programming, including CBC northern productions. However, such use of the TVNC transponder by CBC is dependent on sharing the same satellite so that existing CBC and community-owned receivers in the North can be conveniently switched from Channel C to TVNC to receive CBC Northern Service programming. Any other means would involve additional satellite receivers and/or additional transponder lease charges which would make the expansion of our programming much more expensive and therefore less likely to be achieved.



#### B. PROVISION FOR CBC PROGRAMMING IN TVNC PROGRAM SCHEDULES

As noted above, since the idea of TVNC was first generated in the Caplan-Sauvageau report, the suggestion was that CBC Northern Service and other northern broadcasters would share a northern transponder.

TVNC will have flexibility in scheduling programs originating from various NNBAP and government educational agencies. However, because CBC regional programs must be scheduled around national network programming, we do not have the same flexibility in determining when our regional programming is scheduled. Because we do not envisage daily programming exceeding 90 minutes, and because we wish to simulcast Northern Service programming on both TVNC and our own northern network, we are hopeful some assurance can be provided that CBC would have access to the TVNC transponder at the times to which we are limited by national network programming.

The implications of this may need to be more fully discussed at the March meeting of the TVNC principals.

#### C. CO-SITING ARRANGEMENTS.

To minimize additional capital costs and to facilitate possible maintenance agreements, the idea of co-siting receivers, transmitters and antenna with existing CBC and community-owned installations is one we support. This would be similar to the IBC co-siting of Channel B/F rebroadcasters in the Central Arctic.

However, it will be necessary to work with our Engineering department to determine which CBC sites can accommodate co-siting, what technical briefs are required by DOC, and what costs can be expected. In some cases the CBC itself is co-sited in Telesat Canada buildings. TVNC would then have to determine if co-siting is possible with Telesat.

The need for separate meters for electricity consumption and, in some cases, tower inspections and possible upgrades will also need to be assessed.

Where TVNC co-sites in CBC buildings, we would be prepared to consider entering into maintenance agreements for TVNC equipment. The costs of such maintenance support would have to be determined and negotiated with the CBC's Engineering department. Your contact would be Northern Service Regional Engineer Merille Kirouac.

At this time, I am not sure whether our Engineering department would be interested in contracting the actual installation of TVNC receivers, transmitters and antenna in CBC locations. Unlike the Channel 7A contract with IBC, which involved modifying existing CBC equipment, the TVNC project would involve installation of separate equipment which is then connected to our TVRO and tower.

#### D. SHARED USE OF UPLINKS

Given TVNC plans to uplink programming from Iqaluit, Yellowknife and Whitehorse and CBC uplinking requirements in the same three locations, I would hope we could share video uplinks. TVNC would presumably be primarily interested in using the uplinks to feed the TVNC

transponder for broadcast "on air". Except for occasional specials, CBC would normally use the Whitehorse and Iqaluit uplinks for production purposes via our traffic transponders with our uplinking to the TVNC transponder usually originating from Yellowknife and Toronto.

Depending on requirements, I expect we could offer use of our Yellowknife uplink, and probably our playback facilities to TVNC. Certain scheduling restrictions would need to apply to ensure our ability to uplink our own programs as well as our feeds to the CBC network (including Newsworld) and our "double ender" production requirements with other CBC locations.

Of course, we would face similar restrictions in our access to TVNC uplinks in Whitehorse and Iqaluit.

We would also be prepared to determine the possibility of occasionally distributing program material for TVNC members by using the TVNC and CBC northern uplinks to feed program material for production purposes (e.g. double enders) on our CBC traffic channels.

I believe sharing uplinks should be undertaken in a business-like manner where fees are exchanged. TVNC and CBC could negotiate agreements for guaranteed access at specified times each week with additional charges assessed for occasional use as arranged.

#### E. CUE AND CONTROL

To facilitate automated switching from the three uplink sources, it has been suggested CBC should provide cue and control for feeds to the TVNC transponder. When not feeding TVNC, individual uplinks could still be used for feeding other transponders.

- 6 -

I do not believe our existing cue and control system could take on these additional functions. However I will seek confirmation from our Engineering department that this will be possible as part of the upgraded CBC cue and control system which should be complete prior to the start-up of TVNC. Monitoring of the TVNC transponder itself would remain the responsibility of TVNC and its members.

I would be pleased to receive your observations on these or other matters which relate to CBC participation in the operation of TVNC. I expect some of these issues will also be explored during the March 16-17 meeting of TVNC members.

I would also like to discuss with you and the TVNC members the outstanding expectation of the CRTC that CBC determine the radio distribution potential which TVNC might have for NNBAP agencies in mid-Canada. Last summer, TVNC suggested we not pursue this request until TVNC had more fully considered its engineering and operational plans.

Sincerely yours,

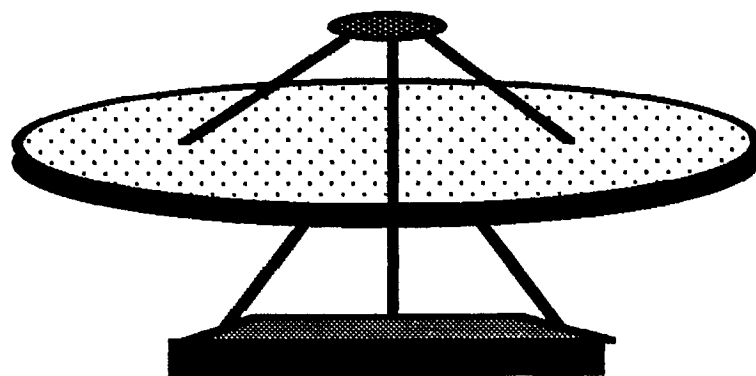


Brian Cousins  
Regional Director  
CBC Northern Service  
Box 3220, Station C  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1Y 1E4

cc:

Pierre Larose, CBC Ottawa, H.O.  
Austin Curley, CBC Ottawa, NCR  
Marie Wilson, CBC Yellowknife  
Merille Kirouac, CBC Ottawa, NCR

**IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE  
WRAP AROUND SERVICE**



## 11. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE WRAP AROUND SERVICES

At the meeting of the TVNC Working Committee in Yellowknife May 5th and 6th 1987, it was moved and seconded that:

"That TVNC programming be wrapped around by a television signal existing at the time of operation, that is complementary to the goals of TVNC, such as a CBC main English language service, or other public or educational television services."

### Discussion

The "CBC main English language service and other public or educational services" that are available from Canadian satellites are listed in the attached appendix.

There are three different ways of incorporating these services in the TVNC network.

- Record "off satellite" the program feed for playback at a later time.
- Receive "off satellite" and directly uplink the selected program.
- Obtain a video tape copy of the program from the copyright holder for playback during the normal schedule.

The first two methods envision the need for a steerable satellite receiving system of a high quality that can receive either C band or Ku band signals from any of the Canadian satellites. This method, depending upon the availability of acceptable programs, is probably the least expensive.

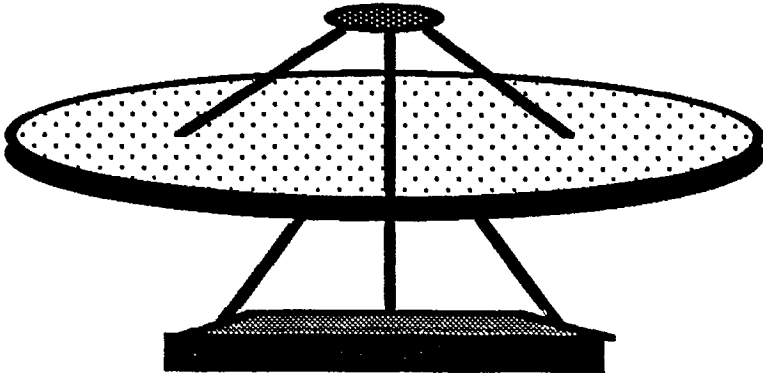
The third method will require compatible VTRs to playback programming that is not available from satellite.

The programs from the educational broadcasters - Knowledge Network, Access Alberta, TVOntario are only available on their respective West or East satellite beams so that TVO could only be recorded "off satellite" in Iqaluit, while Knowledge Networks and Access Alberta could be recorded either at Yellowknife or Whitehorse. Educational broadcasters do not normally hold national rights for their programs. This may be an obstacle in acquiring an educational broadcaster as a wrap around.

### Recommendations

- CBC may be the only viable wrap around that will not require acquisition funds.
- Satellite receiving systems should be provided at each uplink site that are capable of recording programs from available Canadian satellites.
- Video tape recording and playback equipment at the regional uplink sites should be compatible with Canadian broadcasters.
- A programming sub-committee should be formed that will start negotiations with the CBC and the educational broadcasters.

**BUDGET SUMMARY**



BUDGET OPTION # 1

real Budget start July 89

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	TYNC BUDGET FISCAL BUDGET 1989-93								
2									
3	OPERATING COSTS								
4	Apr., May, June	July, Aug, Sept.	Oct., Nov, Dec	Jan., Feb., Mar.	TOTAL 89/90	1990/91	91/92	92/93	
5	Board Meetings				\$0.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00
6	Sched Committee Mtng				\$0.00		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
7	Consultants		\$2,700.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,100.00	\$12,800.00	\$65,000.00	\$62,800.00	\$5,000.00
8	Legal and Audit		\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
9	Bank/Interest Charge		\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$2,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
10	Rent		\$2,930.00	\$2,930.00	\$2,930.00	\$8,790.00	\$13,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00
11	Repairs/msintenance					\$0.00		\$200,000.00	\$270,000.00
12	Recruitment					\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00
13	Training					\$0.00			
14	Salaries/Benefits		\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00	\$38,250.00	\$55,000.00	\$295,000.00	\$343,200.00
15	Transponder Rental					\$0.00		\$791,200.00	\$1,965,900.00
16	10% Telecom Tax	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79,120.00	\$196,590.00
17	Uplink 1 Rental					\$0.00		\$68,000.00	\$163,000.00
18	Uplink 2 Rental					\$0.00		\$68,000.00	\$163,000.00
19	Uplink 3 Rental					\$0.00		\$52,000.00	\$125,700.00
20	Utilities					\$0.00		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
21	Housing					\$0.00		\$70,000.00	\$80,000.00
22						\$0.00			
23	Travel		\$3,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$12,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
24	Power					\$0.00		\$52,500.00	\$90,000.00
25	Shipping		\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$600.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
26	Telephone		\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$4,800.00	\$6,400.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
27	Office supplies		\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$1,875.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,200.00
28	Insurance					\$0.00		\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00
29	SUB TOTAL	\$0.00	\$27,555.00	\$30,855.00	\$30,955.00	\$89,365.00	\$221,900.00	\$1,968,120.00	\$3,625,590.00
30									
31	CAPITAL COSTS								
32									
33	Uplink Capitalization					\$0.00			
34	LPRT Transmitters					\$0.00	\$1,848,840.00	\$1,312,190.00	
35	backhaul micro					\$0.00	\$150,000.00		
36	P.B Equip, Iqaluit					\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$65,000.00	
37	P.B Equip, YK					\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$65,000.00	
38	P.B Equip, Whitehorse					\$0.00	\$152,000.00	\$65,000.00	
39	Cue&Control/Scheduling					\$0.00		\$10,000.00	
40	office equipment					\$0.00		\$19,800.00	
41	Shipping Eq					\$0.00			
42	Travel & Expenses					\$0.00			
43	SUB TOTAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,450,840.00	\$1,536,990.00	\$0.00
44									
45	SUMMARY	Apr/May/June	July/Aug/Sept	Oct/Nov/Dec	Jan/Feb/Mar	1989/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
46	Operating Costs	\$0.00	\$27,555.00	\$30,855.00	\$30,955.00	\$89,365.00	\$221,900.00	\$1,968,120.00	\$3,625,590.00
47	Capital Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,450,840.00	\$1,536,990.00	\$0.00
48	10% Contingency								
49	12% operati/admin	\$0.00	\$3,306.60	\$3,702.60	\$3,714.60	\$10,723.80	\$26,628.00		
50	TOTAL COST	\$0.00	\$30,861.60	\$34,557.60	\$34,669.60	\$100,088.80	\$2,699,368.00	\$3,505,110.00	\$3,625,590.00
51									
52									
53	DOC Allotment					\$100,000.00	\$2,700,000.00	\$3,700,000.00	\$3,100,000.00
54									
55									
56	GRAND TOTAL								
	\$9,930,156.00								



BUDGET OPTION # 2

#2 broadcast Nov 1991

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	TYMC BUDGET FISCAL BUDGET 1989-93								
2									
3	OPERATING COSTS								
4	Apr., May, June	July, Aug, Sept.	Oct., Nov., Dec	Jan., Feb., Mar.	TOTAL 89/90	1990/91	91/92	92/93	
5	Board Meetings				\$0.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00
6	Sched Committee Mtng				\$0.00		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
7	Consult/engineering	\$12,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$127,000.00	\$67,000.00	\$62,000.00	\$5,000.00
8	Legal and Audit	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00	\$15,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
9	Bank/Interest Charge	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
10	Rent	\$2,930.00	\$2,930.00	\$2,930.00	\$2,930.00	\$11,720.00	\$13,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00
11	Repairs/maintenance					\$0.00		\$200,000.00	\$270,000.00
12	Recruitment					\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00
13	Training					\$0.00			
14	Salaries/Benefits	\$14,250.00	\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00	\$52,500.00	\$55,000.00	\$295,000.00	\$343,200.00
15	Transponder Rental					\$0.00		\$791,200.00	\$1,965,900.00
16	10% Telecom Tax	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79,120.00	\$196,590.00
17	Uplink 1 Rental					\$0.00		\$68,000.00	\$163,000.00
18	Uplink 2 Rental					\$0.00		\$68,000.00	\$163,000.00
19	Uplink 3 Rental					\$0.00		\$52,500.00	\$125,700.00
20	Utilities					\$0.00		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
21	Housing					\$0.00		\$70,000.00	\$80,000.00
22						\$0.00			
23	Travel-staff		\$3,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$12,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
24	Power					\$0.00		\$52,500.00	\$90,000.00
25	Shipping	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$800.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
26	Telephone	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$6,400.00	\$6,400.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
27	Office supplies	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
28	Insurance					\$0.00		\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00
29	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$36,105.00</b>	<b>\$61,105.00</b>	<b>\$67,105.00</b>	<b>\$67,105.00</b>	<b>\$231,420.00</b>	<b>\$223,900.00</b>	<b>\$1,972,820.00</b>	<b>\$3,631,890.00</b>
30									
31	<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>					<b>89/90</b>	<b>90/91</b>	<b>91/92</b>	<b>92/93</b>
32									
33	Uplink Capitalization					\$0.00			
34	LPR1 Transmitters					\$0.00	\$1,848,840.00	\$1,312,190.00	
35	backhaul micro					\$0.00	\$150,000.00		
36	P.B.Equip, Iqaluit					\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$65,000.00	
37	P.B.Equip, YK					\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$65,000.00	
38	P.B.Equip, Whitehorse					\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$65,000.00	
39	Cue&Control/Scheduling					\$0.00		\$10,000.00	
40	office equipment					\$0.00		\$19,800.00	
41	Shipping Eq					\$0.00			
42	Travel & Expenses					\$0.00			
43	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2,448,840.00</b>	<b>\$1,536,990.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
44									
45	<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>Apr/May/June</b>	<b>July/Aug/Sept</b>	<b>Oct/Nov/Dec</b>	<b>Jan/Feb/Mar</b>	<b>1989/90</b>	<b>90/91</b>	<b>91/92</b>	<b>92/93</b>
46	Operating Costs	\$36,105.00	\$61,105.00	\$67,105.00	\$67,105.00	\$231,420.00	\$223,900.00	\$1,972,820.00	\$3,631,890.00
47	Capital Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,448,840.00	\$1,536,990.00	\$0.00
48									
49	12% operating adm	\$4,332.60	\$7,332.60	\$8,052.60	\$8,052.60	\$27,770.40	\$26,868.00		
50	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>\$40,437.60</b>	<b>\$68,437.60</b>	<b>\$75,157.60</b>	<b>\$75,157.60</b>	<b>\$259,190.40</b>	<b>\$2,699,608.00</b>	<b>\$3,509,810.00</b>	<b>\$3,631,890.00</b>
51									
52						<b>1989/90</b>	<b>90/91</b>	<b>91/92</b>	<b>92/93</b>
53	<b>DOC Allotment (approx)</b>					<b>\$100,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,700,000.00</b>	<b>\$3,700,000.00</b>	<b>\$3,100,000.00</b>
54						<b>(\$159,190.40)</b>			
55								<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,100,498.00</b>

## 12. BUDGET SUMMARY

1989-90

**Issue:**

**Inadequate funds for operating in 1989-90.**

TVNC originally submitted a budget to the DOC for \$223,000.00 for the first fiscal year. The Treasury Board allotment is set at \$100,000.00. Therefore, the first year of funding has inevitably run into a deficit situation for the fiscal year 1989 - 1990. What particularly has affected this first year is the requirement of an Engineer Consultant to work on preparing and submitting technical briefs to the CRTC and DOC for approval. The technical study indicates that \$120,000.00 will be required to cover the services of such a person but not including site survey travel costs if required. If the DOC can second one of its own engineers to this project, TVNC should be able to operate within the budget submitted to the Treasury Board. TVNC would also have to delay the start of the first phase until the second quarter of 1989. If this is deferred any later than the second quarter of 1989, a good portion of the community LPRT sites will not be ready till the Fall of 1991. To conform to the DOC budget allocation, it would be necessary for the TVNC board members to cover their own travel and accomodation costs to the board meeting.

Budget Option # 1 (see attached spreadsheet) incorporates a second quarter start time with a DOC engineer seconded to TVNC .

Budget Option # 2 (see attached spreadsheet) indicates a first quarter start time.

**Decision** - Budget option # 1 selected by the TVNC membership with the understanding that an engineer would be seconded to TVNC from DOC and that additional assistance would be provided by seconding a resource person from GNWT. GWNT Culture and Communications will also contribute \$10,000 to supplement operational funding for 1989/90 to begin April 1989.

1991-93

As indicated in the Technical Section, it is apparent that the increases in transponder and uplink rental rates represented in 1991-93 as well as the 10% telecommunications tax will push TVNC's operational budget in excess of 3.1 million dollars by 1993. Because of this situation, it is necessary to delay the broadcast to November 1991 to stay within the 10 million dollars budgeted from 1989-1993. The savings on transponder and uplink rental can be used to partially defray the operating cost over-run in the 92-93 fiscal year.

### TVNC BUDGET NOTES

#### **Operating Costs**

1. Board Meetings

In accordance with the By-Laws, the board must meet three times a year although some meetings can be held by teleconference to save on costs.

2. Scheduling Committee Meetings

Will meet once annually to negotiate and approve the Master Program Schedule.

3. Consultants

Consulting will be required for the network license application: engineering briefs and the development of various operations manuals for the development of TVNC.

4. Legal and Audit

Legal costs would be incurred for incorporation, CRTC license applications and audit services for year end.

5. Interest Charges

6. Rent

As recommended in the TVNC proposal, in the first two years, rental costs will cover space supplied by a member organization including compensation to the organization for some administration support. In subsequent years, rent will be calculated on the basis of the network requiring 3000' at \$ 27.00 per square foot. Approximately 100 sq ft. would be required for each regional uplink facility.

The operational costs could be cut if TVNC co-located presentation and co-ordination facilities with TVNC broadcasters.

7. Repairs/Maintenance

The repair costs include community LPRT maintenance as well as parts and repairs to presentation equipment at the uplink sites.

8. Recruitment

Some network staff may have to be relocated from locations other than where TVNC is based. Costs will include advertising, interviewing and relocation.

9. Training

Training funds were never originally budgeted for. Funding for training could be solicited from CEIC or other sources. Proposal writing and research will come from consultant budget.

10. Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits will be based on a Co-ordinator staying on until June 1991 to aid in orientation and transition to operational status. The following staff will be required for the first operational year - 1991:

1 Operations Manager	\$ 50,000.00
----------------------	--------------

1 Accountant/Office Manager	40,000.00
1 Technician	45,000.00
1 Scheduling Manager	30,000.00
3 VTR Operators	75,000.00
3 Half Time VTR Operators	37,000.00
1 Clerical Office Asst.	23,000.00
10 % benefits	<u>30,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$ 330,000.00</u>

TVNC may consider contracting VTR operators from member organizations located at the uplink sites.

TVNC Co-ordinator's salary is set at \$52000, not including benefits. The term position begins in April, 1989 and ends in August 1991.

11. Transponder Rental

Transponder rental costs have significantly increased since the proposal was submitted in 1987. The first operational year represents five months of space segment rental.

12. 10% Telecom Tax

This recent development was never budgeted for and it has significant impact on the distribution costs for TVNC. The tax applies to the use of space segment time only.

13. Uplink Rental

There will be three satellite uplinks rented from Telesat Canada on a five-year term. The existing contract for the Iqaluit uplink expires in October 1993. The first operational fiscal year represents five months rental of the three uplinks. It should be noted that power is not included in these costs. Another option is to further explore the possibility of CANCOM providing an uplink to TVNC. This would dramatically reduce operating costs.

14. Housing

Budgeted for four (4) people, estimated on current Iqaluit rates.

15. Travel - Staff

Required for attendance of meetings (does not include travel to board meetings). Technician travel covered under maintenance budget.

16. Power

Power costs were not originally budgeted for in the September 1987 proposal - annual power costs for the IBC uplink is \$ 24,000.00 per year. \$27,000.00 per site has been budgeted. Allowance has been made in the budget to power the three

backhaul transmitter microwaves required. This figure does not include community receivers/transmitters power costs.

17. Courier/Mail Service

Shipping costs cover courier services for the fiscal years 1989-1991. In subsequent years there will be a greater demand. This will not include shipping of video tapes to and from member organizations.

18. Telephone

Telephone costs will increase significantly once the network has become fully operational since scheduling will require frequent telephone contact.

19. Office supplies

20. Insurance for equipment

Insurance premiums represent coverage for 96 community LPRT sites. Tenant insurance as well as insurance on playback presentation equipment owned by TVNC. Liability insurance for broadcast not included.

