

**Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada
and
Canadian Polar Commission**

**1998-99
Estimates**

A Report on Plans and Priorities



The Honourable Jane Stewart, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

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SECTION I – MESSAGES

Minister's Message



Since my appointment as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development my energies have been focussed almost entirely on the future, on working in partnership with Aboriginal leaders and Northerners to create an approach that will lead us into the next century while fulfilling the department's mission of "*working together to make Canada a better place for First Nations and Northern Peoples.*" In doing so we will be guided by the findings and recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP), which provides eloquent testimony to the need for fundamental changes in the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians. Despite

all of the progress and strides towards fundamental structural change, such as the policy on the inherent right of self-government, the new procurement strategy and changes to the housing policy, our collective accomplishments are overshadowed by the great disparity between the well-being of Aboriginal people and other Canadians. Consider these examples: First Nations people face a life expectancy seven years shorter than the Canadian average; youth suicide rates are at least five times greater than the national average; and the infant mortality rate is almost double the Canadian average. Most Aboriginal people live at, or below, the poverty line. Canada's Aboriginal population is young, and growing up in communities haunted by despair. We must act now to provide hope, and raise Aboriginal living standards.

I am encouraged by the signs of growing public support for the kinds of change required. The recent Royal Bank-sponsored symposium called "The Cost of Doing Nothing" reflected the private sector's acknowledgement of the importance of the RCAP report and the need for change. I look forward to working with the leaders of the national organizations. As well, there are encouraging signs from the provinces and territories that we can get beyond jurisdictional discussions and work together to find new approaches.

Studying the RCAP report and formulating a response have represented a major undertaking for the federal government, and this department in particular. The effort resulted in *Gathering Strength – Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan*, which I had the pleasure to announce in January. The plan sets out four principal objectives. The first is to renew the partnerships, to look at the basis of the treaty relationship, an agreement to live peaceably together in one land.



We need to build a new government-to-government relationship based on mutual respect and responsibility. The second is to strengthen Aboriginal governance, to empower Aboriginal peoples to make decisions for themselves. This needs to be done within democratic, transparent and accountable structures that also reflect Aboriginal traditions and culture. The third objective, to develop a new fiscal relationship, stems from the previous two. In a government-to-government relationship, Aboriginal leaders will need predictable financial transfers. Like other governments, they will also need to generate and expend own-source revenues and to work out new relationships with the provinces and territories. The fourth, and most important, objective is to support stronger Aboriginal communities, people and economies. Besides improving housing and education, we need to focus on economic development. In the North, the department will continue to manage the federal interest through implementing Nunavut, northern land claims and self-government agreements while promoting sustainable development.

We face enormous challenges and opportunities. In the current climate, we have an opportunity to make a real difference. As Canadians, we do indeed live in the best country in the world. Our job is to make sure that it is the best country for everyone, including Aboriginal people and Northerners.



Management Representation Statement Report on Plans and Priorities 1998-99

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 1998-99 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

To the best of my knowledge (and subject to the qualifications outlined below), the information:

- Accurately portrays the department's mandate, plans, priorities, strategies and expected key results of the organization.
- Is consistent with Treasury Board policy and instructions and the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The planning and reporting structure on which this document has been based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name :


Assistant Deputy Minister Corporate Services

Date :

February 6, 1998



SECTION II – DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

MANDATE

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's (DIAND) broad mandate is rooted in a solid legislative base which includes the *Indian Act*, the *DIAND Act*, and legislation pertaining to the territories, and is reflected in its mission statement, “**Working together to make Canada a better place for First Nations and Northern Peoples.**” This mission must be accomplished in a highly complex environment. DIAND has primary responsibility for meeting the federal government's constitutional, political, and legal responsibilities to First Nations, Inuit and Northerners. The department provides funding to ensure that Status Indians living on reserve have basic services similar to those provided to other Canadian residents by provincial, territorial and municipal governments. It carries out its broad national responsibilities in partnership with 608 First Nations, 88 tribal councils, 50 Inuit communities, two territorial governments and Canada's northern population.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The department's roles and responsibilities are set out in the *DIAND Act*, the *Indian Act*, legislation pertaining to the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and other acts relating to Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The *Indian Act* assigns specific trust responsibilities to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with respect to Indian monies, estates, and reserve lands. The *Act* also assigns responsibilities for elementary and secondary education and band government.

The department ensures basic services for Status Indians living on reserve by funding First Nations to provide the services themselves. These services, provided to other Canadian residents by provincial, territorial or municipal governments, include education, housing, community infrastructure (roads, water, sewage systems), social assistance, and social support services. The department also negotiates and oversees the implementation of comprehensive and specific land claim settlements, promotes economic development, and implements practical forms of self-government.

In Canada's North, the department assists in the development of territorial governance structures for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Northerners, promotes economic growth, manages the sustainable development of its natural resources, including mining, oil and gas, forestry (Yukon only) and water, and protects the northern environment. It also fosters Canadian leadership among circumpolar nations in environmental stewardship and sustainable development through the newly created Arctic Council, and manages ongoing federal interests, including the delivery of the Northern Air Stage (Food Mail) Program.



OBJECTIVES

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is organized into **three programs** and **four business lines**, as follows:

Programs	Business Lines
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administration Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian and Inuit Affairs Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian and Inuit Programming• Claims
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northern Affairs Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northern Affairs

The objectives of the business lines are as follows:

Indian and Inuit Programming

To support Indians and Inuit in achieving their self-government, economic, educational, cultural, social, and community development needs and aspirations; and to ensure fulfilment of Canada's constitutional and statutory obligations and responsibilities to Indian and Inuit people.

Claims

To settle accepted comprehensive claims and oversee their implementation; to address historical grievances ensuring the government's legal obligations are fulfilled, as set out in the *Indian Act* and treaties, by settling specific claims and monitoring implementation agreements; to provide research funding to Aboriginal claimants; and to support the Department of Justice to resolve certain matters in litigation which involve First Nations and Inuit.

Northern Affairs

To promote the political, economic, scientific and social development of Canada's North; to assist Northerners, including Aboriginal groups, to develop political and economic institutions which will enable them to assume increasing responsibility within the Canadian federation; to effectively manage and regulate the sustainable development of the North's natural resources in preparation for devolution to the territorial governments; to preserve, maintain, protect and rehabilitate the northern environment; and to manage ongoing federal interests in the North, including federal northern policy, federal-territorial relations and claims and self-government implementation, and federal circumpolar activities.

Administration

To provide for policy direction and sound management of the Indian and Inuit Programming, Claims and Northern Affairs business lines and for efficient and effective planning, accounting, personnel, communications and other administrative support.

The *Canadian Polar Commission* reports to Parliament through the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Its objective is to promote the development and dissemination of knowledge in respect of the polar regions.



FINANCIAL SPENDING PLAN – DIAND

Planned Spending				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98*	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Program Spending by Business Line:				
Claims	597.6	392.1	329.3	327.3
Indian and Inuit Programming	3,709.1	3,856.1	3,887.4	3,950.7
Northern Affairs	185.0	198.6	162.0	138.0
Administration	88.4	70.9	70.9	70.9
Sub-Total	4,580.2	4,517.7	4,449.5	4,486.9
Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Program Spending	4,580.2	4,517.7	4,449.5	4,486.9
<i>Less:</i> Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	112.1	104.5	109.6	108.6
<i>Plus:</i> Non-budgetary (loans)	51.4	45.5	44.7	22.3
<i>Plus:</i> Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.4
Net Cost of the Department	4,557.8	4,497.2	4,423.2	4,439.0
Canadian Polar Commission	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

* Reflects best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



FINANCIAL SPENDING PLAN – FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

In addition to DIAND, 11 other federal departments and agencies offer programs for Aboriginal peoples, for total planned federal expenditures in 1998-99 of \$6.3 billion, as shown in Chart 1. This money enables Aboriginal peoples to have basic services comparable to those provided to other Canadians through provincial, territorial and municipal governments.

Chart 1

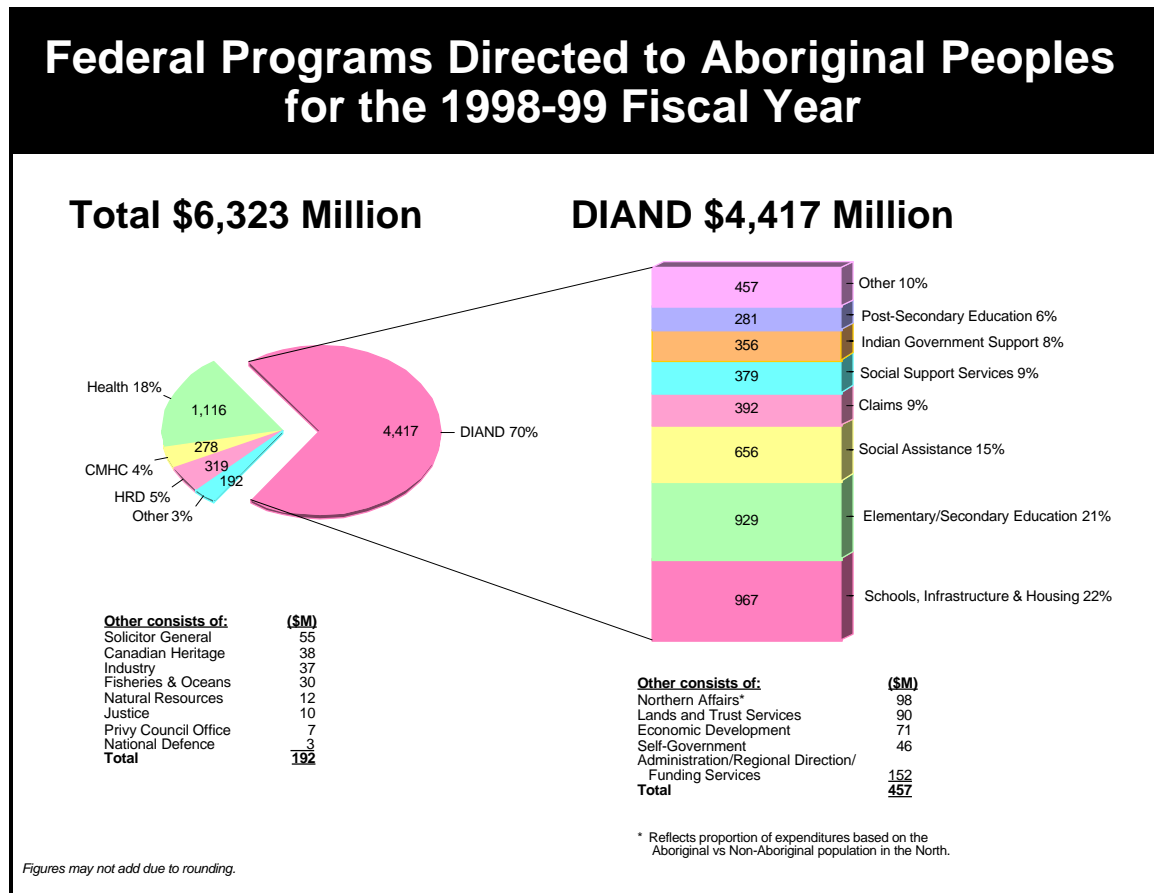




Table 1 provides a summary of the programs, initiatives and planned spending in 1998-99 by other government departments to improve conditions for Aboriginal peoples across Canada.

Table 1

Department	1998-99 Planned Spending (\$ Millions)	Programs
Health	1,116.3	Non-Insured Health Benefits – drugs, eyewear, dental, transportation. National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program. Brighter Futures Program – Community Mental Health and Child Development and Aboriginal Headstart. Community Health Services, Environmental Health and Surveillance, and Hospital Services. <i>For additional information see website at www.hc-sc.gc.ca</i>
Human Resources Development	319.1	Aboriginal Partnerships – Regional Bilateral Agreements between Human Resources Development (HRD) and Aboriginal groups, First Nations/Inuit Child Care and Youth Employment. <i>For additional information see website at www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca</i>
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	278.3	Status Indians on reserve – On-Reserve Non-Profit Housing and Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Off reserve – Rural and Native Housing and Urban Native Housing. <i>For additional information contact the local Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation office.</i>
Solicitor General	55.1	First Nations Policing Policy – On-reserve First Nations Policing. <i>For additional information see website at www.sgc.gc.ca.</i>
Canadian Heritage	38.3	Aboriginal Friendship Centre, Northern Native Broadcast Access, Aboriginal Representative Organizations, Aboriginal Women's Program, Aboriginal Languages Program. <i>For additional information contact Native Citizens Directorate (Canadian Heritage).</i>
Industry	36.7	Aboriginal Business Canada. <i>For additional information see website at www.abc.gc.ca.</i>
Fisheries and Oceans	30.0	Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy – to increase Aboriginal involvement in all aspects of fisheries and fish habitat management. <i>For additional information contact Aboriginal Affairs (Fisheries and Oceans Canada).</i>
Natural Resources	12.4	Canada Lands Survey and Economic Development Initiatives. <i>For additional information contact Financial Management Branch (Natural Resources Canada).</i>
Justice	10.4	Native Courtworkers Program, Legal Studies for Aboriginals and Aboriginal Justice Initiative Fund. <i>For additional information contact Aboriginal Justice Directorate (Department of Justice).</i>
Privy Council Office	6.8	Indian Specific Claims Commission and Tripartite Self-Government Negotiations. <i>For additional information see website at www.indianclaims.ca.</i>
National Defence	2.9	Canadian Rangers, Bold Eagle, Northern Native Entry Program and Headstart (Student employment). <i>For additional information contact Corporate Services (Department of National Defence).</i>
Total	1,906.3	



SECTION III – PLANS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

KEY PLANS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) concluded that fundamental change is needed in the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Canada. The Royal Commission's vision included rebuilding Aboriginal nationhood; supporting effective and accountable Aboriginal governments; establishing government-to-government relationships between Canada and Aboriginal nations; and taking practical steps to improve the living conditions of Aboriginal people. It called for a partnership based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition, responsibility and sharing.

