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PLEASE RETURN TO COUNCIL CHAMBERS

**COUNCIL OF THE
YUKON TERRITORY
CANADA**

**SESSIONAL PAPERS
AND
LEGISLATIVE RETURNS**

First Session 1971

Volume 3

1971 - FIRST SESSION VOLUME 3

November 19th, 1970.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Workmen's Compensation - Federal Employees

On November 6th, 1970, during the 1970 (Fourth Session), Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"I wonder if Mr. Commissioner could indicate why people employed by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development who are injured are not subjected to the rules of the Yukon Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, but are subjected to the rules of the Alberta Compensation Ordinance?"

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act does not apply to Federal Government employees as they are covered by the Government Employees Compensation Act R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 134, and this accounts for their exclusion under section 9, subsection (1), paragraph (i) of the Yukon Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

Sections 4 and 5 of the Government Employees Compensation Act deal with federal employees normally resident in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, or one of the provinces, who are injured or killed in accidents arising out of and in the course of employment or who are disabled or die as the result of industrial disease due to the nature of employment while employed in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, or one of the provinces.

In the case of federal employees normally resident in the Yukon, the accident or disease shall, for the purposes of the Government Employees Compensation Act, be deemed to have occurred or been contracted in the province of Alberta, and, in the case of federal employees normally resident in a province, the accident or industrial disease is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to have occurred or been contracted in the province in which the employee is normally resident.

The purpose of these sections is to enable cases to be handled by the provincial compensation boards.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 19th, 1970.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Bank Exchange Charges

During the 1970 (Third Session), Councillor Shaw asked that the Administration make representations to the banks in the Territory respecting the charging of exchange at northern branches.

Representations have been made to the Head Offices of the three banks involved, and as a result, we have now been advised by the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce that effective September 1st, 1970, they have eliminated the exchange charge on Canadian dollar cheques in all branches throughout Canada.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 19th, 1970.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Yukon Minerals Act

Council expressed an interest in being briefed on the content of the Yukon Minerals Act. The following is submitted for your information:

The Yukon Minerals Act, Bill No. C-187, had its First Reading on November 9th, 1970. It is intended to replace the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

The Yukon Quartz Mining Act was assented to on July 19th, 1924, and has remained essentially unchanged since that time. This statute was an enactment of the Regulations for the Disposal of Quartz Mining Claims on Dominion Lands. These regulations were adopted from the mining legislation in effect in British Columbia in 1898-99. The Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the British Columbia Minerals Act are, therefore, very similar pieces of legislation. Precedents established in the British Columbia courts are usually applicable in Yukon mining cases.

In 1955, an attempt was made to revise the act, but there had been no prior consultation with the "mining fraternity" and mining industry, and the bill was withdrawn after First Reading.

Subsequently, there was a great deal of consultation between government and mining people, notably a series of meetings which began in 1961 and continued off and on for a number of years. As a result, government and industry agreed on amendments to the act.

When officers of the Northern Economic Development Branch attempted to put together all the amendments that had been agreed on, and in addition give expression to government policy, it was realized that what in effect was going to come out was a completely new act.

The new act includes all of the amendments that were agreed on by government, "mining fraternity" and mining industry, and reflects, as well, current government policy.

The principal items in the act follow. The terms "old act" and "new act" are used to distinguish between the act in effect and the act under consideration.

1. Unlimited Staking

Instead of being limited to eight claims, the new act places no limit on the number of claims that may be staked.

2. Proxy Staking

Claims may be recorded in the name of a principal rather than in the name of the staker.

3. Claim Tags

Tags are issued prior to staking so that the staker need not make two trips to the staking area.

4. Claim Groups

Under the old act only 16 claims may be grouped for work. The new act increases this number to 36.

5. Geological Reports, etc.

Under the old act, such reports may only be filed as work during the first three years of the life of the claim. The new act would permit such reports to be filed at any time during the life of the claim.

6. Extension of Time

Under the old act, there is no provision for an extension of time to do representation work. The new act makes provision for such extension.

7. Simplified Leasing

The procedures for obtaining a lease under the old act are complicated. Under the new act, these are simplified.

8. Preproduction Expenses

Under the new act, such expenses will be allowed in calculating royalty.

9. Royalty Rates

These are increased but are still less than those in Ontario and British Columbia. Royalties are deductible for income tax purposes. Old and new rates are shown below.

Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Old)

- (a) Upon annual profits in excess of \$10,000.00 and up to \$1,000,000.00 3%
- (b) On the excess of \$1,000,000.00 up to \$5,000,000.00 5%
- (c) On the excess of \$5,000,000.00 up to \$10,000,000.00 6%
- (d) On the excess above \$10,000,000.00 a proportional increase of 1% for each additional \$5,000,000.00

Yukon Minerals Act (New)

- (a) Where the value of the output exceeds \$50,000.00 but does not exceed \$1,000,000.00, 9% of the amount by which the value of the output exceeds \$50,000.00
- (b) Where the value of the output exceeds \$1,000,000.00 but does not exceed \$3,000,000.00, \$85,500.00 plus 11% of the amount by which the value of the output exceeds \$1,000,000.00
- (c) Where the value of the output exceeds \$3,000,000.00 but does not exceed \$5,000,000.00, \$305,500.00 plus 13% of the amount by which the value of the output exceeds \$3,000,000.00
- (d) Where the value of the output exceeds \$5,000,000.00, \$565,500.00 plus 15% of the amount by which the value of the output exceeds \$5,000,000.00

10. Canadian Participation

Leases under the new act may only be issued to Canadian citizens or companies incorporated in Canada.

11. Compulsory Leasing

Production will not be permitted from a claim held under yearly renewal. A mining lease will be required to produce and remove minerals from a claim for sale or other disposition except for assaying and testing.

12. Surface Lease

That portion of a mining property used for installations, waste deposit, etc., must be leased under the Territorial Land Regulations or Yukon Land Ordinance.

13. Export Permit

The new act provides: "Except with the approval of the Governor in Council, no person shall export from the Territory any mineral or ore except for assay or testing purposes."

14. Land Use

Impending land use regulations will apply with respect to mineral claims under the new act.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

Question by Stewart Construction Grant

The following question was asked by Councilor Stewart:

"At a meeting held with the City Council in Dawson, we were informed that fifty percent of material costs for construction of new sidewalks would be covered by a grant. The Budget was prepared accordingly; however, the grant is now being questioned. May we have an explanation of this in writing, as it affects the City Works Programme this winter?"

The answer is as follows:

A triplicate form 5885 in the amount of \$7,918.00 was prepared on September 18, 1970 for the purpose of sidewalk construction grant for Dawson City.

We are awaiting submission of invoices for payment from Dawson City.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 13, 1970

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question re: Dawson City Sidewalk Construction Grant

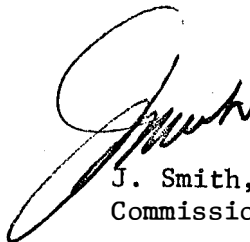
The following question was asked by Councillor Stutter:

"At a meeting held with the City Council in Dawson, we were informed that fifty percent of material costs for construction of new sidewalks would be covered by a grant. The Budget was prepared accordingly; however, the grant is now being questioned. May we have an explanation of this in writing, as it effects the City Works Programme this winter?"

The answer is as follows:

A tripartite form #685 in the amount of \$7,910.00 was prepared on September 18, 1970 for the purpose of sidewalk construction grant for Dawson City.

We are awaiting submission of invoices for payment from Dawson City.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 3, 1970

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Amusement Tax

The following question was asked by Councillor Stutter last session:-

I was given assurance several years ago that this amusement tax was being deleted, however, it still exists. As the Yukon now carries the highest tax on amusement in Canada and indeed as the Yukon is one of the few remaining areas that this tax is imposed, would the Commissioner please look into this matter and let me know the results in writing?

In discussion last September with officials of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the subject of the fiscal agreement with the Territory for 1971-72 the question of the repeal of the amusement tax Ordinance was raised and it was agreed that this would be done on the understanding that an alternative source of revenue in equal amount would be found. Failure to find fresh revenue to the required extent would make it necessary for the Amusement Tax Ordinance to remain in force.

The amount of money that we estimated would be received in 1971-72 from amusement tax was \$23,000 and this is the sum of money that will have to be found from some other source if the Amusement Tax Ordinance is to be repealed. In the fiscal year 1969-70 amusement tax produced \$17,928.50 and in 1968-69 a figure of \$18,756.44.

It is not, I think, correct to say that the Yukon Territory is one of the few remaining areas that amusement tax is imposed. I see from Principal Rates and Taxes, a Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, that amusement tax is levied in seven of our ten Provinces.

It is also not correct, I think to say that the Yukon now carries the highest tax on amusement in Canada. Whilst the Yukon rate is 10% of admission price, some Provinces apply a higher rate.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 23, 1970

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 6 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Garbage Dumps - Highway Lodges

During the past three Sessions of Council, the question of the Territorial Government providing garbage dumps at lodges along the highways in the Territory has been asked.

The present policy is that the owners of the isolated lodges are responsible for the provision and maintenance of garbage dumps to facilitate their establishments. No change in the present policy is considered as these lodge owners are in fact receiving a grant for these and other services, in the form of a hamlet allowance which provides for a percentage reduction in assessed values based on the distance from a major centre and the lack of municipal type services.

The Territorial Government will, however, provide practical assistance in finding a suitable site and have the sites approved and checked by the Health Inspector periodically.



J. Smith
Commissioner

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

OPENING ADDRESS

TO

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

COMMISSIONER J. SMITH

1ST SESSION, 1971.

MR SPEAKER,

MEMBERS OF THE 22ND WHOLLY-ELECTED COUNCIL OF THE YUKON
TERRITORY

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO WELCOME YOU TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE
22ND WHOLLY-ELECTED COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY AND TO
PRESENT VARIOUS MATTERS WHICH ARE TO BE PLACED BEFORE YOU.

LET ME FIRST BRIEFLY REVIEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE
TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR THAT HAS JUST ENDED.

AN EXCELLENT YEAR FOR YUKON'S LEADING INDUSTRY - MINING -
AND FURTHER STRIDES FORWARD BY THE MAJOR GROWTH INDUSTRY -
TOURISM - WERE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE TERRITORY'S
ECONOMY IN 1970. AT THE SAME TIME, AN UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF
PREPARATION FOR FUTURE GROWTH WENT ON IN ALMOST ALL OTHER
SECTORS. SOME OF THESE ACTIVITIES WILL PRODUCE RESULTS IN
1971, WHILE OTHERS ARE OF SOMEWHAT LONGER RANGE.

THE SPECTACULAR GROWTH IN THE YUKON MINING INDUSTRY, PARTICU-
LARLY IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS, HAS BEEN AMONG THE GREAT
SUCCESS STORIES IN CANADIAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. VALUE OF
MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE TERRITORY INCREASED FROM \$12 MILLION
IN 1966 TO \$37.7 MILLION IN 1969 AND \$79.7 MILLION IN 1970.

POWER IS A MAJOR REQUIREMENT FOR THE GROWTH OF ANY ECONOMY,

AND ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED IN YUKON REFLECTED A 75% INCREASE IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1970 COMPARED TO THE SAME PERIOD IN 1969.

TOURISM CONTINUED ITS PLACE AS THE SECOND LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO THE TERRITORIAL ECONOMY. THE MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF THE TOURIST DOLLAR IN THE YUKON CAN BE GAUGED FROM THE FACT THAT THE AVERAGE STAY IN YUKON PER TOURIST PARTY INCREASED FROM 7.2 DAYS IN 1966 TO 9.9 DAYS IN 1970. AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PARTY ROSE FROM \$202 IN 1966 TO \$355 IN 1970. INDEED, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SECONDARY EXPENDITURE INHERENT IN THE PATTERN OF PRESENT DAY TOURISM IS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURES OF ITS RECENT EVOLUTION IN YUKON.

OUR LABOUR FORCE ROSE FROM 5,900 IN 1966 TO ALMOST 9,000 LAST YEAR. UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1970 AVERAGED 3.3% OF OUR LABOUR FORCE, A FIGURE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE.

WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES INCREASED ON AVERAGE FROM \$144 IN 1967 TO \$173 IN 1969. DATA FOR 1969 INDICATES THAT YUKON LED THE NATION IN THE LEVEL OF WEEKLY WAGES AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT WE CONTINUED TO ENJOY THE SAME DOMINANT POSITION IN THE YEAR JUST PAST.

1970, IN RETROSPECT, CLIMAXED A PERIOD OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EXPANSION WHICH BEGAN FIVE YEARS AGO.

MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A FIRST HAND LOOK AT SOME OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COURSE OF A PROPOSED TOUR WHICH IS NOW BEING ORGANIZED. IN VIEW OF THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES AND THE POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION OF PIPELINES ACROSS OUR NORTHERN AREAS, VISITS TO THE INUVIK PIPELINE RESEARCH FACILITY AND AN OIL WELL DRILL SITE IN YUKON HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED ITINERARY.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IS THE BASE UPON WHICH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HELPS TO GENERATE A HIGHER LEVEL OF INCOME OUT OF WHICH CAN COME BOTH AN IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING AND THE RESOURCES NECESSARY TO FINANCE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES.

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, MANY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED BY THE FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS ACHIEVING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN YUKON. PROGRESS HAS BEEN IMPRESSIVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE. ACTIVITY IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS RESPONDED POSITIVELY TO THE GROUNDWORK LAID BY PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND INCENTIVES. CONTINUED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF YUKON WILL DEPEND PRIMARILY ON THE EXPLOITATION OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES. THIS DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS IN TURN, ON THE ABILITY OF YUKON MINES TO COMPETE WITH OTHER SOURCES IN GROWING WORLD MARKETS. WHILE THE INCREMENTAL COSTS INHERENT IN EXTRACTING MINERALS FROM NORTHERN LOCATIONS CAN BE REDUCED, IT SEEMS MOST UNLIKELY THAT

COSTS WILL EVER FALL TO LEVELS WHICH CAN BE ACHIEVED IN EXPLOITING SIMILAR RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN CANADIAN LOCATIONS.

GOVERNMENT POLICY HAS A MAJOR INFLUENCE ON THE RATE OF OUR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT - AN INFLUENCE WHICH, IN THE YEARS PAST, SERVED TO IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF OUR MINERAL INDUSTRY. MINING IS AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT GOVERNMENT POLICIES CONTINUE TO ENSURE OUR COMPETITIVENESS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

IT IS AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND THAT THE PROPOSED ACT RESPECTING MINERALS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY (BILL C-187) SHOULD BE VIEWED AND ASSESSED. DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS, INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN YUKON HAVE EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED BILL ON YUKON'S MINERAL INDUSTRY. OPINIONS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED THAT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BILL IN ITS PRESENT FORM WOULD BE FAR MORE DAMAGING THAN IMPLIED TO THE MINING INDUSTRY AND THUS TO THE ECONOMY OF THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

THERE ARE FEW OCCASIONS WHEN THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF THE TERRITORY SHARE A SINGLE EMOTION AND SENSE A DEEP UNITY IN THE FACE OF EVENTS. THIS, PROBABLY, IS ONE OF THOSE OCCASIONS.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT SHARES THE CONCERN EXPRESSED BY THE PEOPLE AND IS AWARE OF THE IMPACT ON OUR ECONOMIC GROWTH SHOULD ANY REDUCTION OF ACTIVITY RESULT FROM THE PROPOSALS

IN BILL C-187. WE FEEL THAT THE BILL SHOULD BE EXAMINED CAREFULLY BY THE PEOPLE OF YUKON AND MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED WHERE NECESSARY IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN THE TERRITORIAL EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT MY MINISTER WILL HAVE SENIOR OFFICIALS AVAILABLE IN WHITEHORSE TO DISCUSS WITH COUNCIL THE CONTENT OF THE PROPOSED ACT AND THE LAND USE REGULATIONS.