21. Co-site fees are not included in this budget (pending negotiations with CBC, Telesat, NNB and GNWT). See sample CBC Co-site agreement in appendix for costs.

**Capital Costs**

1. Uplink Capitalization

Not currently budgeted but may be useful in reducing operational costs if initiated.

2. LPRT Transmitters

Costs and inventory of sites based upon 1987 Sigmacon report. Represents installation and equipment for 96 community LPRT sites. For more detail see Technical Section.

3. Backhaul Microwave

\$50,000.00 per unit installed. Does not include any civil work needed at the site. One backhaul needed at each uplink site.

4. Playback Equipment

Iqaluit  
Yellowknife  
Whitehorse

Cost includes design, shipping, installation and equipment.

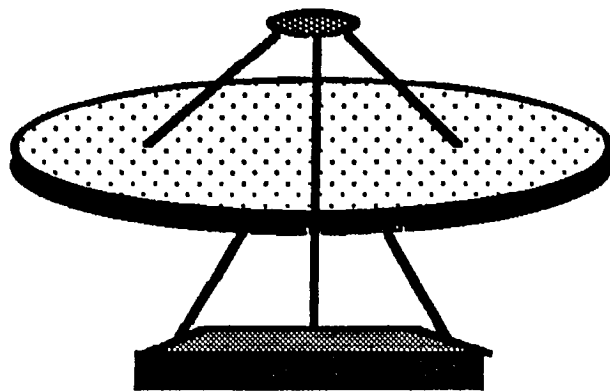
5. Cue and Control Scheduling

To be either used by cue and control to coordinate with CBC or the use of stand-alone mini computer scheduling system.

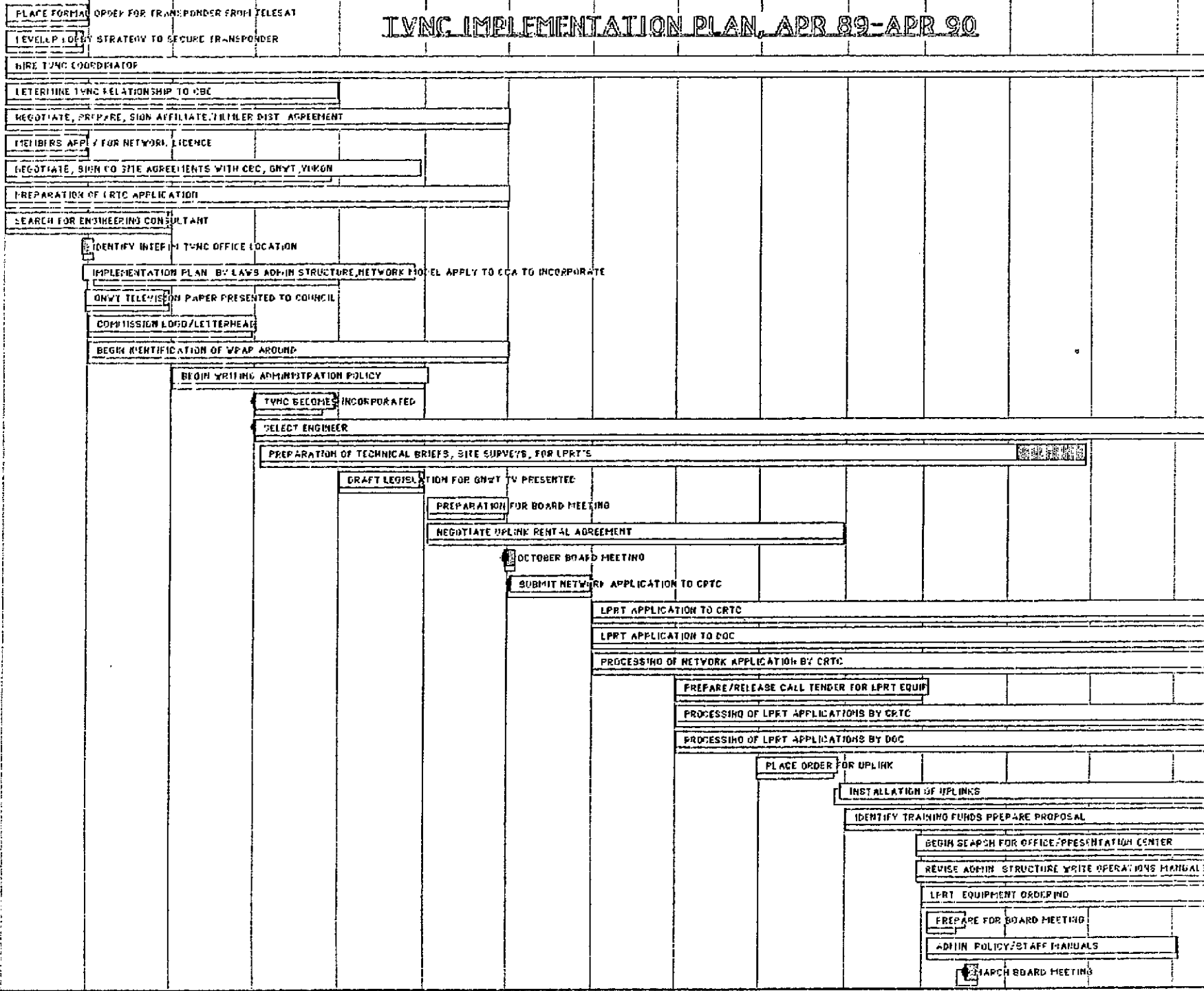
6. Office Equipment and Renovation

Includes basic office equipment for coordination and administration centre. Renovation allows for minor renovations to office to accommodate presentation equipment.

# TVNC IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

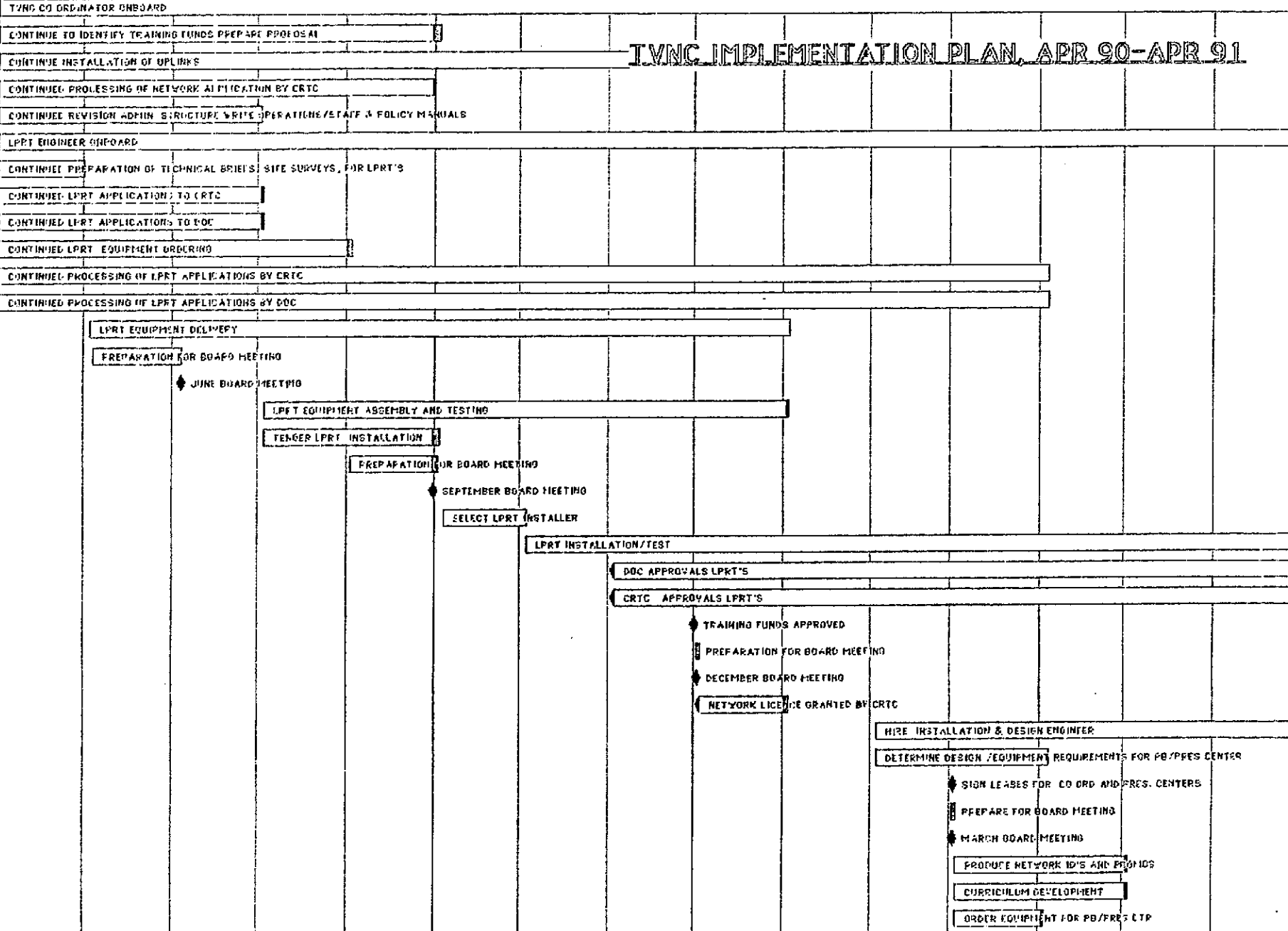


# TVNC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, APR 89-APR 90





**LVNC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, APR 90-APR 91**



- TYMC COORDINATOR ONBOARD
- LPRT ENGINEER ONBOARD
- CONTINUED CFTC APPROVALS OF LPRT'S
- CONTINUED DDC APPROVALS OF LPRT'S
- INSTALLATION & DESIGN ENGINEER ONBOARD
- CONTINUED LPRT INSTALLATION/TEST
- CONTINUE TO PRODUCE NETWORK ID'S AND PFCOIS
- CONTINUE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
- PRESENTATION CENTER EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

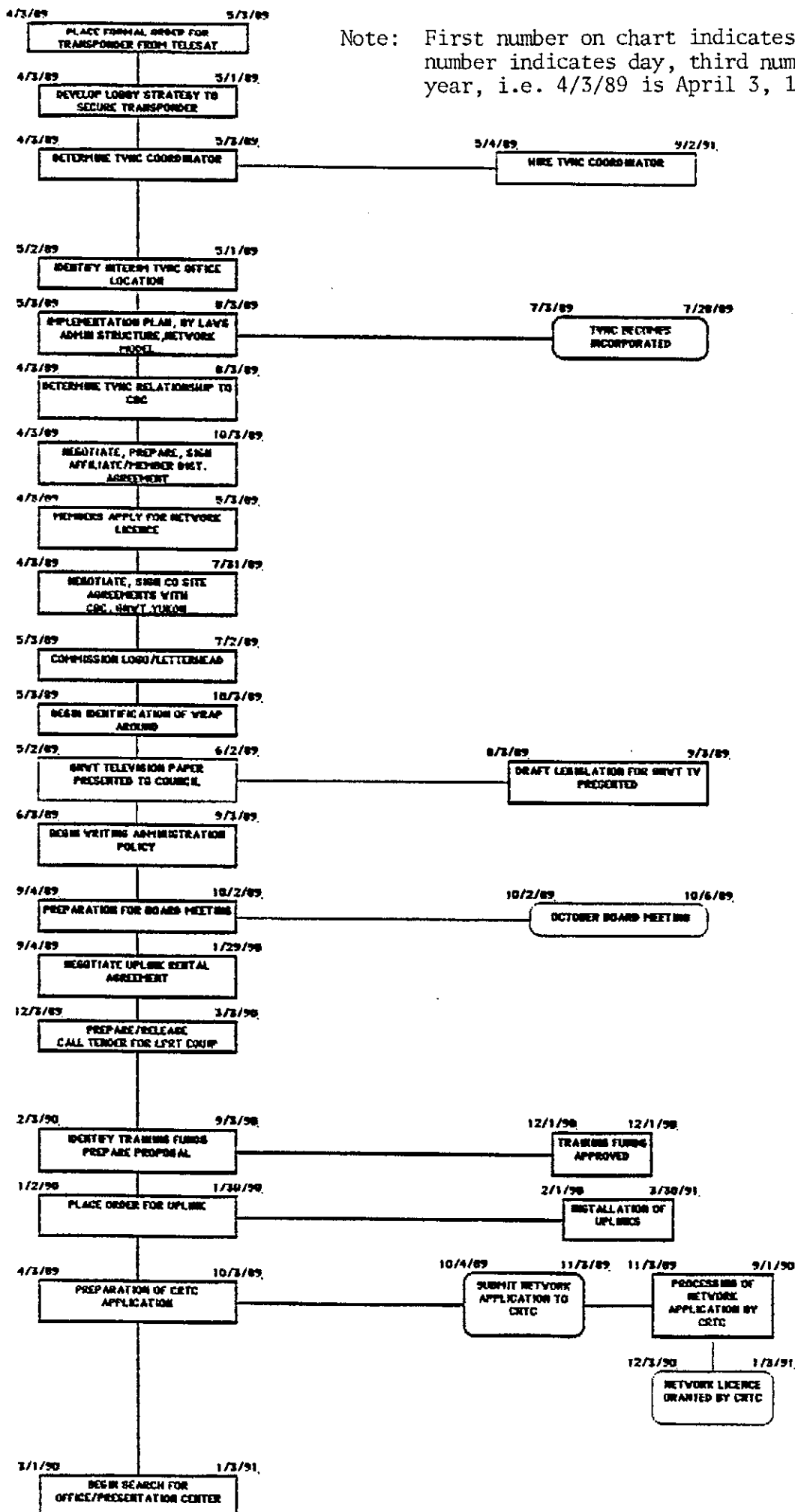
**TYMC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PLAN APR 91-APR 92**

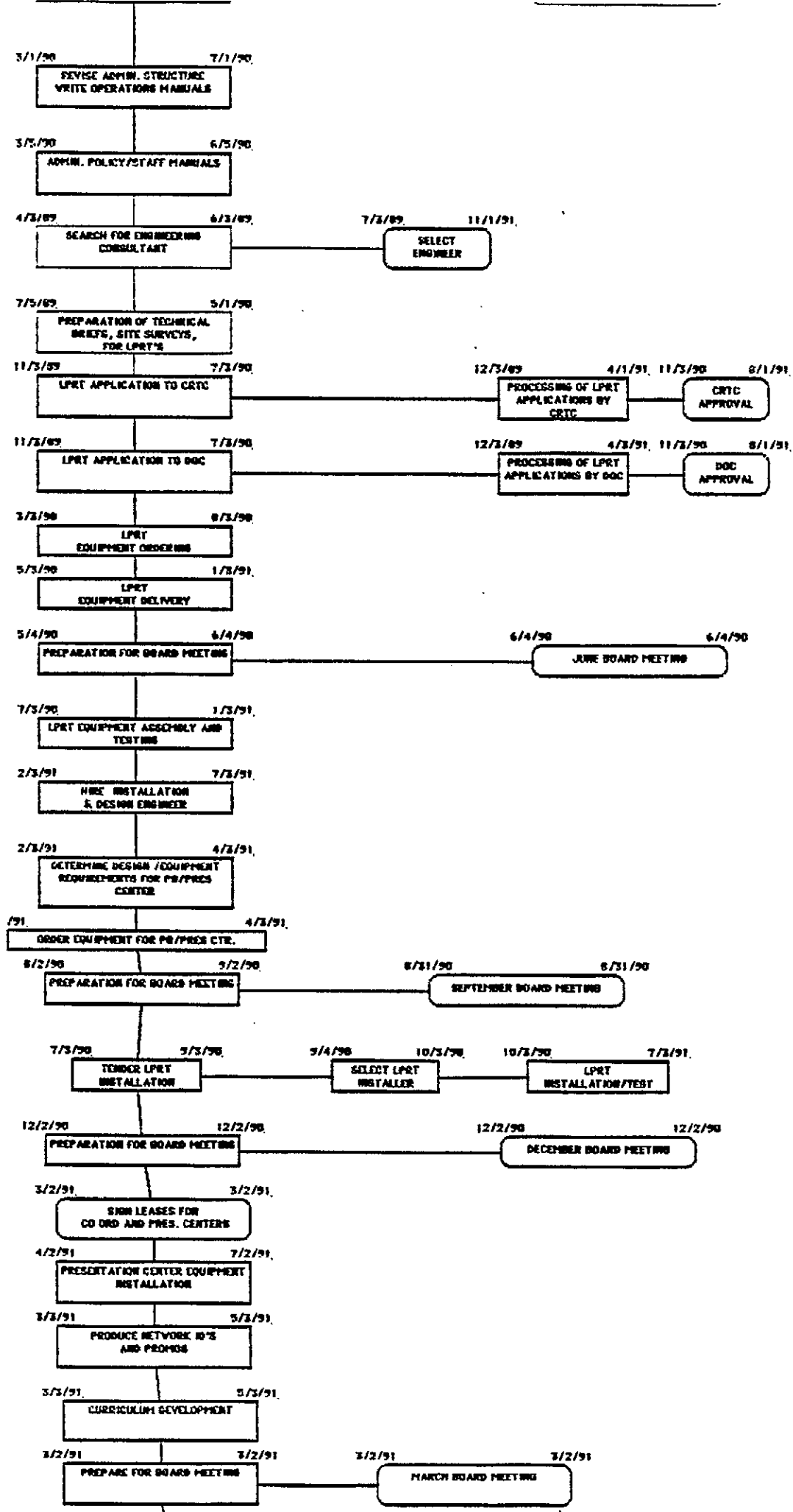
- HIRE STAFF
- PREPARE FOR BOARD MEETING
- JUNE BOARD MEETING
- FORM SCHEDULING COMMITTEE
- YEARLY SCHEDULE APPROVED
- STAFF TRAINING & ORIENTATION
- PREPARE FOR BOARD MEETING
- SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING
- NETWORK TESTING

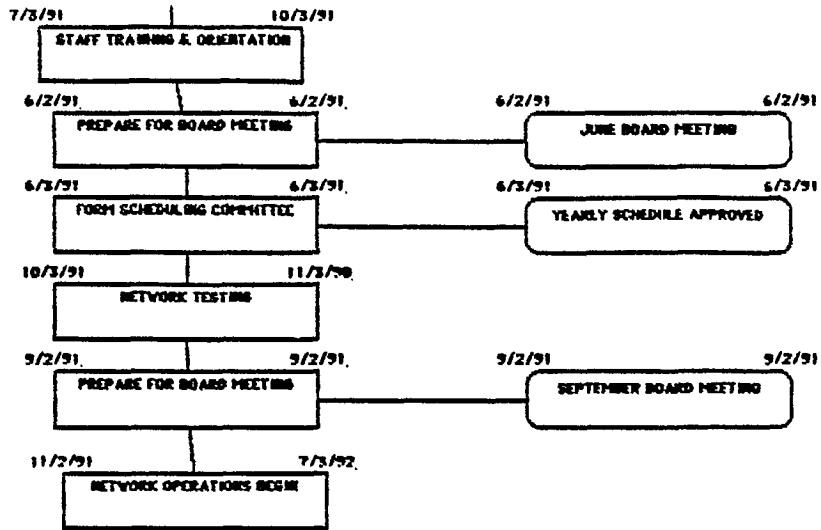
NEW YORK OPERATIONS BEGIN

TYMC IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE April 89 start-Nov 91 airdate

Note: First number on chart indicates month, second number indicates day, third number indicates year, i.e. 4/3/89 is April 3, 1989.