The Government of Canada agrees with the Commission's conclusion that Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people must work together, using a non-adversarial approach, to shape a new vision of their relationship and to make that vision a reality. In that spirit, Canada is undertaking to build a renewed partnership with Aboriginal people and governments.

Canada's vision of partnership means celebrating our diversity while sharing common goals. It means developing effective working relationships with Aboriginal organizations and communities. Above all, it means all levels of government, the private sector, and individuals working together with Aboriginal people on practical solutions to address their needs. Our common aim should be to help strengthen Aboriginal communities and economies, and to overcome the obstacles that have slowed progress in the past.

Conditions for creating a renewed relationship with Aboriginal people in the North differ from those in the rest of Canada. Significant progress has already been made on land claims and new forms of governance, including the creation of the new territory of Nunavut.

Working with Aboriginal people and territorial governments to develop governance structures and strengthen communities in the North will be a priority. The federal government is committed to ensuring that Aboriginal people share in the resource-based opportunities now emerging in the North, while protecting the fragile northern environment.

DIAND must work with Aboriginal people and Northerners to review our partnership and shape a common vision of our future together. In doing so we must address the major themes which emerge from the recommendations of the RCAP and which are outlined in the framework for action, *Gathering Strength*. Specifically, the department's strategic priorities are to: renew partnerships; strengthen Aboriginal governance; develop a new stable fiscal relationship; support communities, people and economies; achieve negotiated claims settlements; manage federal interests; and promote sustainable development and environmental protection in the North.

Aboriginal and northern communities are diverse, with different needs and expectations, and Canada's political and economic environment is complex. For these reasons, implementing self-government will take considerable discussion. The federal Inherent Right Policy, announced in August 1995, provides a framework to bring Aboriginal groups, provinces, territories and other Canadian institutions together to achieve practical and effective self-government arrangements.



SUMMARY OF PLANS AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES BY BUSINESS LINE

The nature of departmental plans and strategic priorities involves a mix of outputs, short and medium outcomes and longer term outcomes defined below:

Plans and Strategic Priorities	Examples
<p>Activities and Outputs are those specific actions undertaken by the department which result in concrete products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiation and signature of agreements • development and implementation of policies and strategies • conduct research
<p>Short and Medium Term Outcomes are those outcomes which will be achieved through the cooperative actions of the department, Aboriginal partners and other government departments that make a real and measurable difference to the daily lives of Aboriginal people and Northerners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved housing and infrastructure conditions on reserve • increased Aboriginal participation in the workforce • higher education completion rates
<p>Long Term Outcomes are those fundamental changes and improvements in the social, cultural and economic circumstances of Aboriginal people and Northerners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • school completion rates comparable to national average • mortality rates comparable to national average • self-sufficient and self-governing Aboriginal communities • increase in per capita income
<p><i>Note: While some outcomes are within the control of DIAND, many medium and long term objectives will only be achievable with the full and ongoing participation of Aboriginal partners as well as other public and private sector players.</i></p>	



The following summary of departmental plans and strategic priorities represents a mix of short, medium and longer term outcomes. This summary outlines plans and strategic priorities by business line. More comprehensive information is included in the Details by Programs and Business Lines sub-section following this table.

BUSINESS LINE: INDIAN AND INUIT PROGRAMMING***PROVIDE FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, NORTHERNERS AND OTHER CANADIANS WITH:******RENEWED PARTNERSHIPS*****To be demonstrated by...**

- Public apology for residential schools – healing strategy.
- Enhanced public knowledge through public education programs.
- New national and regional forums to deal constructively with issues, including the concerns of Aboriginal women.
- Participation of Aboriginal people in the design and delivery of programs.

STRENGTHENED ABORIGINAL GOVERNANCE**To be demonstrated by...**

- Building capacity for self-government.
- Affirming the treaty relationship.
- Progression of self-government negotiations through various stages (framework, agreements-in-principle, final agreements).
- Further devolution of federal responsibilities (e.g. land administration, Indian registration, and control of band membership and Indian Oil and Gas resources).

A NEW FISCAL RELATIONSHIP**To be demonstrated by...**

- Fiscal transfer models which support a government-to-government approach.
- Own-source revenue and taxation.
- Improved information systems. Data sharing which supports a government-to-government approach.
- Standard financial reporting requirements compliant with Generally Accepted Accounting Standards for Governments in Canada.
- Annual financial statements meeting quality and timeliness standards.


BUSINESS LINE: INDIAN AND INUIT PROGRAMMING (CONTINUED)
STRONG COMMUNITIES, PEOPLE AND ECONOMIES
To be demonstrated by...

- Greater health and public safety through improved community infrastructure (housing, water and sewer).
- Investing in people, particularly through reforms to the income security system that will move from a passive to an active, case managed system.
- Supporting Aboriginal women's groups and progress on Aboriginal women's and children's issues.
- Strengthening economic development including business development and entrepreneurship.
- Support for basic services on reserves including education, social development and community facilities.
- Remediating contaminated environmental sites on reserves.
- Implementing the department's sustainable development strategy.

BUSINESS LINE: CLAIMS
PROVIDE FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, NORTHERNERS AND OTHER CANADIANS WITH:
CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS – SUPPORT GATHERING STRENGTH INITIATIVES
To be demonstrated by...

- Comprehensive claims and certainty with respect to land title.
- Independent claims body.

BUSINESS LINE: NORTHERN AFFAIRS
SUPPORT FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, NORTHERNERS AND OTHER CANADIANS BY:
MANAGING FEDERAL INTERESTS – SUPPORTING GATHERING STRENGTH INITIATIVES
To be demonstrated by...

- Fully involving Aboriginal people and other Northerners in planning and implementing *Gathering Strength* and in preparing the government's *Northern Agenda*.
- Completing construction of the initial 66 housing units and starting construction of the additional 80 units as well as office facilities in Nunavut.
- Commencing the hiring of the Nunavut Public Service.
- Concluding negotiations on financial arrangements, intergovernmental agreements, human resource transfers and contracting arrangements for Nunavut.
- Support the western political development process in the NWT.
- Devolving DIAND's provincial-type responsibilities.
- Support the development of a partnership approach to regional economic development in the North.
- Participating in the first ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council.
- Prepare and publish a review of the impacts of the Northern Air Stage (Food Mail) Program.



BUSINESS LINE: NORTHERN AFFAIRS (CONTINUED)

PROMOTING NORTHERN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – SUPPORTING GATHERING STRENGTH INITIATIVES

To be demonstrated by...

- Introduction of the Yukon Mining Development, Production and Reclamation Regulations in Yukon, and the revised Canada Mining Regulations in the NWT.
- Completion of the Development Assessment Process in Yukon.
- Completion of the Mine Site Reclamation Policy, Caribou Protection Measures and Protected Area Strategies in the NWT.
- Management of new mineral developments, as well as mine closures and downsizing.
- Hosting the first Circumpolar Conference on Sustainable Development, “Lessons Learned and the Way Ahead” in Whitehorse in May 1998.

**BUSINESS LINE: ADMINISTRATION
SUPPORT FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, NORTHERNERS AND OTHER CANADIANS THROUGH:**

GATHERING STRENGTH INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF THE OPERATING PROGRAMS, AND INNOVATIVE WAYS OF DOING BUSINESS

To be demonstrated by...

- Promotion of Aboriginal representation within DIAND.
- Implementation of innovative ways of doing business to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and quality of services.

CANADIAN POLAR COMMISSION

FOSTERING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE NORTH

To be demonstrated by...

- Production of data base on polar research.
- Annotated bibliography on traditional knowledge.
- Enhancement of on-line communications.



SIGNIFICANT REGULATORY INITIATIVES

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Key Regulatory Initiatives

Expected Results ...

□ Yukon Placer and Yukon Quartz Mining Land Use Regulations

An Act to amend the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* and the *Yukon Placer Mining Act* received Royal Assent on November 28, 1996. The legislation provides for environmental screening of all mining projects which may have a significant environmental impact. Regulation-making authority to define the classes of land use permits and to set out administrative processes is included in the new legislation. The regulations will describe, in detail, how the management regime will work and the responsibilities and obligations of both the Yukon mining industry and government administrators.

Regulations are expected to be in place by the end of 1998-99. Ongoing implementation will facilitate sustainable development in Yukon by requiring placer miners and quartz mine operators to meet environmentally acceptable standards of land use (consistent with the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*), during exploration and development, through the enforcement of mitigative measures specified in land use.

□ Yukon Quartz Mine Development, Production and Reclamation Regulations

Amendments to the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act*, which received Royal Assent on November 28, 1996, require the issuance of a licence governing development and production and authorize regulations to deal with the environmental impact of mine development, production, closure and decommissioning.

Regulations are planned to come into force in 1998-99. Ongoing implementation will facilitate sustainable development by ensuring that terrestrial impacts of mining are mitigated and reclamation standards are met.

□ Canada Mining Regulations (CMR)

These regulations govern the administration and disposition of mineral rights in the Northwest Territories. Proposed amendments to fees and administrative provisions were prompted by the federal government's Program Review exercise and the 1995 federal Budget. This review does not address the fundamental principles of the CMR. Rather, it is meant to streamline procedures for the mining industry and allow the department to better serve its client groups.

Revised regulations are expected to be in force in 1998-99.

□ Canada Mining Regulations (Royalty Regime)

With the February 1995 Budget, DIAND began a review of the mining royalty regime in the Canada Mining Regulations to ensure that it generates a fair return to the Crown. In August 1996, DIAND released a public discussion paper on proposed changes to the mining royalty regime. This was followed by extensive public consultations with industry, the Government of the Northwest Territories, Aboriginal groups and other interested parties.

In the winter of 1998, a draft of the proposed amendments will be circulated for further public consultations with the aim of having the amended regulations in place by the fall of 1998, in time for production from the first diamond mine, planned for 1998-99.



Key Regulatory Initiatives	Expected Results ...
<p>□ Mackenzie Valley Land Use</p> <p>The proposed <i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i> (MVRMA) will establish the integrated land and water regulatory regime called for in the Gwich'in and the Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements. The legislation will authorize Boards to regulate land and water use. Regulations will set out the land use activities that require a permit on all lands within the Mackenzie Valley, excluding national parks; land uses that are prohibited without the express written authority of the Board or the inspector; procedures for applying for a permit; the process for issuing a permit; provisions relating to security deposits and the fee schedule.</p>	<p>Subject to passage, regulations are planned to come into force during 1998-99. The regulations will implement provisions of the Gwich'in and Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements. Providing greater Aboriginal involvement in the regulation of land use and greater certainty about the regulatory regime should encourage sustainable development activity on lands within the Mackenzie Valley.</p>
<p>□ Mackenzie Valley Statute List and Exemption List</p> <p>The proposed MVRMA provides for an environmental assessment and review process that will be the main instrument of environmental assessment in the Mackenzie Valley as required by the Gwich'in and the Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements. The Statute List Regulations and Exemption List Regulations will operate in a similar manner to the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>, Law List and Exclusion List Regulations.</p>	<p>Subject to passage, regulations are planned to come into force during 1998-99. The regulations will implement aspects of the environmental assessment provisions of the Gwich'in and Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements. This should facilitate development activity in the Mackenzie Valley by providing greater certainty as to which developments are subject to the environmental assessment and review process, creating a regime with decision making by Aboriginal and northern residents, and ensuring environmental protection (consistent with the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>).</p>
<p>□ Yukon Development Assessment Process</p> <p>The Yukon Development Assessment Process (DAP) is being developed as part of the implementation of the Yukon land claim settlement on agreements. DAP will guarantee First Nations' participation in the development assessment process in Yukon and will be harmonized with the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i> (CEAA). The creation of this Yukon-specific environmental assessment process will necessitate the development of at least two new sets of regulations. These will be modelled on CEAA's Law List and Exemption List Regulations and guide the DAP process with respect to which projects will be require an environmental assessment.</p>	<p>Subject to Parliament's approval, Yukon DAP is expected to come into force in 1998. DAP will apply to proposed development projects on settlement lands and water, non-settlement lands and water (including Commissioner's and Crown land) and transboundary projects located outside Yukon with impacts in the Yukon.</p>



DETAILS BY PROGRAMS AND BUSINESS LINES

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Overview

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program consists of two business lines – Indian and Inuit Programming and Claims. Chart 2 provides an estimate of how the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program budget of \$4.2 billion is allocated between the business lines in 1998-99.