A SENSE OF UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE IS PREVALENT HERE IN YUKON THESE DAYS, BROUGHT ABOUT BY A SLACKENING ECONOMY ELSEWHERE IN CANADA, AND HEIGHTENED BY THE UNKNOWN EFFECTS ON INDUSTRY OF BILL C-187 AND THE LAND USE REGULATIONS. ON THE POSITIVE SIDE, GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON CAPITAL ITEMS WHICH AWAIT COUNCIL'S DECISION IN THE ESTIMATES ARE VERY SUBSTANTIAL. RELIABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THE PRIVATE SECTOR WILL PROCEED WITH CONSIDERABLE CAPITAL PROJECTS AS WELL. IN GENERAL, THE CONSTRUCTION SCENE LOOKS BRIGHT FOR OUR TWO LARGEST CENTERS, AND CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE STIMULATION OF THE ECONOMY IN SOME OF OUR SMALLER CENTRES BY CONSTRUCTING NEEDED OFFICE SPACE AND EMPLOYEE HOUSING IN THOSE COMMUNITIES, DURING WHAT MIGHT OTHERWISE BE A SLOW YEAR FOR CONSTRUCTION.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING MAKING AVAILABLE A SIXTEEN ACRE SITE FOR DEVELOPMENT INTO A TRAILER COURT BY PRIVATE DEVELOPERS IN THE METRO AREA. WHEN READY, WE WILL BE CALLING FOR PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND FOR

THIS PURPOSE. IN THE FIELD OF LOAN FUNDS, THERE IS AVAILABLE THE SUM OF \$260,000 FOR LOW COST HOME CONSTRUCTION. WITH A MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF \$12,000 FOR EACH BORROWER, THIS LOAN MONEY IS AVAILABLE FOR ALL YUKON COMMUNITIES AND CAN ONLY BE APPLIED FOR ONCE - WE ARE NOT ABLE TO GIVE A SECOND LOAN OUT OF THIS FUND FOR SPECULATIVE BUILDERS. CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HOME CONSTRUCTION AS WELL.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING IN WHITEHORSE AND OTHER YUKON COMMUNITIES, SUCH AS DAWSON AND MAYO. WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED BY OFFICIALS OF CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO DO SO. THE ESTIMATED PROJECT COST IS \$900,000 OF WHICH 75% WILL BE PAID BY CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION. THE BALANCE OF THE CAPITAL COST WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A SHAREABLE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE MUNICIPALITY CONCERNED AND THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. THESE UNITS WILL CONTAIN THREE OR FOUR BEDROOMS AND THOSE ELIGIBLE TO OCCUPY SUCH HOUSING ARE LOW INCOME FAMILIES WHOSE RENTALS WILL BE BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR FAMILY EARNINGS. SOME UNITS MAY BE RENTED AT RATES WHICH WE RECOGNIZE WILL NOT FULLY RECOVER THE COST OF FINANCING AND OPERATION. ALL LOSSES WILL BE BORNE BY THE PARTNERS OF THE HOUSING CORPORATION IN THE SAME PROPORTION AS THEIR CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION. FULL TAXES WILL BE PAID TO EACH MUNICIPALITY ON THE UNITS WITHIN THEIR

BOUNDARIES. MANAGEMENT WILL BE BY AN APPOINTED BOARD OF THE COMMUNITIES' CITIZENS WHO HAVE FULL AUTHORITY TO CHOOSE THE OCCUPANTS OF THE HOUSING AND DIRECT THE MANAGER OF THE UNITS.

AS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY MY MINISTER, THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMPSTER HIGHWAY WILL BE ACCELERATED IN 1971. THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS WILL COMMENCE A TWO-YEAR CONTRACT BEGINNING AT MILE 123 AND EXTENDING NORTHWARD TO MILE 166. TENDERS FOR THIS PROJECT CLOSE FEBRUARY 11. DURING THE SAME PERIOD, CONSTRUCTION WILL MOVE WESTWARD FROM MILE 365, ARCTIC RED RIVER, TO REACH MILE 300, FORT MCPHERSON IN THE FALL OF 1972. THE TOTAL COST OF THE SEGMENTS OVER THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD IS ESTIMATED TO BE 6.2 MILLION DOLLARS. THE CANADIAN FORCES WILL ALSO BE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BUILDING A STEEL BRIDGE AT THE OGILVIE RIVER CROSSING THIS SUMMER, THE SCHEDULING OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN ANNOUNCED.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION ON THE SKAGWAY ROAD WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS APPROXIMATELY APRIL 15 FOR THE SECTION FROM VENUS MINES TO THE B.C.-YUKON BOUNDARY, AND THE ESTIMATED COST IS APPROXIMATELY 450 THOUSAND DOLLARS. MY MINISTER CONTINUES TO CONSULT WITH THE TWO OTHER GOVERNMENTS WHOSE TERRITORY IS INVOLVED IN THIS ROAD ROUTE SO A MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT MAY BE ARRIVED AT FOR ITS EARLY COMPLETION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

HAS ALSO APPROVED A CONTINUATION OF THE ROAD RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR THE KLONDIKE AND CAMPBELL HIGHWAYS AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF 1.4 MILLION DOLLARS. TENDERS FOR THIS WORK WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS APPROXIMATELY APRIL 15.

ON JANUARY 3 OF THIS YEAR, IT WAS THE PRIVILEGE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KEITH FLEMING, DIRECTOR OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT WALTER BILAWICH, AND MYSELF TO ATTEND AND SWEAR IN THE FIRST COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF FARO, YUKON'S NEWEST MUNICIPALITY. THE ACTUAL CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE RECREATIONAL HALL AT FARO UNDER THE CAPABLE DIRECTION OF MR HARRY JOMINI. THE FIRST COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE IS COMPOSED OF MAYOR EDWARD LEHBAUER, COUNCILLORS GORDON WALMSLEY, MURRAY HAMPTON, PAUL GAGNON AND CLERK TREASURER, MRS. JANICE LAWSON. THEY WILL BE FACING MANY UNPRECEDENTED PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THEIR RAPID GROWTH. THE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE INFORM ME THAT THEIR POPULATION IS ALREADY MORE THAN NINE HUNDRED PEOPLE. ANVIL MINING HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY ARE PLANNING AN ADDITIONAL 73 DWELLING UNITS FOR CONSTRUCTION IN 1971. THE INDICATED POPULATION INCREASE WILL REQUIRE THE PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL SCHOOL FACILITIES ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. IN ADDITION, PLANS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED AND ARE NOW BEING CONSIDERED FOR THE PROVISION OF COMMERCIAL AND HOTEL FACILITIES FOR FARO.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS IN THE TERRITORY MADE FROM FEDERAL FUNDS TOTALLED CLOSE TO 200,000 DOLLARS IN 1970-71. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL AGAIN BE AVAILABLE UNDER THIS PROGRAM IN 1971-72.

THE YUKON PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF RELATIONS ORDINANCE, PASSED BY COUNCIL DURING THE SPRING SESSION, 1970, AND BROUGHT INTO EFFECT IN AUGUST OF THAT SAME YEAR, PROVIDES THE FRAMEWORK FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. FOLLOWING AN APPLICATION TO THE YUKON PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF RELATIONS BOARD, THE PUBLIC SERVICE ALLIANCE OF CANADA WAS CERTIFIED IN MID OCTOBER AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE. NOTICE TO BARGAIN FOLLOWED SHORTLY THEREAFTER WITH NEGOTIATIONS COMMENCING DECEMBER 7, 1970 AND CULMINATING JANUARY 24, 1971, IN A TENTATIVE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE ALLIANCE OF CANADA RECOMMENDED ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEGOTIATED PACKAGE. THE MEMBERSHIP VOTED ON THE PROPOSALS THE WEEK OF JANUARY 25 - 29 AND I AM ADVISED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL UNIT THAT THE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN RATIFIED.

THE CONTRACT HAS AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF APRIL 1, 1971 AND RUNS FOR TWO YEARS, TERMINATING MARCH 31, 1973. GENERAL SALARY REVISIONS FOR THE BARGAINING UNIT OVER THAT PERIOD INCLUDED A 6.25% INCREASE APRIL 1, 1971, A 6.5% INCREASE

APRIL 1, 1972, WITH EMPLOYEES IN THE TRADES AND LABOUR GROUP RECEIVING AN ADDITIONAL ONE INCREMENT ADJUSTMENT JANUARY 1, 1972. THE COST OF THIS INCREASE IN ITS FIRST YEAR IS ESTIMATED TO BE \$300,000.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF THE SCHOOLS ORDINANCE, DISCUSSIONS WITH THE YUKON TEACHERS ASSOCIATION RELATED TO SALARIES AND WORKING CONDITIONS HAVE COMMENCED. AS IN PAST YEARS, MR. A.I. GUTTMAN OF VANCOUVER WILL JOIN THE YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT'S SALARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE AS CHIEF NEGOTIATOR.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, THE MAINTENANCE OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY BECOMING A RESPONSIBILITY OF THE YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED. I AM PLEASED TO SAY THESE DISCUSSIONS ARE ABOUT TO BEAR FRUIT. SUBJECT TO A FINAL AFFIRMATIVE DECISION BY THE FEDERAL CABINET, I EXPECT TO BE PUTTING A PROPOSAL BEFORE YOU FOR YUKON TO ENTER INTO SUCH AN AGREEMENT WITH CANADA. THIS WILL MEAN THAT EXCEPT FOR LOCAL ROADS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES, THERE WILL BE ONE MAINTENANCE AGENCY IN THE TERRITORY FOR OUR HIGHWAY SYSTEM.

DURING THE LAST SESSION OF THE 21ST COUNCIL, THE ADMINISTRATION UNDERTOOK TO SECURE AN APPRAISAL OF THE TAGISH AREA'S RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL IN VIEW OF THE STATED INTENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT TO

AWARD TIMBER HARVESTING RIGHTS IN THAT SECTION OF YUKON. I AM PLEASED TO SAY WE HAVE SUCH AN ASSESSMENT AVAILABLE AND IT WILL BE TABLED FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

WHILE WE ARE PLEASED BY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ECONOMY DURING 1970 AND LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO 1971, WE ARE CONSCIOUS THAT PROGRESS IN ANY AREA IS GOVERNED NOT BY ECONOMIC FACTORS ALONE. THE KEY TO DEVELOPMENT LIES IN MEN'S MINDS AND IN THE INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THEIR THINKING FINDS EXPRESSION.

ONE SUCH INSTITUTION - THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - WAS FORMED LAST YEAR IN RESPONSE TO THE LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS OF THE COUNCIL TO BRING THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT INTO CLOSER HARMONY. ADDITIONAL MEASURES DESIGNED TO GIVE THE TERRITORY GREATER RESPONSIBILITY IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE GAINED FROM THIS FIRST IMPORTANT STEP WILL BE PROPOSED DURING THIS SESSION. YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CONSIDER LEGISLATIVE MEASURES INTENDED TO TRANSFER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FROM FEDERAL TO TERRITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

EVERY YUKONER IS A CONSUMER OF GOODS AND SERVICES. TO FACE TODAY'S MARKETING SYSTEM, THE CONSUMER REQUIRES PROTECTION IN A NUMBER OF RESPECTS. AT THIS SESSION, THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE PUTTING FORWARD FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION, LEGISLATION AIMED AT PROTECTING THE CONSUMER.

IT REMAINS THE GOAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BE CONCERNED WITH THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE TERRITORY. IT ALSO REMAINS THE GOAL OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT YUKONERS BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE WEALTH THAT ECONOMIC GROWTH BRINGS ABOUT. THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT WANTS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL POLICIES THAT BUILD THE TERRITORY, NOT SIMPLY FOR PROGRESS, BUT FOR PEOPLE. OFFER OF RELIEF TO YUKONERS FROM HAVING TO PAY DIRECTLY FOR THE TOTAL COST OF PHYSICIANS' SERVICES IS ONE MEANS BY WHICH THE LATTER GOAL CAN BE ATTAINED. TO THIS END, LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED.

THE MEDICAL EVACUATION PLAN HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND DIRECTIVES ARE BEING MADE FOR A TIGHTENING OF PROCEDURES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THESE FUNDS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN HAS ALWAYS BEEN TO ENSURE THAT NO RESIDENT IS FINANCIALLY CRIPPLED WITH THE EXCESS COSTS OF EVACUATION FOR MEDICAL NECESSITY, AND IT IS THIS INTENTION WE WISH TO MAINTAIN.

AS A CONSEQUENCE OF A RECENT COURT DECISION, MOBILE HOMES SITUATED ON RENTED SPACE IN COMMERCIAL TRAILER COURTS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE TAXATION ORDINANCE. LEGISLATION TO CURE THIS SITUATION WILL BE PLACED BEFORE YOU.

SINCE 1960, WHEN THE QUEENS UNIVERSITY REPORT ON THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE WAS TABLED IN COUNCIL, THE QUESTION OF CREATING REALISTIC BOUNDARIES FOR THE CAPITAL

CITY HAS BEEN DISCUSSED. IT APPEARS THAT EVENTS HAVE OVERTAKEN US AND A DECISION WILL SOON BE MADE. PUBLIC REACTION TO THE PROPOSAL WILL BE TESTED BY A PLEBISCITE TO BE HELD ON A DATE YET TO BE DECIDED. MY ADMINISTRATION WANTS TO GO ON RECORD AS BEING FIRMLY COMMITTED TO INCLUSION UNDER ONE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WHITEHORSE METROPOLITAN AREA. THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTROL THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS AREA BELONGS IN THE HANDS OF THE LOCAL RATEPAYER. WE SEE NO WAY FOR HIM TO EXERCISE THIS CONTROL OTHER THAN TO BE PART OF A MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY THAT GOVERNS THE COMPLETE ENTITY.

CHANGES IN THE PATTERNS OF NEED IN OUR SOCIETY CALL FOR A MORE EQUITABLE SOCIAL POLICY IN THE MATTER OF BENEFITS EXTENDED TO WORKERS. THE GOVERNMENT IS DEVOTING GREATER ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE TERRITORY'S LABOUR FORCE AND WILL BE PUTTING FORWARD FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION, AMENDMENTS TO THE LEGISLATION GOVERNING LABOUR STANDARDS.

THE PROTECTION FOR OUR LABOUR FORCE OF AVAILABLE JOBS IN THE TERRITORY IS AN ITEM OF CONSIDERABLE CONCERN TO MY ADMINISTRATION. IT IS INCONGRUOUS WHEN WE HAVE A QUALIFIED POOL OF LABOUR TO FILL THE MAJOR PART OF INDUSTRY'S NEEDS, EMPLOYERS AND UNIONS ALIKE CONTINUE TO IGNORE THIS FACT AND IMPORT LABOUR, SOME OF IT EVEN UNSKILLED, FROM CENTRES HUNDREDS OF MILES TO THE SOUTH OF US. WHETHER THERE IS A LEGISLATIVE REMEDY FOR THIS PROBLEM IS QUESTIONABLE, BUT A SOLUTION MUST BE FOUND AND WE HOPE TO DISCUSS THE MATTER FULLY WITH YOU THIS SESSION.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM TO BE PRESENTED TO YOU, WHILE NOTABLE FOR ITS LENGTH, DOES NOT AT THIS TIME INCLUDE TWO ITEMS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. ONE IS A NEW MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE AND THE OTHER IS LABOUR DISPUTES LEGISLATION. I CAN ONLY REPORT PROGRESS ON THESE ITEMS AT THIS TIME AND IF THEY CAN BE MADE READY, THEY WILL BE TABLED THIS SESSION.

I AM SURE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL WILL NOT DISAGREE WHEN I SAY OUR DESIRES TO PROVIDE MORE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY'S SMALLER COMMUNITIES IS BEING COMPLETELY THWARTED BY OUR ANTIQUATED MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION. SIMILARLY, LEANING ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF LABOUR DISPUTES, IN OUR HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED INDUSTRIAL BASED SOCIETY HERE IN YUKON IS SIMPLY NO LONGER PRACTICAL.

THE CURE IN BOTH CASES IS WITHIN OUR COMPETENCE TO DEAL WITH AND WE ARE DOING OUR BEST TO GIVE YOU THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

I HAVE MENTIONED SOME OF THE IMPORTANT SUBJECTS OF LEGISLATION WHICH YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CONSIDER AT THIS SESSION. THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF SESSIONAL PAPERS, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO EXPRESS TO THE COUNCIL OUR ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS AND OUR PROPOSED SOLUTIONS.

EVERY GOVERNMENT OBVIOUSLY MUST HAVE A FISCAL BUDGET IN ORDER TO REGISTER ITS PLANS AND DECISIONS ABOUT PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

AND THEIR FINANCING TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT THESE PLANS AND DECISIONS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT.

THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET FOR 1971-72 AS WELL AS SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, WILL BE PLACED BEFORE YOU DURING THIS SESSION. YOU WILL BE ASKED TO GRANT THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNCIL.