**TVNC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**  
**APRIL START DATE**  
**NOV. AIRDATE**

PLACE FORMAL ORDER FOR TRANSPONDER FROM TELESAT

DEVELOP LOBBY STRATEGY TO SECURE TRANSPONDER

DETERMINE TVNC COORDINATOR

DETERMINE TVNC SITE ATOMOSPHERIC TO CBC

NEGOTIATE, PREPARE, SIGN AFFILIATE/MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT

MEMBERS APPLY FOR NETWORK LICENSE

NEGOTIATE, SIGN CO-SITE AGREEMENTS WITH CBC, ORBIT, YUKON

PREPARATION OF CRTC APPLICATION

SEARCH FOR ENGINEERING CONSULTANT

DRAFT TELEVISION PAPER PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

IDENTIFY INTERIM TVNC OFFICE LOCATION

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, BY LAWS ADMIN STRUCTURE, NETWORK MODEL APPLY TO CCA TO INCORPORATE

COMPLETE LOGO/LETTERHEAD

DEEM CERTIFICATION OF WRAP AROUND

HIRE TVNC COORDINATOR

DEEM WRITING ADMINISTRATION POLICY

SELECT ENGINEER

TVNC BECOMES INCORPORATED

PREPARATION OF TECHNICAL BRIEFS, SITE SURVEY FOR LPRT

DRAFT LEGISLATION FOR GOVT TV PRESENTED

PREPARATION FOR BOARD MEETING

NEGOTIATE UPLINK RENTAL AGREEMENT

OCTOBER BOARD MEETING

SUBMIT NETWORK APPLICATION TO CRTC

LPRT APPLICATION TO CRTC

LPRT APPLICATION TO DOC

PROCESSING OF NETWORK APPLICATION BY CRTC

PREPARE/RELEASE CALL TENDER FOR LPRT EQUIP

PROCESSING OF LPRT APPLICATIONS BY CRTC

PROCESSING OF LPRT APPLICATIONS BY DOC

PLACE ORDER FOR UPLINK

INSTALLATION OF UPLINKS

IDENTIFY TRAINING FUNDS PREPARE PROPOSAL

DEEM SEARCH FOR OFFICE/PRESENTATION CENTER

REVISE ADMIN STRUCTURE WRITE OPERATIONS MANUALS

LPRT EQUIPMENT ORDERING

PREPARE FOR BOARD MEETING

ADMIN. POLICY/STAFF MANUALS

MARCH BOARD MEETING

LPRT EQUIPMENT DELIVERY

PREPARATION FOR BOARD MEETING

JUNE BOARD MEETING

TENDER LPRT INSTALLATION

LPRT EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY AND TESTING

PREPARATION FOR BOARD MEETING

SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING

SELECT LPRT INSTALLER

LPRT INSTALLATION/TEST

CRTC APPROVAL

DOC APPROVAL

TRAINING FUNDS APPROVED

PREPARATION FOR BOARD MEETING

DECEMBER BOARD MEETING

NETWORK LICENSE GRANTED BY CRTC

HIRE INSTALLATION & DESIGN ENGINEER

DETERMINE DESIGN/EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PS/PRES CENTER

ENG LEADERS FOR CO ORD AND PRES. CENTERS

PREPARE FOR BOARD MEETING

MARCH BOARD MEETING

ORDER EQUIPMENT FOR PS/PRES CTR

PRODUCE NETWORK DS'S AND PROPOS

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

PRESENTATION CENTER EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

HIRE STAFF

PREPARE FOR BOARD MEETING

JUNE BOARD MEETING

FORM SCHEDULING COMMITTEE

YEARLY SCHEDULE APPROVED

STAFF TRAINING & ORIENTATION

PREPARE FOR BOARD MEETING

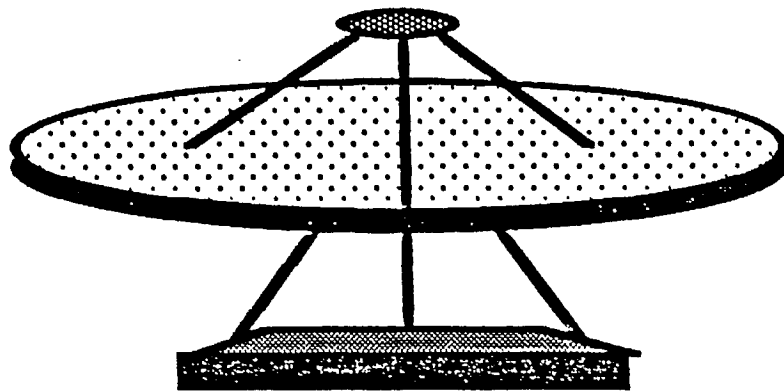
SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING

NETWORK TESTING

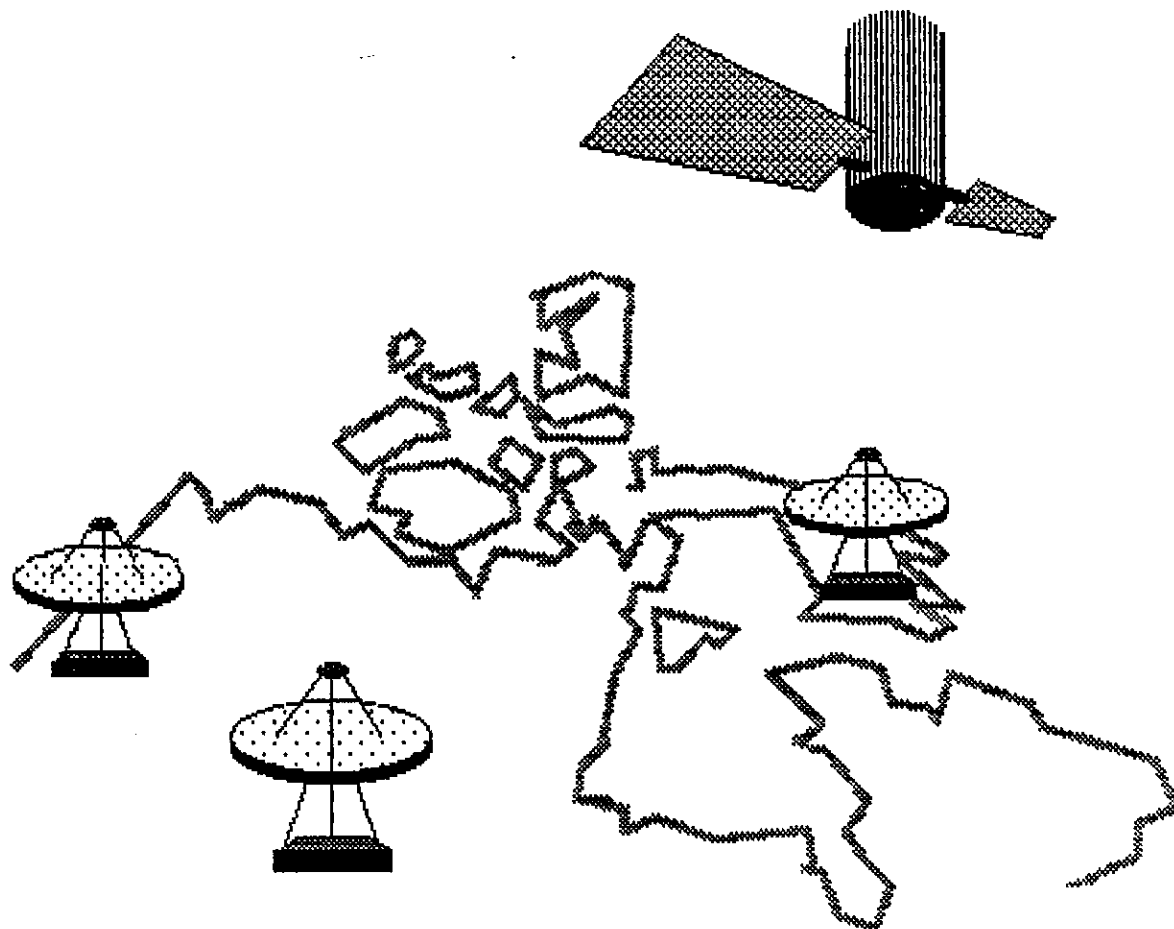
NETWORK OPERATIONS BEGIN

Note: Dates are divided quarterly.  
 First number on chart indicates month, second number indicates day, third number indicates year. i.e. 4/1/89 is April 1, 1989.

**NNBAP BROADCASTERS DISTRIBUTION  
NEEDS**



# TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA



## DISTRIBUTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBMITTED TO: TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

MARCH 1989



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
1. <b>Summary of Results</b>	<b>2</b>
2. <b>Interest In TVNC</b>	<b>4</b>
3. <b>Suggested Follow-up</b>	<b>5</b>
4. <b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>6</b>

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## NNBAP BROADCASTERS DISTRIBUTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### TVNC Questionnaire to NNBAP Non-Members

#### Summary of Results

##### Objective

To propose options to assist in developing a long-term phased strategy for TVNC - this includes an updated summary of the television distribution needs of broadcasters under the NNBAP. This study will gauge the level of interest in TVNC as a future means of distributing their signals.

##### Introduction

A questionnaire was sent to the seven NNBAP groups not listed as members of the TVNC working group. It was returned by all except the James Bay Cree Communications Society, who were contacted by telephone.

All seven produce radio programming, and two (Wawatay and NCI) also produce television. One additional group (Missinipi) projects that it will produce television by 1991.

The tables below summarize communities served and weekly production (Table 1); and current distribution systems and satisfaction (Table 2).

**Table 1: Communities and Production**

Society	No. Communities Served	1989		1991	
		Hrs. Produced/weekly Radio	TV	Hrs Projected Radio	TV
WaWatay	30 (44 by 1994)	21.5	1.5	30	2.5
NCI	60	20	2	42	3
AMMSA	63	17.5	0	24/day	0
NNB-BC	68	21.5	0	60	0
Missinipi	42	17	0	25	2
SOCAM	13 (14 by 1990)	30	0	40	0
JBCCS	12 (incl. Algonq)	13	0	?	?

**Table 2: Distribution**

<b>Society</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Annual Cost</b>	<b>Satisfaction</b>
WaWatay	<p>Transmit/receive facilities owned by TVO &amp; shared with them.  <u>TV</u> - tapes shipped to Toronto &amp; TVO transmit to Anik C onto Ont. Legislative channel. TVO programs preempted in WaWaTay area using a tone switcher; TVO LPRTS are used in the communities.  <u>Radio</u> - WaWaTay uplinks from Sioux Lookout to Anik C3 at 14313.9 mHz, downlinks from there at 12013.9 mHz to Toronto site; re-transmits to Anik C3 piggy-backing on TVO audiosubcarrier.</p>	\$25,000	Satisfied with both TV & radio distribution arrangements but does not meet long range goals for TV or radio.
NCI	<p><u>TV</u> - NCI leases a 7.5 Khz circuit from M.T.S., microwave land lines &amp; CBC transmitters in North;  <u>Radio</u> - lease 7.5 Khz circuit from M.T.S., CBC also uses microwave terrestrial system with satellite downlinks in some communities.</p>	\$65,000	NCI is satisfied with current arrangements but not with time slots.
AMMSA	<p>AMMSA radio programs are carried by CBCV TV in Alberta; one community radio station owned &amp; operated by AMMSA broadcasts 24 hours per day.</p>	\$48,000	AMMSA is not satisfied, arrangements with CBC is temporary.
NNB-BC	<p>Northern Native Broadcasting programs are carried by CBC plus private broadcasters.</p>	\$45,000	NNB-BC is not satisfied, present system is temporary until they develop satellite system & community radio.
Missinipi	<p>Missinipi has a distribution agreement with CBC giving access to northern Saskatchewan microwave network for live broadcasts.</p>	\$0	Missinipi is satisfied with present arrangement but does not meet long term goals.
SOCAM	<p>SOCAM uses Radionet (Anik D1, Ch. 1A) &amp; operates two up-links in La Tuque &amp; Sept-Iles. Village Huron Center programs are fed by phone line to Telesat Teleport in Montreal for uplinking. Radio stations in each community receive and transmit SOCAM programs on FM frequency.</p>	\$95,000	SOCAM is satisfied & this meets long range goals.

JBCCS	JBCCS uplinks programming from Mistissini to CBC Montreal which inserts it into English-language service & distributes; Algonquin programs are shipped on tape to CBC for distribution the same way.	?	JBCCS is concerned that access time will not be enc in future and is looking at needs.
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**Interest In TVNC**

Several societies expressed interest in TVNC as a potential distributor of programming or as a possible funding source for uplinks. The table below summarizes the responses to the questions regarding TVNC distribution.

It can be seen that five groups would like further discussion with TVNC; four groups have a long term interest in TVNC for television distribution if and when they produce television programming (NNB-BC, Missinipi, SOCAM, JBCCS); three groups are interested for radio distribution (AMMSA, Missinipi, JBCCS); one group (WaWaTay) wants money for a radio and television uplink.

Other suggested uses were as a distributor for NACS news services, for networking, and as a source of technical consultants.

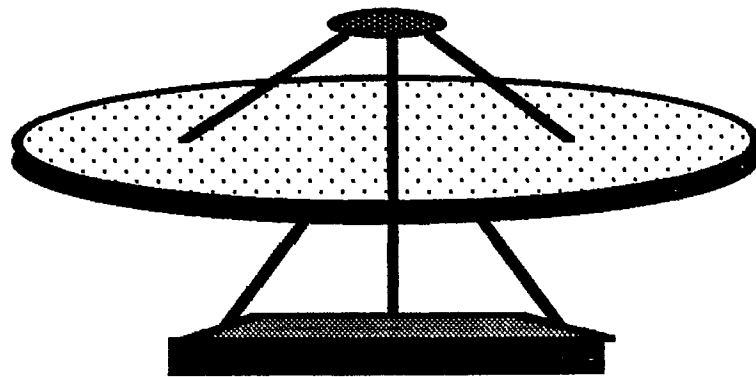
**Table 3: Interest In TVNC**

<b>Society</b>	<b>Description of Interest in TVNC</b>	<b>Further Discussions Requested</b>
WaWaTay	Video and radio uplinks	yes
NCI	Don't know	no answer
AMMSA	Radiodistribution; programming/networking	No
NNB-BC	TV - future consideration; distribute NACS news service	Yes
Missinipi	TV & radio - future distribution on a system which could negotiate ad revenues; technical consulting	Yes
SOCAM	TV - future consideration	Yes
JBCCS	Radiodistribution FutureTV	Yes

**Suggested Follow-up**

1. TVNC should initiate a meeting with the five interested groups to discuss their distribution needs. This meeting could take place at the next NACS annual meeting in Whitehorse.
2. TVNC could initiate discussions with NACS and DOC regarding a potential second phase to serve the needs of other groups.
3. TVNC should inform the groups under the NNABP that limited access is available or audio sub-carriers subject to negotiation. Responsibility for getting the signal on the satellite would be up to the groups applying for access. TVNC has no budget for equipment to distribute data/radio signals.
4. Prior to the July NACS meeting, TVNC should urge the other groups to conduct an internal assessment of their distribution system to determine the viability of using the TVNC system.
5. Based on the internal assessment the non member groups distribution needs, TVNC could collectively support other groups where TVNC may not be an appropriate mechanism;
6. TVNC should actively inform the five groups of the financial constraints and technical limitations of its distribution system;
7. A fact sheet will be distributed by DOC to NNABP members to clarify the TVNC funding situation and mandate.

APPENDIX



## APPENDIX I: Wrap Around Service

Services available from Canadian Satellites that could form the basis of a wrap around.

( C BAND SATELLITES 4 GHZ)

### ANIK D1

#### Horizontal Polarization

CANCOM      NBC  
                  PBS  
                  CBC

CBC            6 TRANSPONDERS

#### Vertical Polarization

CANCOM      CHCH  
                  ABC  
                  TCTV  
                  CITV  
                  CHAN

CBC            HOUSE OF COMMONS ENGLISH  
                  HOUSE OF COMMONS FRENCH  
                  1 TRANSPONDER

THE SPORTS NETWORK

MUCH MUSIC

GLOBAL

### ANIK D2

#### Horizontal Polarization

WEATHER NOW

VISION NETWORK

TV5

ALL NEWS NETWORK CBC

#### Vertical Polarization

CTV    3 TRANSPONDERS

FIRST CHOICE

ANIK C3

Vertical Polarization - West Beam

KNOWLEDGE NETWORK

ACCESS NETWORK

YTV

FAMILY CHANNEL

SUPER CHANNEL

CHSN

CANCOM      ABC  
                  NBC

Horizontal Polarization - East Beam

MUSIQUE PLUS

ATLANTIC SATELLITE NETWORK

SUPER ECRAN

CFTU - TV CANAL FAMILLE

RADIO QUEBEC

QUATRE SAISONS

RESEAU DES SPORTS

TV5

TVONTARIO    ENGLISH  
                  FRENCH  
                  ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

YTV

FAMILY CHANNEL

FIRST CHOICE



THIS AGREEMENT made in duplicate this 27<sup>th</sup> day of JANUARY 1987

BEIWEEN: CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
incorporated under the Broadcasting Act  
R.S.C. 1970 C.B-11, having its head office  
in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario  
(hereinafter referred to as the  
"Corporation")

AND: INUIT BROADCASTING CORPORATION (IBC)  
295 Albert Street, Suite 300,  
Ottawa, Ontario (hereinafter referred to  
as the "Licensee")

WHEREAS the Corporation is the lawful owner of a certain parcel of land at Coppermine, Northwest Territories described as Lot 257 Settlement of Coppermine Plan DO 1333 NWP LTD (hereinafter referred to as the "site").

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has erected a tower upon the site.

AND WHEREAS the Licensee has obtained a licence from the Department of Communications and/or the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission for the operation of a VHF transmission system on the site.

THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the covenants and obligations contained herein, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

TERM

1. This agreement is for a term of five (5) years commencing January 1st, 1986 and terminating on December 31st, 1991.

LICENCE FEE

2. In consideration of the licence herein granted, the Licensee shall pay to the Corporation annually during the term of this agreement, a fee of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) in Canadian dollars in advance and not in arrears payable annually in Canadian Dollars commencing on January 1st, 1986 and thereafter due and payable on January 1st in each and every succeeding year during the term of this agreement.

LICENCE

3. The Corporation hereby grants to the Licensee a licence to install an antenna at an elevation of 40 feet (AGL), (hereinafter called the "antenna") on the tower, and to occupy part of the site for the purpose of housing the Licensee's transmitting and related equipment, (hereinafter called "equipment shelter").
4. The exercise of this licence herein by the Licensee and all installations effected by the Licensee shall be at the sole and exclusive risk of the Licensee. The Corporation shall not be liable to the Licensee for any loss, damages, costs and/or disbursements relating to property or trade of the Licensee save in the event that loss, damage, cost and/or disbursement is directly caused by the gross negligence of the Corporation.
5. The Licensee shall not assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of, or encumber the licence granted herein without obtaining the prior written consent of the Corporation.

#### ACCESS

6. The Corporation shall make available to the Licensee, its approved officers, employees and/or agents reasonable access to the site for the purposes necessary to the reasonable exercise by the Licensee of the licence granted herein, over the existing road as it now is. The Corporation is not and will not be under any obligation to repair or improve the access road beyond its own requirements.
7. The aforesaid right of access shall be exercised at the sole risk of the Licensee herein, the Corporation bearing no responsibility or liability for loss or damage to persons or property of the Licensee relating to use of the access road herein, in general or the condition of that road in particular.
8. The Licensee shall provide the Corporation with a list of names of persons who will be attending on the site on its behalf, whether as officer, employee, agent and/or invitee, and shall advise the Corporation of any amendments that should, from time to time, be made to the said list.

#### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LICENSEE

9. The Licensee shall bear all costs related to its facilities at the site, including installation.
10. The Licensee shall provide at its own expense for the extension of electrical power services and shall pay the supplier directly for power consumed by its operations.
11. (a) The Corporation's equipment shall have priority at all times. The Licensee's equipment will be inspected by the Corporation's technicians on the regular twice yearly maintenance trips to this location. If additional or prolonged visits are required by the Corporation's technicians as a result of maintenance specifically related to the licensee's equipment the related costs will be recovered from the Licensee on a per occasion basis to be paid within 30 days of invoice for the same. The cost of replacement, repair and shipping of the Licensee's equipment will also be recovered on the same basis.  
  
(b) The Licensee will at the outset of this agreement supply the Corporation with any test equipment known to be peculiar to the Licensee's operation. After one year of operation an agreement will be reached between the Corporation and the Licensee as to the type and quantity of spare parts the Licensee will supply to the Corporation for the maintenance of the Licensee's equipment.
12. The Licensee shall arrange for the repair promptly at its expense upon demand by the Corporation, any damage whatsoever to the Corporation's property or that of any other licensee if caused by the Licensee's act or omission or that of any of its officers, employees, or agents, contractors or invitees or reasonably attributable to the equipment owned or operated by the Licensee.

#### INDEMNIFICATION

13. In addition to indemnification otherwise provided for by this agreement, the Licensee covenants with the Corporation that the Licensee shall not hold the Corporation liable and shall have no cause of action against the Corporation for any damage to property owned by the Licensee or injury to the Licensee's employees or invitees except in the event that said damage or injury is directly caused by the gross negligence of the Corporation.
14. The Licensee shall keep the Corporation safe and harmless from all demands, claims, causes of action, suits and/or proceedings arising out of damage to property owned or in the possession of any person referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph and/or injury to any person referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph or to any other licensee, and shall upon demand, immediately reimburse and indemnify the

Corporation for all loss, damage, costs, expenses and/or disbursements suffered or incurred in connection with such demand, claim, cause of action, suit and/or proceeding upon receipt of notice from the Corporation to that effect provided however that such damage or injury aforesaid was not due to the gross negligence of the Corporation.

15. The Licensee shall make good immediately upon demand by the Corporation, any damage whatsoever caused to the lands, tower, equipment, installation and/or buildings of the Corporation by the act, omission and/or negligence of the Licensee, its officers, employees, agents or invitees or reasonably attributable to the equipment and/or installations of the Licensee.

#### PROTECTION OF WORKERS

16. a) The Licensee expressly agrees that at the demand of the Corporation or at the demand of other licensees expressed through the Corporation, it shall forthwith comply with a request to turn off or reduce its transmitter output power in the event that works of whatever nature must be carried out. Should the Licensee fail to comply with such a request or in case of emergency or hazard to person or property, the Corporation shall at its discretion and without penalty or liability turn off such power and shall advise the Licensee of the action taken. This clause relates to Safety Code 6 issued by the Radio Protection Bureau of Health and Welfare Canada in February 1979, as may be amended from time to time.

b) Similarly, the Licensee expressly agrees to comply forthwith with a request by the Corporation to turn off any other equipment of the Licensee at the site including its transmitter and/or electrical source which in the Corporation's opinion could create a hazard or impediment to workers and/or works of whatever nature that in the Corporation's opinion must be carried out to the lands, tower, equipment, installations and buildings of the Corporation at the site.

#### MUTUAL COVENANTS

The Corporation and the Licensee further agree as follows:

17. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement the installation, maintenance, repair and/or any modification, addition or deletion of equipment must meet the requirements and prior written approval of the Corporation's Engineer, provided always that any subsequent substantial change to this installation or the replacement by the Licensee of any major component not identical thereto shall be subject to the prior written approval of the Corporation. Any approvals required shall not be unreasonably withheld.
18. The Licensee and the Corporation will co-operate with each other and with any and all other licensees of the tower in testing and carrying out any modification that may be necessary to insure proper functioning of all services using the site, buildings and the tower and the covenant of the Licensee hereunder shall be deemed to enure not only to the benefit of the Corporation but also to the benefit of all other present and/or future licensees of the site, buildings and the tower from time to time and the Corporation in contracting with any other party who seeks to participate in the use of the site, buildings and the tower shall exact from such party substantially the same covenant as is contained in this paragraph and expressly stated to be for the benefit of all the other licensees of the site, buildings and the tower at such time and from time to time thereafter.
19. Should interference develop at any time between the signals of the Corporation and that of the Licensee, the Licensee and the Corporation shall co-operate in the determination of such cause. The party responsible for causing the interference shall take immediate steps to eliminate the interference at its own expense. Where consideration of cost or engineering simplicity indicate that a modification to apparatus owned or operated by the Licensee or the Corporation will provide the most expedient solution to any interference problem, such modifications shall be

made, notwithstanding that such apparatus may not be the direct cause of the interference; always provided that any such modification will not adversely affect the operation or performance of the said apparatus and that the cost thereof be borne by the party responsible for such interference.

20. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 19 above, should, in the judgment of the Corporation, the cost of correcting interference to the Licensee's apparatus caused by the Corporation's apparatus exceed the annual Licence Fee specified in paragraph 2 above, the Licensee will be so advised and the Licensee will then have the opportunity to decide whether to pay for the balance of the costs required to correct the interference or to terminate the contract immediately.
21. In the event that any of the installations at the site of the Licensee, including its antenna and equipment and/or any modifications thereof from time to time, shall cause interference in any way with the facilities of any prior licensee of the tower at such time, the Licensee shall take steps at its own expense to eliminate such interference.
22. Should any non-CBC, commercial broadcast service be distributed via the equipment installed as part of the site-sharing agreement, the Licensee will be responsible for paying the full rental charges on a prorated basis for the percentage of the broadcast day such commercial programming is broadcast.

#### INSURANCE

23. Licensee shall take out and keep in force during the term of this licence, property damage and public and general liability insurance in such amount or amounts as may be determined from time to time by the Corporation, and with policies in form satisfactory from time to time to the Corporation, and with insurers acceptable from time to time to the Corporation. The public and general liability insurance in no event shall be for an amount less than One Million (\$1,000,000) dollars per occurrence. Certificates for each insurance policy shall forthwith upon execution of this licence be delivered to the Corporation. Each certificate aforesaid shall contain the insurer's undertaking to notify the Corporation in writing at least ten (10) days prior to any cancellation or modification of insurance.
24. Licensee agrees that if Licensee fails to take out or to keep in force such insurance, the Corporation may do so and pay the premium therefor and in such event Licensee shall repay on demand to the Corporation the amount paid as premium.

#### INTERRUPTION

25. Neither the Corporation nor the Licensee shall be responsible for any interruption of service or transmission or damage to any equipment or damage to the building caused by any act of God, force majeure, strike, work stoppage or any other cause or reason beyond its control.

#### DESTRUCTION

26. Should any of the facilities licensed herewith for use by the Licensee be damaged by whatever cause to an extent rendering them either partially or totally unusable, the Corporation and the Licensee shall cooperate in determining the fault in the occurrence and in determining the feasibility of restoring the damaged facility to full use provided always that the Corporation shall be under no obligation to restore or rebuild the damaged facility and that the Licensee shall have the option of restoring or rebuilding the damaged facility subject to whatever rights it may have at law or terminating this agreement.

TERMINATION

27. The Licensee may terminate this agreement at any time upon 12 months' prior notice given to the Corporation. The licence fee reserved hereunder shall be payable up to and including the twelfth month following the month in which notice is given.
28. Upon the expiry or sooner termination of this agreement the Licensee shall remove all its installations or equipment from the site. The Licensee shall conduct such removal without damaging the Corporation's property or the property of other licensees, and shall leave the site in a condition acceptable to the Corporation. Any such removal shall be carried out under the supervision of representatives of the Corporation and in such a manner so as not to interrupt the broadcasting services of the Corporation or other licensees.
29. If the Licensee ceases to hold the required approval from the Department of Communications and/or the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications to operate at the site, the Licensee shall cease transmitting forthwith and remove its equipment within six months and this agreement shall terminate as of the date of removal of the last of the Licensee's installations from the site.

DEFAULT

30. In the event that the Licensee shall fail to perform any of the covenants or its obligations under or in respect of this licence agreement having been given written notice of the default hereunder, then the Corporation, may:
  - a) terminate this agreement without further notice; and/or
  - b) prevent the Licensee from broadcasting; and/or
  - c) perform or cause to be performed any of such covenants and/or obligations or any part thereof at the Licensee's expense.
31. If the Term of this agreement or any of the goods and chattels of the Licensee shall at any time be seized in execution or attachment, or if the Licensee shall make any assignment for the benefit of creditors or any bulk sale, or if the Licensee becomes bankrupt or insolvent or takes the benefit of any statute now or hereafter in force for bankruptcy or insolvent debtors or (if a Corporation) shall take any steps or suffer any order to be made for its winding-up or other termination of its corporate existence, then in any such case the Corporation may at its option terminate this agreement by notice in writing of such termination and thereupon, in addition to the payment by the Licensee of licence fee and other payments for which the Licensee is liable under this agreement, the licence fee for the current month and the next ensuing three (3) months' licence fee shall immediately become due and be paid by the Licensee, and the Corporation may re-enter upon those areas of the site, buildings and/or the tower hereunder licensed to the use of the licensee.

NO TENANCY, AGENCY OR PARTNERSHIP CREATED

32. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed or construed by the parties as creating the relationship of principal and agent, lessor and lessee, or of partnership or of joint venture between the parties it being understood and agreed that none of the provisions contained herein, nor any acts of the parties shall create any relationship between the parties other than that of licensor and licensee.

NOTICE

33. Any notice which is required to be given under the terms of this agreement may be effectively given by the parties hereto if personally delivered to the Corporation or to the Licensee or by mailing the same

by prepaid registered mail directed to the Corporation at 1500 Bronson Avenue, P.O. Box 8478, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3J5, Attention: Real Estate Department, and to the Licensee at Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, 295 Albert Street, Suite 300, Ottawa, Ontario.

Any notice shall be deemed to be effectively given on the expiration of the fifth day following the day on which such mailing was effected, except in the case of postal interruption when personal service only shall be effective.

SUCCESSORS

- 34. This agreement and the covenants and obligations herein contained shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Corporation, its successors and assigns and shall be binding upon the Licensee, its successors and assigns.
- 35. This agreement may only be amended in writing executed by both parties hereto and attached as an Addendum to an executed copy of this agreement.
- 36. The parties acknowledge that this agreement does not grant any interest, whether legal or equitable, to the Licensee in or to any real property interest of the Corporation.
- 37. The Licensee acknowledges that this agreement will terminate and will not survive after the termination of the lease between the Corporation and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs dated May 1, 1981.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have duly caused this agreement to be executed.

CBC REAL ESTATE DEPT.	
<i>[Signature]</i>	
REVIEWED	APPROVED

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

*[Signature]* Assistant Vice-President  
*[Signature]* Engineering  
*[Signature]* Assistant Director  
 Financial Services, Quebec  
*[Signature]* Communications Engineering

INUIT BROADCASTING CORPORATION

*[Signature]*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Canadian Radio-television and  
Telecommunications Commission

Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des  
télécommunications canadiennes

Office of the Secretary General  
to the Commission

Bureau du Secrétaire Général  
du Conseil

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N2

Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0N2

17 February 1989

Mr. Greg Smith  
Greg Smith & Associates  
R.R. 3  
Almonte, Ontario  
K0A 1A0

Dear Mr. Smith:

This is in answer to your letter of February 8, 1989 and will confirm your conversation with Mr. Howard of our Legal Branch.

I understand that TVNC will be incorporated as a separate legal entity and that it will not retain any authority or power over the scheduling or programming which it will receive for distribution from the various Northern broadcasters involved. In other words, TVNC will act purely as a distribution entity or what might be called a mini-common carrier. Under those circumstances it does not seem that TVNC will need to be licensed, as it does not seem to fall under the definition of "network" found in the Broadcasting Act.

I also understand that the plan is to install new receivers and low power television transmitters in approximately 100 communities in the north. Each of these will require a broadcasting transmitting licence. You have a choice as to who will be licensed for these. TVNC may apply to hold licences for each one or individual associations in the various communities served may apply to hold licences, if that is deemed appropriate by you.

There is a restriction on municipal ownership of broadcasting undertakings which is found in the "Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility to Hold Broadcasting Licences)" PC 1985-2108, dated June 27, 1985. That direction, at section 4, allows municipal governments to hold licences for broadcasting transmitting undertakings used principally for the purpose of retransmission of programming. In this particular case it may be somewhat debatable as to whether the community transmitters are indeed retransmitting programming. However, this problem may be avoided if the licences are held by individual community associations in each community.

Canada

To answer your individual questions:

1. If TVNC does not produce or acquire any programming and acts simply as a distributor, it will not require a television network licence.
2. If each individual member of the consortium holds a network licence and TVNC does not, then it will have no responsibility to the CRTC for the content of the programming.
3. If TVNC has no control over the programming, TVNC should not be licensed as a network.
4. Since TVNC is not a network operator, there is no real need to answer this question but, generally, the responsibilities of a network operator are to meet the requirements of the Broadcasting Act and the Television Regulations, 1987, passed pursuant to it. To put it as broadly as possible, a network operator would be responsible to the Commission for the programming which it distributes.
5. Each community transmitter will have to be licensed separately and I must leave it to you to decide on the basis of the information set out above whom you believe would be the most appropriate licence holder.

Lastly, you asked about the matter of the territorial governments setting up arm's length corporations to hold licenses. This is also governed by the Direction mentioned above. Essentially it states that the Commission cannot license Her Majesty in right of any province (province includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon), or any corporation under the direct control of a province but that it may license independent corporations. Independent corporations are defined in section 2 of the Direction. What is or is not "directly controlled by Her Majesty in right of any province" (the phrase used in the Direction) will be a matter to be looked at in light of the individual circumstances. However, for guidance in planning you may wish to look at the schemes that Access Alberta, TV Ontario and Radio-Québec have put in place.



I attach a copy of the Direction for your convenience.

I trust this answers your questions however, if you need any further clarification please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fernand Bélisle".

Fernand Bélisle

Attach.

Registration  
SOR/85-627 27 June, 1985

## BROADCASTING ACT

**Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility to Hold Broadcasting Licences)**

P.C. 1985-2108 27 June, 1985

Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Communications, pursuant to subparagraph 22(1)(a)(iii) and section 27 of the Broadcasting Act, is pleased hereby to revoke the Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility to Hold Broadcasting Licences), C.R.C., c. 377, and to make the annexed Order issuing a Direction to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission respecting ineligibility to hold broadcasting licences, in substitution therefor.

**ORDER ISSUING A DIRECTION TO THE CANADIAN RADIO-TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RESPECTING INELIGIBILITY TO HOLD BROADCASTING LICENCES**

*Short Title*

1. This Order may be cited as the *Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility to Hold Broadcasting Licences)*.

*Interpretation*

2. For the purposes of this Order,

“agents of Her Majesty in right of any province” means any agent of Her Majesty in such right, but does not include municipal governments or an independent corporation; (*mandataire de Sa Majesté du chef d'une province*)

“independent corporation” means a corporation that the Commission is satisfied is not directly controlled by Her Majesty in right of any province or by a municipal government and that is designated by statute or by the lieutenant governor in council of a province for the purpose of broadcasting the following types of programming, namely,

(a) programming designed to be presented in such a context as to provide a continuity of learning opportunity aimed at the acquisition or improvement of knowledge or the enlargement of understanding of members of the audience to whom such programming is directed and under circumstances such that the acquisition or improvement of such knowledge or the enlargement of such understanding is subject to supervision or assessment by a provincial authority by any appropriate means, and

(b) programming providing information on the available courses of instruction or involving the broadcasting of special education events within the educational system,

Enregistrement  
DORS/85-627 27 juin 1985

## LOI SUR LA RADIODIFFUSION

**Instructions au CRTC (Inadmissibilité aux licences de radiodiffusion)**

C.P. 1985-2108 27 juin 1985

Sur avis conforme du ministre des Communications et en vertu du sous-alinéa 22(1)a)(iii) et de l'article 27 de la Loi sur la radiodiffusion, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil d'abroger les Instructions au CRTC (Inadmissibilité à détenir des licences de radiodiffusion), C.R.C., c. 377 et de prendre en remplacement le Décret sur les Instructions à l'intention du Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes concernant l'inadmissibilité aux licences de radiodiffusion, ci-après.

**DÉCRET SUR LES INSTRUCTIONS À L'INTENTION DU CONSEIL DE LA RADIODIFFUSION ET DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS CANADIENNES CONCERNANT L'INADMISSIBILITÉ AUX LICENCES DE RADIODIFFUSION**

*Titre abrégé*

1. *Instructions au CRTC (Inadmissibilité aux licences de radiodiffusion)*.

*Définitions*

2. Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent décret.

«administration municipale» Corps municipal ou public habilité à exercer une fonction de gouvernement dans une province. (*municipal governments*)

«autorité provinciale» Personne, autorité ou organisme nommé par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province à titre d'autorité provinciale pour cette province aux fins des présentes instructions. (*provincial authority*)

«mandataire de Sa Majesté du chef d'une province» À l'exclusion d'une administration municipale et d'une société indépendante, tout mandataire de Sa Majesté du chef d'une province. (*agents of Her Majesty in right of any province*)

«société indépendante» Société qui, de l'avis du Conseil, n'est pas directement contrôlée par Sa Majesté du chef d'une province ni par une administration municipale, et qui est désignée par une loi ou par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une province pour radiodiffuser les genres de programmes suivants:

a) les programmes conçus pour être présentés dans un contexte qui offre aux auditoires auxquels ils sont destinés une possibilité de perfectionnement continu, ou leur permet d'acquérir des connaissances, d'enrichir leur savoir ou de s'ouvrir l'esprit, et dans des conditions qui permettent à une autorité provinciale de surveiller ou d'évaluer par des

which programming, taken as a whole, shall be designed to furnish educational opportunities and shall be distinctly different from general broadcasting available on the national broadcasting service or on privately owned broadcasting undertakings; (*société indépendante*)

"municipal governments" means any municipal or public body empowered to perform a function of government in a province; (*administration municipales*)

"provincial authority" means such person, body or authority as may be designated by the lieutenant governor in council of a province as the provincial authority for that province for the purposes of this Direction. (*autorité provinciale*)

#### *Direction*

3. The Commission is hereby directed that, on and after June 27, 1985, broadcasting licences may not be issued and renewals of broadcasting licences may not be granted to applicants of the following classes:

- (a) Her Majesty in right of any province;
- (b) agents of Her Majesty in right of any province; and
- (c) municipal governments.

4. Where, in respect of an application for a broadcasting transmitting undertaking licence principally for the purpose of retransmission of programming or a broadcasting receiving undertaking licence, or a renewal thereof, applied for by an applicant of the class described in paragraph 3(c) or by any person that, in the opinion of the Commission, is controlled by a municipal government, the Commission is satisfied that

(a) a substantial portion of the area served or sought to be served under the broadcasting licence is not served or to be served by a broadcasting receiving undertaking, other than an undertaking for which the applicant is the licensee, already authorized by the Commission,

(b) a refusal to issue the broadcasting licence applied for or grant a renewal thereof would be contrary to the public interest, and

(c) the community programming provided by the undertaking will provide a reasonable, balanced opportunity for the expression of differing views on matters of public concern,

the Commission may, notwithstanding section 3, issue a broadcasting transmitting undertaking licence principally for the purpose of retransmission of programming or a broadcasting receiving undertaking licence, or grant a renewal thereof.

5. Nothing in this Direction shall be construed as limiting the power of the Governor in Council to direct that broadcasting licences may not be issued and amendments or renewals of broadcasting licences may not be granted to applicants of a class other than a class described in section 3 or as limiting the power of the Commission, in carrying out its objects, to refuse to issue a broadcasting licence or to grant an amendment or renewal of a broadcasting licence to an applicant of a class other than a class described in section 3.

moyens appropriés cette acquisition de connaissances, cet enrichissement du savoir ou cette ouverture de l'esprit;

b) les programmes qui fournissent des renseignements sur les cours d'études ou qui présentent des événements spéciaux d'un caractère éducatif au sein du système d'éducation.

Ces programmes doivent, dans leur ensemble, avoir un caractère éducatif et nettement différent de celui des émissions de nature générale offertes par le service national de radiodiffusion ou par les entreprises privées de radiodiffusion. (*independent corporation*)

#### *Instructions*

3. À partir du 27 juin 1985, le Conseil ne doit attribuer aucune licence de radiodiffusion et n'accorder aucun renouvellement d'une telle licence à un requérant de l'une des classes suivantes:

- a) Sa Majesté du chef d'une province;
- b) les mandataires de Sa Majesté du chef d'une province;
- c) les administrations municipales.

4. Dans les cas où un requérant de la classe définie à l'alinéa 3c) ou un requérant qui, de l'avis du Conseil, est contrôlé par une administration municipale présente une demande d'attribution ou de renouvellement d'une licence d'entreprise d'émission de radiodiffusion principalement pour la retransmission de la programmation ou une demande d'attribution ou de renouvellement d'une licence d'entreprise de réception de radiodiffusion, le Conseil peut déroger à l'article 3 et attribuer ou renouveler la licence demandée s'il est convaincu, à la fois:

a) qu'une partie importante du territoire desservi ou à être desservi en vertu de la licence demandée n'est pas ou ne sera pas desservi par une entreprise de réception de radiodiffusion déjà autorisée par le Conseil, autre que celle du requérant;

b) que le refus d'attribuer ou de renouveler la licence de radiodiffusion irait à l'encontre de l'intérêt public;

c) que la programmation communautaire offerte par l'entreprise fournira la possibilité raisonnable et équilibrée d'exprimer des vues différentes sur des sujets qui préoccupent le public.

5. Les présentes instructions n'ont pas pour effet de limiter le pouvoir du gouverneur en conseil de restreindre l'attribution, la modification ou le renouvellement des licences de radiodiffusion dans le cas des requérants d'une classe autre que celle définie à l'article 3, ni de limiter le pouvoir du Conseil, dans la poursuite de ses objets, de refuser d'attribuer, de modifier ou de renouveler des licences de radiodiffusion dans le cas des requérants d'une classe autre que celle définie à l'article 3.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Order.)*

This Order replaces the *Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility to Hold Broadcasting Licences)*, so as to permit the CRTC to issue certain broadcasting licences or grant renewals thereof to Canadian municipal governments under certain circumstances.

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

*(La présente note ne fait pas partie du décret.)*

Le décret vise à remplacer les *Instructions au CRTC (Inhabilité à détenir des licences de radio-télévision)* afin de permettre au CRTC d'attribuer certaines licences de radiodiffusion aux administrations municipales, ou de renouveler de telles licences, dans des circonstances particulières.

APPLICATION AND TECHNICAL SUBMISSION FOR A TECHNICAL CONSTRUCTION  
AND OPERATING CERTIFICATE FOR A LOW POWER TELEVISION BROADCASTING  
STATION (LPTV)

1. a) NAME OF APPLICANT INDIVIDUAL   
INUIT BROADCASTING CORP. ORGANIZATION
- b) ADDRESS  
300-294 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6E6
- c) PROPOSED CALL SIGN  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. SERVICE AREA  
Town(s) to be served PELLY BAY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
- \_\_\_\_\_

3. STUDIO ADDRESS (if applicable) N/A
- \_\_\_\_\_

TECHNICAL DATA

4. CHANNEL(S) 13
5. TRANSMITTING ANTENNA LOCATION  
(to be determined from 1:50,000 scale topographical map)
- a) Geographical Co-ordinates (Degrees, minutes, seconds)  
68 ° 32' 01" North Latitude 89 ° 49 ' 37" West Longitude
- b) Ground elevation above mean sea level 15 metres (feet = metres)  
3.28
6. TRANSMITTER - The transmitter must be type-approved under Radio Standards Specification 151 or 157.
- a) Make D.B.C.
- b) Model TMV 2010/B
- c) Rated peak power 10 watts
- d) Power to be used 10 watts

SCRAMBLING EQUIPMENT - Make and Model, if applicable

N/A

7. TRANSMITTING ANTENNA

- a) Make and Model SCALA CA-2  
 Omnidirectional  Directional
- b) Orientation of antenna(s) (if directional) 155° degrees from true north
- c) Maximum Gain (Power ratio) 2.5 with respect to a half-wave dipole  
(if make and model of antenna is unknown, indicate number of elements and estimate gain).
- d) Height of antenna radiation centre above ground level 10 metres (Use the mean value if two or more antennas are proposed.)
- e) Antenna specification sheet and radiation pattern  attached  not available

8. TRANSMISSION LINE (from transmitter to transmitting antenna)

- a) Make and type number Andrews LDF 4-50
- b) Type (e.g. foam core, air) Heliac
- c) Loss per unit length 1 dB/ 100ft.
- d) Length 180 (same units as in c)
- e) Total loss  $[c] \times d$  1.8 dB
- f) Transmission line efficiency  $[10^{-(8e)}]$  61%

9. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Transmitter Power (6 .d) x Antenna Power Gain (7.c) x Transmission Line Efficiency (8.f) 15.3 watts.

10. COMMENTS on compatibility with other co-channel and adjacent channel stations in the area.

There are no other stations on channel 12 and 13 in the area.

11. REBROADCASTING STATION

This section must be filled in only by applicants who intend to simultaneously re-transmit the programming of another Broadcasting station during all or part of the hours of operation.

a) Source of programming (call sign and location of station) for each channel

CBC Eastern Signal

b) Means of reception of signal

Off-air       Satellite       Microwave radio link

(if satellite or microwave radio link is used, a separate application is also required)

c) For off-air reception of TV station

i) Received channel \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Signal strength expected during at least 99% of the time. \_\_\_\_\_ microvolts per metre.

Estimated       Measured

(A path profile must be attached, if signal strength is estimated).

iii) If station is already in operation, provide an estimate of picture quality of rebroadcast signal (e.g. absence of snow, interference) \_\_\_\_\_

d) Is the receiving antenna located on the same tower as the transmitting antenna?

(i) Yes. Height of receiving antenna above ground level \_\_\_\_\_ metres

(ii) No. (a) Co-ordinates \_\_\_\_\_ ° ' " N. Lat. \_\_\_\_\_ ° ' " W. Long.  
(b) At what distance from transmitting tower \_\_\_\_\_ metres  
(c) Antenna height above ground level \_\_\_\_\_ metres  
(d) Ground level elevation above mean sea level \_\_\_\_\_ metres  
(e) Means of feed to transmitting system e.g. microwave, coaxial cable \_\_\_\_\_

12. COVERAGE DATA

- a) Provide an estimate of the coverage area in accordance with Section 6 of Broadcast Procedure 22 Issue 5 using the following table.