Today, First Nations have assumed responsibility for the delivery of almost all socio-economic programs funded by DIAND. Of the \$3.9 billion spent on Indian and Inuit Programming, 82 percent goes directly to First Nations and their organizations and is for government services such as education, social services, infrastructure, and local government. These services are comparable to those provided to non-Aboriginal communities and funded by provincial and municipal governments (Chart 3). A further 10 percent is transferred to the provinces for program services. The department directly administers only about eight percent of these funds, most of which relates to legal obligations.

Most First Nations have the authority pursuant to federal/First Nation funding agreements to manage their funding to meet community priorities. The department monitors these agreements to ensure compliance to program standards; it also requires audits of First Nation accounts on the final disposition of these funds.

The following pages provide details of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program by business line – Indian and Inuit Programming and Claims.

Chart 2

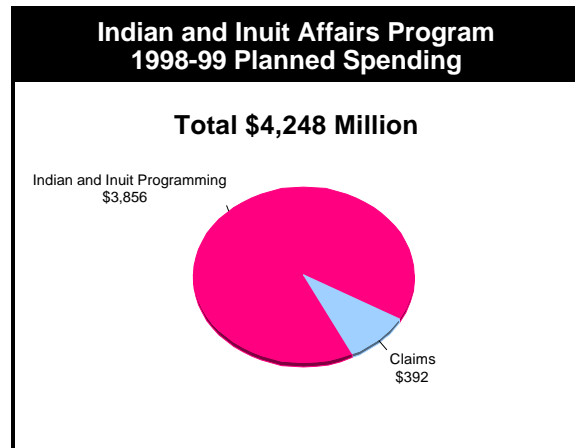
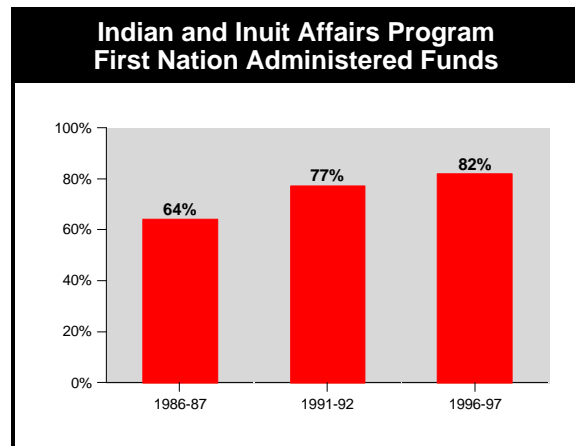


Chart 3





Indian and Inuit Programming

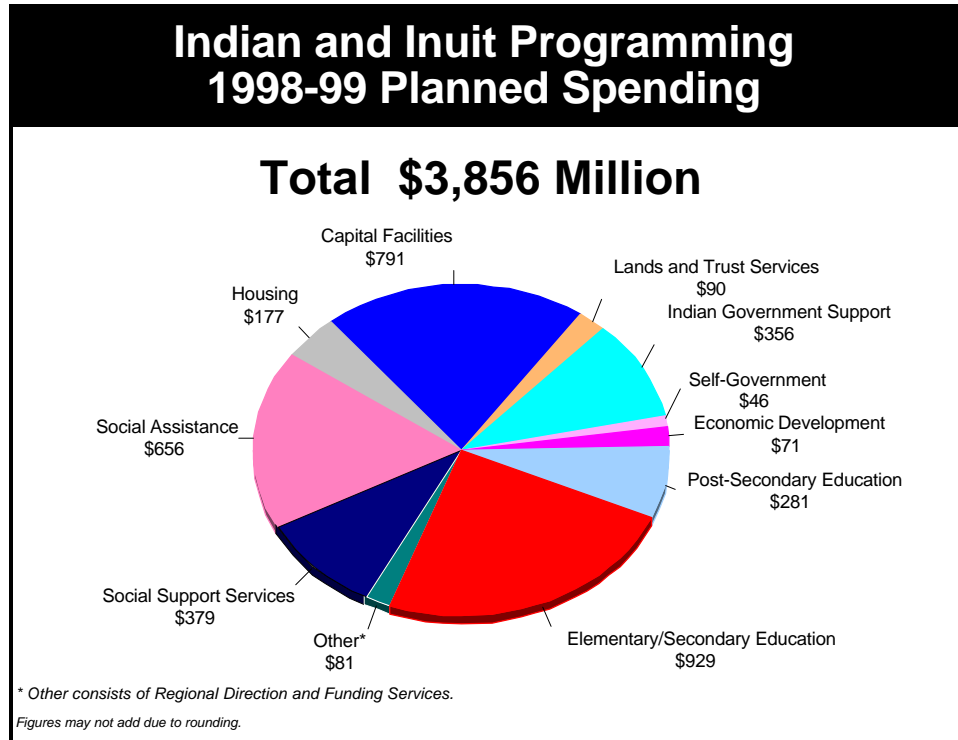
Planned Spending ¹				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Expenditures	3,709.1	3,856.1	3,887.4	3,950.7
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Total Net Expenditures	3,698.4	3,845.4	3,876.6	3,939.9

1. Year-over-year growth includes the approved expenditure growth of 2% on the Indian and Inuit Programming portion of DIAND's budget (as announced in the 1996 federal budget), and other specific adjustments for items such as *Gathering Strength*, Davis Inlet, Youth Employment Initiatives, etc.

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 4 provides an estimate of how the Indian and Inuit Programming budget of \$3.9 billion is allocated among the various services funded through this program in 1998-99.

Chart 4





Objective

The Indian and Inuit Programming (IIP) objective is to assist First Nations and Inuit communities in achieving their self-government, economic, educational, cultural, social, and community development needs and aspirations. The IIP assists First Nations in building healthy, sustainable communities with basic services similar to levels provided to other Canadian residents by provincial, territorial and municipal governments (including education, social services and community infrastructure). IIP also fulfils many of Canada's constitutional and statutory obligations and responsibilities to First Nations and Inuit people.

External Factors Influencing the Business Line

Demographic, Social and Economic Challenges: Despite considerable progress over the last 20 years, Aboriginal people still lag other Canadians on socio-economic indicators, as clearly documented in the RCAP Report and elsewhere. Unemployment on reserve is over 30 percent versus 10 percent for the population at large. Life expectancy for Registered Indians is six years lower than the Canadian average, and infant mortality rates are almost double.

Fiscal Restraint: Federal spending is directed where it can produce the best results at the community level. Priority will be given to meeting basic human needs such as health and safety, education, social services, housing, community infrastructure and economic development.

Other Levels of Government: Changes to provincial programs or policies (e.g. education, social) may affect First Nation programs.

Private Sector Participation/Partnerships: The ability of First Nations to access commercial funding sources will accelerate the rate of improvement of community infrastructure and housing. Finding cost-effective means to improve First Nations' access to capital is critical to sustainable economic opportunities in First Nations communities and to their participation in the broader Canadian economy.



Priorities

In response to the RCAP Final Report and following the direction of the framework for action, Gathering Strength, we will focus Indian and Inuit Programming's resources and energies in four key areas:

Renewing the Partnerships – bringing about fundamental change in our relationship with Aboriginal peoples.

Strengthening Aboriginal Governance – supporting Aboriginal people to create effective and accountable governments; affirming our treaty relationships; and addressing Aboriginal land claims in a fair and equitable manner through the claims business line.

Developing a New Fiscal Relationship – with Aboriginal governments which is more stable and predictable, supports strong accountability and promotes greater self-reliance.

Supporting Strong Communities, People and Economies – ending the cycle of poverty and despair in Aboriginal communities by focussing on improving health and safety, investing in people and strengthening economic and business development.

The details of our key plans and strategies, and expected results by priority, are outlined on the following pages. Results commitments are organized in descending order of departmental influence, starting with outputs and outcomes related to *how* the department intends to change its relationship with First Nations (i.e. renewing partnerships, strengthening government, developing a new fiscal relationship). The section concludes with outputs and outcomes commitments which describe *why* departmental programs exist in terms of desired benefits to First Nations as demonstrated by improved conditions on reserve.



PRIORITY: RENEWING THE PARTNERSHIPS

Key Plans And Strategies

The Government of Canada will work with Aboriginal people and organizations, provincial and territorial governments, and other partners to develop solutions together.

The Government of Canada is committed to a new model for our relationship with Aboriginal people and their governments – a renewed partnership based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition, responsibility and sharing. This means establishing effective working relationships with Aboriginal people and organizations for consultation and policy development, and taking new approaches to federal-provincial-territorial relations with First Nations to identify common priorities and to work together on practical solutions for the needs of Aboriginal people.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome is to renew our partnership with First Nations based on mutual respect and responsibility.

Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Public education programs.
- New national and regional forums to constructively deal with issues as they arise, including the issues affecting Aboriginal women.
- Continuation of Mohawk/Canada Roundtable discussions.
- Continuation of work with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations on administration of justice issues.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- A broader understanding among Canadians of the importance of Aboriginal heritage to Canada's past and future.
- New federal-provincial/territorial processes working on practical solutions for the needs of Aboriginal people.



PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING ABORIGINAL GOVERNANCE

Key Plans And Strategies

The Government of Canada is committed to attaining modern Aboriginal governance arrangements, including those that build on the historic treaty relationship with Aboriginal nations. It requires developing modern governance regimes that have the capacity, size, resources and legitimacy to provide effective governance over their members and territories. This requires clearly defined jurisdictions, responsibilities and authorities, exercised in a manner coordinated with other governments; increased access to lands and resources; effective stewardship of existing and new land bases; and support for increasing the capacity of Aboriginal governments.

The Government of Canada recognizes Aboriginal people's inherent right of self-government as an existing right within section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. DIAND's aim is to negotiate agreements with Aboriginal communities and provincial and territorial governments that permit Aboriginal communities to take control of their own futures. First Nations communities will decide how to bring the institutions of governance (e.g. education, social services, health care, housing) including the role of Aboriginal women, into line with their own needs, traditions, and expectations.

DIAND is negotiating over 80 agreements in various stages of development, representing over half of the First Nation and Inuit communities. The department will focus on providing the support necessary to assist Aboriginal peoples in increasing their capacity to govern themselves. DIAND will work with First Nation leadership to create structures and to help First Nations equip themselves through professional development programs. DIAND will also strengthen Aboriginal governance through processes to link historic and numbered treaties, governance, jurisdiction and fiscal negotiations; as well as through the support for co-management of lands and resources.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of strengthening Aboriginal governance and achieving negotiated self-government agreements is to increase the number of strong Aboriginal governments accountable to their membership with the jurisdictional authorities and other attributes of governance necessary to effectively govern their communities and relationships with other levels of government.



Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Continue negotiations at over 80 tables with more than half of all First Nations and Inuit communities.
- Continue development of policy and guidelines to support negotiations.
- Prepare initiative related to capacity building.
- Achieve Nisga'a final agreement and two or more Yukon final agreements.
- Conclude agreements-in-principle with up to 10 Aboriginal groups.
- Discussions with five treaty First Nations to develop a common understanding of issues arising from historic treaties and to consider ways to move into a relationship oriented to the future.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Centre for excellence in Aboriginal governance.
- Finalization of sectoral agreements under the Manitoba Framework Agreement.
- Up to 15 self-government agreements by the end of the mandate.
- The department, in partnership with First Nations will develop and implement training and a professional development strategy in land management and environment matters, in law making and financial management.
- Implement oil and gas pilot project for training and capacity development.
- Drafting of instructions for proposed oil and gas self-governance legislation.
- In partnership with First Nations, develop a plan to identify ways to move control of Lands and Trust Services' responsibilities to First Nations, to improve services to First Nations, and identify partnering opportunities with First Nations.

PRIORITY: DEVELOPING A NEW FISCAL RELATIONSHIP

Key Plans And Strategies

The Government of Canada is committed to a stable fiscal relationship with Aboriginal people, based on transfer models that are transparent, provide more stable and predictable financing, that support the maximization of internal generation of own-source revenues, and that support the accountability of Aboriginal governments and institutions to their members.