THE PROPOSALS THAT WILL BE PLACED BEFORE YOU INDICATE A TOTAL BUDGET OF \$29,365,406.02 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72 MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	\$19,283,013.00
CAPITAL	7,203,917.00
LOAN AMORTIZATION	2,878,476.02
	<hr/>
	\$29,365,406.02

TO PUT THIS INTO ITS PROPER PERSPECTIVE AND SHOW HOW TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES ARE INCREASING IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH, IT MIGHT BE WELL TO LOOK BACK FOR A FEW YEARS AND SEE WHAT THE BUDGETARY TOTALS HAVE BEEN:

1962-63	\$10,585,799.87
1963-64	9,724,585.85
1964-65	10,070,766.09
1965-66	11,420,293.49
1966-67	14,351,885.37

1967-68	\$18,514,552.53
1968-69	21,231,235.67
1969-70	27,266,786.26
1970-71	26,279,851.36

THE FOUR YEARS BEGINNING WITH 1962 WAS A PERIOD WHEN THE TERRITORY LITERALLY STOOD STILL IN TERMS OF GROWTH AND THE BUDGETARY NEEDS OF THE GOVERNMENT REMAINED CONSTANT AT A FIGURE OF AROUND \$10.5 MILLION. THE UPTURN IN THE ECONOMY WHICH BEGAN IN 1966 TRIGGERED AN EXPANSION IN GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES AND THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET - THAT DEPENDABLE INDICATOR OF THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY - ALMOST DOUBLED IN AMOUNT DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS FROM \$14.3 MILLION IN 1966-67 TO \$27.2 MILLION IN 1969-70.

WHILE PRESENTING THE BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, I SPOKE ABOUT THE NEED TO ESTABLISH BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AT LEVELS NOT EXCEEDING THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S EXPENDITURES, AND THIS WAS DONE AS THE TABLE INDICATES. HOWEVER, AS I INFORMED THE COUNCIL DURING LAST SESSION, EXPENDITURES ON CERTAIN STATUTORY PROGRAMS WILL EXCEED THE GUIDELINE FORECASTS NECESSITATING THE PRESENTATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR YOUR APPROVAL DURING THIS SESSION.

EXPENDITURE PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971-72, TO BE PRESENTED TO COUNCIL DURING THIS SESSION, WILL AMOUNT, AS PREVIOUSLY INDICATED, TO \$29,365,406.02. THE FOLLOWING OUTLINES THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE

ON AN ACTIVITY BASIS:

EDUCATION	\$7,263,822.00	24.73%
HIGHWAYS & PUBLIC WORKS	6,909,867.00	23.54%
HEALTH, WELFARE & REHABILITATION	4,675,252.00	15.92%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	2,906,963.00	9.90%
DEBT REDEMPTION	2,878,476.02	9.80%
LOANS TO THIRD PARTIES	1,370,000.00	4.67%
LEGAL AFFAIRS	464,888.00	1.58%
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	915,422.00	3.12%
TOURISM, CONSERVATION & INFORMATION	875,586.00	2.97%
TERRITORIAL TREASURER & COLLECTOR OF TAXES	554,322.00	1.89%
TERRITORIAL SECRETARY & REGISTRAR GENERAL	499,808.00	1.70%
LIQUOR CONTROL, CAPITAL LOANS	53,000.00	.18%
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	\$29,365,406.02	100.00%
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THE EXPENDITURES PROPOSED FOR THE COMING YEAR WILL BE REVIEWED BY THIS COUNCIL IN DETAIL AND I SHALL NOT DEAL WITH THEM IN LENGTH AT THIS TIME. HOWEVER, I SHOULD POINT OUT A FEW OF THE MORE SIGNIFICANT ITEMS.

EDUCATION

GROWTH IN THE YUKON SCHOOL SYSTEM

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TEACHERS</u>	<u>PUPILS</u>
1962-63	135	3,155
1963-64	146	3,307
1964-65	149	3,180
1965-66	150	3,349
1966-67	165	3,541
1967-68	181	3,511
1968-69	197	3,790
1969-70	225	4,014
1970-71	227	4,547

THE TERRITORIAL EDUCATION SCENE IN THE 1970'S CONTINUES TO BE DOMINATED BY THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVER GREATER KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION AMONG THE TERRITORY'S YOUTH IN ORDER TO PREPARE THEM, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS A COMMUNITY, FOR THE CHALLENGES THEY ARE EXPECTED TO FACE IN THE FUTURE.

CONSEQUENTLY, FOR 1971-72, THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IS TO BE THE LARGEST SPENDER OF PUBLIC FUNDS WITH A TOTAL OF \$7,263,822.00, APPROXIMATELY \$430,000.00 MORE THAN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR. THIS REPRESENTS 24.7% OF OUR TOTAL BUDGET AND GIVES AMPLE EVIDENCE TO THE TOP PRIORITY WHICH WE ACCORD TO THIS MOST IMPORTANT SERVICE IN OUR SOCIETY.

THE TERRITORIAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL SYSTEM HAD AN ENROLMENT OF 4,547 AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL YEAR, REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF 13% OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE STEADY INCREASE IN ENROLMENT DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS INDICATES A DEFINITE TREND TOWARDS SUSTAINED GROWTH IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

THE PROGRAM OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTRODUCED IN 1968-69 IS IN FULL OPERATION THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY. KINDERGARTEN ENROLMENT NUMBERED 391 LAST YEAR AND IS ESTIMATED TO EXCEED 400 FOR 1970-71. EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAM TO THE COMMUNITIES OF FARO, CLINTON CREEK AND PELLY CROSSING HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR.

THE ABSENCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES IN THE YUKON PROMPTED THE GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE AN EXTENSIVE SCHEME OF POST-SECONDARY GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN 1967-68. THIS PROGRAM CONTINUES TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YUKON STUDENTS. LAST FALL THE GOVERNMENT DISBURSED APPROXIMATELY \$70,000 BY WAY OF GRANTS AND BURSARIES TO SEND 85 YUKON STUDENTS TO UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING, IN AND OUT OF CANADA. THE BUDGETARY PROPOSALS THAT WILL BE PLACED BEFORE YOU CALL FOR AN EXPENDITURE OF \$172,935 TO ASSIST AN ESTIMATED 160 STUDENTS DURING THE YEAR.

HAND IN HAND WITH THE GROWING DEMAND FOR ACADEMIC EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, WE ARE STRIVING TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM AT ANOTHER LEVEL TO MEET THE NEEDS NOT ONLY OF THE UNIVERSITY-BOUND, BUT ALSO OF THOSE WHO REQUIRE ADEQUATE PREPARATION FOR EARLY ENTRY INTO THE LABOUR FORCE. IT IS NOW ACCEPTED THAT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR ADULTS AS WELL AS YOUTHS IS A PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY WHICH MUST BE PROVIDED, AS NEEDED, THROUGHOUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S WORKING LIFE. EDUCATION OF THIS NATURE IS A MAJOR CONCERN OF OURS AND HAS A DIRECT IMPACT UPON MATERIAL PROSPERITY, THE ECONOMY AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE TERRITORY. OVER 15 DIFFERENT COURSES OF VARYING DURATION ARE OFFERED IN THIS CONNECTION BY YUKON'S VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE WHICH HAS AN AVERAGE FULL-TIME ENROLMENT OF 250. A FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF THE PLACEMENT OF THE 1969-70 GRADUATES FROM THE CENTRE HAS REVEALED THAT OF 99 GRADUATES WHO COMPLETED THEIR COURSES SUCCESSFULLY, 77 GRADUATES FOUND EMPLOYMENT AT THE TRADE FOR WHICH THEY RECEIVED TRAINING.

HEALTH, WELFARE AND REHABILITATION

ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN GOVERNMENTS IS THE CONCERN OF THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE FOR THE SECURITY AND WELL-BEING OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY. THIS CONCERN HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY EXPRESSED AND HAS BEEN MANIFESTED IN A WIDE RANGE OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES IN FURTHERANCE OF SUCH A PROGRAM FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FALL UNDER THREE CATEGORIES, NAMELY, HEALTH, WELFARE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES.

HEALTH SERVICES

THE GOAL OF THE HEALTH SERVICES BRANCH IS TO OBTAIN PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOR EVERYONE IN THE TERRITORY. THIS IMPLIES PROVIDING ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES TO PREVENT OR ELIMINATE DISEASE OR INFIRMITY, TO REHABILITATE THOSE WHO BECOME ILL OR INFIRM, AND TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

SERVICES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE UNDER A COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TERRITORY AND INCLUDE: COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS, PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AT THE ALBERTA CANCER CLINIC, MENTAL HOSPITAL CARE THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND MEDICAL CARE FOR INDIGENT PATIENTS.

NUMBER AND OPERATING CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE YUKON

	<u>BEDS</u>	<u>BASSINETS</u>
WHITEHORSE GENERAL HOSPITAL	110	33
WATSON LAKE COTTAGE HOSPITAL	10	4
MAYO GENERAL HOSPITAL	16	6
FATHER JUDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	5	2
FARO NURSING STATION	5	2
OLD CROW NURSING STATION	2	-
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	148	47
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THREE TYPES OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES ARE OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE TO FULFIL DIFFERENT NEEDS EXISTING IN THE TERRITORY. THEY ARE:

(A) HOSPITALS - WELL-EQUIPPED HOSPITALS WITH BEDS ON A SCALE OF APPROXIMATELY 10 BEDS/1000 PEOPLE IN THE AREA SERVED COME UNDER THIS CATEGORY.

(B) NURSING STATIONS - A NURSING STATION'S PURPOSE IS TO HELP THE PEOPLE KEEP HEALTHY AND PROVIDE THEM WITH FIRST AID IN EMERGENCIES AND A PLACE WHERE CARE OF THE UNCOMPLICATED MATERNITY CASE CAN BE GIVEN IN SAFETY AND WITHOUT THE NEED TO TRAVEL TO A HOSPITAL.

(C) HEALTH CENTRES - HEALTH CENTRES, SIMILAR TO NURSING STATIONS BUT WITHOUT ANY IN-PATIENT BEDS, PROVIDE ONLY OUT-PATIENT CARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTERS A PROGRAM OF HOSPITAL INSURANCE TERMED YUKON HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES TO PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS TO ELIGIBLE RESIDENTS AT ANY HOSPITAL REGARDLESS OF THE LOCATION OF THE FACILITY.

EXPENDITURES PROPOSED FOR 1971-72 UNDER HEALTH SERVICES CALL FOR OUTLAYS TOTALLING \$1,775,341.00 UNDER THE YUKON HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES AND \$668,653 UNDER GENERAL AND CATEGORICAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR A TOTAL OF \$2,443,994.00 REPRESENTING 8.3% OF THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET. THE TERRITORY WILL, HOWEVER,

RECOVER \$1,027,603.00 PRIMARILY FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE HOSPITAL INSURANCE AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES ACT.

SUMMING UP IN SIMPLE FIGURES, THE QUALITATIVE PROPERTIES OF A POPULATION - SUCH AS HEALTH - IS IMPRACTICAL. FOR INSTANCE, THE QUANTITY OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE YUKON - MEDICAL PERSONNEL, HOSPITALS, AND SO ON - BEARS NO DEFINITE RELATION TO HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY OR THEIR IMPROVEMENT AS A COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH THROUGHOUT CANADA IN 1969 INDICATES.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH (IN YEARS-1969)

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
NEWFOUNDLAND	58.4	61.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	65.7	70.0
NOVA SCOTIA	63.5	69.8
NEW BRUNSWICK	62.7	68.3
QUEBEC	60.2	65.0
ONTARIO	63.6	68.7
MANITOBA	64.5	68.6
SASKATCHEWAN	65.7	67.5
ALBERTA	62.4	64.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	65.7	69.1
YUKON	41.8	38.1
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	34.4	28.9

THIS IMPRACTICALITY OF SUMMING UP IS EVEN MORE TRUE OF EXPENDITURE ALLOTTED TO HOSPITAL WORK. OUR AIM IN THE

COMING YEARS - ESPECIALLY AS IT APPLIES TO THE FIELD OF HEALTH SHOULD BE TO ASSESS "HOW WELL" RATHER THAN "HOW MUCH" OF THE TERRITORY'S FISCAL RESOURCES ARE USED IN THE BETTERMENT OF ITS HUMAN RESOURCES.

WELFARE SERVICES

SOCIAL WELFARE HAS BEEN DEFINED AS "THE ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SERVICES DESIGNED TO AID INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS TO ATTAIN SATISFYING STANDARDS OF LIFE AND HEALTH, AND PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS WHICH PERMIT THEM TO DEVELOP THEIR FULL CAPACITIES AND TO PROMOTE THEIR WELL-BEING IN HARMONY WITH THE NEEDS OF THEIR FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY". THE FOLLOWING LIST OF SERVICES FALLING WITHIN THIS DEFINITION ARE PROVIDED BY THE SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH:

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

PROGRAM	CASES AT APR.1/69	NEW CASES	TOTAL CASES	CASES CLOSED	ACTIVE CASES AT MARCH 31/70.
CHILD CARE	246	185	431	131	300
PROTECTION	81	29	110	11	99
FAMILY SERVICE	36	110	146	50	96
ADOPTION/AGENCY	15	17	32	12	20
ADOPTION/PRIVATE	-	5	5	5	-
UNWED MOTHERS	34	60	94	28	66
	412	406	818	237	581

OUR OBJECTIVES UNDER THIS PROGRAM ARE TO STRENGTHEN THE FAMILY AND WHEN FAMILY LIFE HAS BROKEN DOWN, TO PROVIDE SUBSTITUTE CARE FOR THE CHILDREN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR NEEDS. APPROXIMATELY 50% OF EXPENDITURES PROPOSED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72 UNDER THE WELFARE SERVICES BRANCH ORIGINATE FROM OUR COMMITMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THIS OBJECTIVE.

AS PART OF ITS PROGRAM IN THIS SPHERE, THE SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH IS CONCERNED WITH FINDING PERMANENT FAMILY HOMES FOR THE CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE WHO ARE LEGALLY FREE FOR ADOPTION AND FOR WHOM HOMES CAN BE FOUND.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE IS INCREASINGLY REGARDED AS ONE FORM OF CARE FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND AS PART OF COMPREHENSIVE CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM. CARE IN SMALL INSTITUTIONS IS RECOGNIZED AS SUITABLE FOR SOME CHILDREN FORCED TO BE AWAY FROM THEIR OWN HOMES FOR A SHORT PERIOD, FOR CERTAIN CHILDREN BEING PREPARED FOR PLACEMENT IN FOSTER HOMES OR ADOPTION HOMES, AND FOR SOME TEENAGERS WHO FIND IT EASIER TO FIT INTO AN INSTITUTION THAN INTO A FOSTER HOME SETTING. THE SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH OPERATES FIVE CHILDREN'S GROUP HOMES IN WHITEHORSE AND A RECEIVING HOME IN DAWSON. AS PART OF ITS PROGRAM FOR 1971-72, A NEW RECEIVING HOME HAS BEEN PROPOSED AT MAYO.

SERVICES FOR ELDERLY PERSONS

THE DEPARTMENT OPERATES THREE SENIOR CITIZENS HOMES IN THE

TERRITORY AS PART OF ITS SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS. THE ESSENTIAL AIM OF OUR APPROACH IS TO CREATE IN THESE HOMES AN ATMOSPHERE OF COMFORT, OF HOME LIFE AND OF STIMULATION TO ACTIVITY.

SENIOR CITIZENS HOMES - CAPACITY

#1 WHITEHORSE	20
MACAULAY LODGE, RIVERDALE	46
SENIOR CITIZENS AND NURSING HOME, DAWSON	23
TOTAL	<u>89</u>

FINANCIAL AID

FINANCIAL AID AND RELATED SERVICES SUCH AS COUNSELLING FOR PERSONS IN NEED, INCLUDING ELDERLY PERSONS WHOSE PENSIONS OR OTHER INCOME IS INADEQUATE, ARE ADMINISTERED AS PART OF THE DEPARTMENT'S SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN

THE CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN WAS ENACTED IN 1966 AUTHORIZING THE MAKING OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES BY CANADA TOWARDS THE COST OF PROGRAMS FOR THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE AND WELFARE SERVICES TO AND IN RESPECT OF PERSONS IN NEED. AGREEMENT HAS BEEN ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE TERRITORY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR SHARING THE COSTS OF ASSISTANCE AND WELFARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE TERRITORY TO PERSONS IN NEED, INCLUDING CARE OF SUCH PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS,

HEALTH CARE SERVICES, CARE OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND COSTS OF EXTENDING AND IMPROVING WELFARE SERVICES.

FOR 1971-72 FISCAL YEAR, EXPENDITURES TOTALLING \$1,583,349.00 OR 5.4% OF THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET HAVE BEEN PROPOSED UNDER WELFARE SERVICES. OVER FIFTY PERCENT OF THIS AMOUNT WILL HOWEVER BE RECOVERABLE WITH CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN CONTRIBUTING APPROXIMATELY \$487,404.00.