Azimuth Degrees from True North	ERP Watts	Estimated ht above average terrain	Distance to B contour (km)
155°	15.3	10 m	3.3 km
180°	7.6	10 m	2.5 km
130°	7.6	10 m	2.5 km

- b) Attached map showing predicted B contour.

yes     no

If no, provide explanation.

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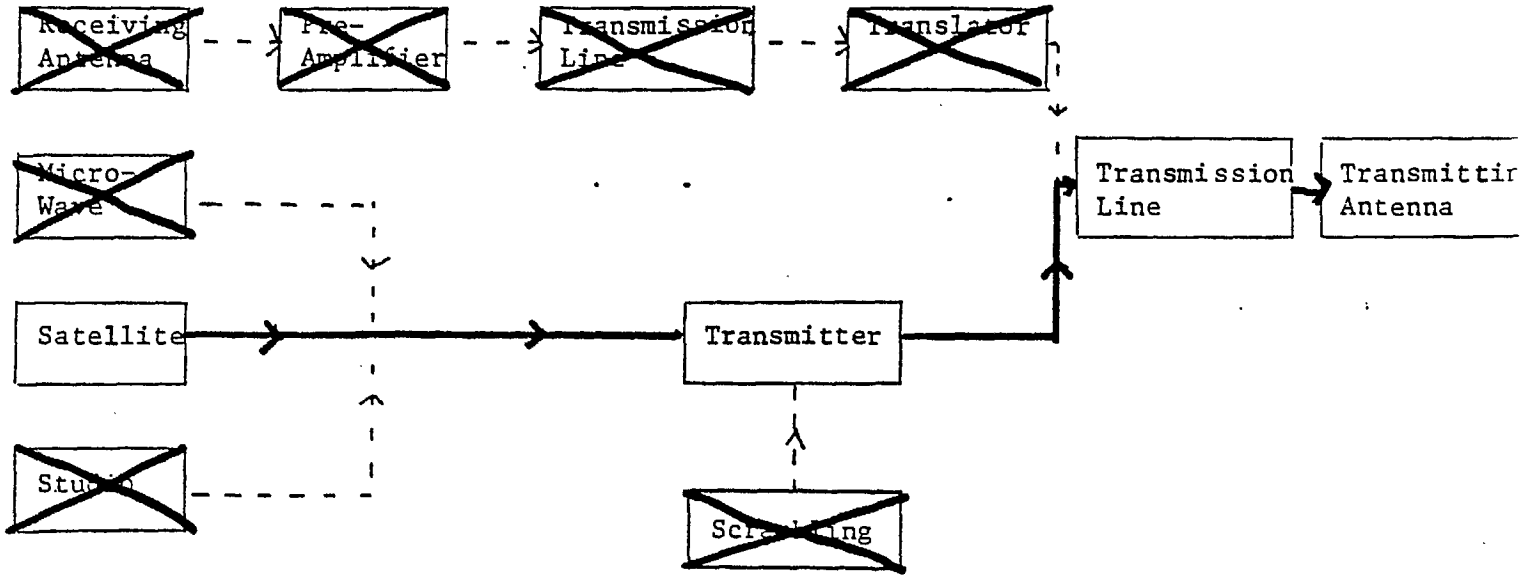
13. PARTICULARS OF PROPOSED SITE AND RADIO ANTENNA STRUCTURES  
(Form 16-879)

- Copies sent to appropriate Regional Office for processing  
(if separate receiving site, form must also be submitted  
for this site).
- Copy attached to this application.



14. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF SYSTEM

Place an X through the block if that piece of equipment is not proposed. Connect blocks by lines as appropriate.



15. DECLARATION

I, Rosemarie Kuptana (the said applicant)

on behalf of the said applicant) do solemnly declare that:

- (a) the statements made in this application are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in all aspects;
- (b) the provisions of the Radio Act, and the Regulations made thereunder have been examined and the applicant has a full knowledge of the responsibilities placed upon him by the said Act and Regulations, in particular the responsibility to agree to change the frequency of the low power television (LPTV) station or to cease operation or take other suitable remedial action at the Department's order should interference be caused to the reception of standard TV stations on allotted channels. Conversely, the LPTV station is not entitled to protection from interference from standard TV stations, but is entitled only to protection from other LPTV stations authorized at a later date;
- (c) there may be limitations on the quality of the signal provided, because of the limited capability of the equipment being employed;
- (d) the applicant is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the transmitting system, and will take prompt and appropriate action to resolve any complaints arising therefrom;
- (e) AND I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act. (If on behalf of an incorporated company, this declaration must be signed by an officer authorized on that behalf.)

DECLARED before me at the City of Ottawa

in the County of Ottawa-Carleton

this 11th day of June, 1985

..... M. J. Herbert .....

A Notary Public, Justice of the Peace Commissioner for taking Affidavits, etc.

..... Rosemarie Kuptana .....

Signature of Applicant

Title: President

Date: June 11, 1985



**PARTICULARS OF PROPOSED SITE AND RADIO ANTENNA STRUCTURES**

For Broadcasting Applications this form required in Quadruplicate.  
For Non-Broadcasting Applications, this form required in Triplicate, and if antenna structures are more than 100 metres apart, a separate application is required for each antenna installation.  
Two copies of the sketch and one copy of the map indicated below are required.

**DÉTAILS SUR L'EMPLACEMENT ET LES BÂTIS D'ANTENNE RADIO**

Les demandes en radiodiffusion doivent être présentées en quatre copies.  
Les demandes autres que de radiodiffusion doivent être présentées en trois copies, et de plus, si les bâtis d'antenne sont situés à plus de 100 mètres l'un de l'autre, présenter une demande distincte pour chaque bâti.  
Fournir deux copies du diagramme et une copie de la carte mentionnés ci-dessous.

**GENERAL SECTION - TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS / RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX - À REMPLIR PAR TOUS LES REQUÉRANTS**

APPLICANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS / NOM ET ADRESSE DU REQUÉRANT  
**INUIT BROADCASTING CORPORATION**  
**300-294 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont, K1P 6E6**

TELEPHONE NO. / N° DE TELEPHONE  
**613-235-1892**

NAME OR LOCATION OF PROPOSED FACILITY / NOM OU EMPLACEMENT DE L'INSTALLATION PROJÉTÉE  
**PELLY BAY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

CALL SIGN (IF ANY) / INDICATIF D'APPEL (S'IL Y A LIEU)

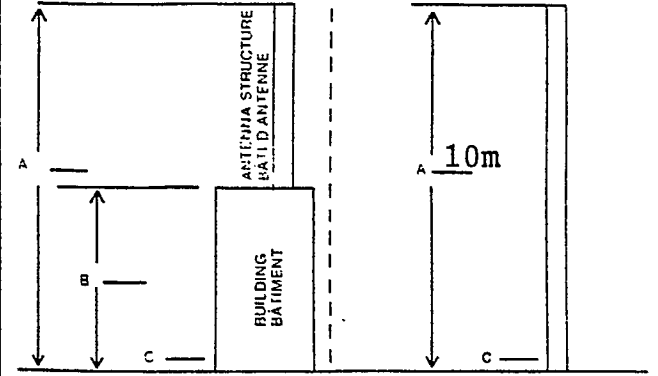
GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES OF MID-POINT OF SYSTEM / COORDONNÉES GÉOGRAPHIQUES DU POINT MILIEU DU SYSTÈME  
**68° 32' 01" N 147° 49' 37" W**

**PROPOSED STRUCTURE / BÂTI PROJÉTÉ**

If applicable, name or address of building or common tower on which antenna is to be located  
Si tel est le cas, nom ou adresse du bâtiment ou du pylône commun sur lequel l'antenne sera installée  
**Co-located with CIKA-TV on existing tower.**

If existing, is it / Dans le cas d'un bâti existant, est-il  
PAINTED / PEINT ? YES / OUI  NO / NON   
LIGHTED / ÉCLAIRÉ ? YES / OUI  NO / NON

List any tall adjacent buildings and structures which may overshadow the proposed structure (Include additional sketch if necessary). Transport Canada requires all vertical dimensions in feet, and for purposes of this sketch all relevant vertical dimensions are required in both feet and metres and all relevant horizontal dimensions required in metres.  
Faire une liste indiquant les structures et bâtiments avoisinants plus haut que le bâti projeté (Inclure un diagramme additionnel si nécessaire). Transports Canada exige que toutes les dimensions verticales pertinentes soient fournies en pieds et que, aux fins de ce diagramme, toutes les dimensions verticales pertinentes soient fournies en pieds et en mètres, alors que les dimensions horizontales pertinentes seront fournies en mètres  
**None**



Attach the most recent issue of an Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) map (scale 1:50 000) on which the mid-point of the antenna system, the latitude and longitude scale, the map scale, and the map name are clearly shown. If this scale of map is not published, use the most detailed EMR map available with the same information.  
Joindre l'édition la plus récente d'une carte d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources (EMR) (échelle 1:50 000) sur laquelle sont clairement indiqués le point médian du réseau d'antenne, l'échelle de latitude et longitude, l'échelle et le nom de la carte. S'il n'existe pas de carte à l'échelle pour la région visée, utiliser la carte d'EMR la plus détaillée et y inscrire ces renseignements

If site is located within 16 kilometres of any land or water aerodrome(s) give name of aerodrome(s), distance(s) in kilometres and true bearing(s) from site.  
Si l'emplacement se trouve dans un rayon de 16 kilomètres d'aérodromes terrestres ou d'hydroaérodromes indiquer les noms des aérodromes, les distances en kilomètres jusqu'aux aérodromes et les relèvements vrais de l'emplacement par rapport aux aérodromes.  
**Pelly Bay Airport**

**SECTION FOR NON-BROADCASTING APPLICATIONS ONLY / PARTIE RÉSERVÉE AUX DEMANDES AUTRES QUE DE RADIODIFFUSION**

If the height of the antenna structure is in excess of 30 metres above ground, list by distance and geographic direction all AM antenna arrays, FM, TV or Cable TV antenna towers or supporting structures within 300 metres.  
Si le bâti d'antenne s'élève à plus de 30 mètres au-dessus du sol, faire une liste indiquant la distance et l'azimut de tous les réseaux d'antenne de radiodiffusion AM, des pylônes d'antennes ou des bâtis servant de support d'antenne de radiodiffusion FM, de télévision ou de télévision par câble situés à moins de 300 mètres.

DATE OF RADIO STATION LICENCE APPLICATION / DATE DE LA DEMANDE DE LICENCE DE STATION RADIO  
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT / SIGNATURE DU REQUÉRANT  
DATE

**SECTION FOR BROADCASTING APPLICATIONS ONLY / PARTIE RESERVEE AUX DEMANDES EN RADIODIFFUSION**

REFERENCE TO BROADCASTING PROCEDURES / REFERENCE A LA PROCEDURE DE LA RADIODIFFUSION

CONTRACTING ENGINEER / INGENIEUR CONTRACTUEUR

N/A

TELEPHONE / N° DE TELEPHONE

ADDRESS / ADRESSE

TYPE OF UNDERTAKING / TYPE D'ENTREPRISE

AM

FM

X TV

CABLE TV / TV PAR CABLE

PRINCIPAL LOCALITY TO BE SERVED / LOCALITE PRINCIPALE A DESSERVIR

Pelly Bay, Northwest Territories

IS THE SITE CLEAR OF HIGH VOLTAGE POWER LINES (OVER 60 KV) TO A DISTANCE OF 2000 METRES? / L'EMPLACEMENT EST-IL LIBRE DE LIGNES A HAUTE TENSION (AU-DELA DE 60 KV) JUSQU'A UNE DISTANCE DE 2000 METRES?

X

YES / OUI

NO / NON

VOLTAGE / TENSION

WINDSPEED / VITESSE DU WIND

WIND DIRECTION / DIRECTION DU WIND

Within 2 000 metres of the location of any element of the proposed antenna system: list and describe (particularly physical dimensions)

À moins de 2 000 mètres de l'emplacement de tout élément du réseau d'antenne projeté indiquer et décrire (surtout les dimensions physiques)

a) All antenna structures

a) Tout bâti d'antenne

b) All large metallic structures, including high rise buildings

b) Toute grande structure métallique y compris les immeubles élevés

c) If there are no such structures within 2 000 metres a statement to this effect shall be inserted

c) S'il n'y a aucun bâti d'antenne ni aucune structure dans un rayon de 2 000 mètres l'indiquer sur la présente formule.

Co-located with CIKA-TV on existing tower.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR HIS AUTHORIZED ENGINEERING CONSULTANT / SIGNATURE DE DEMANDANT OU DE SON INGENIEUR CONSEIL AUTORISE

DATE

**TRANSPORT CANADA USE ONLY / À L'USAGE EXCLUSIF DE TRANSPORTS CANADA**

**AERONAUTICAL HAZARD / DANGER AÉRONAUTIQUE**

SITE AND STRUCTURE ACCEPTABLE / EMPLEMENT ET BÂTI ACCEPTABLES

YES / OUI

NO / NON

OBSTRUCTION PAINTING REQUIRED / PEINTURE D'OBSTACLE REQUIS

YES / OUI

NO / NON

TEMPORARY LIGHTING REQUIRED / ÉCLAIRAGE TEMPORAIRE REQUIS

YES / OUI

NO / NON

OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING REQUIRED / ÉCLAIRAGE D'OBSTACLE REQUIS

YES / OUI

\*\* YES / OUI

NO / NON

\* As per Standards Obstruction Markings TP382, available from Transport Canada, SLPP, Ottawa, K1A 0N8 \$5.00 Cheque or money order to Receiver General of Canada.

\* Conformément aux Normes de balisage des obstacles TP382F. On peut se procurer ce document en s'adressant à Transports Canada, Section des publications et de la diffusion, Ottawa K1A 0N8 — faire un chèque ou mandat-poste de \$5.00 à l'ordre du Receveur général du Canada

\*\* Also as per Standards Obstruction Markings TP382, except that for lighting other than steady burning dual red units. Regional Superintendent of Airways (RSAW) is to specifically detail the required type of lighting, number of units and levels on the structure. Details as follows:

\*\* Conformément aux Normes de balisage des obstacles TP382F, sauf qu'en ce qui concerne les groupes d'éclairage comprenant deux lampes à éclat continu de couleur rouge, le Surintendant régional - Voies aériennes (RSAW) indiquera de façon précise le genre d'éclairage requis, le nombre de groupes d'éclairage et les niveaux auxquels ils devront être installés sur ce bâti. Ces renseignements sont indiqués en détail ci-dessous.

PSAW will be notified by applicant 90 days prior to construction commencing / Le PSAW sera informé par le requérant 90 jours avant le début des travaux

YES / OUI

NO / NON

Approved valid until / Autorisé valide jusqu'au

If not yet erected by this date, contact PSAW for reassessment. Si le bâti n'est pas encore érigé à la date précisée communiquer avec le PSAW pour une nouvelle évaluation

REGIONAL CONTROLLER CIVIL AVIATION BRANCH

CONTRÔLEUR RÉGIONAL DIRECTION DE L'AVIATION CIVILE

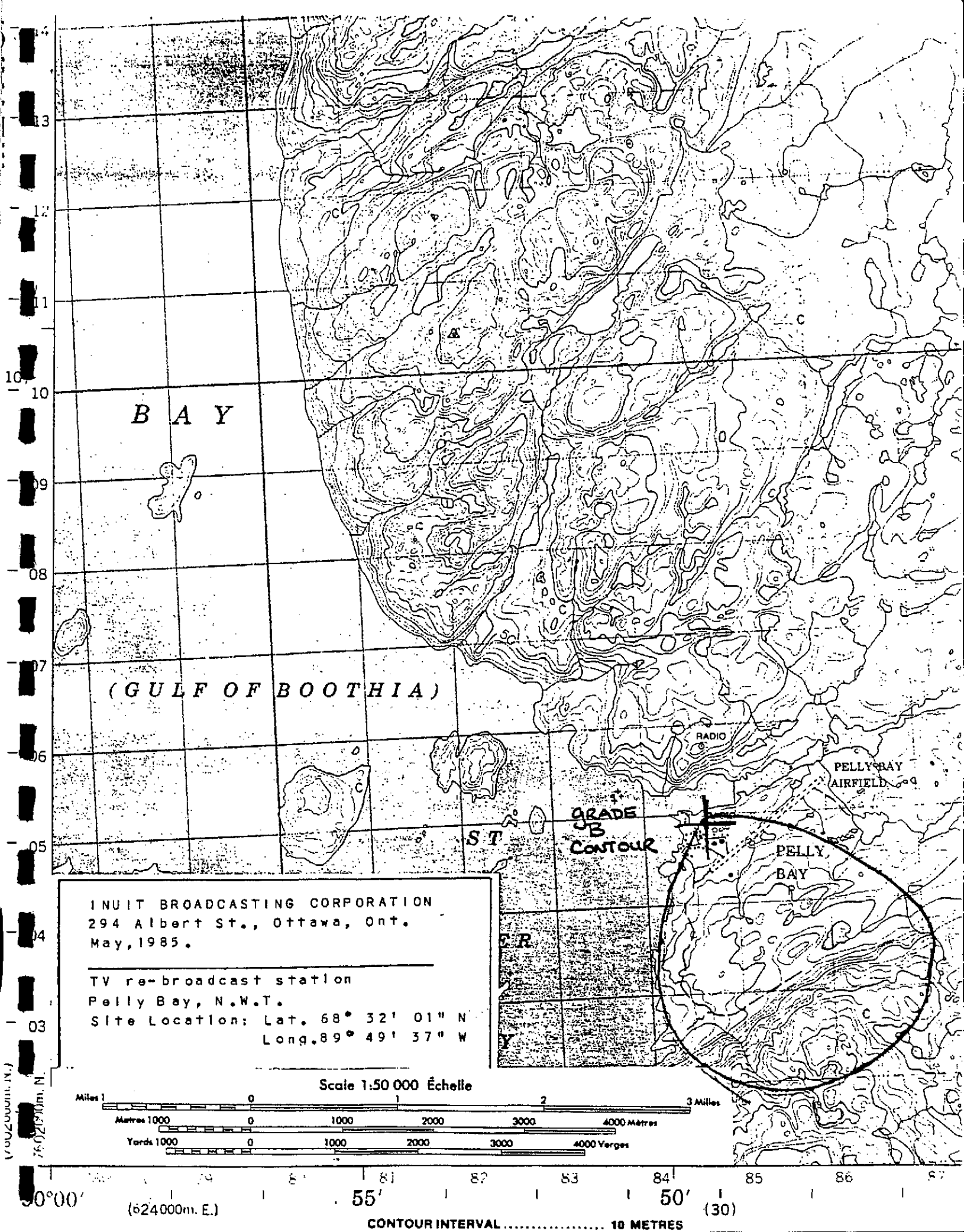
DATE

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS BRANCH COMMENTS / OBSERVATIONS DE LA DIRECTION DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS ET DE L'ÉLECTRONIQUE**

REGIONAL MANAGER TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS

GESTIONNAIRE RÉGIONAL TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS ET ÉLECTRONIQUE

DATE



B A Y

(GULF OF BOOTHIA)

ST

GRADE  
B  
CONTOUR

RADIO

PELLEY BAY  
AIRFIELD

PELLEY  
BAY

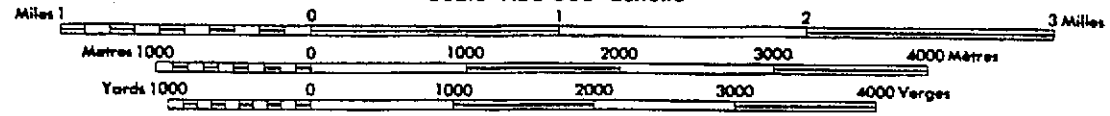
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INUIT BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
294 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.  
May, 1985.

TV re-broadcast station  
Pelly Bay, N.W.T.  
Site Location: Lat. 68° 32' 01" N  
Long. 89° 49' 37" W

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle



30°00' (624000m. E.)

55'

50' (30)

CONTOUR INTERVAL ..... 10 METRES



## Notice

## Avis

Ottawa, 10 January 1989

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### POLICY RESPECTING TELEVISION NETWORKS

### POLITIQUE EN MATIERE DE RESEAUX DE TELEVISION

#### Table of Contents

#### Table des matières

	<u>Page</u>		
I. INTRODUCTION	1	I. INTRODUCTION	
II. POLICY RESPECTING TELEVISION NETWORKS	4	II. POLITIQUE EN MATIERE DE RESEAUX DE TELEVISION	
1. Delegation of Control	5	1. Délégation de contrôle	
a) Formal Reserved Time	6	a) Temps réservé officiellement	
b) De Facto Reserved Time	7	b) Temps réservé de fait	
c) Editorial Control	8	c) Contrôle éditorial	
2. Use of the Word "Includes"	10	2. Utilisation du mot "comprend"	
3. Two or More Broadcasting Undertakings	11	3. Deux ou plusieurs entreprises de radiodiffusion	
III. CONCLUSION	11	III. CONCLUSION	

RELATED DOCUMENTS: Decisions CRTC 80-704 dated 17 October 1980, 82-940 and 82-941 dated 14 October 1982, 85-653 dated 8 August 1985 and 86-976 dated 30 September 1986; Public Notices CRTC 1986-176 dated 23 July 1986, 1986-355 dated 23 December 1986 and 1987-8 dated 9 January 1987.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In Public Notice CRTC 1986-355 dated 23 December 1986, the Commission set out a number of issues with regard to radio and television networks as well as radio syndication and other new audio program developments. The Commission invited public comment on these issues and announced its intention to hold a public hearing, involving separate discussions concerning radio and television, commencing 13 April 1987 in the National Capital Region.

Following the 13 April 1987 Public Hearing, and taking into account the comments received and the discussion at the hearing, the Commission issued separate radio and television policy proposals for comment. In response to Public Notice CRTC 1988-90, "A Review of Television Policy", eleven comments were received.

Two of the comments were from individuals expressing opposing points of view about Canadian content. In one case, the commentator voiced fears that the policy would result in a reduction of U.S. programming and, in the other case, the correspondent expressed the hope that better quality Canadian programming would result.