The department will focus on the development of: government-to-government transfer models (through national and regional fiscal relations tables); a coordinated federal approach to funding (pilot project underway with Health Canada); financial standards generally common to other levels of government; and data management and exchange systems to support a new fiscal relationship. The department will conduct research projects with First Nations on own-source revenues and taxation and will work with them in developing these revenue sources.



The department will also continue its efforts to help to improve the quality and timeliness of First Nations' audits and to improve the identification and follow-up of problems. Emphasis will continue to be placed on adherence to accountability principles and key mechanisms common to governments in Canada while permitting First Nations to apply these principles in a way that reflects their traditions and situations.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of First Nation and DIAND efforts to achieve a new fiscal relationship and strengthen accountability will be the establishment of government-to-government fiscal transfers which provide more stable funding, integrate own-source revenues and taxation, with strong information systems, and enhance local accountability based on the principles of transparency, disclosure and redress that are common to other governments in Canada, and reflect First Nations traditions and situations.

Transparency means that the First Nation government's method of operation is known and seen by its citizens. An example would be the preparation of expenditure plans and policies for local program delivery. **Disclosure** means that citizens are informed of the First Nation government's plans and actions. Examples include the disclosure of community audits to membership and answering for decisions made on behalf of the community. **Redress** means that citizens can appeal decisions affecting them individually (for example, through an appeal board that hears matters of individual entitlement) or collectively (through such means as elections and the courts).

Chief and Councils have a dual accountability for funds. They must be accountable to their membership for leadership, sound management of council affairs, and efficient, effective and impartial delivery of programs and services (local accountability); and to Parliament, through the Minister of DIAND, for the use of public funds to carry out the program objectives approved by Parliament (ministerial accountability).

First Nations have particular needs and are increasingly designing their own programs to respond to these needs. DIAND provides funding and monitors compliance with terms and conditions to ensure that funds are used appropriately in terms of government and community responsibility.



Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Inclusion of standard reporting requirements in all funding arrangements compliant with the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants public sector reporting requirements. All funding arrangements provide for mechanisms supporting the accountability principles of transparency, disclosure and redress.
- Increased percentage of unqualified (clear) financial audits of First Nations, to 80 percent in 1998-99 subject to the successful implementation of the new Public Sector Accounting and Auditing standard for local governments over the next two years.
- Generic government-to-government transfer agreement in a self-government context.
- Policy guidelines on own-source revenue, performance-based reporting, and accountability standards.
- Data exchange mechanisms.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Develop local governance measures to display high level results and allow for comprehensive global funding arrangements.
- Data information exchange incorporated in fiscal transfer arrangements.
- Several own-source revenue models based on current self-government negotiations.
- 14 tax co-ordination agreements (Yukon First Nations).
- Four tax collection agreements (British Columbia and Saskatchewan).

PRIORITY: SUPPORTING STRONG COMMUNITIES, PEOPLE AND ECONOMIES

Key Plans And Strategies

We will work with Aboriginal people, including Aboriginal women, other governments, and the private sector to increase self-reliance and economic development opportunities through a focus on improving health and public safety; strengthening economic development and opportunity; and investing in people. An overriding objective will be to employ approaches that strengthen the capacity of Aboriginal people and organizations to design and deliver programs and services to meet the needs of Aboriginal people.

The department remains committed to assist First Nations in building stronger communities and improving living conditions on reserve. The focus will be on funding the construction, operation, updating and maintaining basic community facilities such as water and sewage systems, roads, electricity, schools, community buildings and fire protection.

These services are provided to citizens of nearby non-Native communities by provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Funding will also be provided to help First Nations address the basic shelter needs of residents.



Economic development needs to be a central focus of all our activities. More work is needed to enable First Nations entrepreneurs to take advantage of market opportunities provided outside their local area and to offset the disadvantages of rural and remote locations. Education and training opportunities will remain critically important in the drive to stimulate First Nations' economic growth and access to nearby jobs which, in turn, will reduce welfare dependency.

In the areas of socio-economic development and benefits, the department will focus on building the capacity so that First Nations have the required training, skills and opportunities to become economically self-reliant. We will continue our work with First Nations to pursue alternative ways to use social assistance funding to integrate social and economic development policies and programs and to reduce dependency on the social system through welfare reform. In addition, DIAND will continue to invest in individual Aboriginal people, especially women and children. Particular emphasis will be placed on education reform, and youth employment strategies as well as work with Aboriginal women's groups. Focus will also be placed on raising awareness of the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business and encouraging Aboriginal business to pursue federal contract opportunities.

DIAND is working with other federal departments, to enhance access to capital, improve program integration, to provide skills training and work experiences, to assist Aboriginal businesses and to access resources so that First Nations, Inuit and Innu can take advantage of economic development opportunities.

More than half of the RCAP recommendations involve the provinces. In light of this, the federal government recognizes the need to proceed in partnership with provinces, Aboriginal people, and others to address the significant needs of Aboriginal people. Working together will maximize the benefits of available resources. Pragmatic and innovative solutions are needed.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of supporting stronger communities and economies, including improvement of living conditions on reserve, is to achieve healthy, self-reliant and independent communities.



Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Continuing the Davis Inlet relocation and monitoring its implementation.
- Funding the development and establishment of child and family service agencies designed, managed, and controlled by First Nations, to assist Aboriginal women, children and their families.
- Implementation of the department's sustainable development strategy.
- Larger number of adequate housing units meeting National Building Code.
- Construction of new and replacement school facilities on reserve.
- Increase in the number of houses with potable water service and sewage facilities on reserve.
- Increased economic opportunities and jobs through new approaches to economic development, the Youth Strategy and the innovative use of social funding.
- Increased school completion rates for on-reserve Status Indians.
- Increased enrolment in post-secondary education.
- Remediation of contaminated environmental sites on reserve lands.
- Demonstration projects in First Nation communities to reduce welfare dependence.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Address 25 to 30 percent of remaining water/sewer backlog.
- Continue to honour Canada's legal obligations through DIAND's Lands and Trust Services operations.
- Increase the number of adequate houses from 42,000 to 65,000.
- 50 percent reduction in elementary/secondary drop-out rates of Aboriginal students.
- Create/maintain jobs by increasing the number of Aboriginal businesses.
- 3,500 jobs for Aboriginal youth.
- Revised policy on the delivery of welfare in First Nations communities.
- Significant growth in benefits for Aboriginal business from federal procurement.



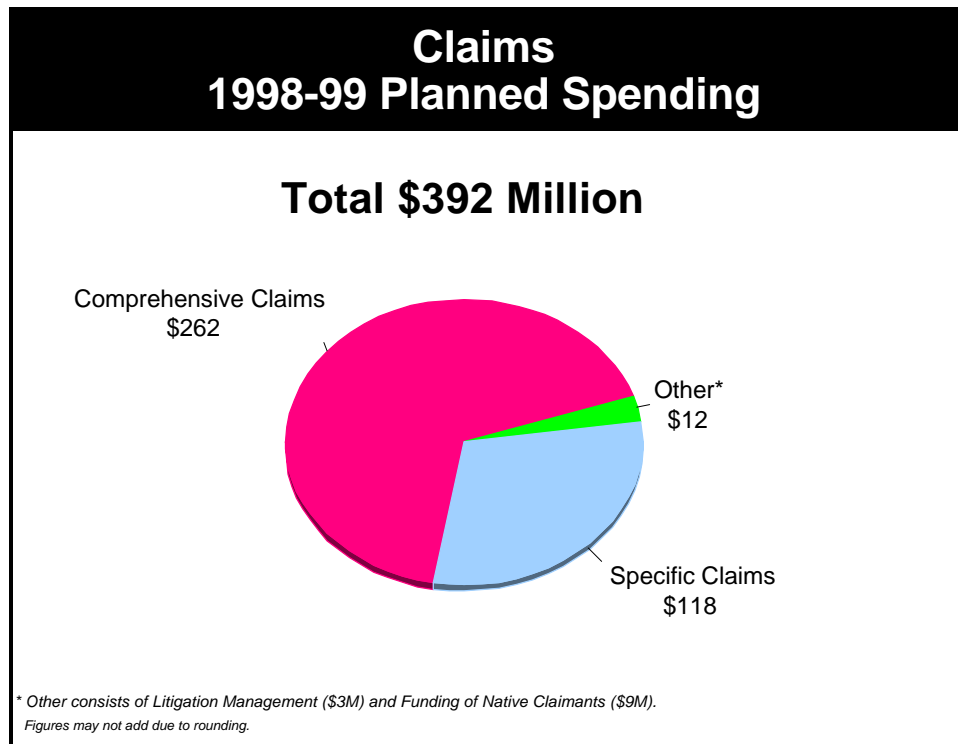
Claims

Planned Spending				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Expenditures	597.6	392.1	329.3	327.3
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Total Net Expenditures	581.1	375.6	312.8	310.8

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 5 provides an estimate of how the Claims budget of \$392 million is allocated in 1998-99.

Chart 5





Objective

The objective of the claims business line is to achieve negotiated settlements of Aboriginal land claims. Such settlements resolve outstanding grievances, establish certainty to land title and access to lands and resources, create a climate that promotes economic development, and avoid time-consuming litigation. The settlement of a claim is not viewed as an end in itself, but rather as a beginning in which the Aboriginal people start to regain control of their destiny. Claims settlements provide a land base and financial package which establish a solid basis, and provide support for the department's Gathering Strength priorities of renewing the partnerships, strengthening Aboriginal governance, developing a new fiscal relationship and supporting strong communities, people and economies.

External Factors Influencing Business Line

Fiscal Restraint: The department will manage the costs of settling and implementing land claim agreements within available resources and ensure that agreements with provincial and territorial governments lead to a reasonable and fair sharing of the costs of claim settlement and implementation. The department will continue to work in fiscally responsible ways to reach both short and long-term objectives.

Increasing Litigation: To address the increasing litigation case load, the department is developing, in partnership with the Department of Justice, a more strategic approach to litigation in order to identify issues solvable through policy development, legislative amendment, or other mechanisms to resolve disputes.

Development Pressures and Third-Party Concerns: Are increasing with respect to land claims in areas of potential resource development, whether in the mining, forestry or hydro sectors.

Priority

Achieving negotiated claims settlements.

The details of the key plans and strategies, and expected results for the Claims business line are outlined on the following pages.



Key Plans And Strategies

The department will negotiate comprehensive and specific claims settlements. Under **comprehensive claims**, the department will continue negotiating and implementing modern treaties. These treaties provide clarity, certainty, and constitutional protection with respect to Aboriginal rights and title to land, and resources. Typically, self-government agreements are negotiated at the same time as comprehensive claims agreements. **Specific claims** address historical grievances arising out of non-fulfilment of Indian treaties and other lawful obligations, or the improper administration of lands and other assets under the *Indian Act* or formal agreements. **Claims Research and Assessment** manages grievances that do not fit within existing policies.

As part of the Gathering Strength initiative, the department, in collaboration with the Assembly of First Nations, will finalize a review process that includes the development of criteria to assess specific claims and the use of an independent body to apply these criteria.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of the claims process is the establishment of certainty with respect to Aboriginal rights, land title, access to land and resources, and the resolution of outstanding grievances. This will create a climate that fosters economic development, and avoid costly, time-consuming litigation. The achievement of negotiated settlements also provides the land base and resources necessary for meaningful self-government and reduced dependence on other levels of government.

Land claims pave the way to greater prosperity for Aboriginal people, as settlement agreements may include a financial package, a land base, and certainty over resource ownership. They also allow for increased economic activity in neighbouring non-Aboriginal communities. However, achieving claims settlements is demanding, time-consuming work. There are no short cuts, and achieving finality takes time, money, and commitment from all parties.

Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Improved management of litigation.
- Finalization of up to 15 specific land claim settlements including treaty land entitlements.
- Substantial progress towards, or completion of, all final comprehensive claim and self-government agreements in the Yukon.
- Substantial progress towards, or completion of, frameworks, agreements-in-principle and final agreements with First Nations in the other provinces/territories.
- Progress on the implementation of 13 comprehensive land claim agreements, seven self-government agreements and 70 specific claims and treaty land entitlement settlements.



Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Work with the provinces and territories to strengthen partnerships and maintain progress in the negotiation and implementation of claims agreements.
- The department expects to continue its focus on reaching fair settlements, allowing Aboriginal claimants to regain control of their destiny, including their economic future. Claims settlements will continue to act as a springboard for self-government for First Nations.
- Establishment of an independent claims body to deal with specific claims. The powers and structure of the independent claims body will be developed in consultation with First Nations.