RECIPIENTS OF PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AIDED THROUGH CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN AGREEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1970.

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	NO. OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENT OF POPULATION
NEWFOUNDLAND	83,733	16.2%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	8,959	8.1%
NOVA SCOTIA	47,862	6.2%
NEW BRUNSWICK	50,660	8.1%
QUEBEC	433,864	7.2%
ONTARIO	334,816	4.4%
MANITOBA	49,580	5.1%
SASKATCHEWAN	52,161	5.5%
ALBERTA	76,970	4.8%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	105,378	4.9%
TOTAL	1,243,983	5.8%
YUKON	1,163	6.5%

REHABILITATION SERVICES

THE TERRITORY'S REHABILITATION SERVICES PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE HUMANITARIAN CONCEPT THAT SOCIETY AS A WHOLE HAS A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A MINORITY OF ITS MEMBERS WHO, IN MANY CASES FOR REASONS OF HERITAGE, FATE AND ENVIRONMENT BEYOND THEIR CONTROL, HAVE BECOME OUTCASTS AND A MENACE TO THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS. AN AMOUNT OF \$647,909.00 REPRESENTING 2.2% OF THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET HAS BEEN PROPOSED FOR EXPENDITURE DURING 1971-72 UNDER THE REHABILITATION SERVICES PROGRAM.

THE PROGRAM INVOLVES OPERATION OF TWO INSTITUTIONS, NAMELY THE WHITEHORSE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND THE JUVENILE TRAINING HOME AND THE ORGANIZATION OF ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES. THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION HAS A PRESENT INMATE CAPACITY OF 86 AND THE JUVENILE TRAINING HOME COULD ACCOMMODATE 26.

WHITEHORSE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
MALE	28.55	29.33
FEMALE	3.47	3.32
REMANDS - MALE	4.16	3.43
REMANDS - FEMALE	.23	.19
AVERAGE	<u>36.41</u>	<u>36.27</u>

THE RELATIVELY RECENTLY RECOGNIZED CONCEPT OF A REHABILITATIVE APPROACH AS OPPOSED TO AN EXCLUSIVELY CUSTODIAL SYSTEM IS NOW THE CORNERSTONE OF THE TERRITORIAL CORRECTIONAL POLICY. THUS, THE ENTIRE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IS DIRECTED TO ACHIEVING THE OPTIMUM DEGREE OF TREATMENT, AND THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IS THE ATTEMPT TO REFORM THE OFFENDER AND RETURN HIM TO SOCIETY AS A RECLAIMED, PRODUCTIVE, INTEGRATED AND LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY THE IMPORTANCE OF PROBATION IS BECOMING RECOGNIZED AS A WELL TESTED METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHING THE OBJECTIVES OF CRIMINAL LAW WITHOUT SENDING THE ACCUSED TO PRISON. PLAIN ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD DICTATE SUPPORT FOR EXPANDED PROBATION WHEN IT IS KNOWN THAT THE ANNUAL PER CAPITA COST OF KEEPING A PRISONER IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IS MANY TIMES HIGHER THAN THE COST OF HAVING AN OFFENDER PLACED ON PROBATION.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH PROBATION IS BEING USED BY THE COURTS IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT THE PROBATION CASELOAD HAS RISEN FROM 38 IN JANUARY 1969 TO 149 IN SEPTEMBER OF 1970.

PROBATION CASELOAD:	JAN. 1969	38
	MAY 1970	108
	JUN. 1970	117
	JUL. 1970	133
	AUG. 1970	135
	SEP. 1970	149

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS

THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM WHICH SUPPORTS THE PRESENT COMMERCE OF THE YUKON IS ESSENTIALLY THE TERRITORIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM, THE ALASKA HIGHWAY AND SUCH RECREATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT ROADS AS NOW EXIST.

EXPENDITURES PROPOSED FOR 1971-72 REFLECT AN INCREASE OF \$986,613.00 FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OVER THE CURRENT YEAR'S ESTIMATES AND A DECREASE OF \$1,225,000 FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES. INCREASE IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE IS PRIMARILY ATTRIBUTABLE TO HIGHER ROAD MAINTENANCE COSTS UNDER THE ENGINEERING SERVICES AGREEMENT. THE DECREASE OF \$1,225,000 FOR CAPITAL RESULTS FROM A REDUCED ROAD EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT AND A PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE FOR EXPENDITURES CONNECTED WITH THE PURCHASE OF SUCH EQUIPMENT. IT IS PROPOSED TO FINANCE SUCH PURCHASES IN FUTURE FROM A REVOLVING FUND AND APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION WILL BE PLACED BEFORE YOU FOR APPROVAL. ALASKA HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE COSTS ARE NOT SHOWN IN THIS BUDGET, BUT WILL BE DEALT WITH SEPARATELY.

TERRITORIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM - ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND USAGE
1962 - 1969

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NEW CONST. MILES</u>	<u>ROADS IN USE (MILES)</u>
1962	112	847
1963	65	901
1964	84	936
1965	78	969

1966	32	1001
1967	50	1051
1968	88	1139
1969	84	1265

NOTE: ALTHOUGH NEW ROADS WERE CONSTRUCTED, SOME LOW CLASS ROADS WERE ABANDONED.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE RESIDENTS OF EACH LOCALITY SHOULD HAVE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH, IN SOME MEASURE, ENABLE THEM TO REGULATE THE QUALITY OF THEIR LOCAL LIFE EFFECTIVELY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITIES AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN THE YUKON DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE 1960'S HAS BEEN VERY SUBSTANTIAL. THREE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS WERE FORMED IN THE COMMUNITIES OF WATSON LAKE, HAINES JUNCTION AND MAYO. FARO WAS INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE, BRINGING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES TO THREE.

EXPENDITURES PROPOSED FOR 1971-72 WOULD INCLUDE EXTENSIONS TO THE PIPED WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM AT MAYO AND THE PIPED SEWER SYSTEM AT WATSON LAKE. TWO NEW ROADS HAVE BEEN PLANNED FOR CONSTRUCTION WITHIN THE WHITEHORSE AREA TO RELIEVE VEHICULAR CONGESTION AND RELATED PROBLEMS. EXPANDING POPULATION IN THE PORTER CREEK SUBDIVISION HAS NECESSITATED EXTENSIONS TO THE PORTER CREEK WATER SYSTEM.

IN SUMMARY, YOU WILL BE ASKED TO APPROVE FUNDS TOTALLING

\$2,906,963 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES DURING 1971-72, REPRESENTING 9.9% OF THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AREA FOR THE GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT IN THE YUKON TERRITORY LIES IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES. HERE GOVERNMENT IS CLOSEST TO THE PEOPLE. HERE THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY MANY OF WHOM HAVE HAD NO EXPERIENCE WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT, CAN IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AND MOST EASILY WORK OUT SOLUTIONS. THIS IS WHY THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS MUST BE A TOP PRIORITY.

EXPENDITURE - DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>O & M</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1962-63	\$ 276,626	\$ 258,512	\$ 535,138
1963-64	244,244	202,421	446,665
1964-65	290,287	183,594	473,881
1965-66	336,758	193,511	530,269
1966-67	483,279	573,374	1,056,653
1967-68	499,427	457,222	956,649
1968-69	677,509	768,847	1,446,356
1969-70	1,192,598	1,083,297	2,275,895
1970-71	1,466,490	1,022,140	2,488,630
1971-72(Proposed)	1,472,713	1,434,250	2,906,963

DEBT REDEMPTION

EXPENDITURE TOTALLING \$2,878,476.02 AMOUNTING TO 9.8% OF THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET PROPOSED FOR 1971-72 REPRESENTS INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS ON VARIOUS LOANS OBTAINED FROM THE FEDERAL

GOVERNMENT. WHEN CONSIDERING THE MAGNITUDE OF THESE EXPENDITURES AND THE BURDEN THEY PLACE UPON THE TERRITORIAL TREASURY, IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE REPAYMENT IS EFFECTED OUT OF LOAN AMORTIZATION GRANTS RECEIVED FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. SUCH GRANTS ARE ESTIMATED TO TOTAL \$2,397,512.31 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72.

LOANS TO THIRD PARTIES

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION, SUBJECT TO COUNCIL'S APPROVAL, TO ADVANCE LOANS TOTTALLING \$920,000 TO THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE DURING THE FORTHCOMING FISCAL YEAR TOWARDS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF A MAJOR NATURE. IT IS ALSO PLANNED TO CONTINUE THE HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM TO THE EXTENT OF FISCAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

SPEAKING TO THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL ON NOVEMBER 12, 1969, THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN SAID: "I AM HOPEFUL THAT WE CAN DEVELOP STILL MORE EFFECTIVE WAYS TO EXTEND LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY OVER MATTERS WHICH AFFECT THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE YUKON, TO COVER EXECUTIVE AS WELL AS THE EXISTING LEGISLATIVE POWERS." A MAJOR STEP IN THIS DIRECTION IS THE PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE YUKON TO THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT ENJOYED BY THE PROVINCES UNDER SECTION 92 (14) OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT TO MAKE LAWS IN RELATION TO "THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE PROVINCE, INCLUDING THE CONSTITUTION, MAINTENANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF PROVINCIAL COURTS, BOTH OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION AND INCLUDING PROCEDURE IN CIVIL MATTERS IN ITS COURTS" IS NOW BEING EXTENDED TO THE YUKON TERRITORY AND APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION TO THAT EFFECT WILL BE PLACED BEFORE YOU FOR APPROVAL.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE TERRITORY WILL TOTAL \$464,888 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72, AN AMOUNT WHICH IS FULLY RECOVERABLE FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THIS FIGURE DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE COSTS OF POLICING THE TERRITORY, WHICH WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A SEPARATE AGREEMENT, AND A NON-BUDGETARY ITEM FOR THIS YEAR.

TOURISM, CONSERVATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES

EXPENDITURES PROPOSED FOR 1971-72 ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

TRAVEL AND INFORMATION BRANCH	\$ 398,875
GAME BRANCH	135,220
LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH	339,491
	<hr/>
	\$ 873,586
	<hr/>

TOURISM

TOURISM IS A VALUABLE GROWTH SECTOR FOR THE YUKON SINCE WE ALREADY HAVE AN ACTIVE TOURIST INDUSTRY AS WELL AS A PROVEN POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACCORDINGLY MAKE PROVISION FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A BALANCED PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT THE TOURIST INDUSTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE TERRITORIAL ECONOMY AMOUNTED TO \$10 MILLION IN 1970. TOURIST PROMOTION ACTIVITIES PLANNED BY THE TRAVEL AND INFORMATION BRANCH ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE THE BENEFITS OF THAT ELEMENT OF THE "TOURIST DOLLAR", REPRESENTED BY INCREASED SALES, SERVICES, EMPLOYMENT, AND OBVIOUSLY, THE TAXES ACCRUING TO THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

NON-RESIDENT VEHICLES ENTERING YUKON:	JAN-OCT 1969	JAN-OCT 1970
TOTAL ENTRIES	29,133	29,629
PERSONS IN NON-RESIDENT VEHICLES	80,321	80,267

SOURCE: DBS CAT. #66-002

NON-RESIDENT REFERS TO VEHICLES REGISTERED IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN CANADA AND INCLUDES AUTOMOBILES, TAXIS, MOTORCYCLES, AND ALL OTHER VEHICLES EXCEPT TRUCKS USED COMMERCIALY.

RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERING YUKON

<u>ENTRY BY</u>	<u>1969 JAN - AUG</u>	<u>1970 JAN - AUG</u>
AUTOMOBILE	67,699	67,292
PLANE	5,922	7,334
BUS	5,855	3,829
RAIL	27,226	16,052
BOAT	26	38
OTHER	<u>3,005</u>	<u>3,377</u>
	<u>109,733</u>	<u>97,922</u>

SOURCE: DBS CAT. #66-001

GAME

THE YUKON WILD FUR RESOURCE IS ADMINISTERED BY THE GAME BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, CONSERVATION AND INFORMATION. REGULATIONS ARE DERIVED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GAME ORDINANCE AND RESOURCE USE IS CONTROLLED UNDER THE REGISTERED TRAPLINE SYSTEM.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE GAME BRANCH BY SALE OF LICENSES INCREASED FROM \$34,560 IN 1966-67 TO \$40,325 IN 1967-68, \$45,999 IN 1968-69 AND \$54,271 IN 1969-70.

PELTS OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS PRODUCED IN THE YUKON

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PELTS</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
1966	22,308	\$64,929
1967	43,915	92,837
1968		81,235
1969	54,300	104,612

LIBRARY

THE CONTINUING PUBLISHING EXPLOSION AND THE GROWTH OF YUKON'S POPULATION ARE REFLECTED IN INCREASED DEMANDS ON THE REGIONAL LIBRARY. ALL BRANCHES INCLUDING THE WHITEHORSE PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOWED AN UPSWING FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARCHIVES SECTION OF THE YUKON REGIONAL LIBRARY IS SLATED TO COMMENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1971 AND THE OFFICIAL OPENING HAS BEEN SLATED FOR JULY 1, 1972.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES

EXPENDITURES TOTALLING \$554,322 PROPOSED FOR 1971-72 REPRESENT A DECREASE OF APPROXIMATELY 19% FROM THE BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR 1970/71. THE DECREASE IS PRIMARILY DUE TO CHANGES IN THE INSURANCE COVERAGE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO TERMINATE PRESENT INSURANCE

ARRANGEMENTS IN RESPECT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. THE TERRITORY HAS BECOME SELF-INSURED FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COVERAGE FOR ITS PUBLIC SERVANTS. NEGOTIATIONS FOR FIRE LOSSES TO BE FINANCED FROM FUNDS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE UNDER WAY. THE CANCELLATION OF THE PRESENT POLICIES ARE ESTIMATED TO SAVE OVER \$150,000 PER ANNUM TO THE TERRITORIAL TREASURY.

TERRITORIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR GENERAL

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE OF \$499,808 INCLUDES APPROPRIATIONS TOTALLING \$29,600 FOR OPERATION OF THE WHITEHORSE WEIGH SCALE AND \$39,500 FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WEIGH STATION AT WATSON LAKE.

ADMINISTRATIVE & LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF ANY KIND NEEDS TO IDENTIFY WITH REASONABLE PRECISION ITS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. SECONDLY, PROGRAMS MUST BE INSTITUTED CONSISTENT WITH THESE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. THE TIME HAS SURELY COME WHEN ALL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS SHARED COST OR NOT, SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO CAREFUL AND OBJECTIVE SCRUTINY TO SEE WHETHER CONTINUANCE IN THEIR PRESENT FORM IS APPROPRIATE TO TODAY'S CIRCUMSTANCES.

A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THIS GROUP IN THE 1970'S WILL BE TO EVALUATE CONTINUOUSLY THE TERRITORIAL PROGRAMS BOTH IN TERMS OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND IN TERMS OF PRIORITIES.

FISCAL PROSPECTS

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR OUR FISCAL POSITION IN ORDER TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROGRAMS AS OUTLINED IN THE BUDGET?

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

RECOVERIES UNDER SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND THE FEDERAL OPERATING GRANT ARE EXPECTED TO CONTRIBUTE A TOTAL OF \$13,377,511 AGAINST THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE OF \$19,283,013 UNDER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE LEAVING A BALANCE OF \$5,905,502 TO BE FINANCED BY TERRITORIAL TAX REVENUES. OUR BUDGETARY REVENUES BASED ON THE EXISTING TAX RATES ARE ESTIMATED TO TOTAL \$5,839,695 RESULTING IN AN INITIAL DEFICIT OF \$65,807. THIS DEFICIT HOWEVER, WILL INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC PROVISION IN THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR EXPENSES OF AN UNFORESEEN NATURE, SUCH AS THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT WITH THE TERRITORIAL PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

ONE INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ANY GOVERNMENT IS THAT WHEN IT DECIDES TO INCREASE ITS EXPENDITURES- AS WE HAVE PROPOSED - IT MUST ALSO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ITS REVENUES. AFTER HAVING GIVEN CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT TO THE IMPACT OF THE PROSPECTIVE DEFICIT ON OUR WORKING CAPITAL POSITION, I AM CONVINCED THAT ADDITIONAL TAX MEASURES WILL BE REQUIRED TO BALANCE THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72.