DOCUMENTS CONNEXES: Décisions CRTC 80-704 du 17 octobre 1980, 82-940 et 82-941 du 14 octobre 1982, 85-653 du 8 août 1985 et 86-976 du 30 septembre 1986; avis publics CRTC 1986-176 du 23 juillet 1986, 1986-355 du 23 décembre 1986 et 1987-8 du 9 janvier 1987.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dans l'avis public CRTC 1986-355 du 23 décembre 1986, le Conseil a soulevé un certain nombre de questions à l'égard des réseaux de radio et de télévision ainsi que de la souscription d'émissions de radio et d'autres développements en matière d'émissions sonores. Le Conseil a invité le public à formuler des observations sur ces questions et il a annoncé son intention de tenir une audience publique où la radio et la télévision feraient l'objet de discussions distinctes et ce, à compter du 13 avril 1987 dans la région de la Capitale nationale.

A la suite de l'audience publique du 13 avril 1987 et compte tenu des observations reçues ainsi que du débat à l'audience, le Conseil a publié pour fins d'observations des projets distincts de politique en matière de radio et de télévision. Onze observations ont été reçues en réponse à l'avis public CRTC 1988-90 intitulé Examen de la politique en matière de réseaux de télévision.

Parmi ces observations, deux personnes ont exprimé des points de vue divergents au sujet du contenu canadien. L'une craignait que la politique n'entraîne une baisse du nombre d'émissions américaines et l'autre exprimait le souhait que la politique favorise des émissions canadiennes de meilleure qualité.

The Government of the Yukon acknowledged the proposed changes and suggested no further recommendations. The Government of British Columbia, on the other hand, expressed disappointment that no changes to the regulatory framework were proposed and suggested that it would be preferable to identify different classes of networks. British Columbia also referred to a lack of clarity in the Commission's proposal to "retain criteria" for determining the existence of a network where such an operation has a significant impact on the Canadian broadcasting system.

Of the two industry-related associations which commented, the Writers' Guild of Alberta supported the proposed approach to temporary networks but expressed concern that the Commission had not addressed the need for a "defined minimum [Canadian] content in television broadcasting, similar to that proposed for radio".

The Syndicat canadien de la Fonction publique (SCFP) expressed its belief that the licensing process for temporary or "quasi-networks" should always be open for public comment. The SCFP was disappointed that the proposed policy did not ensure that networks would broadcast an appropriate quantity of programming produced by their regional affiliates.

Four licensees, in addition to the Canadian Association of Broadcasters (CAB), provided the Commission with their comments on the proposed approach to the definition respecting television networks.

Access Alberta agreed with the proposal as long as the transmission of strictly educational programming between educational broadcasters would not be the subject of a licensing process.

Le gouvernement du Yukon a fait état du projet de modifications et il n'a présenté aucune autre recommandation. Par contre, le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique s'est dit déçu qu'aucune modification au cadre de réglementation n'ait été proposée et il a avancé qu'il serait préférable d'établir différentes classes de réseaux. La Colombie-Britannique a aussi souligné le manque de clarté de la proposition du Conseil pour ce qui est de "conserver les critères" pour établir l'existence d'un réseau quand l'exploitation en cause a des répercussions importantes sur le système de radiodiffusion canadien.

L'une des deux associations reliées à l'industrie qui ont présenté des observations, la Writers' Guild of Alberta, a appuyé la démarche proposée à l'égard des réseaux temporaires, mais elle s'est dit inquiète que le Conseil n'ait pas traité du besoin d'établir [TRADUCTION] "un minimum de contenu canadien en télédiffusion, semblable à celui proposé pour la radio".

Le Syndicat canadien de la Fonction publique (le SCFP) voudrait que le processus d'attribution de licences des réseaux temporaires ou des "quasi-réseaux" puisse toujours faire l'objet d'observations du public. Le SCFP était déçu que le projet de politique n'assurait pas que les réseaux soient tenus de diffuser un nombre convenable d'émissions produites par leurs affiliées régionales.

Quatre titulaires, en plus de l'Association canadienne des radiodiffuseurs (l'ACR), ont présenté au Conseil leurs observations sur le projet de démarche à l'égard de la définition des réseaux de télévision.

L'Access Alberta s'est dit d'accord avec le projet pourvu que la transmission d'émissions strictement éducatives entre radiodiffuseurs éducatifs ne soit pas assujettie au processus d'attribution de licences.



The CTV Television Network expressed full support for the Commission's proposals though it noted that it would prefer to see the concept of intent to form a network as part of the definition of network in any new broadcasting legislation.

Global Communications Ltd. (Global), Le Réseau TVA (TVA) and the CAB all expressed concerns with respect to the proposals outlined in Public Notice CRTC 1988-90. For the most part, all three comments focused on the same issue.

Global maintained that the Commission should not widen its interpretation of the definition of network beyond clearly-defined instances of delegation of control. Delegation of control should be the primary criterion in determining the existence of a network and Global suggested that the definition should apply even if the undertakings have common ownership. Lastly, Global questioned the validity of the Commission's proposals with respect to the use of the word "includes".

TVA also disagreed with the apparent broadening of the concept of a network in the Commission's proposal. TVA stated that a network should not include operations with de facto reserved time and they proposed a much narrower definition involving a clear delegation of control by more than one undertaking, as well as a formal reserved time agreement. TVA also said that arrangements involving only the sale of programming from one licensee to another should not be considered a network operation.

In their comments, the CAB supported the principles enunciated in Public Notice CRTC 1988-90. However, the CAB also expressed its concerns with

Le réseau de télévision CTV a appuyé entièrement le projet du Conseil, mais il a souligné qu'il préférerait que le concept d'intention de former un réseau fasse partie de la définition d'un réseau dans toute nouvelle loi sur la radiodiffusion.

La Global Communications Ltd. (la Global), le réseau TVA (TVA) et l'ACR ont tous exprimé des craintes à l'égard des propositions exposées dans l'avis public CRTC 1988-90. Les trois observations touchaient, en général, la même question.

La Global a soutenu que le Conseil ne devrait pas étendre son interprétation de la définition de réseau au-delà des cas clairement définis de délégation de contrôle. La délégation de contrôle devrait être le critère premier servant à établir l'existence d'un réseau et la Global a proposé que la définition s'applique même si les entreprises appartiennent à la même société. Enfin, la Global a mis en doute la validité des propositions du Conseil quant à l'utilisation du mot "comprend".

De même, TVA n'était pas d'accord avec l'élargissement du concept de réseau que semble contenir la proposition du Conseil. TVA a déclaré qu'un réseau ne devrait pas comprendre des exploitations qui ont du temps réservé "de fait" et il a proposé une définition beaucoup plus restreinte qui impliquerait une délégation de contrôle manifeste par plus d'une entreprise ainsi que d'une entente de temps réservé officiellement. TVA a ajouté que lorsqu'il s'agit seulement de vente d'émissions d'une titulaire à une autre, cela ne devrait pas être considéré comme une exploitation de réseau.

Dans ses observations, l'ACR a appuyé les principes énoncés dans l'avis public CRTC 1988-90. Cependant, elle a exprimé ses craintes quant à

respect to any extension of the Commission's interpretation of the activity that is included under networking regulation and supervision. As was the case with Global, the CAB questioned whether the Commission's interpretation of the definition of a network is "a valid interpretation of the Commission's jurisdiction".

In summary, of the relatively few comments received by the Commission in response to Public Notice CRTC 1988-90, four express major concerns with the proposal. Three of these focus on the perceived broadening of the Commission's interpretation of the definition of network beyond clearly-defined operations where delegation of control or formal reserved time are evident. The Commission has taken all of the comments received into account in the approach which follows.

## II. POLICY RESPECTING TELEVISION NETWORKS

In setting out its policy regarding television networks, the Commission has taken into account the policies outlined in Public Notice CRTC 1988-89, "A Policy Respecting Radio Broadcasting Networks and Radio Syndication; and Proposed Amendments to the Radio Regulations, 1986". Clearly, the Commission's objectives in developing these proposals are the same. The Commission is aware of the need to be consistent in its approach to both radio and television networks. Increasingly, networks and syndicated programming activities are capable of reaching, informing and entertaining Canadians with high quality, diverse programming. Consequently, the Commission regards networks as an important vehicle to

toute interprétation élargie que le Conseil pourrait donner aux activités qui sont assujetties à la réglementation et à la surveillance de réseaux. Tout comme la Global, l'ACR a mis en doute le fait que l'interprétation du Conseil de la définition de réseau constitue [TRADUCTION] "une interprétation valide de la compétence du Conseil".

En résumé, du nombre relativement faible d'observations que le Conseil a reçues en réponse à l'avis public CRTC 1988-90, quatre faisaient état de préoccupations majeures concernant la proposition. Trois d'entre elles s'attardaient à ce qui est perçu comme une interprétation élargie du concept de réseau par le Conseil et qui s'étend au-delà des exploitations clairement définies, où l'existence de délégation de contrôle ou de temps réservé officiellement est manifeste. Le Conseil a tenu compte de toutes les observations reçues pour établir la démarche ci-après.

## II. POLITIQUE EN MATIERE DE RESEAUX DE TELEVISION

En exposant son projet à l'égard des réseaux de télévision, le Conseil a tenu compte des politiques proposées dans l'avis public CRTC 1988-89 intitulé "Politique en matière d'établissement de réseaux radiophoniques et de souscription d'émissions de radio et projet de modifications au Règlement de 1986 sur la radio". De toute évidence, les objectifs que le Conseil poursuit en élaborant ces propositions sont les mêmes. Le Conseil sait qu'il doit être constant dans sa démarche à l'égard des réseaux de radio et de télévision. De plus en plus, les activités d'établissement de réseaux et de souscription d'émissions sont en mesure de rejoindre, d'informer et de divertir les Canadiens grâce à des émissions diversifiées et de haute

achieve the goals set out for the broadcasting system in the Act. However, there are important differences between the radio and television industries. While radio has been, and remains, primarily a local medium, the largest part of the broadcast day for many television stations is occupied with programming acquired from outside the local market. In the case of television network affiliates, most of the program material is usually supplied by a network operator while the remainder is produced or acquired by the local licensee. Radio uses network programming to complement its local programming and to add diversity, and such programming constitutes a relatively small percentage of its total output. Television, on the other hand, uses network programming in large blocks amounting, in many cases, to more than three-quarters of all programs broadcast.

There are three essential elements to the definition of a network as set out in the current Broadcasting Act. These are: the concept of delegation of control; the use of the word "includes"; and the existence of two or more broadcasting undertakings. A discussion of these three elements and the criteria which the Commission will use to determine their existence respecting television are set out below.

#### 1. Delegation of control

The specific reference in the Act to the concept of control over programs or program schedules requires the Commission to regulate as a network operation any program distribution arrangement wherein such delegation occurs.

qualité. En conséquence, le Conseil considère les réseaux comme un important véhicule lui permettant d'atteindre les objectifs fixés dans la Loi pour le système de radiodiffusion. Toutefois, il existe des différences importantes entre les industries de la radio et de la télévision. En effet, alors que la radio est et demeure principalement un médium local, la plus grande partie de la journée de télédiffusion de nombreuses stations est accaparée par une programmation acquise de l'extérieur du marché local. Dans le cas des stations affiliées à un réseau de télévision, la plus grande partie du matériel est habituellement fournie par un exploitant de réseau, le reste étant produit ou acquis par la titulaire locale. La radio utilise des émissions réseau pour compléter sa programmation locale et pour ajouter à la diversité, et cette programmation compte pour un pourcentage relativement faible de sa production totale. La télévision, par ailleurs, utilise des émissions réseau dans des blocs importants représentant, dans de nombreux cas, plus des trois quarts de toutes les émissions diffusées.

La définition de réseau exposée dans la Loi sur la radiodiffusion actuelle comprend trois éléments essentiels: le concept de la délégation de contrôle; l'utilisation du mot "comprend"; et l'existence de deux ou de plusieurs entreprises de radiodiffusion. Suit un exposé de ces trois éléments et des critères que le Conseil entend utiliser pour établir leur existence en ce qui a trait à la télévision.

#### 1. Délégation de contrôle

La référence précise dans la Loi au concept de contrôle sur des émissions ou des grilles-horaires exige que le Conseil réglemente à titre d'exploitation réseau tout arrangement de distribution d'émissions où cette délégation survient.

To determine the existence of a delegation of control from a television station to another party, the Commission will use three primary criteria. These involve: formal reserved time; de facto reserved time; and, editorial control. Accordingly, delegation of control, and hence a television network operation, will be deemed to exist when one or more of the primary criteria are present.

Pour confirmer l'existence de la délégation de contrôle d'une station de télévision à une autre partie, le Conseil utilisera trois critères de base: le temps réservé officiellement; le temps réservé de fait; et le contrôle éditorial. Par conséquent, une délégation de contrôle et, par voie de conséquence, une exploitation de réseau de télévision sera réputée exister lorsqu'au moins un des critères de base sera présent.

a) Formal Reserved Time

a) Temps réservé officiellement

Formal reserved time exists where a television broadcaster, as a condition of the acquisition of all or parts of a program, is required by a formal agreement to broadcast the program at a specified time or within specified time frames. Where formal reserved time exists, the Commission will consider that a television network operation exists. Accordingly, it will require that, prior to the broadcast of the program, a network application be filed and a network licence obtained by the person who provides the proposed programming.

Du temps réservé officiellement existe lorsqu'un télédiffuseur, comme condition de l'acquisition d'une émission ou de parties de celle-ci, est tenu dans le cadre d'une entente officielle de diffuser l'émission à un moment précis ou à l'intérieur d'un créneau particulier. Lorsqu'il y a du temps réservé officiellement, le Conseil jugera qu'une exploitation de réseau de télévision existe. Il exigera donc, avant la diffusion de l'émission, qu'une demande d'exploitation de réseau soit déposée et que la personne qui fournit la programmation proposée obtienne une licence de réseau.

It is the Commission's view that a formal reserved time agreement clearly represents a situation where a local television station has, in effect, consented to relinquish control of the station's program schedule, or parts thereof, to another party. A formal reserved time agreement is generally evinced by the existence of an affiliation agreement or similar contractual arrangement.

Le Conseil estime qu'une entente de temps réservé officiellement constitue nettement une situation où une station de télévision locale a, en fait, consenti à céder le contrôle de la grille-horaire de la station, ou de parties de celle-ci, à une autre partie. Une entente de temps réservé officiellement se manifeste généralement par l'existence d'un contrat d'affiliation ou d'un accord contractuel semblable.

Under a formal reserved time agreement, a local station generally does not have the power to refuse to air a program which it has contracted to

En vertu d'une entente de temps réservé officiellement, une station locale n'est généralement habilitée à refuser de diffuser une émission qu'elle s'est

broadcast until the expiration of the agreement, except on a temporary basis and under special circumstances as provided for in the contract. The local station is required to air the program at, or within, specified clock hours or time frames.

In contrast, a purchase contract allows individual television stations to determine the scheduling of the program, whether or not a time frame is suggested by the program distributor and, thus, does not constitute a formal reserved time commitment.

Whether the programming is distributed live, by tape, or is tape-delayed has no bearing on whether formal reserved time exists.

b) De Facto Reserved Time

De facto reserved time exists where there is no formal contract or written reserved time commitment, but where there is evidence that a program, or programs, are being broadcast by more than one undertaking at a designated time and where, in the Commission's view, the program or programs affect the Canadian broadcasting system in a way similar to that where a formal reserved time agreement exists.

It is conceivable that program acquisition arrangements between distributors and local television stations may involve an informal or unwritten requirement for a program or programs to be scheduled at a specified time, as determined by a person other than the licensee of the local station. A useful indicator of the existence of such de facto reserved time is the presence of

engagée par contrat à diffuser qu'à l'expiration de l'entente, sauf à titre provisoire et dans des circonstances spéciales prévues au contrat. La station locale est tenue de diffuser l'émission à des heures d'horloge ou dans des créneaux particuliers.

Par contraste, un contrat d'achat permet à des stations de télévision d'établir la mise à l'horaire d'une émission, qu'un créneau soit suggéré ou non par le distributeur de l'émission, et il ne constitue donc pas un engagement de temps réservé officiellement.

Le fait que la programmation soit distribuée en direct, qu'elle soit enregistrée ou enregistrée en mode différé n'influe nullement sur la question de savoir si du temps réservé officiellement existe.

b) Temps réservé de fait

Du temps réservé de fait existe lorsqu'il n'y a aucun contrat officiel ou engagement de temps réservé par écrit, mais qu'il est prouvé qu'une ou des émissions sont diffusées par plus d'une entreprise à une heure désignée et lorsque, de l'avis du Conseil, l'émission ou les émissions touchent le système de radiodiffusion canadien au même titre qu'une entente de temps réservé officiellement.

Il est possible que des ententes d'acquisition d'émissions entre des distributeurs et des stations de télévision locales comprennent une exigence officieuse ou non écrite à l'égard d'une ou des émissions devant être diffusées à une heure précise, telle qu'établie par une personne autre que la titulaire d'une station locale. La présence de contenu publicitaire diffusé à un moment prédéterminé par la

commercial content that is broadcast at a pre-determined time by the local station as a condition of the acquisition of the program. Another indicator of the existence of de facto reserved time is the simultaneous broadcast of the program by a number of local stations.

Consequently, the net effect of the distribution and broadcast of this programming on the broadcast system may be similar to the effect of centralized programming by networks and may produce a significant impact on other licensed components of the broadcast system and on a sizeable segment of the population. In such situations, the Commission may consider that a de facto television network operation exists.

As with formal reserved time, the fact that a program is delivered live, by tape or has been tape-delayed has no direct bearing on whether de facto reserved time may be deemed to exist.

#### c) Editorial Control

The definition of "network" in the Act implies that broadcasters may delegate control over part or all of a program or program schedule to another party, namely a licensed network operator. The Commission considers that editorial control is central to the determination of "control" referred to in the definition of "network" in the Act. Editorial control is, therefore, a key criterion in determining the existence of a network. It should be noted that there are two distinct kinds of editorial control: the power to edit or alter the contents of a program, and the power to decide whether or not to broadcast a program.

station locale comme une condition de l'acquisition de l'émission ou des émissions est un indicateur utile de l'existence de temps réservé de fait. La diffusion simultanée de l'émission par un certain nombre de stations locales constitue également un indicateur de l'existence de temps réservé de fait.

En conséquence, la distribution et la diffusion de cette programmation par le système de radiodiffusion peuvent avoir un effet net semblable à celui de la programmation centralisée des réseaux et elles peuvent entraîner des répercussions importantes sur d'autres composantes autorisées du système de radiodiffusion et sur un segment important de la population. Dans de telles situations, le Conseil peut juger qu'une exploitation de réseau de télévision de fait existe.

De même que pour le temps réservé officiellement, le fait que l'émission soit diffusée en direct, qu'elle soit enregistrée ou enregistrée en mode différé n'influe nullement sur la question de savoir si du temps réservé de fait existe.

#### c) Contrôle éditorial

La définition de "réseau" donnée dans la Loi implique que les radiodiffuseurs peuvent déléguer le contrôle de la totalité ou d'une partie d'une émission ou de la grille-horaire à une autre partie, nommément un exploitant de réseau autorisé. Le Conseil estime que le contrôle éditorial est essentiel à l'établissement du "contrôle" mentionné dans la définition de "réseau" donnée dans la Loi. Le contrôle éditorial est donc un critère déterminant de l'existence d'un réseau. Il faut noter qu'il existe deux genres distincts de contrôle éditorial: le pouvoir de réviser ou de modifier le contenu d'une émission et le pouvoir de décider de diffuser ou non une émission.

In television, it is common for the local licensee to retain the power to decide whether or not to broadcast a program but, having decided to broadcast, the licensee does not have the power to edit or alter the program's editorial content. In such a case, the Commission could consider that the local licensee has delegated editorial control to a network operator.

With respect to news distribution arrangements which generally involve some degree of pre-screening and editing by the distributor and where the station is not bound by a formal agreement to broadcast the program, the Commission will not consider these to be network operations.

In addition, the Commission has considered the matter of brokered programs. Brokerage is the practice of purchasing blocks of time from stations to produce and broadcast programming oriented to specific audiences. As stated in Public Notice CRTC 1985-139 entitled "A Broadcasting Policy Reflecting Canada's Linguistic and Cultural Diversity", the Commission recognizes that brokerage is an important source of programming, particularly for audiences not well served by mainstream broadcasting.

The Commission will not consider brokerage arrangements to be network operations provided the local station maintains control over the content of the programs and program scheduling, and brokered programs are not distributed as live programs to other stations.

A la télévision, il est courant que la titulaire locale conserve le pouvoir de décider de diffuser ou non une émission, mais une fois qu'elle a décidé de diffuser une émission, qu'elle n'ait pas le pouvoir d'en réviser ou modifier le contenu éditorial. Dans pareil cas, le Conseil pourrait juger que la titulaire locale a délégué le contrôle éditorial à un exploitant de réseau.

Pour ce qui est des arrangements de distribution des nouvelles, qui impliquent généralement un certain degré de prévisionnement et de révision par le distributeur et où la station n'est pas liée par une entente officielle de diffuser une émission, le Conseil ne les considérera pas comme des exploitations de réseau.

Par ailleurs, le Conseil s'est penché sur la question du commerce d'émissions. Le commerce d'émissions désigne la pratique qui consiste à acheter des blocs de temps de stations pour produire et diffuser des émissions s'adressant à des auditoires particuliers. Comme il est stipulé dans l'avis public CRTC 1985-139 intitulé "Une politique en matière de radiodiffusion qui reflète la pluralité linguistique et culturelle du Canada", le Conseil reconnaît que le commerce d'émissions est une source importante de programmation, en particulier pour des auditoires que le flot principal de la radiodiffusion ne dessert pas bien.

Le Conseil ne considérera pas les arrangements de commerce d'émissions comme des exploitations réseau, pourvu que la station locale conserve le contrôle sur le contenu des émissions et de la grille-horaire, et que la programmation qui a fait l'objet de commerce d'émissions n'est pas distribuée à titre d'émissions en direct à d'autres stations.