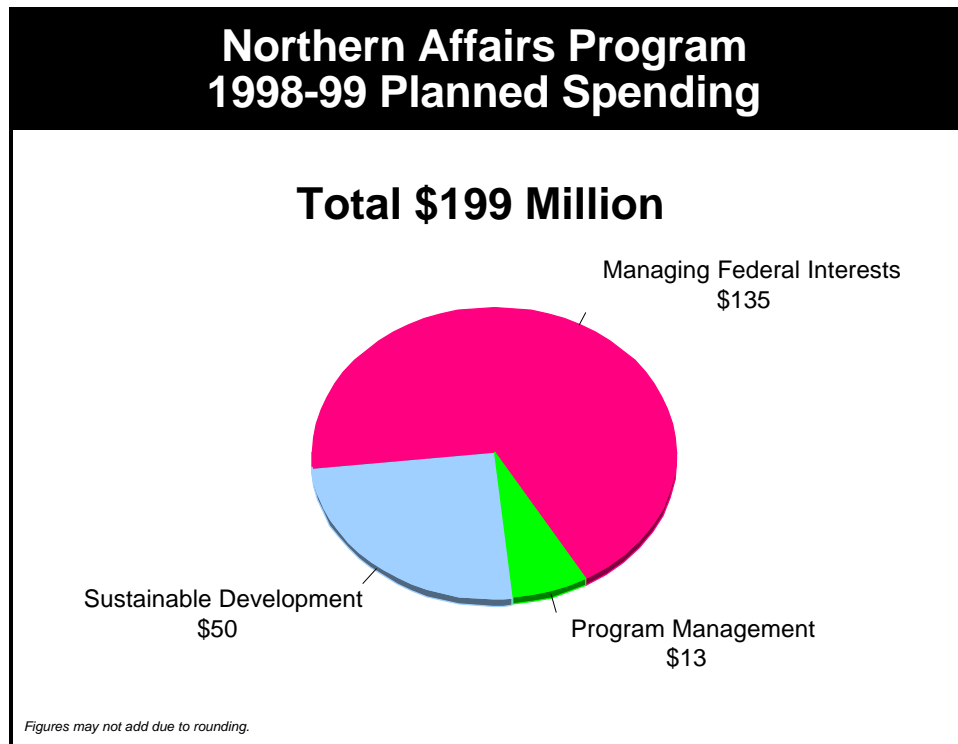
Northern Affairs Program

Planned Spending				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Expenditures	185.0	198.6	162.0	138.0
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	84.7	77.2	82.2	81.2
Total Net Expenditures	100.3	121.5	79.8	56.8

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 6 provides an estimate of how the Northern Affairs Program budget of \$199 million is allocated among the various services funded through this program in 1998-99.

Chart 6





Objective

The Northern Affairs Program (NAP) works to help Northerners, including Aboriginal people, to develop political and economic institutions which will strengthen the North's role within the Canadian federation. Until the eventual transfer of full provincial responsibility to northern governments, the program's responsibilities are: to support northern political and economic development; to implement northern land claim and self-government agreements; to manage the sustainable development and environmental protection of the North's lands and natural resources (covering more than 40 percent of Canada's land mass); and, to manage ongoing federal responsibilities in areas like science and technology and international circumpolar relations.

External Factors Influencing the Business Line

A fundamental reshaping of northern societies in the Yukon, western Northwest Territories (NWT) and Nunavut is underway. In the spirit of *Gathering Strength*, the federal government's response to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) report, and the commitment to strengthen partnerships, the NAP expects to finalize the full devolution of its provincial-type responsibilities to the Government of Yukon during 1998-99, and put in place the structures and arrangements for the **division of the NWT on April 1, 1999**. Building the new social and political relationships that these changes represent will take the time, energy and commitment of all NAP staff, northern governments and Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Northerners.

Progress on claims and self-government negotiations are crucial to developing new governance structures. Completing a devolution agreement with the territorial government and Yukon First Nations will be influenced by the progress being made in finalizing the eight outstanding land claims and self-government agreements, as well arrangements to transfer programs and services to First Nations. These agreements continue to be the top priority for both the Government of Yukon and Yukon First Nations. In the Western NWT, constitutional development depends on building an integrated governing framework. Such a framework must be both acceptable to the people of the western territory and consistent with Canadian democratic values, the Constitution, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Aboriginal Inherent Right of Self-Government Policy. Progress on claims and self-government negotiations is crucial in the western NWT for maintaining momentum on developing a new western constitution and building support for future devolution to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).



The implementation of Nunavut is entering a critical phase. The establishment of core functions and essential services for the Government of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, requires a comprehensive and integrated approach involving DIAND, other federal departments, the GNWT, Nunavut Tungavik Incorporated, and the Office of the Interim Commissioner. Implementation responsibilities are diverse and widely distributed. Any significant delays could have a detrimental impact on the implementation schedule.

Six pieces of **complex legislation** require approval before the end of 1998-99 in order to meet resource management commitments in the Yukon, Nunavut, Gwich'in and Sahtu and Dene Métis final land claims agreements. Progress on these acts will depend heavily on the ability of DIAND resources and the federal legislative process to handle these complex pieces of legislation (*Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*, Mackenzie Valley Surface Rights Board, Yukon Development Assessment Process, *Nunavut Water Management Act*, Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal and *Nunavut Resource Management Act*).

Heavy workloads will affect results in 1998-99. The GNWT faces a heavy workload as a result of territorial division, land claims, self-government initiatives, and resource development activities. This large agenda continues to be complicated by the GNWT's downsizing measures, growth in mineral exploration and diamond mine development over the last five years, and the recent decline in gold prices which have resulted in mine closures and layoffs. These factors could affect the NAP's ability to achieve its planned results in many areas, including Nunavut and western constitutional development, during the course of 1998-99.

The explosion of mineral and petroleum resource development activity in both territories has dramatically increased workloads for inspections, permits, claims registration, verifying mineral assessments and so forth within the NAP. A recent decline in gold prices, and a resulting mine closure in the NWT, have created new pressures and priorities for staff. The introduction of new and complex legislation and regulatory obligations will also pose great challenges in terms of workloads for the NAP.

Priorities

Northern Affairs Program resources and energies remained focussed on priorities in two key areas of operations:

Managing federal interests

Promoting northern sustainable development

The details of NAP's key plans and strategies, and expected results by priority are outlined on the following pages. In the North, these priorities, along with the priorities and programs of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, support the objectives of *Gathering Strength* and are delivered in an integrated fashion by the regional offices.



PRIORITIES: MANAGING FEDERAL INTERESTS

Key Plans And Strategies

The NAP is responsible for managing federal interests by: building strong northern public governments through the creation of Nunavut; supporting western constitutional development; devolving provincial-type responsibilities; implementing northern land claim and self-government agreements; promoting northern scientific research throughout Canada; strengthening international Arctic relationships; and, managing ongoing federal responsibilities for the North such as funding the hospital and physician services of Status Indians and Inuit residents in the NWT, and continuing to deliver the Northern Air Stage (Food Mail) Program. Achievements here directly support the objectives – partnership, governance, fiscal relationships, and strong communities, people and economies – of *Gathering Strength*.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of managing federal interests will be a fundamentally different federal presence in the North. Over the next two to three years the most notable results will include: the division of the NWT into two separate territories on April 1, 1999; the comprehensive devolution of Northern Affairs provincial-type powers and programs to the Yukon government; the full integration of Aboriginal governance in public government institutions; and, strong international Arctic relationships through structures like the Arctic Council and a coordinated approach to northern science and technology activities.

Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Fully involve Aboriginal people and other Northerners in planning and implementing the federal government initiatives contemplated in *Gathering Strength*, and in preparing the government's *Northern Agenda*.
- Complete construction of initial 66 housing units in five Nunavut communities, and start construction of the additional 80 units in eight communities, as well as office facilities in Iqaluit, Arviat and Kugluktuk.
- Commence hiring of the Government of Nunavut Public Service, including 50 percent recruitment of Inuit employees.
- Conclude negotiations on financial arrangements, intergovernmental agreements, human resource transfers and contracting arrangements for Nunavut.
- Support the western political development process in the NWT.
- Transfer DIAND's province-type responsibilities to the Government of Yukon.
- Support the development of a partnership approach to regional economic development in the North.
- Participate in the first ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council.
- Prepare and publish a review of the impacts of the Northern Air Stage (Food Mail) Program.



Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Division of the NWT with Government of Nunavut core functions and essential services in place on April 1, 1999, and transition arrangements for a fully functioning Government of Nunavut finalized.
- Complete construction of the remaining 104 housing units and seven additional office buildings in Nunavut, the recruitment of the remaining Nunavut Public Service, and the wind down of implementation projects.
- Support the new territorial Governments of Nunavut and the Western NWT.
- Implement northern land claims and self-government agreements.
- Lead federal efforts to implement a coordinated approach to northern science and technology activities.
- Strengthen the northern economy.
- Promote strong international Arctic relationships and Canadian leadership among circumpolar nations.

PRIORITIES: PROMOTING NORTHERN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Key Plans And Strategies

The NAP is responsible for managing and regulating the development of the North's natural resources including, land, water, mineral, oil and gas and forestry (Yukon only) resources, and protecting the northern environment through land and water research, policies, regulation, enforcement and inspection.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of promoting northern sustainable development through the management of northern natural resources and the protection of the environment will include: stronger communities and a stronger economic base for the North; modern and competitive legislative, regulatory and policy regimes which ensure the sustainable development of the North's natural resources; and, protection of the Arctic environment with a focus on effective monitoring and enforcement, northern contaminants and hazardous waste clean-up.



Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Introduction of the Yukon Mining Development, Production and Reclamation Regulations in Yukon and the revised Canada Mining Regulations in the NWT.
- Completion of the Development Assessment Process in Yukon.
- Completion of the Mine Site Reclamation Policy, Caribou Protection Measures and Protected Area Strategies in the NWT.
- Management of new mineral developments, as well as mine closures and downsizing.
- Implementation of DIAND's sustainable development strategy in the North.
- Hosting the first Circumpolar Conference on Sustainable Development, "Lessons Learned and the Way Ahead," in Whitehorse in May, 1998.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Opening calls for nominations and bids for petroleum exploration rights where there is local support and industry interest.
- Pursuit of increased revenues to the Crown and Northerners from petroleum resource development.
- Development of closer working relationships with northern Aboriginal groups and the territorial governments in the area of resource administration, including capacity building in Aboriginal communities.
- Creation of a competitive and predictable investment climate through the effective implementation of modern legislative, regulatory and policy regimes.
- Attraction of private sector investment in northern resources, support for innovative business practices, and enhancement of benefits to Northerners from economic activities.
- Long-term sustainable development opportunities for the North, including government revenues, jobs and economic growth.
- Protection and remediation of the Arctic environment through research, diligent monitoring, inspection and enforcement, and hazardous waste clean-up.
- Implementation of the Northern Contaminants Program.



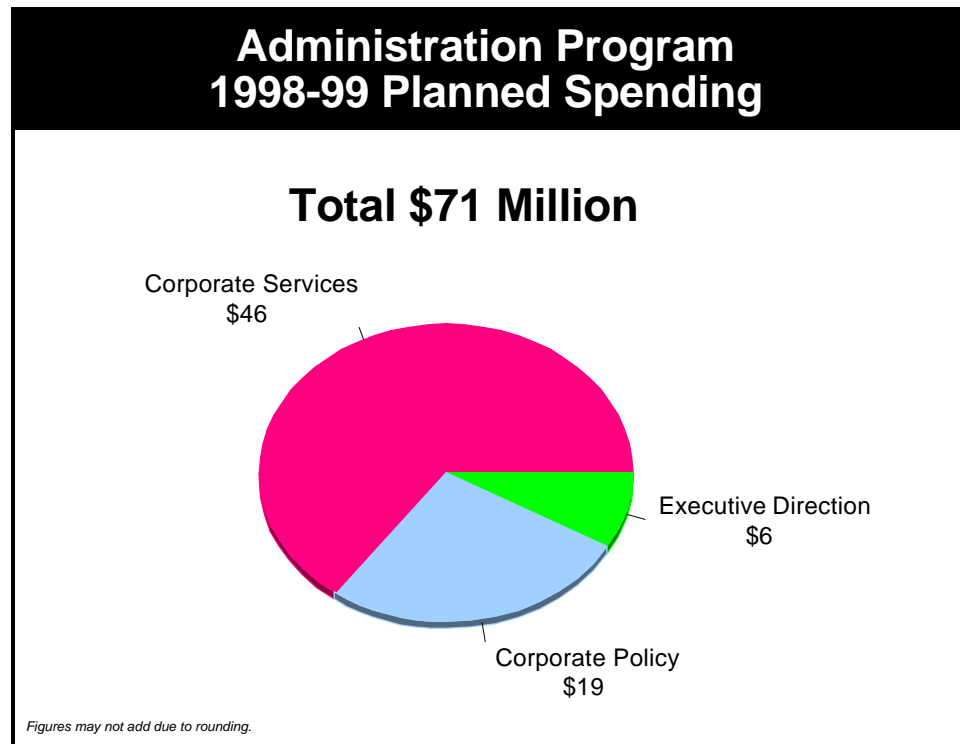
Administration Program

Planned Spending				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Expenditures	88.4	70.9	70.9	70.9
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Net Expenditures	88.3	70.8	70.8	70.8

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 7 provides an estimate of how the Administration Program budget of \$71 million is allocated among the various services funded through this program in 1998-99.