TO BE SPECIFIC, I PROPOSE THAT,

1. FUEL TAXES BE INCREASED BY 3 CENTS TO 14 CENTS PER GALLON;
2. AVIATION FUEL BE TAXED AT 2 CENTS PER GALLON; AND
3. TERRITORIAL PROPERTY TAX RATES FOR SCHOOL AND GENERAL PURPOSES BE SET AT 28 MILLS WITHIN THE WHITEHORSE METRO AREA AND AT 24 MILLS OUTSIDE THE METRO AREA.

THESE MEASURES ARE ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE ADDITIONAL REVENUES TOTALLING \$542,381 AS FOLLOWS:

FUEL TAX	\$441,998
AVIATION FUEL TAX	30,000
PROPERTY TAX - METRO AREA	49,667
- OTHER	20,716
	<hr/>
	\$542,381

TAKEN ALL TOGETHER, THE PROPOSED MEASURES WOULD TURN THE DEFICIT OF \$65,807 INTO A SURPLUS OF \$476,574 WHICH IS REQUIRED TO OFFSET UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURES IN 1971-72.

TWO OTHER MEASURES OF BUDGETARY SIGNIFICANCE TO BE PROPOSED DURING THIS SESSION INVOLVE THE REPEAL OF THE AMUSEMENT TAX ORDINANCE AND REVISION AND UPDATING OF OUR FEE SCHEDULES IN THE VARIOUS ORDINANCES.

CAPITAL

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE OF \$7,203,917 WILL BE SIMILARLY FINANCED BY FUNDS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS FOLLOWS:

RECOVERIES	\$2,185,000
LOANS	5,009,000
	<u>\$7,194,000</u>

LOAN AMORTIZATION

EXPENDITURE TOTALLING \$2,878,476 WILL BE FINANCED AS FOLLOWS:

RECOVERIES	\$ 480,964
FEDERAL GRANT	2,397,512
	<u>\$2,878,476</u>

SUMMARY

EXPENDITURE

PROPOSED BUDGET \$29,365,406

RECEIPTS

FEDERAL GRANTS -

OPERATING GRANT \$6,890,000

LOAN AMORTIZATION GRANT 2,397,512

FEDERAL LOANS 5,009,000

RECOVERIES - SHARED COST

PROGRAMS, ETC. 9,153,475

TERRITORIAL REVENUES 6,382,076 \$29,832,063

SURPLUS \$ 466,657

35

Millions of dollars

YUKON TERRITORIAL BUDGET
1962-1972

30

25

20

15

10

5

1962-63

1963-64

1964-65

1965-66

1966-67

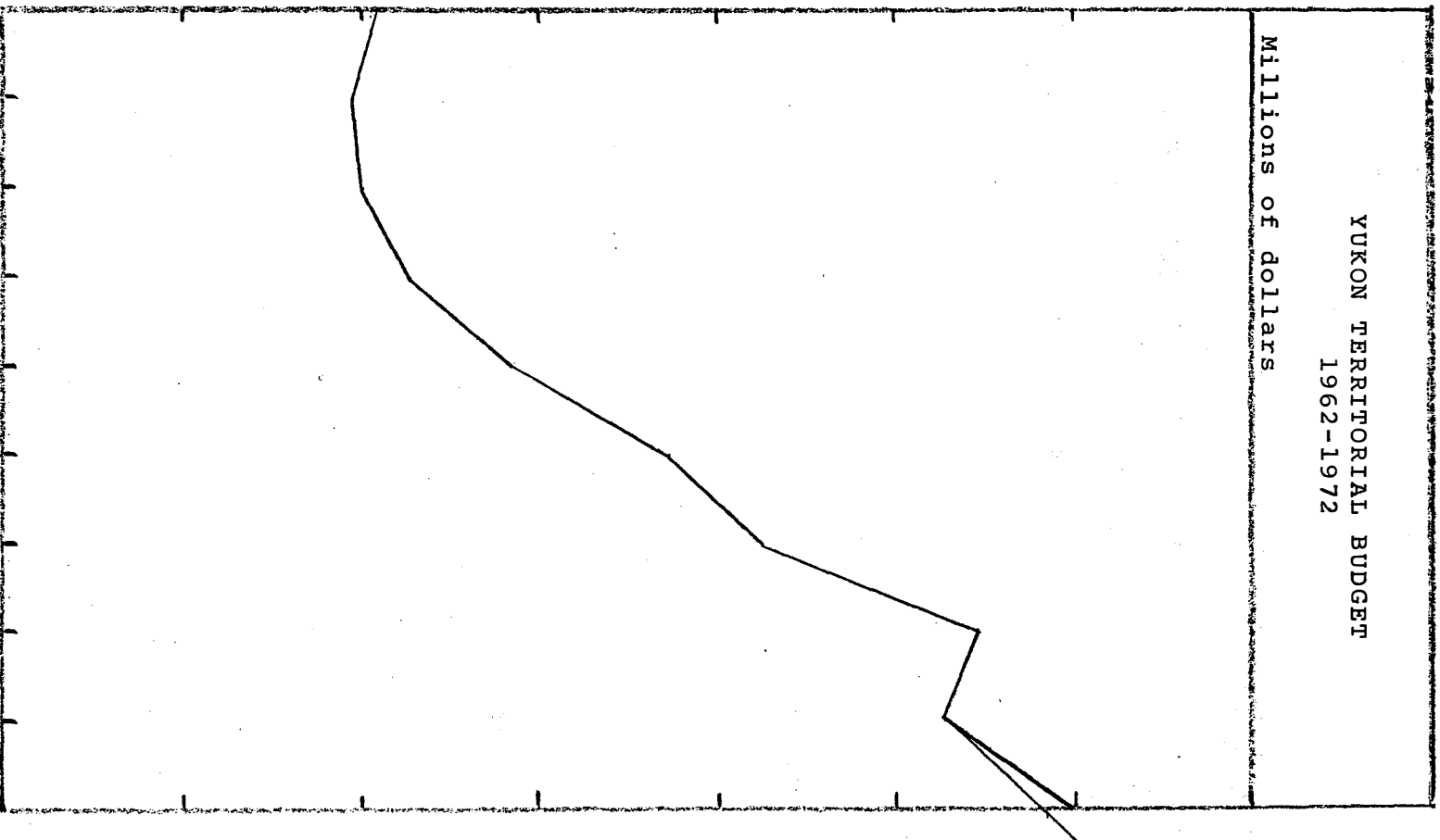
1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

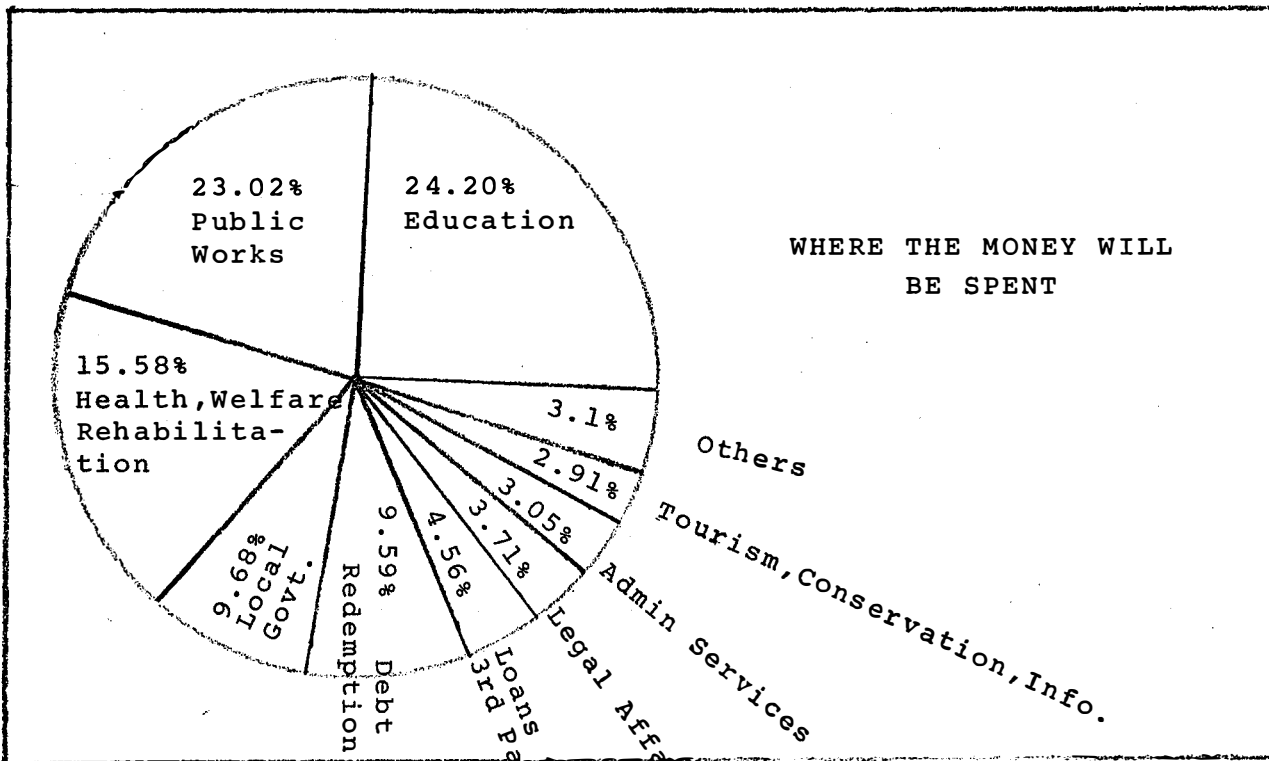
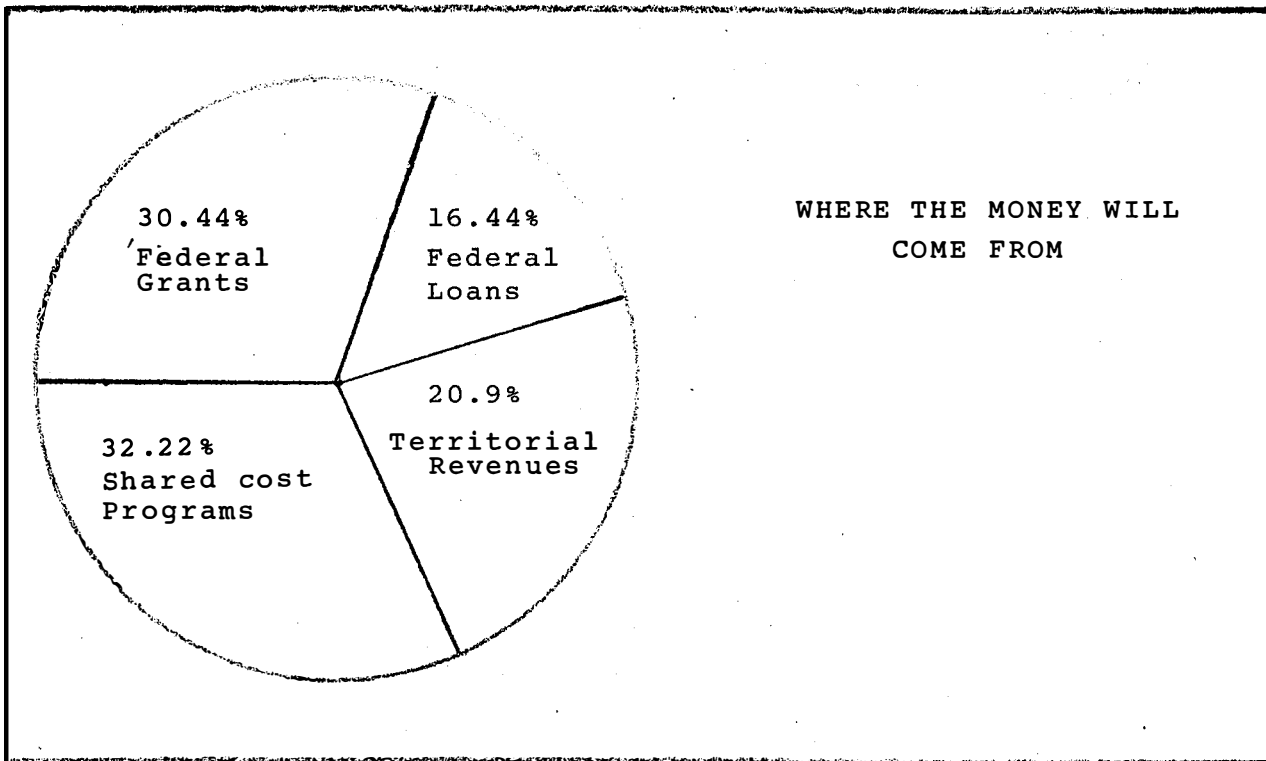
1970-71

1971-72



YUKON TERRITORY BUDGET

1971-72



IN CONCLUSION, I WOULD LIKE TO SUMMARIZE WHAT I BELIEVE TO BE THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUDGET WHICH I HAVE PRESENTED FOR CAREFUL SCRUTINY AND FULL DISCUSSION BY THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AT THIS SESSION:

IT IS A GENEROUS BUDGET. WHEN A GOVERNMENT EXERCISES A MEASURE OF RESTRAINT TO SLOW DOWN THE ACCELERATION OF EXPENDITURES, AS HAS BEEN DONE IN PREPARING THIS BUDGET, SUCH ACTION IS OFTEN DESCRIBED AS AN AUSTERITY PROGRAM. FOR THAT SUPERFICIAL REASON, THERE ARE NO DOUBT THOSE WHO WILL REGARD AUSTERITY AS BEING THE MAIN THEME OF THIS BUDGET. THE FACTS REFUTE ANY SUCH VIEW. WHEN THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A JURISDICTION DOUBLES IN FIVE YEARS AND TRIPLES IN SEVEN YEARS, THE SITUATION CAN HARDLY BE CALLED AUSTERITY. MOST PEOPLE WOULD CALL IT AFFLUENCE.

IT IS A METHODICAL BUDGET. THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED BY APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF PROGRAM PLANNING BUDGETING TECHNIQUES. EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION AND HEALTH HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE HIGHEST PRIORITY WITHOUT SACRIFICING HIGHLY ESSENTIAL PROJECTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IT IS A REALISTIC BUDGET. BECAUSE IT IS NOW ENTIRELY CLEAR THAT REVENUES FROM PRESENT SOURCES WILL NO LONGER BE ADEQUATE TO SUPPORT THE PRESENT HIGH STANDARD OF PUBLIC SERVICES, THIS BUDGET CALLS FOR ACTION TO RAISE ADDITIONAL REVENUES DURING

THE COMING YEAR.

THESE THREE PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUDGET EXPRESS THE FIRM COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SETTING THE HIGHEST PRIORITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY'S HUMAN RESOURCES. THEY EXPRESS THE CONVICTION OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS TERRITORY WOULD RATHER CONTRIBUTE ADDITIONAL FUNDS THAN CURTAIL ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND THEY EXPRESS THE DETERMINATION OF MY ADMINISTRATION TO KEEP OUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN A SOUND AND HEALTHY CONDITION.

YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING PIECES OF LEGISLATION DURING THE COURSE OF THIS SESSION -

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING A FINANCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY (FIRST APPROPRIATION 1971-72)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CERTAIN ORDINANCES RESPECTING FEES AND LICENSES

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUEL OIL TAX ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUR EXPORT ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TAXATION ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO LEND MONEY TO THE VILLAGE OF FARO FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE YUKON LOAN ORDINANCE 1955

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE GAME ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH A TRANSPORT PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE AMUSEMENT TAX ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO BORROW A SUM NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING A LOAN TO THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE AND TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT RELATING THERETO

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO LEND MONEY TO THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE FOR THE UPDATING AND UPGRADING OF WHITEHORSE WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSTITUTE THE TERRITORIAL COURT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSTITUTE THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSTITUTE A COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE YUKON TERRITORY

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHIVES
OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING ELEVATORS AND OTHER FIXED
CONVEYOR SYSTEMS

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EXPROPRIATION OF LANDS AND
THE DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION FOR THE EXPROPRIATION
OR INJURIOUS AFFECTION OF LANDS

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING MENTAL HEALTH CARE

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE YUKON HEALTH CARE INSURANCE
PLAN

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ELECTIONS ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LABOUR STANDARDS ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN
SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE
OF THE TERRITORY (FOURTH APPROPRIATION 1970-71)

IN SUMMARY, MR. SPEAKER, THE LEGISLATION PLANNED FOR THIS
SESSION FLOWS NATURALLY FROM THE PROGRAMS OF THE GOVERNMENT

IN THE PAST YEARS. PART OF THE LEGISLATION IS AN EXTENSION OF OUR EARNEST BELIEF IN THE NEED FOR GRADUAL ASSUMPTION OF ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT; PART OF IT IS A PRODUCT OF OUR AFFIRMATION OF THE NEED FOR PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION TO MATCH THE TERRITORY'S PROGRESS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS. ALL OF IT IS A CONSEQUENCE OF CAREFUL EXAMINATION AND PREPARATION.