In all cases where the existence of a network operation is not clear, the Commission will be guided primarily by the presence of some aspects of one or more of the above criteria, and the impact of that operation on the Canadian broadcasting system as a whole.

## 2. Use of the Word "Includes"

In Decision CRTC 80-704, approving the issuing of a licence for the satellite distribution of the proceedings of the House of Commons, the Commission considered the use of the word "includes" in the definition of a network found in the Act to be enlarging. Consequently, the Commission is not restricted to treating as a network only those program distribution operations where a delegation of control is present. In support of this interpretation, the Commission made reference to section 3(j) of the Act, that the system should be flexible and adaptable to new developments.

Furthermore, section 15 of the Act confers upon the Commission the authority and responsibility to:

regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy enunciated in section 3 of the Act.

The licensing, as networks, of major television program distribution operations that fulfill the criteria of delegation of control or produce a significant impact on the broadcasting system allows the Commission to regulate and supervise centrally-distributed programming at the level of the program source, as well as regulating the affiliated stations.

Dans tous les cas où l'existence d'une exploitation de réseau n'est pas claire, le Conseil se fondera principalement sur l'existence de certains aspects d'un ou des critères exposés ci-dessus et sur les répercussions de cette exploitation sur le système de radiodiffusion canadien dans son ensemble.

## 2. Utilisation du mot "comprend"

Dans la décision CRTC 80-704 qui approuvait l'attribution d'une licence pour la distribution par satellite des débats de la Chambre des communes, le Conseil a établi que l'utilisation du terme "comprend" dans la définition de réseau donnée dans la Loi n'est pas restrictive. Il n'est donc pas limité à ne traiter comme réseaux que les exploitations de distribution d'émissions où la délégation de contrôle est présente. A l'appui de cette interprétation, le Conseil s'est référé à l'alinéa 3j) de la Loi voulant que la réglementation et la surveillance du système de la radiodiffusion soient souples et adaptables.

De plus, l'article 15 de la Loi confère au Conseil le pouvoir et la responsabilité de:

réglementer et surveiller tous les aspects du système de la radiodiffusion canadienne en vue de mettre en oeuvre la politique de radiodiffusion énoncée à l'article 3 de la présente loi.

L'attribution de licences, à titre de réseaux, à d'importantes exploitations de distribution d'émissions de télévision qui respectent les critères de délégation de contrôle ou qui ont des répercussions importantes sur le système de radiodiffusion permet au Conseil de réglementer et de surveiller la programmation distribuée centralement à la source de l'émission ainsi



The Commission considers that this approach allows it to supervise and regulate the broadcasting system more effectively, ensuring the fair treatment of such operations and the orderly utilization of such sources of programming.

### 3. Two or More Broadcasting Undertakings

The network definition set out in the Act applies to arrangements which involve two or more broadcasting undertakings. In the past, the Commission has received several requests for an interpretation of this clause.

The Commission considers that a network operation may be deemed to exist in the case of a program arrangement involving a network operator and only one station, where the network operator also transmits the programming as a broadcaster. For private broadcasters where the undertakings are owned by the same licensee, no network licence is required since no delegation of control to another licensee occurs.

### III. CONCLUSION

The Commission regards television network licensees as a primary component of the Canadian broadcasting system and the network licensing process as an important instrument to help strengthen that system. The programming of television network licensees contributes significantly to achieving the goals set out for the Canadian broadcasting system in the Act.

que de réglementer les stations affiliées. Le Conseil estime que cette démarche lui permet de surveiller et de réglementer plus efficacement le système de radiodiffusion et assure un traitement juste de ces exploitations et une utilisation ordonnée de ces sources d'émissions.

### 3. Deux ou plusieurs entreprises de radiodiffusion

La définition de réseau donnée dans la Loi s'applique à des arrangements mettant en cause deux ou plusieurs entreprises de radiodiffusion. Dans le passé, le Conseil a reçu plusieurs demandes d'interprétation de cette disposition.

Le Conseil estime qu'il peut y avoir une exploitation réseau dans le cas d'un arrangement relatif à une émission mettant en cause un exploitant de réseau et une seule station lorsque l'exploitant de réseau transmet également la programmation à titre de radiodiffuseur. Une licence de réseau n'est pas requise pour les radiodiffuseurs privés lorsque les entreprises sont la propriété de la même titulaire, puisqu'il n'y a pas de délégation de contrôle à une autre titulaire.

### III. CONCLUSION

Le Conseil considère les titulaires de licences de réseau de télévision comme un élément important du système de radiodiffusion canadien et le processus d'attribution de licences de réseau comme un instrument important qui contribue à raffermir ce système. La programmation des titulaires de licences de réseau de télévision contribue dans une très large mesure à la réalisation des objectifs établis dans la Loi pour le système de radiodiffusion canadien.

In considering a streamlined regulatory framework and licensing approach for television network operators, the Commission finds that the wide variation in network structures and programming makes it difficult to construct procedures applicable to all situations. In addition, the Commission is constrained by the Act, which, amongst other things, requires that all applications for network licences be handled via the public hearing process, with the exception of temporary network licences which may not exceed thirty days in duration.

The Commission has therefore decided to maintain its current licensing procedures for the present time.

Fernand Bélisle  
Secretary General

En considérant un cadre de réglementation et une démarche d'attribution de licences rationalisés à l'égard des exploitants de réseaux, le Conseil estime que le large éventail de structures de réseaux et d'émissions rend difficile l'établissement de procédures applicables à toutes les situations. De plus, il est contraint par la Loi qui, entre autres choses, exige que toutes les demandes de licences de réseau fassent l'objet d'audiences publiques, à l'exception de licences de réseaux temporaires qui ne peuvent excéder trente jours.

Le Conseil a donc décidé de conserver pour l'instant ses procédures actuelles en matière d'attribution de licences.

Le Secrétaire général  
Fernand Bélisle



TECHNICAL SERVICES

March 13, 1989

VIA: TELEFAX

Mr. Jerry Giberson  
C/O Inuit Broadcasting Corporation  
244 Albert Street  
Suite 300  
OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1P 6E6

Dear Jerry:

The following contains an outline of equipment needed and costs involved in setting up three centres for the TVNC project.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

An expansion of this report will be mailed to you shortly.

Sincerely,

Bruce W. McLeod

:ds

encl.

OBJECTIVE:

To provide three identical playback-editing systems connected to a satellite uplink utilizing U-matic and Betacam machines. This system must "stand alone", and be within D.O.C. standards. It will meet "Broadcast", specification of audio and video signals. It will be versatile, and provide for future expansion. It should be built for "on-site" servicing.

STRATEGIES:

Using two BVU 950, one BVW 60, and one BVW 70, each with TBC, back to back playback of each format is achieved. Editing functions in single format are carried on through the function panel on the record machines. Cross format editing will be realized through the use of an R5 422 switch.

The switcher will provide mix, key and effects for output to system, as well as external input for special use, (such as "live" functions). It will also provide an A B roll type, though limited, edit function. Because of space limitations, PVM 1271Q monitors, with their A, B, and TV inputs will suffice to monitor the U-matic, Betacam, and programme-preview functions, respectively.

Video and audio patch bays will provide interconnection and wild-card functions, making this system completely flexible.

... cont

MARCH 13 1989

DELIVERY :

THE SONY EQUIPMENT PART OF THIS ORDER WILL BE SHIPPED BY SONY. (UNLESS THE AGREEMENT HAS CHANGED).

THE OTHER EQUIPMENT, BECAUSE OF DELIVERY TIMES, MAY HAVE TO BE WAREHOUSED. THIS SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS THE INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR, TO ASSURE ORDER VERIFICATION. IT IS PROBABLY A GOOD IDEA TO HAVE THE INSTALLER ORDER THE PARTS, AS SOMETIMES GOODS MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE, AND CHANGES CAN BE MADE TO MODIFY THE ORDER.

ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND A FORM GIVING MY BEST ESTIMATE FOR SIZE AND WEIGHT, WITH PRICES AS QUOTED BY CANADIAN AIRLINES. YOU WILL SEE THAT THE COSTS CAN BE QUITE HIGH, SO AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD MIGHT BE FOUND (TRUCKING), FOR DELIVERY YELLOWKNIFE AND WHITEHORSE. I WILL LOOK INTO THIS, IF YOU WISH, AS PART OF THIS REPORT.

INSTALLATION:

THE INSTALLATION AND VERIFICATION OF OPERATION SHOULD ABOUT THREE WEEKS, DEPENDING OF COURSE ON THE TIME OF YEAR THE INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDERING AND SHIPPING CO-ORDINATION AND VERIFICATION, SUPPLYING DIAGRAMS FOR APPROVAL AND FINAL SYSTEM DIAGRAMS, TRAINING OF PRINCIPALS, AND SUPPLYING A TRAINING MANUAL, AS WELL AS INSTALLATION. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS NEEDED TO MAKE THE SYSTEM WORK, AND SUPPLY ANY CUSTOM INTERFACES OR PARTS.

MARCH 13, 1989

SUGGESTED EQUIPMENT FOR TVNC PROJECT

NO.	AMT.	ITEM-DESCRIPTION-MFG-SUPPLIER	COST
1	6	BVU 950 U/MATIC SONY	114,660.00
2	6	BKU 901A TBC	35,280.00
3	6	RMM 950 RACK MOUNT	2,940.00
4	3	BVW 60 BETACAM PLAYER	107,875.00
5	3	BVW 70 BETACAM RECORDER PLAYER	151,110.00
6	6	RMM 100 RACK MOUNT	4,290.00
7	6	BVR 50 TBC REMOTE	5,880.00
8	6	PVM 12710 MONITOR	10,050.00
9	6	MB 502 MOUNTING BRACKET	1,680.00
10	6	SLR 102 SLIDE RAIL	1,380.00
11	3	SEG 2550 SWITCHER/EFFECTS GEN.	46,305.00
SUB TOTAL SONY-			378,305.00
12	3	1710B WAVEFORM MONITOR TEKTRONIX	8,307.00
13	3	1720 VECTORSCOPE	10,713.00
14	3	1700F05 RACK MOUNT	927.00
15	3	SP6 170A WITH OPTION ONE SYNC PULSE GEN.	18,189.00
SUB TOTAL TEKTRONIX-			38,136.00
16	3	VIDEO PATCH FIELD DYNATECH GLENTRONIX	375.00
17	60	COTERM VIDEO JACKS	4,260.00
18	3	AVP DURA PATCH AUDIO PATCHFIELD	2,250.00
SUB TOTAL GLENTRONIX-			6,885.00
19	9	RACK SYSTEM HAMMOND ELECTROSONIC (INCLUDING HARDWARE, BLANKS, AND POWER PANELS)	10,022.00
20		CONNECTORS, CABLE, (AUDIO AND VIDEO)	1,681.00
SUB TOTAL ELECTROSONIC-			11,703.00
TOTAL EQUIPMENT-			435,029.00
TOTAL SHIPPING- (SEE ATTACHED)			
TOTAL INSTALLATION-			37,000.00

MARCH 13 1989

SHIPPING DETAILS:

THE FOLLOWING ARE APPROXIMATE SIZES AND WEIGHTS OF TVNC EQUIPMENT.

NO.	AM.	SIZE (IN)	CUBIC (IN)	WEIGHT (LBS)
1	3	24 X 32 X 74	32	195
2	1	32 X 32 X 32	27	200
3	1	31 X 24 X 4	2	64
4	3	31 X 24 X 4	2	36
5	1	10 X 12 X 20	2	8
6	1	8 X 12 X 22	2	11
7	1	12 X 26 X 31	6	8
8	1	4 X 26 X 31	2	23
9	1	24 X 24 X 24	8	50
TOT.	13		24	595

PRICES AS QUOTED BY CANADIEN;

\$2.85 LB. TO IQALUIT OR \$1,695.00

\$2.34 LB. TO YELLOWKNIFE OR \$1,392.00

\$2.76 LB. TO WHITEHORSE OR \$1,642.00

TOTAL SHIPPING- \$4,729.00

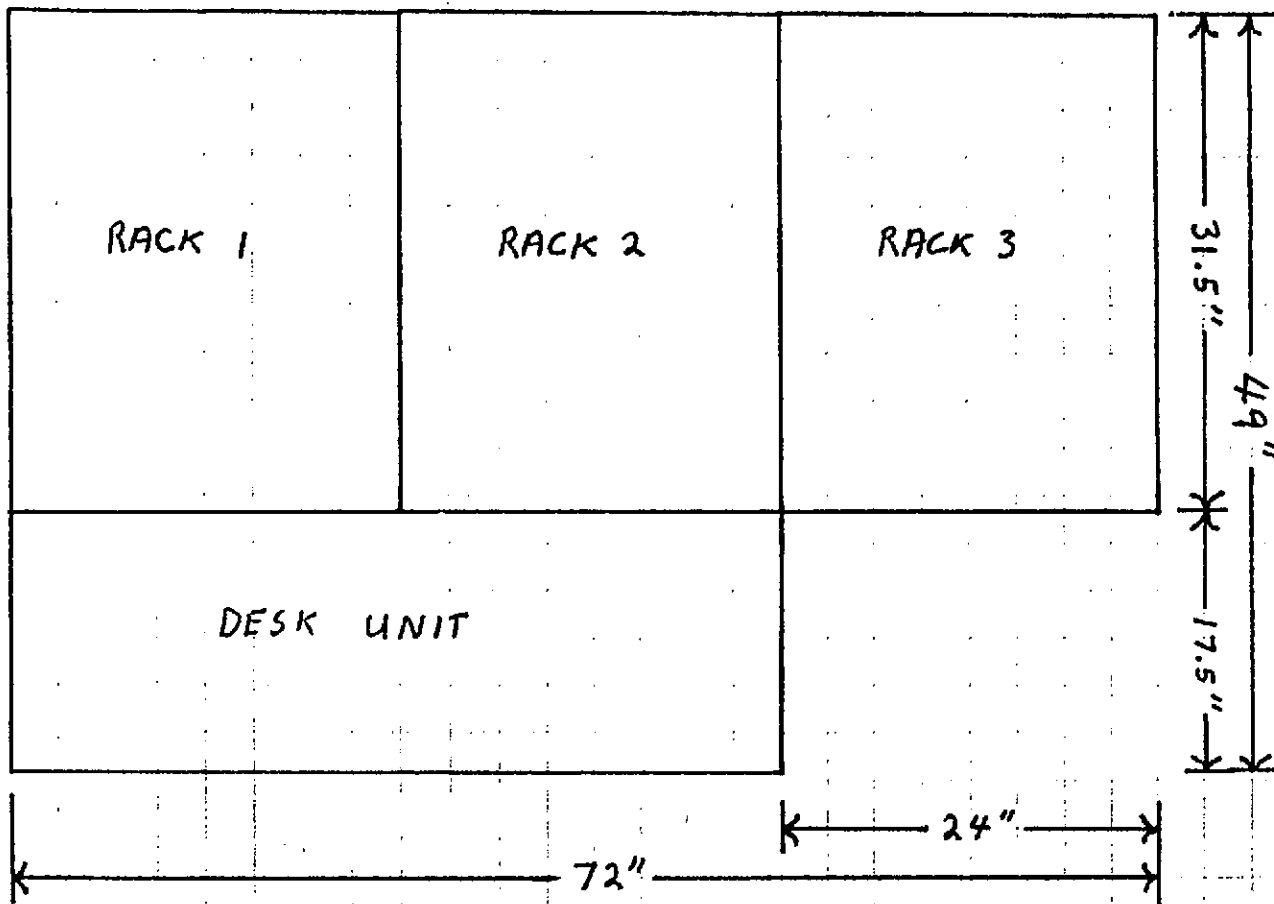
GRAND TOTAL- \$476,758.00

SUGGESTED LAYOUT OF RACK-MOUNTED EQUIPMENT

Units	VENT	VENT	VENT	Inches
1	POWER BAR	POWER BAR	POWER BAR	1 1/2
2	B	B	B	3 1/2
3				5 1/2
4	B	T.S.G.	VIDEO PATCH	7
5	B	B	B	8 1/2
6				10 1/2
7			AUDIO PATCH	12 1/2
8				14
9			B	15 1/2
10	P.V.M	P.V.M	B.V.W 60	17 1/2
11				19 1/2
12				21
13				22 1/2
14				24 1/2
15			B	26 1/2
16				28
17				29 1/2
18	V.C.S	W.F./V.E.C.	B.V.W 70	31 1/2
19				33 1/2
20	T.B.C'S	T.B.C'S		35
21			B	36 1/2
22	B	B		38 1/2
23				40 1/2
24	SHELF	SHELF	B.V.U 900	42
25	B	B		43 1/2
26				45 1/2
27	B	B	B	47 1/2
28	B	B		49
29				50 1/2
30	B	B	B.V.U 950	52 1/2
31	B	B		54 1/2
32				56
33	B	B	B	57 1/2
34	B	B	B	59 1/2
35				61 1/2
36	B	B	B	63
37				64 1/2
38				66 1/2
39	B	B	B	68 1/2
40				70



MINIMUM 2' CLEARANCE TO WALL



FRONT

RACK FOOTPRINT
B. MFLEDD MAR. 89
SCALE 1" = 3"

TELESAT - TVNC

31 MARCH 1989

- 1) TELESAT IS A COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.  
ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH ITS CUSTOMERS IS  
A MATTER OF CONTRACT.
- 2) THE PROCESS OF ORDER PLACEMENT, AND  
CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT IS NON DISCRIMINATORY  
AND BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF 'FIRST COME  
FIRST SERVED'
- 3) TVNC HAS YET TO PLACE A FORMAL ORDER WITH  
TELESAT FOR A CHANNEL ON EITHER ANIK D1  
D2, E1 OR E2.

4) TELESAT HAS PROPOSED A CHANNEL REORGANIZATION THAT WOULD MAKE COLOCATION OF TVNC WITH CBC POSSIBLE. CUSTOMER AGREEMENT WAS NOT REACHED.

5) UPON RECEIPT OF AN ORDER, TELESAT WILL ASSIGN TVNC A CHANNEL ON ANIK E2.

HOWEVER

SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:

- A) ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED FUNDING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE TVNC PROJECT.
- B) ASSURANCE FROM TVNC FOR A TIMELY COMMENCEMENT OF THE SERVICE.
- C) REPRESENTATION BY TELESAT AS AN ADVISOR ON TECHNICAL MATTERS AT THE BOARD LEVEL.

TELESAT IS PREPARED TO MAKE A GRANT TO TVNC FOR THE SUM OF 475,000 DOLLARS REPRESENTING THE SHORTFALL IN CAPITAL FUNDING REQUIRED TO PUT IN PLACE THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE TO RECEIVE SIGNALS FROM ANIK E2.

IN SO DOING,TELESAT WOULD WISH TO ASSURE ITSELF THAT THE TOTAL FUNDING IDENTIFIED FOR THE RECEIVE INFRASTRUCTURE IS SPENT IN THE MOST EFFICIENTAND EFFECTIVE MANNER.

## FUNDING ASSUMPTIONS

1) CAPITAL FOR RECEIVE EQUIPMENT	\$341,000
2) TELECOMMUNICATION TAX	\$275,700
3) TELESAT GRANT	\$475,000
TOTAL	\$1,091,700

# CONDITIONS

- 1) AGREEMENT ON THE FUNDING ASSUMPTIONS  
BY TELESAT AND TVNC
- 2) COMENSURATE AGREEMENT BY DOC
- 3) JOINT COMMUNICATION PLAN BY TELESAT-TVNC



# Television Northern Canada

## MEMO

URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>		For Your Info.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wld Like Advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	by _____	For Your Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>
For Your Action	<input type="checkbox"/>	by _____	For Your File	<input type="checkbox"/>

**From: Jerry Giberson**  
**Co-ordinator, TVNC**

**RE: Consultation towards a Long-Term Distribution Strategy for Northern Aboriginal Broadcasters**

In response to a proposal put forth by Television Northern Canada(TVNC),the Department of Communications announced on June 23, 1988 that funding of ten million dollars had been approved over four years,commencing April 1, 1989 to cover the cost of an independent satellite-delivered distribution system.The Department of Communications is providing funds to the TVNC consortium through IBC to research the capabilities of the distribution model chosen with regards to the needs of 13 northern aboriginal broadcasters under the NNBP.

The TVNC membership includes:

Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon(NNBY)  
Inuvialuit Communications Society(ICS)  
Inuit Broadcasting Corp.(IBC)  
Native Communications Society(NCS)NWT  
OkalaKatiget Society-Labrador(OK)  
Taqramiut Nipingat Inc.(TNI)  
National Aboriginal Communications Society(NACS)  
Government of the Northwest Territories(GNWT)  
Government of the Yukon  
CBC Northern Services

### **The Mandate**

I am currently involved in the production of a report for the Department of Communications on behalf of the TVNC membership that will:

- Provide options for a corporate and administrative structure for the distribution system so that operational planning may be initiated.
  
- Propose options on a long-term, phased strategy for development, including an updated summary of radio and television distribution needs of aboriginal broadcasters in the NNBP to determine if the TVNC proposal or modification thereof, might be a future means of distribution for those societies who are not currently members of TVNC.
  
- Suggest an operational plan for the first fiscal year of funding beginning April 1, 1989 .

This report will be submitted to the TVNC members for ratification at a meeting held in Ottawa on the week beginning March 13. The final report is to be submitted to the Department of Communications by March 31, 1989.

### **A Brief Background of the TVNC Network Model**

The model, based on a 1987 study, approved by the TVNC Steering Committee and presented to the members is designed specifically to address the distribution needs of those member societies either currently involved in television broadcast or who have plans to produce video programs in the near future. Radio distribution for the North was also researched in the first studies, but was determined to be unaffordable.

TVNC would operate under the direction of a Board of Directors consisting of representatives of each member organization. Provision may be made to include non-member board representation as well.

There would be three uplinks located in Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. Programming would be directed to the nearest uplink location. A master schedule would be mutually agreed upon by TVNC members through designated representatives that would form a scheduling committee.