Chart 7





Objective

The Administration Program supports DIAND's operating programs, providing policy direction and coordination and central advisory services. It is responsible for administrative services and guidance in finance, human resources, communications and technical services. It provides liaison with Parliament, Cabinet policy committees, other federal departments and other levels of government. Its functions include strategic and financial planning, informatics, material management, and ministerial correspondence and briefings. The program also conducts evaluations and internal audits in accordance with Treasury Board policy.

External Factors Influencing the Business Line

New Federal Initiatives/Priorities: Numerous new government initiatives require DIAND to reallocate resources to higher priority areas. Examples include the government's response to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and efforts to further the objectives of **Gathering Strength:** renewing the partnerships, strengthening Aboriginal governance, developing new fiscal relationships, and supporting stronger communities, people and economies.

Priorities

Supporting the operating programs in achieving their objectives and addressing departmental priorities, and finding innovative ways of doing business.

The details of the Administration Program's key plans and strategies, and expected results, are outlined on the following pages.



Key Plans And Strategies

DIAND must create new relationships with First Nations and Northerners and facilitate the transition to self-government and the creation of a new territory. These changes require both strong leadership and a corporate climate that welcomes new opportunities and sees change as an important part of the future. Given the nature of our business and the great changes we are undertaking, we have set priorities and deployed our resources, both financial and human, carefully and in ways that best support DIAND's priorities. These priorities will continue to place heavy demands on DIAND, on the Cabinet and on the government's legislative agenda. Considerable effort and interagency cooperation are needed to guide key initiatives through the system.

Executive Direction responds to the Minister's priorities and answers the needs of partners, Parliament, Cabinet, central agencies and departmental managers. It deals with financial and human resource management, accountability for results and ministerial correspondence.

Corporate Policy's role is to manage the department's long-term strategy and its related policy agendas in its relationships with First Nations, Aboriginal organizations and other federal departments, provinces and territories. It is also responsible for managing the department's legislative and Cabinet agendas, the communications program, specific policy initiatives and research.

Corporate Services is responsible for the expenditure, management and review processes and for a variety of services (financial management and administration, information management, human resources, general administration, engineering, and internal audit and program evaluation). Its aim is to make operations efficient, effective and accountable.

Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of supporting operating programs and finding innovative ways of doing business will be the maintenance of a highly efficient and effective departmental support program providing a high level of quality services to operating programs to First Nations and Northerners in a climate that fosters innovation and change while promoting Aboriginal representation within DIAND.



Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Continued focus on strong accountability.
- Increased focus on capacity building for First Nations.
- Extension of DIAND's information infrastructure to First Nations to enable automated data collection and First Nations access to DIAND information.
- Increased harmonization of federal funding and reporting requirements.
- Implementation of innovative ways of doing business (e.g. leadership initiatives, risk management philosophy and shared common services with other federal departments).
- Implementation of a series of initiatives designed to improve management leadership style, employee morale and quality of life at work.
- Increased emphasis on becoming a learning organization that supports training and management development internally and for First Nations.
- Increased support for Aboriginal employment and development by targeting 50 percent of DIAND's external recruitment for Aboriginal candidates through the use of the Aboriginal Employment, Aboriginal Masters and Aboriginal Management Executive Development Programs.
- Implementation of the working tools of the Aboriginal Workforce Participation Initiative to assist private and public sector employers to hire Aboriginal peoples.
- Increased focus on public education on Aboriginal issues.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- Continue departmental renewal exercise to address shifting priorities and the need for reallocations, and progress faster towards a new relationship with First Nations, Inuit, and Northerners and improve how DIAND works.

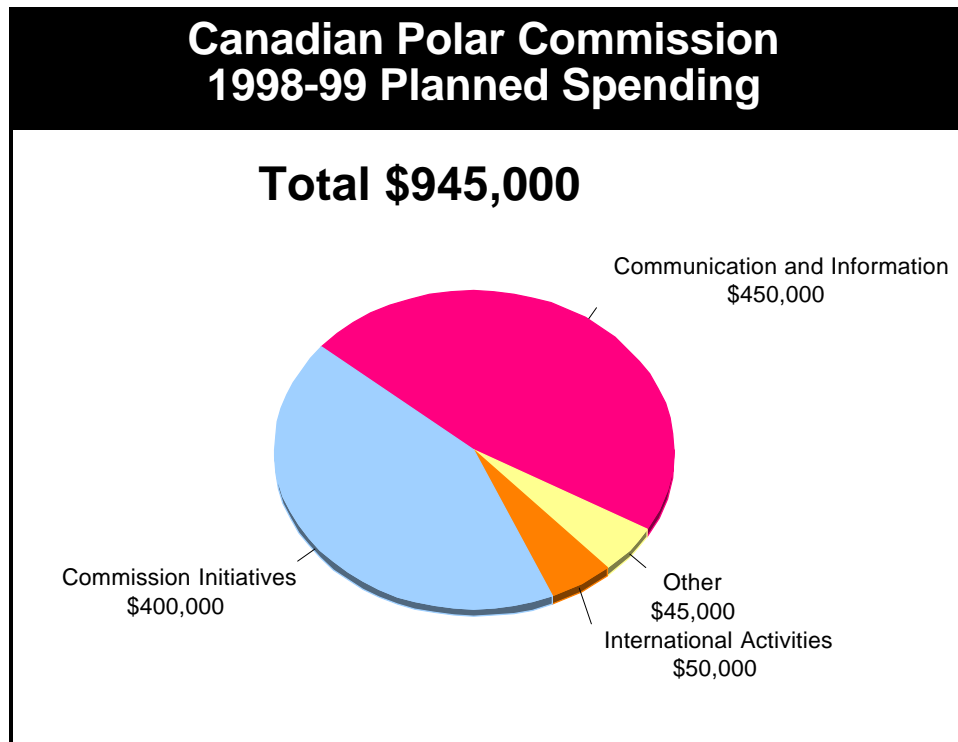


Canadian Polar Commission

Planned Spending				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Expenditures	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Net Expenditures	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

Chart 8 provides an estimate of how the Canadian Polar Commission budget of \$0.9 million is allocated among the various services funded through this program in 1998-99.

Chart 8





Objective

The Canadian Polar Commission was established by Parliament in 1991 as the lead federal agency in the area of polar science. It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



External Factors Influencing the Business Line

Government acceptance of the recommendations as put forward by the Commission.

Results of numerous research programs taking place in the Arctic Environmental Strategy and Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programs.

Extent that health risk is affected by transboundary pollution and industrial contaminants in the northern food chain.

Priority

Lead federal agency in the area of polar science.

The details of the Canadian Polar Commission's key plans and strategies, and expected results, are outlined on the following pages.

Key Plans And Strategies

Following regional workshops and an international conference, the Commission recommended that the federal government establish a new national northern contaminants program to safeguard the environment of the North and the health of Northern peoples. Research and monitoring should be based on the need to maintain high standards of health in northern communities and should, through direct participation and communication, enable Northerners to exercise cultural and lifestyle choices in their own best interests.

In consultation with Canada's polar research community, governments, industry and northern Aboriginal organizations, the Commission has published the directive "Toward a Policy for Canadian Polar Science and Technology", and has actively pressed to have a strategy put in place that will address the outlined issues.



Expected Results

The ultimate outcome of the activities of the Canadian Polar Commission is a broader understanding of polar issues and an effective national and international role and presence in polar regions and in the field of polar science and technology.

Under the *DIAND Act*, the department is responsible for fostering science and technology in the North. The Canadian Polar Commission (CPC) is the lead agency in this area and its policy recommendations will reinforce the department's objectives. Internationally, CPC strengthens Canada's profile as one of the circumpolar nations and increases public awareness of the importance of polar science.

Key Deliverables 1998-99

- Production of data base on polar research.
- Annotated bibliography on traditional knowledge.
- Enhancement of on-line communications.
- Increased support for Commission initiatives from key stakeholders.
- Creation of higher profile of polar science among general public.

Other Results Expected Throughout Planning Period 1998-2001

- The Canadian Polar Commission will continue to promote the adoption of a federal science and technology policy for the North. Work will continue on compiling more detailed information on specific sectors within the field of polar science, a task which is essential to understanding the many factors influencing this country's polar research capability and assessing our requirements for the future.
- Establishment of partnerships on conferences and workshops with Northern and Aboriginal organizations.
- Improved coordination of federal science and technology initiatives.
- Publication of *Polaris Papers*, Newsletters and conference proceedings.
- Attainment of full membership of Canada within the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research.

Section IV

Supplementary Information



A. Spending Authorities

Ministry Summary Part II of the Estimates		1998-99	1997-98
Vote	(thousands of dollars)	Main Estimates	Main Estimates
Indian Affairs and Northern Development			
Department			
<i>Administration Program</i>			
1	Program expenditures	63,272	59,507
(S)	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Salary and motor car allowance	49	49
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	7,546	5,585
	<i>Total Program</i>	70,867	65,141
<i>Indian and Inuit Affairs Program</i>			
5	Operating expenditures	219,317	195,678
10	Capital expenditures	5,000	5,000
15	Grants and contributions	3,783,017	3,696,907
(S)	Grassy Narrows and Islington Bands Mercury Disability Board	15	15
(S)	Liabilities in respect of loan guarantees made to Indians for Housing and Economic Development	2,000	2,000
(S)	Indian Annuities	1,400	1,400
(S)	Grants to Aboriginal organizations designated to receive claim settlement payments pursuant to Comprehensive Land Claim Settlement Acts	124,578	119,869
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	20,669	15,391
-	Grant to Inuvialuit Regional Corporation under the <i>Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act</i> *	-	32,000
	Total budgetary	4,155,996	4,068,260
L20	Loans to native claimants	21,503	21,853
L25	Loans to First Nations in British Columbia for the purpose of supporting their participation in the British Columbia Treaty Commission process	24,000	24,240
-	Loans to Yukon Elders*	-	450
	Total non-budgetary	45,503	46,543
	<i>Total Program</i>	4,201,499	4,114,803
<i>Northern Affairs Program</i>			
30	Operating expenditures	83,507	71,000
35	Grants and contributions	90,940	80,263
40	Payments to Canada Post Corporation	15,600	15,600
(S)	Payments to comprehensive claim beneficiaries in compensation for resource royalties	1,455	1,449
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	7,102	5,400
	<i>Total Program</i>	198,604	173,712
	Total Department	4,470,970	4,353,656
Canadian Polar Commission			
45	Program expenditures	858	860
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	87	69
	Total Agency	945	929