I LOOK FORWARD, MR. SPEAKER, AS I KNOW DO ALL THE COUNCILLORS, TO A SESSION WHICH WILL BRING DISTINCTION TO THIS COUNCIL AND TO THOSE WHO HAVE THE HONOUR TO BE MEMBERS OF THIS AUGUST ASSEMBLY.

February 8th, 1971.

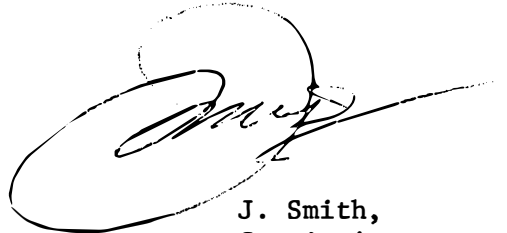
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 8 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Visit of Assistant Deputy Minister

I wish to advise you that Mr. Digby Hunt, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will be in Whitehorse and available to meet with Council to discuss Bill C 187 and the proposed Land Use Regulations, on Friday, February 12th, 1971.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Smith', is written over a large, light-colored circular stamp or watermark.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

February 11th, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 9 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 1 - Painting Contract, Dawson City

On February 9th, 1971, Councillor M. G. Stutter asked the following question:

"This question arises from the interior painting now being done in the D.O.T. housing units in Dawson City.

What is the maximum value of work that can be undertaken without calling for public tenders?

What companies were contacted for quotations for this job?

What were the quotations of these companies?

Why was the only registered painter in Dawson not invited to participate?"


I have been advised by the Ministry of Transport that they are governed by Service Contract Regulations as set out in the Canada Gazette - Part II, Volume 98. Section 15(h)(1) of these Regulations provide that public tenders need not be called for any service contract less than \$15,000 in value providing that at least two prices have been submitted.

The following were contacted for quotations respecting this job:

Ron Shortt Painting and Decorating, Whitehorse
Ace Painting and Decorating, Whitehorse
Jim Howatt Painting, Whitehorse
Watson Lake Decorating, Watson Lake
Keeler Paint and Supplies, Dawson Creek, B.C.
Frank Lang Painting Company, Whitehorse
General Painting and Decorating, Whitehorse

Of the above listed invitations, General Painting and Decorating submitted a bid of \$6,138.00, and Keeler Paint and Supplies submitted a bid of \$6,142.80.

The invitations to tender on this project were forwarded from the Ministry of Transport's Contract Section in Edmonton, Alberta, and they can only forward these invitations to those contractors who have indicated to them that they are interested in bidding the jobs. It is the responsibility of the individual contractors to ensure that the Ministry of Transport's Contract Section is aware that they are interested in tendering on any projects that might come up. In the Yukon, this can be done by contacting any Telecommunications Station Manager.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

February 11th, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 10 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - 1970 (Fourth Session)

On November 13th, 1970, Councillor M. G. Stutter asked the following question:

"From information given to me, the Department of Fitness and Amateur Sports in Ottawa gave the Yukon Branch of T.E.S.T. (Territorial Experimental Ski Training) verbal assurance at a meeting in Saskatchewan that both the Yukon and Northwest Territories Branches of T.E.S.T. would be receiving a sizeable grant for the continuance of this very valuable program. The Inuvik Branch has since received a grant of \$21,000.00 while the Yukon grant for some reason has been cancelled, thus endangering the continuance of the Yukon program. Is the Administration now preparing to contact the Minister regarding this matter, and, if not, are you prepared to do so?"

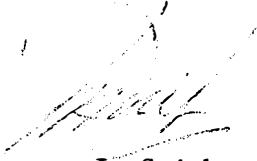
On November 5th, 1970, the Recreation Director, Yukon Territorial Government, sent a telex to Mr. L. E. Lefaive, Fitness and Amateur Sport Director, Ottawa, asking for an early decision on the Yukon's submission for funds respecting T.E.S.T.

On November 18th, 1970, Mr. A. J. Fraser, Fitness and Amateur Sports Division, Ottawa, informed us that the \$15,000.00 grant for the Yukon had been approved but that payment could not be made immediately as there were apparent duplications with the T.E.S.T. program at Inuvik, e.g., Father J. M. Mouchet is listed as a paid employee (Chief Investigator) in the Inuvik program, and also as Co-ordinator at Old Crow.

Several telephone calls to Mr. Lefaive garnered the information that the \$15,000.00 would soon be approved by Treasury Board.

On January 27th, 1971, Mr. Fraser sent a telex stating that the Yukon's submission for T.E.S.T. was currently under consideration by Treasury Board.

To cover the operating cost of the present program, the Recreation Branch has advanced to Yukon's T.E.S.T. sums totalling \$4,800.00, which will be refunded when the grant is received.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

February 12, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 11 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Administration of Justice - Yukon Act Repeals

As required by recent amendments to the Yukon Act, the Council of the Yukon Territory is required to be consulted prior to the repeal by proclamation of all or certain provisions of Part II of the Act.

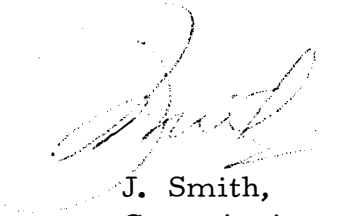
The Council has before it four bills which, if passed, will constitute and provide for courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The power to enact this legislation has been given to the Commissioner in Council by paragraph (i) of section 16 of the Yukon Act, as amended in 1970.

The passage of these bills will make some sections of the Yukon Act redundant. These provisions are -

Section 27 (1)
Section 28
Section 30
Section 31
Section 33 (1)
Section 34
Section 35 (1) to (4) and (6) to (14) inclusive
Section 36
Section 38
Section 39
Section 40 (1) (2) (4)
Section 41
Section 42

It is intended that the repeals will coincide with the date of coming into force of the Territorial legislation.

I request the Council to approve the repeal of the sections listed above by formal motion.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

February 11, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 12 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Yukon Minerals Act (Bill C 187)

NCPC Amendment Act (Bill C 193)

The Northern Land Use Regulations

On Tuesday, February 9, I stated that I would give you an outline of the representations made by the Yukon Territorial Government to the Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern Development about the above two Bills and the proposed Land Use Regulations.

The Land Regulations and the proposals to increase royalties on the output of mines was first brought to our attention in July of last year. In our reply to the proposals, we pointed out that although the mineral industry in the territory must make its own representation on the potential effects of the land use controls and increased royalties, I felt our own comments were also warranted.

My reply was to the effect that a prominent feature of the Yukon mineral industry is its relatively high cost for exploration and development, construction and operating expenses, tied-up working capital and transportation and other services. I endeavoured to compare these cost disadvantages, moreover, to other mining areas in Canada. The existing schedule of royalty rates, I pointed out, merely tends to offset, to a certain extent, the high cost of mining in the territory as compared to other parts of Canada.

Another point I made was that no account appeared to have been taken of the impact of recent territorial tax measures on the mining companies. In 1968, the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance was amended which enabled the territory to tax at current rates the fuel oil for mining exploration development and allied mining activities. At the 1970 (3rd) Session of Council, an Ordinance was passed removing the exemptions enjoyed by the mining companies in respect of property tax on buildings and other capital associated with the processing of the mineral ore. The feeling in the mining circles here was that further taxation measures at the present time by either the federal or the territorial government might produce undesirable consequences on the development of the industry. I pointed out that this should be taken into account before any upward revisions in royalties were made.

I have, moreover, been in constant touch with both the Minister and departmental officials, even prior to the introduction of Bill C 187 into the House of Commons, to ensure that once the Bill reached the committee stage, the affected mining and exploration companies would have an opportunity to appear before the committee to present their

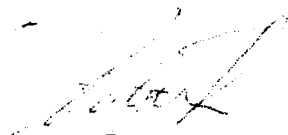
views. Moreover, as you may have well imagined, much correspondence has been received from various mining companies about the proposed effects of the Bill and these have, in turn, been forwarded to the Minister so that he would know the nature of the objections being raised by those associated with the mineral extraction industry.

When the views of the federal government about proposed amendments to the Northern Canada Power Commission Act were first made known to me last summer, I sent comments both to the Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern Development and to Mr. Digby Hunt, who was then A/Assistant Deputy Minister of the department. I pointed out in my comments that to date, it would appear that economic development of the Yukon had not followed any planned pattern but had been more or less on an ad hoc basis and the pattern of the electric power development followed this same pattern. Moreover, I felt that the time had certainly come for the formulation of a well planned power policy to make electric power readily available.

I pointed out that the provision of power generation stations and transmission line facilities involved a burden of funding a very large investment which could not be recuperated except over a long period of time. It was only appropriate, I felt, that the task of planning and developing such facilities should remain the prerogative of the government. On the other hand, I pointed out that there certainly was a compelling argument for the continuing participation of private enterprise in the field of power distribution in the Yukon Territory.

As far as equalization of rates were concerned, I certainly felt that this was a good concept but that the equalization should be confined to the Yukon and not over the whole NCPC system in northern Canada. On the other hand, I indicated I was not adverse to a system of rate equalization, should it be of benefit to Yukon consumers, on a regional basis, the boundaries of which would not necessarily be confined to political boundaries.

Last September I had a paper prepared entitled "Our Threatened Environment". This paper points out the salient features of various Acts of Parliament passed in early 1970 in an effort to control the quality of the environment in Canada. A copy of the paper is attached for the information of Members of Council.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

OUR THREATENED ENVIRONMENT

September 25, 1970

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

OUR THREATENED ENVIRONMENT

Federal Government's concern for environmental quality in the country in general, and in the northern Canada in particular, found expression in the following five major pieces of legislation enacted during the last session of Parliament:

1. Arctic Waters Pollution Control Act.
2. Northern Inland Waters Act.
3. Canada Water Act.
4. Amendments to the Territorial Lands Act; and
5. Amendments to the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act.

The salient features of these legislative measures are outlined in the following paragraphs:

1. Arctic Waters Pollution Control Act

The thrust of this Act is directed towards the prevention of pollution of Canadian Arctic waters. It deals with pollution arising from shipping, from land based installations, and from commercial activities such as oil drilling carried out on the continental shelf. Its provisions apply to "Arctic Waters", which are defined as frozen or liquid waters "adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian arctic within the area enclosed by the 60th parallel of north latitude, the 141st meridian longitude and a line measured seaward from the nearest Canadian land a distance of 100 nautical miles."

The Act prohibits, under prescribed penalties, the deposit of waste in the Arctic waters, or on the islands or mainland under conditions where it may enter these waters. The definition of waste is comprehensive and covers any substances which would degrade or alter the Arctic waters to an extent detrimental to their use by man, or by any animals, fish or plant that are useful to man.

The legislation regarding shipping will effectively be brought into force by the prescription of safety control zones by regulation of the Governor-in-Council. Within a shipping safety control zone ships will be required to comply with technical requirements relating to hull structure, navigational aids, qualification of personnel, and time and route of passage. Ships not meeting these requirements will not be permitted to enter the safety control zone.

(ii)

The Act provides for pollution prevention officers who will be given power to enter any land based operation undergoing construction, alteration, or extension, that may result in the deposit of waste in the Arctic waters to determine whether adequate standards are being complied with. They will perform similar functions with respect to commercial operations carried out on the continental shelf, and will also have the authority both to board a ship within a safety control zone for inspection purposes, or to order a ship in or near the safety control zone to remain outside it if he suspects that the ship does not comply with the standards.

2. Northern Inland Waters Act

This legislation has four main purposes, viz.,

- i) To provide for the equitable distribution of sharing of rights to use water in the North among interests with legitimate and sometimes conflicting claims on this resource;
- ii) To ensure that the disposition or allocation of water rights is done in a manner that is consistent with immediate and long-term regional and national interests;
- iii) To ensure that all works and undertakings planned for the use, diversion, storage or treatment of water are designed and constructed to acceptable engineering standards; and
- iv) To establish and maintain the principle that rights to the use of water are dependent on the users accepting full responsibility for maintaining its quality or restoring its quality to acceptable standards before returning the water to the natural environment.

Under the Northern Inland Waters Act all property in and the right to the use of surface and ground waters in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories will be vested in the Crown. In other words, ownership of land does not involve any right to adjacent water resources. Inland waters in the North will remain for all time public property to be used, managed and developed in the interest of the region and the nation as a whole. It also means that rights to the use of water will no longer be based on riparian principles but must be obtained from the Crown. This will be done through water licences to be issued by Territorial Water Boards.

(iii)

Territorial Water Boards will be created in each Territory composed of not less than three and not more than seven members appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. One member of the Board will be the nominee of the Commissioner of the respective Territory. The Territorial Water Boards will be located in each of the territorial capitals.

3. Canada Water Act

This is by far the most extensive piece of water legislation in Canada since Confederation. The stated objective of the Act is to allow Federal Government to plan, together with the provinces, firstly, the optimum utilization of Canada's water resources, taking into account all the uses which can be made of our water; and secondly, the re-establishment of water quality to preserve the best balance among these uses.

The Act envisages the formation of ten federal-provincial joint consultative committees, one for each province. On each of these committees there will be three federal and three provincial members from high official levels. These committees will be charged with determining priorities for research data collection, planning and implementation and they will report directly to the provincial ministers in charge of water, and to the federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Even though the pervading spirit of the Act is co-operation between the federal and provincial governments, two provisions exist in the Act giving authority to the federal government to take decisive firm action when and where necessary. First, if a recalcitrant individual, firm or agency persists in depositing wastes in contravention of the prohibition, specifically included in the Act, a fine of \$5,000 per day can be levied in the courts. Furthermore, the courts are empowered to order compliance and to order cessation of activities if necessary. Secondly, if a province steadfastly refused to co-operate where there is a significant national interest involved, the federal government reserves unto itself the right to move unilaterally on certain aspects of water resource management.

4. Territorial Lands Act (Amendments)

The amended Act gives the Governor-in-Council authority to make regulations respecting the use and conservation of the surface of territorial lands that are managed by the

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The land use regulations will establish land management zones within which specific guidelines will be set forth to regulate operations in each zone. Anyone carrying out land use operations in a land management zone will be required to obtain a permit prior to commencing operations.

The land use regulations are part of a comprehensive program to protect northern lands. To complement the regulations the Department of IAND is embarking on a \$500,000 a year Arctic Land Use Research (ALUR) program. This program is designed specifically to examine the effects of land use in the Arctic and to develop methods of minimizing possible damage.

5. Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act (Amendments)

The basic purpose of this legislation is to provide statutory authority for the control and safety of oil and gas operations and for the prevention of waste of the oil and gas resources within the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Under the Act, the Governor-in-Council may establish a committee known as the Oil and Gas Committee under the direction of the Minister for Energy, Mines and Resources for the purpose of control of operations respecting the production and conservation of oil and gas in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The Committee will consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be employees in the public service of Canada.

Conclusion

Part of the heritage of the North, a part that is of increasing importance and value to all Canadians, is the purity of our water, the freshness of our air, and the extent and variety of our living resources. For ourselves and for the world we must jealously guard these benefits. To do so, would require the preservation of the peculiar ecological balance that now exists so precariously in the water, ice and land areas of Arctic Canada. The five legislative measures outlined above represent the first shot in Canada's "Project Survival."

March 19th, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

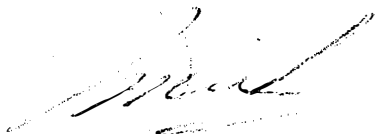
Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Municipal Ordinance

Members of Council are aware that one of the reasons a three week recess was requested was to give us the necessary time to draft a new Municipal Ordinance. Work was indeed duly started on such an Ordinance; however, we concluded quickly that it would be advisable to seek outside advice. Accordingly, we were able to make arrangements with the Government of British Columbia to secure the services of Mr. Ken Smith, Assistant Deputy Minister of their Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Smith, when meeting with us, confirmed our opinion that, rather than replace existing sections with amendments, it would be best to do a complete rewriting of the Ordinance from beginning to end. A complete rewriting would also allow removal of redundant sections, and the abbreviation and clarification of others. The result would be an Ordinance that could be used as a handbook of municipal affairs by existing municipalities and others which come into existence in the future.