TVNC would rent a dedicated transponder channel possibly on Anik E1 at the 6/4 ghz frequency. To keep costs down, TVNC must co-site receivers and transmitters with CBC, NWT and Yukon owned TVRO facilities currently tuned to CBC Northern Service. It is therefore essential to locate the TVNC transponder on the same satellite that CBC will be operating from in 1991.

The Co-ordination Center, located tentatively in Iqaluit, would monitor the day to day scheduling requirements of the Network in accordance with a master schedule. Program switching is made manually by the uplink locations, with scheduling and timing information provided by the Co-ordination Center. Regional intervals have tentatively been broken down into 3-4 hour blocks. There is no centralized electronic cue and control mechanism in this distribution model.

Each society would be responsible for the content of it's programming. TVNC would not produce programming of its own-it will function solely as a passive distribution mechanism.

As the service evolves, it may be possible to distribute radio/data signals on the satellite transponder by utilizing available subcarrier frequencies. Delivery of this type of service would require the provision of additional funds for separate radio uplinking/recieve hardware and infrastructures not identified or budgeted for in TVNC'S initial phase. The 10 million dollars allocated barely covers the cost of uplink, transponder rental and the installation of co-site transmitters for 100 communities.

The start date for the distribution system as proposed by TVNC is April 1, 1991.

### **The Consultation Process**

In order to properly assess how additional distribution requirements of NNBAP members may integrated into future development strategies, **your input is essential**. Please complete the following questionnaire and fax the document back prior to **February 23, 1989**.

The TVNC Fax number is **(613)230-8824**.

**or return by courier to:**

**TVNC**

**c/o Inuit Broadcasting Corp.**

**251 Laurier St. W.**

**Suite 703**

**Ottawa ,Ont.**

**TVNC will cover the cost of sending the questionnaire back.**

Thanks. If you have any questions or comments on this matter, please call me at (613) 235-1892.

Please return this document

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# Television Northern Canada

Returned To: George Henry  
Fax# (403)668-6612

Consultation Document Towards the Further Development  
of TYNC Distribution Strategies

Deadline for submission: Feb. 20.

1.

From:

Name of Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Person filling out questionnaire:

\_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

2.

Coverage Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Communities:

served: \_\_\_\_\_

projected \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ (year)

3.

<b>Programming</b>	<b>Current Output 1989</b>	<b>Projected Output 1991</b>
Radio	_____Hrs/week	_____Hrs/wee
TV	_____Hrs/week	_____Hrs/week

4.

<b>Current Distribution</b>	<b>TV</b>	<b>Radio</b>
CBC	_____	_____
Cancom	_____	_____
TV Ontario	_____	_____
Other(specify)	_____	_____

5.

What are your approximate distribution costs per 12 month period?\_\_\_\_\_

6.

Are you sharing transmission/receive facilities with another broadcaster? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ If yes, describe in quest. 8

7. Who owns the equipment you use to distribute your programming? \_\_\_\_\_

8.

**Give a brief description of your distribution system** (from transmission point to receive sites-include the types of telecommunication systems-i.e. satellite, microwave, RadioNet etc.. List any written distribution agreements you have, indicating who it is with.)

TV\_\_\_\_\_

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Radio \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9.

Are you satisfied with your current distribution arrangement?

TV

Radio

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

10.

Does this arrangement meet your long term goals?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If no for questions 9,10, describe why.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11.

Referring to the Network model description, do you feel that if TVNC would be a viable means of distributing your programming?

TV

Radio

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If no, there is no need to respond to the following questions.

If yes, How would you see TVNC distributing your programs?  
What would the level of your participation be with TVNC?  
(please specify TV and radio separately )

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12.

Do you think that your existing distribution system could be integrated into the current TVNC model without significant additional costs? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If yes, could you briefly explain how you feel this could be done?

Please identify costs if

possible:\_\_\_\_\_

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13.

Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio that TVNC might provide your organization?

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14.

Would you like to discuss this matter further with a representative of TYNC or a consortium member?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

General Comments:

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Thank you .



Please return this document

## MEMO

URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>		For Your Info.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wld Like Advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	by _____	For Your Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>
For Your Action	<input type="checkbox"/>	by _____	For Your File	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Television Northern Canada

Returned To: Jerry Giberson  
 Co-ordinator, TVNC  
 Fax#(613) 230-8824

## Consultation Document Towards the Further Development of TVNC Distribution Strategies

Deadline for submission: Feb. 17.

1.

From:

Name of Organization: Northern Native Broadcasting

Location: (Terrace BC)

Person filling out questionnaire:

Mr. Ray Jones

Title General Manager

2.

Coverage Area: Northern half of BC

Number of Communities:

served: 68

projected 68 by 1992 (year)

3.

Programming	Current Output 1989	Projected Output 1991
Radio	<u>21.5</u> Hrs/week	<u>60</u> Hrs/week
TV	<u>          </u> Hrs/week	<u>          </u> Hrs/week

4.

Current Distribution	TV	Radio
CBC	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Cancom	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
TV Ontario	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Other (specify)	<u>                          </u>	<u>Telesat April 1989</u>

5.

What are your approximate distribution costs per 12 month period? \$45,000.00 projected

6.

Are you sharing transmission/receive facilities with another broadcaster? Yes x No x If yes, describe in quest. 8  
At present

7. Who owns the equipment you use to distribute your programming? NNB

8.

Give a brief description of your distribution system (from transmission point to receive sites-include the types of telecommunication systems-i.e. satellite, microwave, RadioNet etc. List any written distribution agreements you have, indicating who it is with.)

- TV/ RADIO ACCESS CBC Radio
- CJEW FM (Skeena Broadcasters)
- CIOL FM (Prince George)
- COOP FM (Vancouver)
- CKCO AM (Caribou Radio)

Radio\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9.

Are you satisfied with your current distribution arrangement?

TV

Radio

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

Yes\_\_\_ No x

10.

Does this arrangement meet your long term goals?

Yes\_\_\_ No x

If no for 7 or 8, describe why.

Our present access system is temporary till we develop our

Satellite System and Community Radios.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11.

Referring to the Network model description, do you feel that if TV/NC would be a viable means of distributing your programming?

TV

Radio

Yes x No\_\_\_

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

(Future consideration)

If no, there is no need to respond to the following questions.

If yes, How would you see TVNC distributing your programs?  
What would the level of your participation be with TVNC?  
(please specify TV and radio separately )

At present, we are in "limbo" as far as TV production  
is concerned (funding wise), but once this goes ahead,  
we would have to look at TVNC as a TV distribution  
vehicle.

12.

Do you think that your existing distribution system could be  
integrated into the current TVNC model without significant  
additional costs? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If yes, could you briefly explain how you feel this could be done?  
Please identify costs if  
possible:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13.

Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio  
that TVNC might provide your organization?

TVNC as the distribution vehicle for NACS' proposed  
all Native Network NEWS bureau

02/17/89

16:10

804 638 8027

NATIVE COMM TERR

006

-5-

14.

Would you like to discuss this matter further with a representative of TVNC or a consortium member?

Yes  No

General Comments:

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Thank you.

Return this document

# MEMO

T	<input type="checkbox"/>		For Your Info.	<input type="checkbox"/>
For Advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	by _____	For Your Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>
For Action	<input type="checkbox"/>	by _____	For Your File	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Division Northern Canada

Addressed To: Jerry Giberson  
 Co-ordinator, TVNC  
 Fax#(613) 230-8824

Information Document Towards the Further Development  
 of Distribution Strategies

Due for submission: Feb. 17.

Organization: Native Communications Inc.  
Thompson, Manitoba

Filling out questionnaire:

Ron Radem  
Chairman & CEO.

Area: Manitoba  
 Communities: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ (year)

3.

Programming	Current Output 1989	Projected Output 1991
Radio	<u>20</u> Hrs/week	<u>42</u> Hrs/week
TV	<u>2</u> Hrs/week	<u>3</u> Hrs/week

4.

Current Distribution	TV	Radio
CBC	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>
Cancom	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TV Ontario	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Other (specify)	<u>CABLE OPERATORS</u>	

5.

What are your approximate distribution costs per 12 month period? \$65,000.00

6.

Are you sharing transmission/receive facilities with another broadcaster? Yes — No ✓ If yes, describe in quest. 8

7. Who owns the equipment you use to distribute your programming? CBC

8.

Give a brief description of your distribution system (from transmission point to receive sites-include the types of telecommunication systems-i.e. satellite, microwave, RadioNet etc.. List any written distribution agreements you have, indicating who it is with.)

TV NCL leases a 7.5 km circuit from M.T.S.  
- microwave land lines  
- use CBC TV km's in North.

Radio we leases a 7.5 KHz. circuit from N.S.T.S.  
- also uses microwave terrestrial  
system with satellite downlinks in  
the countries - ~~for~~ N.S.T.S. - Spacelink.

9.  
Are you satisfied with your current distribution arrangement?  
TV Yes  No  Radio Yes  No

10.  
Does this arrangement meet your long term goals?  
Yes  No

If no for 7 or 8, describe why.  
Poor time slots -

11.  
Referring to the Network model description, do you feel that if TVNC would be a viable means of distributing your programming?  
TV Yes  No  Radio Yes  No  | TV/RADIO  
don't know

If no, there is no need to respond to the following questions.



If yes, How would you see TYNC distributing your programs?  
What would the level of your participation be with TYNC?  
(please specify TV and radio separately )

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12.

Do you think that your existing distribution system could be integrated into the current TYNC model without significant additional costs? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_  
If yes, could you briefly explain how you feel this could be done?  
Please identify costs if possible:\_\_\_\_\_

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13.

Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio that TYNC might provide your organization?

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you like to discuss this matter further with a  
representative of TYNC or a consortium member?

No

Additional Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you.

TELEVISION NORTHERN CANADA

Returned To: Jerry Giberson  
Co-ordinator, TVNC  
Fax (613) 230-8824

Consultation Document Towards the Further Development of TVNC  
Distribution Strategies

Deadline for Submission: February 17, 1989

\*\*\*\*\*

1. FROM:

Name of Organization Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of  
Alberta

Location: Native Perspective  
Box 2250  
Lac La Biche, Alberta TOA 2C0

and Windspeaker  
15001 - 112 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5M 2V6

Person filling out questionnaire: Ray Fox  
Title: Director of Radio

2. Coverage area: Northern Alberta  
Number of Communities served: 63  
Projected 32 by 1992 (year)

3. Programming	Current Output 1989	Projected Output 1991
Radio	24 hours/day	24 hours/day
Television	0 hours/week	0 hours/week

We broadcast 24 hours per day on CFWE-FM a community radio station. We also broadcast 2 1/2 hours of radio per day on the audio signal of CBC-TV.

4. Current Distribution	TV	Radio
CBC	2 1/2 hours/day	
TV Ontario		
Other (specify)	own transmitter	own transmitter

5. What are your approximate distribution costs per 12 month period?

\$48,000.00

6. Are you sharing transmission/receive facilities with another broadcaster?

Yes and No

7. Who owns the equipment you use to distribute your programming?

AMMSA and CBC

8. Give a brief description of your distribution system (from transmission point to receive sites - include the types of telecommunication systems - i.e. satellite, microwave, RadioNet, etc. List any written distribution agreements you have, indicating who it is with.)

Television

We have an agreement with CBC-TV. They distribute 2 1/2 hours a day of our program through their distribution system. Locally, our town transmitter broadcasting 24 hours per day, owned and operated by AMMSA.

Radio

Please note - all of our productions are in radio.

9. Are you satisfied with your current distribution arrangement?

Television No  
Radio No

10. Does this arrangement meet your long term goals?

No (If no for 7 or 8, describe why)

CBC arrangements temporary only.

02/15/89

11:02

403 452 1428

A M M S A

004

11. Referring to the Network model description, do you feel that TVNC would be a viable means of distributing your programming?

Television No  
Radio Yes

If no, there is no need to respond to the following questions.

If yes, how would you see TVNC distributing your programs? What would the level of your participation be with TVNC? (Please specify TV and radio separately)

Radio distribution only.

12. Do you think that your existing distribution system could be integrated into the current TVNC model without significant additional costs? No

If yes, could you briefly explain how you feel this could be done? Please identify costs if possible.

Uplink costs.

13. Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio that TVNC might provide your organization?

Programming/networking

14. Would you like to discuss this matter further with a representative of TVNC or a consortium member?

No.

Thank you.

Please return this document

MEMO

URGENT

Wld Like Advice

For Your Action

by \_\_\_\_\_

by \_\_\_\_\_

For Your Info.

For Your Comment

For Your File

Television Northern Canada

Returned To: Jerry Giberson  
Co-ordinator, TYNC  
Fax#(613) 230-8824

Consultation Document Towards the Further Development  
of TYNC Distribution Strategies

Deadline for submission: Feb. 17.

1.

From:

Name of Organization:

NAWATAY

Location:

Sioux Lookout

Person filling out questionnaire:

LAWRENCE MARTIN

TVNO QUESTIONNAIRE

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS BY:

1. LAWRENCE MARTIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
WAWATAY NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY  
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO.
  
2. NISHNAWBE ASKI NATION (NAN) - Northern Ontario  
  
Serving 30 communities  
Projecting 44 By 1994
  
3. PROGRAMMING:           1989           1991  
  
RADIO                    21.5/wk       30/wk  
  
TV                        1.5/wk        2.5/wk
  
4. DISTRIBUTION By TVOntario for both TV and Radio
  
5. DISTRIBUTION COSTS per year - \$25,000.00
  
6. Sharing TRANSMISSION/RECEIVE facilities with TVOntario
  
7. TVO owns the distribution equipment
  
8. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

TV - TVO transmits, from Toronto, to ANIK onto the Ontario Legislative Assembly (OLA - provincial government) channel:

TVO pre-empts its own programming in the communities of NAN by using a tone switcher; taking the Wawatay program from the OLA transponder to the TVO earth receivers.

TVO LPRTs are used in the communities.

We have written agreements with the OLA and TVO for the distribution arrangements.

RADIO - Wawatay's uplink is located in Sioux Lookout aimed at ANIK C3 at the 14313.9 MHz, downlinks from there at 12013.9 MHz to the Toronto site. Retransmits to ANIK C3 piggy-backing on the TVO audio subcarrier.

9. Satisfied with present TV and Radio distribution arrangement.

10. This arrangement does not meet the long range TV goals.

In TV, our plans are to do more hours and to provide live programming. We are planning for our TV and Radio services to include Distance Education and other educational programming.

Though, it is not major, we would also like to do away with having to send our video tapes down to Toronto for airing. They would be aired from here in Sioux Lookout, saving time and featuring current events, etc.

In Radio, our Moose Factory production centre transmits through the telephone line to the Sioux Lookout site; from there the signal is transmitted through the uplink. There are just too many problems and costs to broadcast in this manner through the telephone line. We are not using a broadcast line at this time due to higher costs compared to the number of hours we are on air, it is not feasible.

11. The TVNC Network model does not meet our distribution needs at this time.

However, the capital requirements of Wawatay to meet its programming goals in both Radio and Television are what we would like the TVNC group and the funding sources to know. We are hopeful that the TVNC funding can in some way provide us with the financial means to be able to achieve these goals.

To be quite specific, the capital items we are in need of is a Video uplink and a Radio uplink.

14. We would like more discussion on this matter, as we know that this TVNC funding is suppose to assist all the NNBAP groups in providing a better service to its audiences. As it stands, if we cannot benefit from the TVNC project, then the project is only self-serving and only meets some of the NNBAP group's needs.

Thank you.



Please return this document

# Television Northern Canada

Returned To: Jerry Giberson  
Co-ordinator, TVNC  
Fax#(613) 230-8824

## Consultation Document Towards the Further Development of TVNC Distribution Strategies

Deadline for submission. Feb. 17

1.

From:

Name of Organization: MISSISSIPPI BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Location:

Box 1529

LA RONGE, SASK,

S0J 1J0

Person filling out questionnaire

MR. ROBERT MERASTY

Title EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2.

Coverage Area:

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Number of Communities:

served: 42

13.

Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio  
that TVNC might provide your organization?

TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

3.

Programming	Current Output 1989	Projected Output 1991
Radio	<u>17</u> Hrs/week	<u>25</u> Hrs/wee
TV	<u>NIL</u> Hrs/week	<u>2</u> Hrs/week

4.

Current Distribution	TV	Radio
CBC	<u>---</u>	<u>XX</u>
Cancom	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
TV Ontario	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Other (specify)	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>

5.

What are your approximate distribution costs per 12 month period? NIL

6.

Are you sharing transmission/receive facilities with another broadcaster? Yes X No --- If yes, describe in quest. 8

7. Who owns the equipment you use to distribute your programming? CBC

8.

Give a brief description of your distribution system (from transmission point to receive sites-include the types of telecommunication systems-i.e. satellite, microwave, RadioNet etc. List any written distribution agreements you have, indicating who it is with.)

TV -----  
-----  
NIL  
-----  
-----

Radio MISSINIPI HAS A DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WITH  
CBC PERMITTING MISSINIPI TO UTILIZE THE CBC  
NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN NETWORK. THIS MICROWAVE  
NETWORK ENABLES MISSINIPI TO BROADCAST LIVE TO  
42 COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

9.

Are you satisfied with your current distribution arrangement?

TV

Radio

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

Yes X No\_\_\_

10.

Does this arrangement meet your long term goals?

Yes\_\_\_ No X

If no for <sup>9/10</sup> ~~or~~ describe why.

11.

Referring to the Network model description, do you feel that if  
TYMC would be a viable means of distributing  
your programming?

TV

Radio

Yes X No\_\_\_

Yes... No\_\_\_

If yes, How would you see TVNC distributing your programs?  
What would the level of your participation be with TVNC?  
(please specify TV and radio separately )

T.V. - MISSINIPI IS PRESENTLY PLANNING T.V,  
PRODUCTION. IT WOULD BENEFIT MISSINIPI TO  
DISTRIBUTE ITS PROGRAMMING IN A SYSTEM THAT WOULD  
NEGOTIATE A SOURCE OF REVENUE GENERATION IE: ADVERTISING,  
RADIO - SAME AS ABOVE.

12.

Do you think that your existing distribution system could be  
integrated into the current TVNC model without significant  
additional costs? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If yes, could you briefly explain how you feel this could be done?  
Please identify costs if  
possible.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE  
PURCHASED TO MODIFY THE CBC PRESENT  
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

13.

Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio  
that TVNC might provide your organization?

TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

14.

Would you like to discuss this matter further with a representative of TVNC or a consortium member?

Yes XX No     

General Comments:

~~ON BEHALF OF THE MISSISSIPPI BROADCASTING BOARD OF DIRECTORS~~

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MEMBERS OF TVNC ON A JOB WELL DONE. ... THIS IS CERTAINLY A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT FOR ABORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

Thank you.

ROBERT MURPHY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
MBC



return this document

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# television Northern Canada

ed To: Jerry Giberson  
Co-ordinator, TYNC  
Fax#(613) 230-8824

## ation Document Towards the Further Development IC Distribution Strategies

ine for submission: Feb. 23.

of Organization: Société de Communication Atikamekw-Montagnais  
on: 80, boul. Bastien, Village des Hurons, G0A 4V0  
with centers in: Sept-Iles and La Tuque

filling out questionnaire:

Ghislain Picard

General Manager

age Area: Eastern Quebec and Labrador

er of Communities:

d: 13

sted 14 by 1990 (year)

3.

Programming	Current Output 1989	Projected Output 1991
Radio	<u>30</u> Hrs/week	<u>40</u> Hrs/wee
TV	_____Hrs/week	_____Hrs/week

4.

Current Distribution	TV	Radio
CBC	_____	_____
Cancom	_____	_____
TV Ontario	_____	_____
Other(specify)	_____	<u>Radionet</u>

5.

What are your approximate distribution costs per 12 month period? 95,000.00

6.

Are you sharing transmission/receive facilities with another broadcaster? Yes\_\_\_ Nox If yes, describe in quest. 8

7. Who owns the equipment you use to distribute your programming? Telesat

8.

**Give a brief description of your distribution system** (from transmission point to receive sites-include the types of telecommunication systems-i.e. satellite, microwave, RadioNet etc.. List any written distribution agreements you have, indicating who it is with.)

TV \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Radio SOCAM operates two up-links in La Tuque and Sept-Iles. For the Village Huron center, the programming is fed through a phone line to the Telesat radio port in Montreal for the uplinking. Each community is equipped with a radio station which receives the programming and transmits it on its FM frequency.

9.

Are you satisfied with your current distribution arrangement?

TV Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ Radio Yes  No\_\_\_

10.

Does this arrangement meet your long term goals?

Yes  No\_\_\_

If no for 7 or 8, describe why.

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11.

Referring to the Network model description, do you feel that if TVNC would be a viable means of distributing your programming?

TV Yes  No\_\_\_ Radio Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If we eventually produce TV programs.

If no, there is no need to respond to the following questions.



if yes, How would you see TVNC distributing your programs?  
What would the level of your participation be with TVNC?  
(please specify TV and radio separately )

=  
\_\_\_\_\_  
T.V. - MISSISSIPPI IS PRESENTLY PLANNING T.V,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PRODUCTION. IT WOULD BENEFIT MISSISSIPPI TO  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRIBUTE ITS PROGRAMMING IN A SYSTEM THAT WOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_  
NEGOTIATE A SOURCE OF REVENUE GENERATION IE: ADVERTISING,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
RADIO - SAME AS ABOVE.  
\_\_\_\_\_

12.

Do you think that your existing distribution system could be  
integrated into the current TVNC model without significant  
additional costs? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If yes, could you briefly explain how you feel this could be done?  
Please identify costs if  
possible. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PURCHASED TO MODIFY THE CBC PRESENT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
\_\_\_\_\_

13.

Do you foresee any other applications besides TV and radio  
that TVNC might provide your organization?

\_\_\_\_\_  
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14.

Would you like to discuss this matter further with a representative of TVNC or a consortium member?

Yes x No    

General Comments:

For SOCAM, TV production has not been a priority. However,  
if it ever were again, TVNC could certianly provide means  
of distribution.

Thank you .