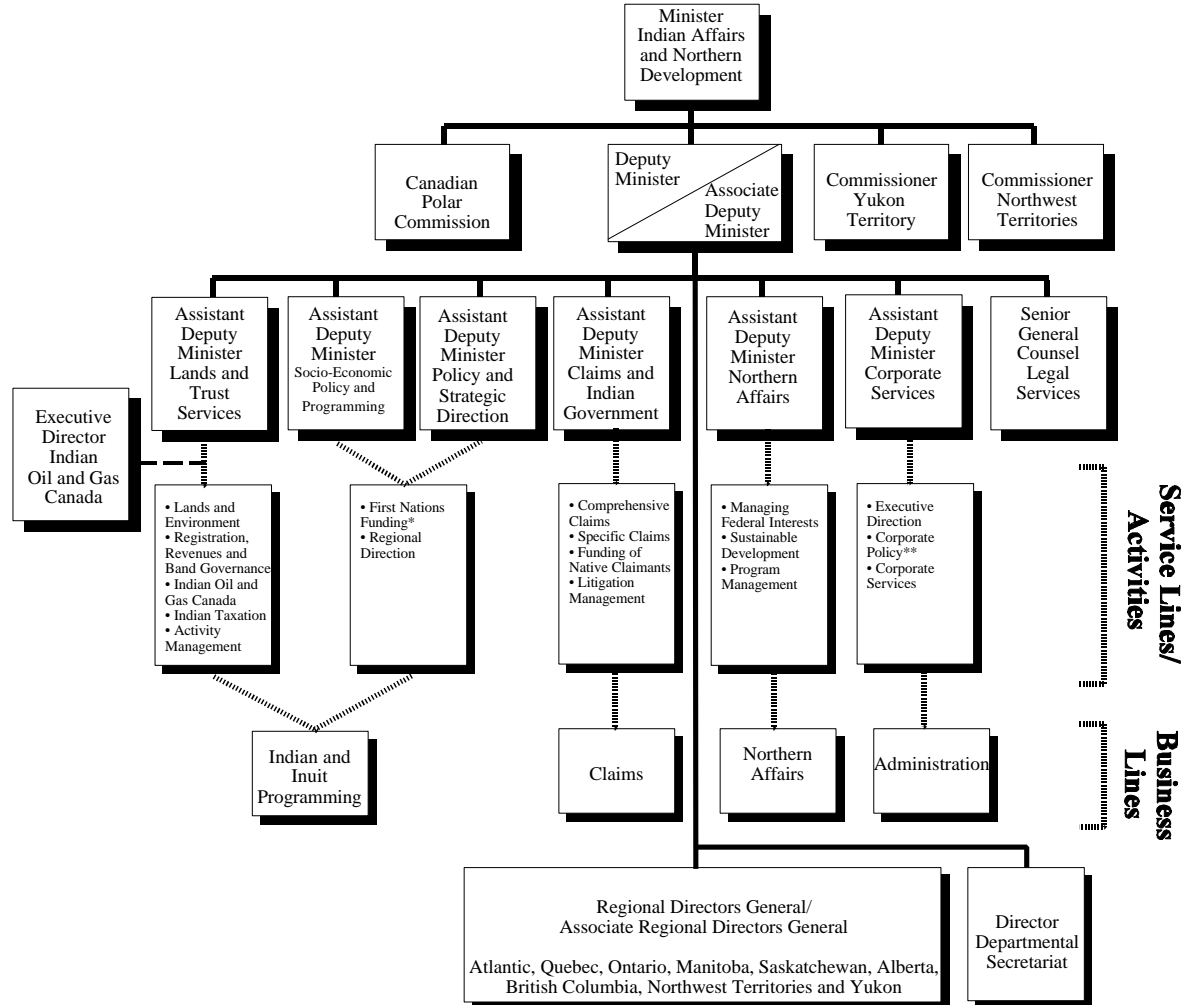
* Item no longer required

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



B. Personnel Information

Organization Structure



* Services include Elementary-Secondary Education, Social Development, Community Infrastructure, Local Government Funding, Post-Secondary Education, Housing, Economic Development, and Funding Services.

** Note that this function is the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction.



Planned Spending by Program and Business Line for 1998-99

Planned Spending (Budgetary) by Program and Business Line for 1998-99					
(millions of dollars)	Business Lines				Totals
	Claims	Indian and Inuit Programming	Northern Affairs	Administration	
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program	392.1	3,856.1	0.0	0.0	4,248.2
Northern Affairs Program	0.0	0.0	198.6	0.0	198.6
Administration Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	70.9
Totals	392.1	3,856.1	198.6	70.9	4,517.7

Note: Due to rounding, rows and columns may not add to totals shown.

Planned Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) by Business Line

	Forecast 1997-98	Planned 1998-99	Planned 1999-00	Planned 2000-01
Indian and Inuit Programming	1,725	1,726	1,725	1,725
Claims	230	265	264	264
Northern Affairs	539	578	581	555
Administration	685	685	685	685
Total	3,179	3,254	3,255	3,229

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Details of FTE Requirements

Details of FTE Requirements				
Salary Ranges (dollars)	Forecast 1997-98	Planned 1998-99	Planned 1999-00	Planned 2000-01
<30,000	699	718	718	710
30,000 – 40,000	45	46	46	46
40,000 – 50,000	750	767	767	762
50,000 – 60,000	1,392	1,425	1,426	1,414
60,000 – 70,000	140	143	143	142
70,000 – 80,000	-	-	-	-
>80,000	153	155	155	155
Total	3,179	3,254	3,255	3,229

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

C. Capital Projects Information

Capital Spending by Business Line

Capital Spending By Business Line				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Indian and Inuit Programming	506.9	515.4	510.1	496.0
Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Affairs	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	508.1	516.6	511.3	497.2

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Definitions Applicable to Major Capital Projects

Major Capital Project – A departmental undertaking having expenditures of \$10 million or more which involves the design and development of new programs, equipment, structures, or systems, and has above normal risk, is deemed to be a government project when:

- the estimated expenditure exceeds the project approval authority granted to the department by Treasury Board¹; or
- it is particularly high risk, regardless of estimated expenditure.

Substantive Estimate (S) – This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability so as to warrant Treasury Board approval as a Cost Objective for the project phase under consideration. It is based on detailed system and component design and taking into account all project objectives and deliverables. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as Class A or B.

Indicative Estimate (I) – This is a low quality order of magnitude estimate that is not sufficiently accurate to warrant Treasury Board approval as a Cost Objective. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as Class C or D.

Preliminary Project Approval (PPA) – This is Treasury Board's authority to initiate a project in terms of its intended operational requirement, including approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project definition phase. Sponsoring departments are to submit for PPA when the project's complete scope has been examined and costed, normally to the indicative level, and when the cost of the project definition phase has been estimated to the substantive level.

Effective Project Approval (EPA) – Treasury Board's approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project implementation phase. Sponsoring departments submit for EPA only when the scope of the overall project has been defined and when the estimates have been refined to the substantive level.

Departmental Approval (DA) – Projects for which Treasury Board has delegated authority to the department.

Treasury Board Approval (TB) – Treasury Board approval is required.

¹ When a high-risk government project exceeds \$100 million in estimated expenditure, it is deemed to be a Major Crown Project.



Major Capital Projects by Business Line

Major Capital Projects by Business Line						
(millions of dollars)	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 1998	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Future Year Spending Requirement
Indian and Inuit Programming						
Infrastructure						
<i>Atlantic</i>						
Davis Inlet Relocation (TB-S)	82.1	11.7	25.8	27.2	12.4	4.9
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Berens River Water and Sewer (TB-S)	12.2	10.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garden Hill Water and Sewer (TB-I)	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
God's Lake Water and Sewer (TB-I)	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
North Central Electrification (TB-EPA)	106.4	102.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poplar River Water and Sewer (TB-S)	12.5	5.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Red Sucker Lake Water and Sewer (TB-I)	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8
St. Theresa Point Water and Sewer (TB-I)	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8
Wasagamack Airstrip (TB-I)	11.6	0.8	3.3	5.1	2.3	0.0
Wasagamack Water/Sewer Treatment Plant (TB-S)	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7
Mathias Colomb Water and Sewer (TB-S)	16.9	8.5	5.3	2.7	0.4	0.0
Sub-Total (Infrastructure)	343.4	138.2	47.7	35.6	15.2	106.7


Major Capital Projects by Business Line (continued)

(millions of dollars)	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 1998	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Future Year Spending Requirement
Education Facilities						
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Garden Hill School Phase II (TB-I)	31.5	0.0	4.8	8.8	16.3	1.8
Chemawawin School (TB-I)	11.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	6.8	4.0
Cross Lake Middle School (TB-EPA)	14.8	8.2	0.0	3.2	3.5	0.0
Mathias Colomb School (TB-I)	18.9	6.7	5.9	6.4	0.0	0.0
Norway House Middle Years School (TB-I)	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0
Peguis School Phase II (TB-I)	18.1	0.0	5.1	6.0	7.0	0.0
St. Theresa Point School Phase I (TB-I)	22.6	1.6	8.5	10.3	2.3	0.0
St. Theresa Point School Phase II (TB-I)	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.0	12.3
Sub-Total (Education Facilities)	173.3	16.9	24.2	35.4	45.8	51.0
Land Acquisition						
<i>Quebec</i>						
Kanesatake Land Unification (EPA-I)	18.1	10.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (Indian and Inuit Programming)	534.8	165.6	79.4	71.0	61.0	157.8

Note: Due to rounding, rows and columns may not add to totals shown.



Status of Major Crown Project

Project Name: Manitoba North Central Electrification Project

1. Overview

The Manitoba North Central Electrification Project is the latest and largest in a series of projects cost shared by DIAND and Manitoba and/or Manitoba Hydro to extend the benefits of full service electrical service to First Nation communities. It replaces limited capacity diesel systems at the First Nation communities of Oxford House, God's Lake, God's River; Red Sucker Lake, Garden Hill, St. Theresa Point, Wasagamack, and the off-reserve community of Island Lake.

2. Lead and Participating Departments

Sponsoring Department: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Primary Participating Agencies: Government of Manitoba
Manitoba Hydro

Contracting Authority: Manitoba Hydro

Other Contributors: Transport Canada
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

3. Prime and Major Sub-Contractors

(Firms and Joint Ventures with over 500 person days of employment through November 1997)

- Arnason Industries
- Comstock Canada
- Garden Hill First Nation
- God's Lake Narrows First Nation/
Comstock Joint Venture
- God's Lake Narrows First Nation
- Hugh Monroe Construction
- Kistiganwacheeng Development
Corporation (KDC)
- KDC/Arnason Joint Venture
- Oxford House First Nation/Comstock
Canada Joint Venture
- Oxford House First Nation
- Red Sucker Lake Distribution
Line Joint Venture
- Red Sucker Lake First Nation
- Rohl Construction/God's River First
Nation Joint Venture
- Rohl Construction
- SDS Drilling
- Valard Construction Ltd.
- Wasagamack First Nation/Arnason Joint
Venture
- Wasagamack First Nation



Status of Major Crown Project (continued)

4. Major Milestones:

Preliminary Project Approval: May 1991

Amended Preliminary Approval: March 1994

Effective Approval: February 1995

Canada/Manitoba – Manitoba Hydro Agreement

Signed: March 1992

Amended: May 1995

5. Achievements:

The Manitoba North Central Electrification Project has been successful in providing full service electrical service to First Nation communities of Oxford House, God's Lake, God's River; Red Sucker Lake, Garden Hill, St. Theresa Point, Wasagamack, and the off-reserve community of Island Lake.

Oxford House was converted to landline service on schedule in July 1997 and God's Lake and God's River went on line September 1997, ten months ahead of schedule. It is anticipated that all communities will be hooked up to power grid by the summer of 1998.

6. Employment/Business Benefits:

- a) All but one construction contract were awarded to First Nation companies or joint ventures of First Nation and private sector firms.
- b) North Central community residents, almost all First Nations peoples, accounted for 56 percent of the 76,000 calendar days of on-site employment generated through November 1997. First Nations persons from other areas made up another 1 percent. With one major construction season remaining the original local employment targets for the complete project has been met.



D. Additional Information

Departmental Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure

Departmental Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Personnel				
Salaries and Wages	185.3	168.2	168.0	166.2
Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	26.4	35.3	35.3	34.9
	211.7	203.5	203.2	201.1
Goods and Services				
Transportation and Communication	57.9	54.5		
Information	12.5	5.2		
Professional and Special Services	105.4	100.7		
Rentals	12.4	12.5		
Purchased Repair and Maintenance	14.8	9.6		
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	16.6	15.5		
Other Subsidies and Payments	165.1	15.5		
	384.9	213.5	202.8	198.4
Total operating	596.6	417.1	406.0	399.5
Capital	5.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Transfer Payments				
Voted	3,820.6	3,966.6	3,909.5	3,953.4
Statutory	158.0	126.0	126.0	126.0
	3,978.6	4,092.6	4,035.5	4,079.4
Gross Budgetary Expenditures	4,580.2	4,517.7	4,449.5	4,486.9
Non-Budgetary	51.4	45.5	44.7	22.3
Total	4,631.6	4,563.2	4,494.3	4,509.2

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Program Resources by Business Line for 1998-99

(millions of dollars)	Budgetary						Non-Budgetary Loans Investments and Advances	Gross/ Net Planned Spending
	FTE	Operating	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Gross Voted	Statutory Items*		
Indian and Inuit Programming	1,726	183.6	6.8	3,662.3	3,852.7	3.4	0.0	3,856.1
Claims	265	54.6	0.0	212.9	267.5	124.6	45.5	437.6
Northern Affairs	578	105.2	1.0	90.9	197.1	1.5	0.0	198.6
Administration	685	70.2	0.2	0.5	70.9	0.0	0.0	70.9
Total	3,254	413.6	8.0	3,966.6	4,388.2	129.4	45.5	4,563.2

* Does not include non-budgetary items or contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances that are allocated to operating expenditures.

Note: Due to rounding, columns and rows may not add to totals shown.