A complete rewriting, of course, could not be done in the three weeks, and so, we have had no alternative but to prepare some housekeeping amendments to the present Ordinance. Work will begin immediately on a new Ordinance to be placed before you at the next Session of Council.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 24th, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 14 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Unemployment in the Yukon

A broad picture of Canada's manpower situation is provided each month in a press release issued jointly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Manpower and Immigration, and in a more detailed monthly publication (DBS Catalogue No. 71-001). These publications provide extensive information about the actual size of the labour force, employment and unemployment, together with detailed breakdowns by age, sex, region, industry and occupation.

The statistics contained in these publications are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. The sample used in the survey has been designed to represent all persons in the population fourteen years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

There can be no field in which Yukon data is more urgently needed than that of labour force and the most obvious goal should be the inclusion of the Yukon in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics sample survey of the labour force. Representations have been made from time to time for inclusion of the Territory in all surveys which purport to have national coverage and it shall be our endeavour to persuade the Bureau to redesign their samples so as to extend the coverage on labour force survey to include Yukon.

In the meantime, statistics relating to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act so far as it applies to the Yukon have been made available at our request by the District Manager, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Prince George. These are appended below for the information of Council.

Claimants at Month-end

867 claimants were registered for unemployment insurance benefits at the end of February, 1971. This was 163 more (23 percent) than at the end of January, 1971, and 203 more (31 percent) than at the end of December, 1970. The December-January-February increase is presumably associated with the commencement of the seasonal benefit period.

Number of Initial and Renewal Claims Filed

December 1970	-	219
January 1971	-	80
February 1971	-	130

Benefit Payments

December 1970	-	\$ 58,358.00
January 1971	-	\$ 79,090.00
February 1971	-	\$113,685.00

It has to be stressed that, for a number of reasons, the Commission's statistics cannot be used as a reliable measure of unemployment in the Territory, nor can they fill the void that exists in the labour force survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics so far as it relates to the Yukon.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. Smith', is written over a faint circular stamp or watermark.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 26th, 1971.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 15 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 9

During the Question Period on Monday, March 22nd, 1971, Councillor Taylor asked Question No. 9 as follows:

"What would be the estimated annual cost of providing the Yukon Legislative Council with

(a) a Financial Adviser, and

(b) a Legal Adviser

(1) on a part time basis (during Council Sessions), or

(2) on a full time basis, acting under the full direction of Council?"

(a) Financial Adviser

Full time salary/annum \$14,000 - \$18,000

Part time salary/annum \$ 3,500 - \$ 4,500

The salary offered to the Financial Adviser depends strictly on the kind of advice the Council wishes to obtain from the individual.

For approximately \$14,000 per annum, Council could hire an individual with C.A. or C.G.A. qualifications and three to five years of accounting experience.

For approximately \$18,000 per annum, Council could hire an individual with extensive financial, accounting and budgeting experience, including advisory experience on agreements, long-term financial implications, etc.

(b) Legal Adviser

Full time salary/annum \$16,000 - \$20,000


Part time salary/annum \$ 4,000 - \$ 5,000

The starting salary offered to a Legal Adviser again depends strictly upon the kind and degree of advice Council wishes to obtain from the individual.

For approximately \$16,000 to \$18,000 per annum, Council could obtain a solicitor with four to five years experience in the preparation of legislation, a knowledge of contracts, leases, legal documents, corporate law, contractual agreements, etc.

For approximately \$18,000 to \$20,000 per annum, Council could hire an individual with administrative and supervisory experience in the preparation and implementation of legislation, a broader knowledge of the intent of the legislation, and experience in advising senior officials on the implications of the proposed legislation.

The part time salary for both the Financial and Legal Advisers has been calculated on a three-month basis.


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Administrator.

15 February, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 1 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

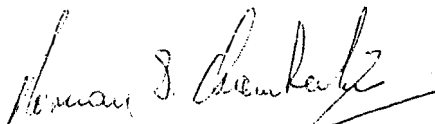
Health Inspectors

On February 10th, Councillor Tanner asked the following question:

"Is it the intention of the Health Inspectors to continue to inspect commercial premises for health purposes only, and in any correspondence with the proprietor subsequent to the inspection, use an implied threat viz-a-viz the Liquor Control Board?"

Inspection of commercial premises by Health Officers and Health Inspectors is authorized under the Public Health Ordinance and the Regulations thereto.

It is, and always has been, a requirement of the Health Inspectors to advise other interested Departments of an inspection that has been made and report on that inspection. However, the manner in which Health Inspectors are carrying out their duties is under review and where there are suggestions of unwarranted harrassment by Health Inspectors of the proprietors of commercial establishments, these complaints are being investigated. Some complaints have been unfounded, but where there are dates being given by the Health Inspectors to carry out renovations and repairs which, because of our climatic conditions, are not feasible, practical or possible to meet, reconsideration will be given to those dates.



Norman S. Chamberlist,
Member, Executive Committee

February 19, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 2 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Campground Firewood for Haines Junction Area

On February 18th, 1971, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"Could the Commissioner please provide details of the Tender and Contract for the provision of firewood to Territorial Campgrounds in the Haines Junction Area?"

The Tender for the Supply and Delivery of Campground Firewood, 1971 was advertised on January 28, February 1, 4 and 8, 1971, in a local paper and Tenders were subsequently opened at 4:00 P.M., Yukon Eastern Standard Time, February 11, 1971, in strict accordance with Tender Opening Procedures. No Tender Deposit was asked for to give as many of the small suppliers of the Yukon Territory as possible their chance to bid. For the Haines Junction area only, the following prices were received:

- (1) D. Jubb, Whitehorse, \$14.95/cord
- (2) K. Shewchuk & Associates, Whitehorse, \$23.50/cord
- (3) G. E. Washington, Haines Junction, \$24.00/cord
- (4) G. Mason & Company, Whitehorse, \$25.00/cord
- (5) Yukon Native Brotherhood, Whitehorse, \$25.00/cord
- (6) Brewster Enterprises Ltd., Haines Junction, \$27.00/cord
- (7) R. MacKinnon, Haines Junction, \$30.00/cord
- (8) Ellsmere Enterprises, Whitehorse, \$32.00/cord
- (9) Kusawa Outfitters, Whitehorse, \$33.85/cord.

A copy of the Tender Opening Sheet is attached hereto for your information.

The low bid in the amount of \$14.95 as submitted by Mr. Jubb was in error and Mr. Jubb was given permission to withdraw his bid as his bid was unrealistic.

Since Tender Opening, a contract for the Supply and Delivery of Campground Firewood, 1971, for the 86 cords was entered into with K. Shewchuk and Associates at \$23.50 per cord.



G. K. Fleming
Member, Executive Committee

OPENING OF TENDERS

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

FOR Supply and Delivery Campground Firewood, 1971, for: Dawson City, Ross River, Beaver Creek, Watson Lake, Carmacks, Teslin, Mayo, Haines Junction, Y. T.

CONTRACTOR	DAWSON C.	ROSS RIVER	BEAVER CR.	NATONAL	CARMACKS	TESLIN	MAYO	HAINES J.
1. HENDLEY ENT. LTD	—	\$25.75/c	—	—	\$25.75/c	—	—	\$25.00/c
2. G.E. WASHINGTON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$24.00/c
3. T.A. MCGAN	—	—	\$31.50/c	—	—	—	—	—
4. DENNIS DICKSON	—	—	\$34.00/c	—	—	—	—	—
5. HARRY PELICIT	—	—	\$37.00/c	—	—	—	—	—
6. BREWSTER ENTERPRISE LTD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$27.00/c
7. R. McKINNON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$30.00/c
8. YUKON NATIVE BROTHERHOOD	\$40.00/c	\$25.00/c	\$40.00/c	\$25.00/c	\$25.00/c	\$24.00/c	\$28.00/c	\$25.00/c
9. SNOWLAND SERVICES	—	—	—	\$20.00/c	—	—	—	—
10. RUSSETT SAIT	—	—	—	—	—	\$22.00/c	—	—
11. A. SCHROEDER	—	—	—	—	—	\$26.75/c	—	—
12. K. CHENCHUK & ASSOC.	\$37.75/c	\$36.50/c	\$33.95/c	\$28.50/c	\$29.95/c	\$29.95/c	\$35.00/c	\$23.50/c
13. ELLMERE ENTERPRISES	\$39.00/c	\$37.00/c	\$39.00/c	\$35.00/c	\$32.00/c	\$30.00/c	\$39.00/c	\$32.00/c
14. B. ROBITAILLE	—	—	—	—	\$25.00/c	—	—	—
15. D. TUBB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1285.70 (TOTAL)
16. G. HAYSON & CO.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$25.00/c
17. J. McDIEMER	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$29.50/c	—

This is \$14.95/c
(For 86 cords)

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

OPENING OF TENDERS

FOR

FIREWOOD

CONTRACTOR	DANSONG	ROSS RIV.	BETHV. CE.	WAT. LK.	CARIBOU	TESLIN	HAYO	HAINES L.
18 J. MURRAY	-	-	-	\$21.00/c	-	-	-	-
19 A. GENIER	\$34.50/c	-	-	-	\$26.00/c	-	<u>\$24.50/c</u>	-
20 K.H. SHORE	\$35.00/c	-	-	-	\$35.00/c	-	-	-
21 J. AMATO	-	-	-	-	-	\$28.00/c	-	-
22 KUSAWA CUTTERS	<u>\$33.85/c</u>	\$33.85/c	\$33.85/c	\$33.85/c	\$33.85/c	\$33.85/c	\$33.85/c	\$33.85/c
23 GEORGE & FRANKING CONST.	-	-	-	-	-	\$28.00/c	-	-
24								

Handwritten signature and initials



GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
P.O. BOX 2703, WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

February 16, 1971

ASSISTANT TERRITORIAL ENGINEER

Re: Mr. Douglas Jubb - Supply and Delivery
Campground Firewood - Haines Junction

Mr. Jubb has requested this date that his name and bid be withdrawn.

Fred Stretch
Fred Stretch,
Engineering Inspector

Note: Mr. Jubb had bid \$14.95/cord
for Haines Junction which was for
below-normal costs. Mr. Jubb now
admits that he made an error. We
approved withdrawal of bid.

This is OK.
F.S. Feb 16/71

16/2/71

February 19th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 3 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - Re Child Welfare Services

On February 18th, 1971, Councillor J. K. McKinnon asked the following six-part question:

- " a) How many children are presently available for adoption in the Yukon?
- b) What is the average time lapse between the time a child is placed for adoption and the time the legalities are completed?
- c) How many applications from parents wanting to adopt has the Welfare Department on hand?
- d) How many children are presently available for foster homes in the Yukon?
- e) How many applications from people wanting foster children has the Welfare Department on hand?
- f) Have any applications been received from single people wishing to adopt and, if so, were the applicants successful? "

Reply to Question 4(a)

At January 31, 1971, children in the care of the Director of Child Welfare who were available for adoption numbered seventeen (17). Of this number nine are in foster-homes "with a view to adoption" by the foster parents, one is expected to be placed with adopting parents shortly, two children have a severe medical problem, and five children (all of Indian racial origin) are available for placement but no adoption homes have yet been found for these particular children. Of the seventeen children classified as being "available for adoption" sixteen are of Indian racial origin and one is a white child.

Reply to Question 4(b)

The adoption probation period is six months. The average time lapse between placement of the child on adoption probation and legal completion of the adoption would depend upon a number of factors which could vary from the progress of the placement, the physical-emotional health of the child, etc. The time lapse can vary, therefore, anywhere from seven to twelve months before the Order of Adoption is granted by the Court.

Reply to Question 4(c)

Statistics at January 31, 1971, were as follows:

Approved adoption applicants awaiting placement -	1
Adoption applications where Home Study recently completed and now under review and consideration -	3
Adoption applications received in January and Home Study in process -	6

Reply to Question 4(d)

All children presently in the care of the Director of Child Welfare are being provided care in foster-homes, child-care facilities, institutions and specialized treatment centres in the provinces and in the Yukon Territory. There are no children in our care who are considered as "available for foster homes in the Yukon".

At January 31, 1971, the 326 children in care of the Director of Child Welfare were located as follows:

1) In foster-home care in Yukon	174
2) In Group Homes and other Child Care Facilities in Y.T.	75
3) In Relative Homes	29
4) In foster-homes or other child-care facilities outside Y.T.	48
Total	<u>326</u>

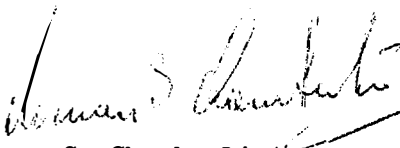
At present, there are 110 foster homes (including "relative" homes) in use in the Yukon.

Reply to Question 4(e)

Ten "Applications to Foster a Child" are presently being processed.

Reply to Question 4(f)

Since the new Child Welfare Ordinance was passed in January, 1970, making provision for single persons over twenty-one years of age to adopt, the Child Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Branch has had one application for adoption from a single woman. This application was given intensive study. References received and the total assessment by the Child Welfare Division were very favourable, and a healthy female infant was placed with the applicant. This placement is being carefully supervised during the probationary period and to date, the progress of the child and the adoptive mother has been extremely satisfactory.


Norman S. Chamberlist,
Member, Executive Committee.

February 19, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 4 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

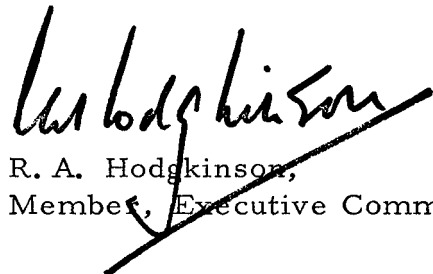
Question - Campground Expansion

On Monday, February 15th, during discussions on the budget, Councillor McKinnon asked which campgrounds are going to be enlarged and what areas will be utilized for new campgrounds.

It is planned to enlarge existing campgrounds which are being heavily used and sometimes subject to overcrowding. These have been listed on a priority basis and include Wolf Creek, Marsh Lake, Tagish Lake, Watson Lake, Snag (Anger Lakes) and Squanga Lake.

While no new campgrounds are planned for this year, there is some finishing work which will be done on campgrounds constructed at Little Salmon and Drury Creek last year.

A survey of potential sites is to be undertaken this year with a view to expanding this program to include new campgrounds and additional expansions.



R. A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

February 22, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 5 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

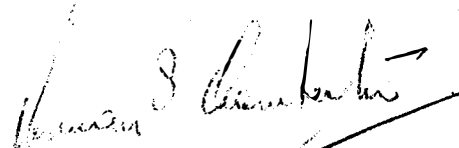
Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Social Welfare Budget

On February 17th, Councillor McKinnon asked whether people who are on welfare are provided with contraceptive devices free of charge.

We have interpreted the term "on welfare" as meaning those persons in receipt of Social Assistance (financial and material aid), which is extended by the Territorial Social Welfare Branch only to persons of white status. Social Assistance to registered Indians continues to be administered by the Yukon Indian Agency.

A recipient of Territorial Social Assistance who has also established eligibility for health services and is registered on the Medical Indigent list, would be provided with a contraceptive device as a free health service if recommended and prescribed by the person's physician; the physician's fee for services would also be covered. This service would be provided under the Social Assistance-Health Services program which is presently administered on behalf of the Territorial Government by Northern Health Services.


Norman S. Chamberlist,
Member, Executive Committee

February 23rd, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 6 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Questions Respecting Corrections Budget

On Wednesday, February 17th, during the discussion on the Corrections Budget, Councillor Tanner asked the following questions:

- [a] "What is the repeater rate of the medium security institution here, the national juvenile repeater rate and the national adult repeater rate; and
- [b] What is the yearly cost to the Territory per child at the Wolf Creek Institution?"

[a] The rates of recidivism at the medium security institution are as follows:-

1968	<u>Male</u>	17%	<u>Female</u>	23%	<u>Overall</u>	18%
1969	<u>Male</u>	18.06%	<u>Female</u>	16.67%	<u>Overall</u>	17.08%
1970	<u>Male</u>	18.04%	<u>Female</u>	7.05%	<u>Overall</u>	16.05%

Neither the Dominion Bureau of Statistics nor Provincial Departments of Corrections generally issue figures concerning the rates of recidivism. It is certainly a difficult pattern to project, or phenomenon on which to report with any accuracy in large institutions. This department set out to show these figures from the day the Institution opened and we note that the North West Territories, who opened their Institution the same year as we did, commenced reporting their recidivism rate in the year 1969. Their figures are as follows:

1969	<u>Male</u>	35%	<u>Female</u>	29.58%
1970	<u>Male</u>	22.05%	<u>Female</u>	33.33%

In 1969 the Province of Manitoba Corrections Branch published overall figures for their institutions which show the recidivism rate to be 21.9%

[b] As the total budget has been operated under the one institution, and the Juvenile Training Home has been fully operative for juveniles only one year, in part of two fiscal years, a complete break down of costing will not give an accurate figure as to the cost per day per child at Wolf Creek. With the Institution operating at 50% of its possible capacity it has been estimated that it is costing some \$30.00 per day per juvenile.