Transfer Payments by Business Line

Transfer Payments by Business Line				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Grants				
Indian and Inuit Programming	244.3	240.7	245.0	249.4
Claims	331.7	290.8	238.4	238.2
Northern Affairs	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	576.7	532.2	484.2	488.3
Contributions				
Indian and Inuit Programming	3,265.7	3,423.1	3,451.4	3,510.3
Claims	51.5	46.7	34.8	31.0
Northern Affairs	84.2	90.2	64.7	49.4
Administration	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Contributions	3,401.8	3,560.4	3,551.4	3,591.1
Total				
Indian and Inuit Programming	3,510.0	3,663.7	3,696.4	3,759.7
Claims	383.2	337.5	273.3	269.2
Northern Affairs	84.9	90.9	65.4	50.1
Administration	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Grants and Contributions	3,978.6	4,092.6	4,035.5	4,079.4

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Details of Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line

Details of Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Revenue 1997-98	Planned Revenue 1998-99	Planned Revenue 1999-00	Planned Revenue 2000-01
Indian and Inuit Programming				
Goods and services tax	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Return on investments:				
• Indian economic development fund	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Recovery from guaranteed loans	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Adjustment of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Privileges, licences and permits	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services and service fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from:				
• Sales	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
• Disposal of surplus Crown Assets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other non-tax revenue	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sub-total (Indian and Inuit Programming)	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Claims				
Return on investments:				
• Native Claimants	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Other non-tax revenue	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Sub-total (Claims)	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Northern Affairs				
Goods and Services Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Return on investments:				
• Norman Wells Project profits	55.0	50.0	56.0	55.0
• Other	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Adjustments of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Canada mining	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.5
Yukon quartz mining	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Placer mining fees	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Quarrying royalties	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Coal leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metallic and non-metallic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil and gas royalties	9.5	7.8	7.8	7.8
Oil and Gas Forfeitures	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Forestry	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Land, building and machinery rentals	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Land use fees	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other fees, rentals, licences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living accommodation and services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4



Details of Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line (continued)

(millions of dollars)	Forecast Revenue 1997-98	Planned Revenue 1998-99	Planned Revenue 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Northern Affairs (continued)				
Proceeds from:				
• Sales	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
• Disposal of surplus Crown Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other non-tax revenues	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-total (Northern Affairs)	84.7	77.2	82.2	81.2
Administration				
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adjustments of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living accommodation and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service and service fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other non-tax revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total (Administration)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	112.1	104.5	109.6	108.6

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Net Cost of Programs for 1998-99

Net Cost of Programs for 1998-99				
(millions of dollars)	Indian and Inuit Affairs Program	Northern Affairs Program	Administration Program	Total
Gross Planned Spending	4,293.7	198.6	70.9	4,563.2
Plus: Services Received Without Charge:				
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)				20.2
Contributions covering employees' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by Treasury Board Secretariat				11.1
Workman's compensation payments provided by Human Resources Canada				1.0
Salary and associated costs of legal services provided by Justice Canada				6.2
Total Cost of Programs				4,601.7
Less: Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	27.3	77.2	0.1	104.5
Net Cost of Programs				4,497.2
1997-98 Estimated Net Program Cost				4,557.8

Note: Due to rounding, rows and columns may not add to totals shown.

**Loans by Business Line**

Details of Loans by Business Line				
(millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Claims				
Loans to native claimants in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council for the purpose of defraying costs related to research, development and negotiation of claims	28.0	21.5	22.3	22.3
Loans to the Council of Yukon Indians for interim benefits to the Yukon Elders	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans to First Nations in British Columbia for the purpose of supporting First Nations' participation in the British Columbia Treaty Commission process	22.6	24.0	22.4	0.0
Total	51.4	45.5	44.7	22.3

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



E. Other Information

Legislation Administered by the Department

The Minister has the sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>British Columbia Indian Cut-Off Lands Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1984, c. 2
<i>British Columbia Indian Lands Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1919-1920, c. 51
<i>British Columbia Treaty Commission Act</i>	S.C., 1995, c. 45
<i>An Act Respecting the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve and to Amend the Indian Act</i>	S.C., 1934, c. 29
<i>Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act</i>	S.C., 1984, c. 18
<i>Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985 c. I-6
<i>Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act</i>	S.C., 1983-84, c. 38
<i>Grassy Narrows and Islington Indian Bands Mercury Pollution Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1986, c. 23
<i>Gwich'in Land Claim Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1992, c. 53
<i>Indian Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5
<i>Indian Lands Agreement (1986) Act</i>	S.C., 1988, c. 39
<i>Indian Lands Settlement of Differences Act (B.C.)</i>	S.C., 1920, c. 51
<i>Indian Oil and Gas Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. I-7
<i>Indian (Soldier Settlement) Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 98
<i>James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1976-77, c. 32
<i>Land Titles Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5
<i>Land Titles Repeal Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 41
<i>Nelson House First Nation Flooded Land Act</i>	S.C., 1997, c. 29
<i>An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick respecting Indian Reserves</i>	S.C., 1959, c. 47
<i>Northern Canada Power Commission (Share Issuance and Sale Authorization) Act</i>	S.C., 1988, c.12
<i>Northern Canada Power Commission Yukon Assets Disposal Authorization Act</i>	S.C., 1987, c. 9
<i>Northwest Territories Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. N-27
<i>Northwest Territories Waters Act</i>	R.S.C., 1992, c. 39
<i>An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia respecting Indian Reserves</i>	S.C., 1959, c. 50
<i>Nunavut Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 28
<i>Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 29
<i>An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Reserve Lands</i>	S.C., 1924, c. 48
<i>Pictou Landing Indian Band Agreement Act</i>	S.C., 1995, c. 4
<i>St. Peter's Indian Reserve Act</i>	S.C., 1916, c. 24
<i>St. Regis Islands Act</i>	S.C., 1926-27, c. 37
<i>Sahtu Dene and Metis Land Claim Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 27

**Legislation Administered by the Department (continued)****The Minister has the sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts: (continued)**

<i>Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 11
<i>Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act</i>	S.C., 1986, c. 27
<i>An Act Respecting the Songhees Indian Reserve</i>	S.C., 1911, c. 24
<i>Split Lake Cree First Nation Flooded Land Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 42
<i>Territorial Lands Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, T-7
<i>Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1984, c. 24
<i>York Factory First Nation Flooded Land Act</i>	S.C., 1997, c. 28
<i>Yukon Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. Y-2
<i>Yukon First Nations Lands Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 34
<i>Yukon First Nations Self-Government Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 35
<i>Yukon Placer Mining Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. Y-3
<i>Yukon Quartz Mining Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. Y-4
<i>Yukon Waters Act</i>	S.C., 1992, c. 40
<i>An Act to amend the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the Yukon Placer Mining Act</i>	S.C., 1996, c. 27
<i>Yukon Surface Rights Board Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 43

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Alberta Natural Resources Act</i>	S.C., 1930, c. 3
<i>Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. A-12
<i>British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act</i>	S.C., 1943-44, c. 19
<i>Canada Lands Survey Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. L-6
<i>Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. O-7
<i>Canada Petroleum Resources Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 36 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Canadian Polar Commission Act</i>	S.C., 1991, c. 6
<i>Condominium Ordinance Validation Act</i>	S.C., 1985, c. 46
<i>Dominion Water Power Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. W-4
<i>Federal Real Property Act</i>	S.C., 1991, c. 50
<i>Manitoba Natural Resources Act</i>	R.S.C., 1930, c. 29
<i>Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 124
<i>Natural Resources Transfer (School Lands) Amendment Act, 1961</i>	S.C., 1960-61, c. 62
<i>Railway Belt Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 116
<i>Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act</i>	S.C., 1930, c. 37
<i>Railway Belt Water Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 211
<i>Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act</i>	S.C., 1930, c. 41



Regulations Currently in Force in the Department

Regulations Currently in Force in the Department	
<u>Indian and Inuit Affairs Program</u>	
<i>Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act</i>	
Cree-Naskapi Band Election Regulations	Form of Deeds Relating to Certain Successions
Cree-Naskapi Land Registry Regulations	Form of Instrument of Cession Regulations
Cree-Naskapi Long-Term Borrowing Regulations	Inuk of Fort George Observer Regulations
<i>Indian Act</i>	
Calculation of Interest Regulations	Indian Estates Regulations
Disposal of Forfeited Goods and Chatels Regulations	Indian Mining Regulations
Indian Band Council Procedure Regulations	Indian Referendum Regulations
Indian Bands Council Method of Election Regulations	Indian Reserve Traffic Regulations
Indian Band Election Regulations	Indian Reserve Waste Disposal Regulations
Indian Band Council Borrowing Regulations	Indian Timber Regulations
Indian Bands Revenue Moneys Regulations and Order	Stuart-Trembleur Lake Band (Tanizul Timber Ltd.) Regulations
<i>Indian Lands Agreement (1986) Act</i>	
Specific Agreement Confirmation Regulations	
<i>Indian Oil and Gas Act</i>	
Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, 1995	
<u>Northern Affairs Program</u>	
<i>Appropriation Acts</i>	
Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Regulations	Prospector's Assistance Terms and Conditions Order
<i>Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act</i>	
Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Regulations	
<i>Dominion Water Power Act</i>	
Dominion Water Power Regulations	Kananaskis Falls Water Power Regulations
Astoria River Water Power Regulations	Kananaskis Falls and Horseshoe Falls Water Power Regulations, 1997
Horseshoe Falls Water Power Regulations	
<i>Northwest Territories Act</i>	
Northwest Territories Archaeological Sites Regulations	Northwest Territories Reindeer Regulations



Regulations Currently in Force in the Department (<i>continued</i>)	
<i>Northwest Territories Waters Act</i>	
Northwest Territories Water Regulations	
<i>Territorial Lands Act</i>	
Canada Mining Regulations	Territorial Quarrying Regulations
Cadillac Explorations Limited Lease Regulations, 1977	Territorial Lands Regulations
Cape Bathurst Regulations	Territorial Dredging Regulations
Government Employees Land Acquisition Orders	Territorial Land Use Regulations
Northwest Territories Mining Districts Order	Union Carbide Canada Limited Mineral Claim
Sam Otto Lease Regulations	Extension Regulations
Territorial Coal Regulations	Yukon Timber Regulations
	Yukon Forest Protection Regulations
<i>Yukon Act</i>	
Yukon Archaeological Sites Regulations	
<i>Yukon Quartz Mining Act</i>	
Yukon Quartz Mining Act Work Relief Regulations, 1979	
<i>Yukon Quartz Mining Act/Yukon Placer Mining Act</i>	
Prohibition of Entry on Certain Lands Orders	
<i>Yukon Waters Act</i>	
Yukon Territory Water Regulations	Yukon Territory Water Board Rules of Procedure

Note: Four regulations related to the administration of oil and gas rights on frontier lands are shared with Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). NRCan has the lead role in administering these regulations.



Listing of Proposed Regulations

Proposed Regulations

Current Initiatives

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Cree-Naskapi Band Expropriations	carry over from 1997
Indian Band Council Procedure Regulations – Amendments	to be initiated in 1998
Indian Estates – Amendment	carry over from 1997
Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, 1995 – Amendments	to be initiated in 1998

Northern Affairs Program

Archaeological Sites – Yukon and Northwest Territories	carry over from 1997
Canada Mining Regulations – Amendments	to be initiated in 1998
<i>Canada Petroleum Resources Act</i> – Frontier Lands Work Prohibition Order	carry over from 1997
<i>Canada Petroleum Resources Act</i> – Prohibition of issuance of interests	to be initiated in 1998
Canada Oil and Gas Land Regulations Amendment (concurrent with <i>Canada-Yukon Oil and Gas Accord Implementation Act</i>)	to be implemented in 1998
Federal Government Employee Land Acquisitions	recurring initiative
Lancaster Sound Exploration Licence	to be initiated in 1998
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Assessment	carry over from 1997
Mackenzie Valley Land Use	carry over from 1997
Mackenzie Valley Surface Rights	carry over from 1997
Northwest Territories Reindeer – Revocation	carry over from 1997
Nunavut Surface Rights	carry over from 1997
Nunavut Land Use Security Regulations	carry over from 1997
N.W.T. Mining Royalty Regime	to be initiated in 1998
Territorial Lands – Amendments	carry over from 1997
Yukon Development Assessment Process	to come into effect in 1998
Yukon Forest Protection – Amendments	to come into effect in 1998

**Proposed Regulations (continued)****Current Initiatives (continued)**

Yukon Mining Development, Production and Reclamation Regulations	to be initiated in 1998
Yukon Mining Land Use	carry over from 1997
Yukon Mining – Staking Prohibitions	recurring initiative
Yukon Pits and Quarries Regulations	carry over from 1997
Yukon Timber – Amendments	to come into effect in 1998

Future Initiatives***Northern Affairs Program***

Mackenzie Valley Pits and Quarries Regulations	to be initiated during planning period
Northwest Territories Pits and Quarries Regulations	to be initiated during planning period
Territorial Dredging – Amendments	to be initiated during planning period

Note: Three regulatory initiatives dealing with the administration of oil and gas rights on frontier lands are shared with Natural Resources Canada. Natural Resources Canada has the lead on these initiatives. NRCan has also been asked to take the lead in housekeeping amendments to the Frontier Petroleum Royalty Regulations.



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