On Wednesday, February 17th, Councillor Stutter asked the following question:

What would the general case load be that a Probation Officer would be expected to handle in the provinces, both in the adult and in the juvenile case, and would you give these figures both in urban areas as well as urban and combined rural areas?

Provincial Annual Reports have been researched to try to indicate the general case load that Probation Officers are expected to handle in the provinces. The few that have recorded case loads have generally broken them down into two phases of a Probation Officers work. One set of figures records case load, and this includes persons supervised as probationers and parolees. The second indicates case work load which is made up of probationers, parolees, pre-sentence reports, pre-release interviews, parole board inquiries, family counselling and volunteer probationers.

Some relative figures are appended below:

Probation Officers Case Load [Probationers and Parolees]

Ontario	1967	198 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Load	23.75 per man
N. W. T.	1968	5 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Load	14.2 per man.
Yukon	1970	2 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Load	55 per man.

Only Ontario and North West Territories report on this aspect in addition to ourselves.

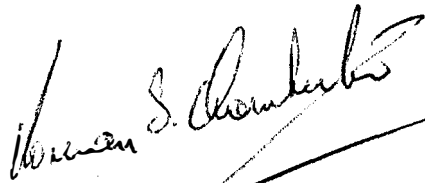
Probation Officers Total Case Work Loads

[Probationers, Parolees, Pre-Sentence Reports, Miscellaneous, Section 638 Criminal Code, Parole Board Inquiries etc]

B.C.	1968	95 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	58.4 per man
Manitoba [Southern]	1968	11 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	60.0 per man

Probation Officers Total Case Work Loads cont'd

Manitoba [Northern]	1968	5 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	41.0 per man
City of Calgary	1968	10 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	55.0 per man
Winnipeg [Metropolitan]	1968	11 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	52.7 per man
N.W.T.	1968	5 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	26.24 per man
N.W.T.	1969	6 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	32.38 per man
Yukon	January - December 1970	2 Probation Officers	Average Monthly Case Work Load	67.0 per man


Norman S. Chamberlist,
Member, Executive Committee

February 23, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 7 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. - Library Services Budget, Territorial Archives

On February 17th, 1971, Councillor J.K. McKinnon asked the following questions about the Territorial Archives program:

"I would be extremely interested to see the plans if they are available or if the programme? Is this the type we are talking about -- a total cost of \$ 370,000, what the stages will be and how the building will actually look and the actual plans that the government feels will be used for the archives section of the library?"

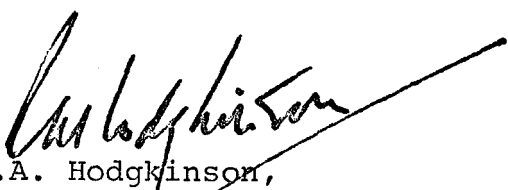
Throughout 1970-71 the architectural firm of McCarter Nairne and Partners have been designing an addition to the present Yukon Regional Library building, 2nd Ave., and Hawkins St., Whitehorse, to house a Territorial Archives programme and an expansion of Yukon Regional Library Services. Design development has been completed and the working drawings stage is now in progress. The schedule as presently suggested is as follows:

Approval of working drawings	1 April 1971
Tender time	1 July 1971
Tender opening	31 July 1971
Start of construction	1 September 1971
Building opening	1 July 1972

Funds are provided in the 1971-72 Capital Estimate for start of construction in the amount of \$75,000. Estimated cost for completion of the project in 1972-73 is \$295,000 for construction and \$25,000 for archives and library equipment. Total estimated cost is as follows:

1970-71 planning	\$ 23,000
1971-72 start of construction	75,000
1972-73 completion of project	<u>320,000</u>
Total	418,000

The 1971-72 Library Services Branch operations and maintenance budget contains a provision for hiring an Archivist. This will mean that the Archivist can be present before completion of the Archives for consultation in the development of a Territorial Government records management system utilizing documents retention and disposal schedules, for selection of archives equipment, and for the initiation of research in tracing and preserving the Yukon's historical record. This advance preparation should insure that the total archives programme is operational by the proposed date of opening of July 1st, 1972.


R.A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

February 23, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 8 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. - Library Services Budget, Grant to
Boreal Institute

On February 17th, 1971, Councillor J.K. McKinnon requested further information on item 3, primary 70 of the Library Services Branch Budget,

"Grant to Boreal Institute, University of Alberta for a project to revise and update the Yukon Bibliography."

In 1964 the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources issued the following report:

Lotz, J.R. Yukon Bibliography, preliminary edition. Yukon Research Series No. 1. Ottawa, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 1964. 155 p.

As indicated in the title this was intended as a preliminary step at compiling all references to printed material relating to the Yukon. The introduction mentions that a more detailed bibliography would be undertaken in two years time. This did not happen.

Early in 1970 Prof. Jameson Bond, Director of the Boreal Institute, requested Territorial Government participation in a plan to have the Boreal Institute revise and update the Bibliography. His plan was to put the project under the technical supervision of the Boreal Institute's librarian and to engage someone to do full time bibliographical work for which the Institute would provide administrative and other support services. His request to the Territorial Government was for financial assistance. Prof. Bond envisages the format of the publication as follows. "Our intention would be to produce an attractive publication which would be of use within the Yukon and which would also be distributed to major university, public and governmental libraries throughout North America and would project a befitting image of the Yukon as an interesting region in which to conduct scientific research in various fields".

A revised Yukon Bibliography would be a valuable tool for industrial or academic research workers requiring information relating their subject to the Yukon. The Library Services Branch is receiving an increasing number of requests for research material relating to current Yukon problems in both the earth sciences and the social sciences. Because of the nature of this material, journal articles, unpublished reports or limited editions, out of print, etc., much of this material is not actually present in the Yukon. It can be acquired through Interlibrary loan. One of the keys to the operation of the Interlibrary loan network is verification of bibliographical identity. If major libraries in Canada and the U.S. had access to a comprehensive bibliography problems of acquiring information on the Yukon would be simplified.

The fact that 6 years have lapsed since the issue of the preliminary edition and that this first edition was not intended to be comprehensive means that there is much material which now needs to be added. A bibliographical project such as this requires access to the research tools of large academic libraries. It would be excessively difficult for a Yukon based organization such as the Library Services Branch to do this kind of work.

Sufficient funds were not available in 1970-71 to initiate this project and so an item was placed in 1971-72 estimates. Actual duration of the project is expected to be two years at a cost of \$4,000 in 1971-72 and a further \$4,000 in 1972-73. Publication would be in the summer of 1973.



R.A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

February 25, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 9 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 6 - Re Old Age Security

On February 19th, 1971, Councillor M. Stutter asked the following four-part question:

- " a) How much per month do pensioners in the Yukon receive?
- b) What is the guaranteed minimum yearly income for these people, (i) as single persons, and (ii) as married persons?
- c) How many people in the Yukon receive Old Age Security?
- d) How many of these people are presently living in Government run homes? "

Old Age Security is a Federal Government program. The information requested has been obtained from the Regional Director of Old Age Security, Department of National Health and Welfare, Edmonton, Alberta. The Edmonton regional office is responsible for the administration of Old Age Security for the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories as well as for the Province of Alberta.

Replies:

- a) Pensioners in the Yukon receive the same basic pension as other pensioners in the rest of Canada.

Every person aged sixty-five years or over who meets the residence requirements is eligible to apply for the basic Old Age Security pension regardless of his or her income. Presently, the basic monthly pension is \$79.58, and this will be increased to \$80.00 per month effective April 1st, 1971.

In addition to the basic pension, the Federal Government also pays a Guaranteed Income Supplement (G.I.S.) to recipients of Old Age Security, the amount of which is based upon the pensioners monthly income (excluding Old Age Security). The present maximum G.I.S. is \$31.83 per month for a single person, and \$63.66 per month for a married couple both of whom are in receipt of Old Age Security. The Guaranteed Income Supplement is reduced by \$1.00 for each \$2.00 of monthly income earned over and above the pensioner's basic pension.

Therefore, the total monthly amount received by Yukon pensioners would vary in many cases and would depend upon the previously mentioned conditions. Each pensioner would receive the basic monthly pension of \$80.00 (April 1, 1971) and, if eligible, would also receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement based on the pensioner's monthly income.

- b) There is no reference to a guaranteed minimum yearly income in the Federal Old Age Security Act, therefore, this particular question has been interpreted to mean, "What is the guaranteed annual income for a single pensioner and for married pensioners?"

In the Yukon (and elsewhere in Canada) a single person of eligible age with no monthly income would receive the basic pension plus the maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement. Effective April 1, 1971, this will amount to \$135.00 monthly (basic pension of \$80.00 + maximum G.I.S. of \$55.00) for a guaranteed annual income of \$1,620.00.

b) con't.

Where a pensioner is married and the spouse is also receiving an Old Age Security pension and there is no monthly income, the maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement payable to each effective April 1st will be \$47.50 per month, giving each a maximum total pension of \$127.50 per month (basic pension of \$80.00 plus G.I.S. of \$47.50) for a combined guaranteed annual income of \$3,060.00


Under the Social Welfare Branch's Social Assistance program there is provision for supplementary allowances to pensioners where their income from Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement is insufficient to meet their total needs. The supplementary assistance is based on need as related to the schedule of Social Assistance rates.

c) At December 31st, 1970, there were 428 persons (Indians and non-Indians) in the Yukon who were in receipt of Federal Old Age Security. This total has been broken down as follows:

1. Basic Old Age Security Pension	185
2. Basic pension plus maximum G.I.S.	207
3. Basic pension plus G.I.S. in varying amounts because of other monthly income	36
Total Number of Pensioners -	<u>428</u>

d) There are fifty-three (53) old age pensioners residing in institutions and homes operated by the Government of the Yukon Territory, as follows:-

Alexander MacDonalld Lodge - Dawson City	20
Norman Macaulay Lodge - Riverdale	15
Senior Citizens Home (Alexander St.) Whitehorse	18
Total	<u>53</u>


Norman S. Chamberlist,
Member, Executive Committee.

February 26th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 10 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Y.V.T.T.C. Heavy Equipment Operator Training Course
Work Experience Projects

On February 25th, Councillor Taylor asked the following supplementary question:

"I understand that the Vocational School equipment is on a site in, generally, the Hillcrest area. They're developing something. Is it possible that this is the site to be selected for this trailer development?"

The Yukon Vocational Technical Training Centre equipment is presently developing a Territorial Government owned 16 acre site in the Hillcrest area for a proposed commercial trailer park. This site was at one time a gravel pit and the excavated areas are being filled from an extensive supply of earth and gravel found on neighbouring property owned by Burns and Chamco Enterprises Limited. Before this work was begun, written permission was received from both these private companies. When the project is completed by the Y.V.T.T.C. heavy equipment operators' class, the property will be offered for sale by public tender for a commercial trailer park.

The heavy equipment operators' training course offered by the Y.V.T.T.C. includes practice and experience in a variety of challenging work situations. Selected work projects are undertaken through the cooperation of the Yukon Territorial Government Department of Engineering or at the request of non-profit organizations serving the needs of the public. Each project is closely examined before it is accepted to ensure that it will provide the proper type of work components relating to the correct phase of course instruction.

The following list represents a brief summary of the projects to date commencing September 1st, 1970.

September/October, 1970

1. Boy Scout Camp Road - construction and improvement

Requested by - Boy Scout Association Commissioner and District Council.

Work Element - From Mile 932, Alaska Highway, 4 miles to the Boy Scout permanent camp site.

Equipment - 2 graders, 3 bulldozers, 2 trucks, 1 loader, low-boy trailer and tractor unit

Route survey - grade elevations and staking - by Drafting class.

2. Whitehorse Rotary Park - leveling and grading

Requested by - Rotarians, Whitehorse Chapter

Work Element - General leveling of soil provided, survey and soil balance, mapping, survey and placement of grade stakes, grading to specification.

Equipment - 1 bulldozer, 1 grader

3. Robert Service Park (2 days)

Requested by - Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce

Work Element - Within the campground area - roads graded and improved, new campsite extension - leveled and improved for use.

Equipment - 1 grader

4. Ski-Trail, Camp Takhini Area (2 days)

Requested by - Yukon Ski Association (Father Michaud) for the T.E.S.T. and other competitive events.

Work Element - Clear and improve a selected ski trail route through the hilly terrain, around and above the water resources camp.

Equipment - 1 bulldozer, low-boy trailer, tractor unit

November, 1970

5. Mayo Airport (2 weeks)

Requested by - Y.T.G. Department of Engineering and Commissioner J. Smith, for the Department of Transport.

Work Element - To specified D.O.T. standards - leveling, grading and general construction for the extension and improvement of the air field landing strips.

Equipment - 2 bulldozers - Y.V.T.T.C., other equipment supplied by Y.T.G. Department of Engineering included 2 bulldozers, 1 loader, trucks, trailers, and a tractor unit.

6. Wolf Creek Institute Access Road (Parking area, and skating rink)

Co-ordinated by - Y.T.G. Department of Engineering for the Y.T.G. Department of Corrections.

Work Element - Road maintenance and general improvement, parking area - leveled and graded, skating rink - area cleared, leveled and graded in preparation for flooding.

Equipment.- Bulldozer, grader, truck, trailer and tractor unit.

7. Side Road - West of Takhini Hot Springs

Co-ordinated by - Y.T.G. Department of Engineering.

Work Element - Ground preparation and installation of two culverts.

Equipment - Bulldozer, ripper, grader, truck, trailer and tractor unit.

February, 1971

8. Trailer Parking Area - Mile 916, Alaska Highway

Requested by - Y.T.G. Department of Engineering Project Engineer and Co-ordinator, R. Howe - for W. Bilawich, Director, Department of Local Government.

Work Element - February 22, 1971, equipment moved on site and parked after clearing off some snow cover. Project delayed for placement of grade elevation stakes.

General Snow Removal - only when requested

Whitehorse Schools
Long Lake Road
Grey Mountain Road to Y.V.T.T.C. Mine Site
Chadburn Lake Road

NOTE: Sanding of roads or play areas is not done. We have neither the sand, nor the mechanical spreader.

Projects Pending (scheduled for spring)

1. Porter Creek Cut-off


Co-ordinated by - Y.T.G. Department of Engineering

Work Element - Approximately 2 miles of new road construction as per Y.T.G. specifications.

2. Porter Creek Hidden Lake

Requested by - Porter Creek Citizens' Association

Work Element - Construction of road into the recreation area, general clearing around lake area, relocation of sand for play areas.


Hilda P. Watson,
Member,
Executive Committee.

March 5th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 11 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

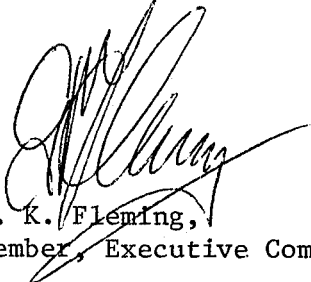
Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Question #7 - Dempster Highway

On February 19th, Councillor Stutter asked the following question:

"Did the American Government have anything to do with the decision, making the completion of the Dempster Highway a top priority project? Is U.S. money involved in the project, if so, how much and what percentage is it of the estimated cost of completion?"

The American Government was not involved in the decision making the completion of the Dempster Highway a top priority, nor is there any U.S. money involved in the project.



G. K. Fleming,
Member, Executive Committee.

March 5th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 12 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Audio Visual Equipment

On February 17th, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"Is there a possibility of a duplication in the provision of audio visual equipment in the Library and Education Votes?"

The possibility of a duplication in the provision of audio visual equipment in the Library and Education Votes has been reviewed with the Education and the Library Services Branch, with the following results:

The audio visual equipment referred to in the Library submission involves the purchase of slide projectors, overhead projector and cassette tape recorders to be used within the library system.

Audio visual equipment in the Education Department consists of video recorders and monitors to be used on a rotational basis in the Yukon Schools. The audio visual equipment presently in the schools consists of a standard issue:

- 16 mm projector
- Filmstrip projector
- Overhead projector
- Cassette player
- Record player
- Tape recorder
- Accoustiphone

In addition, high schools possess an 8mm loop projector. One school, Ross River, has a video tape recorder and monitor.

The rotational programme refers to our projected use of video equipment in small schools. As the amount of suitable material available is quite limited, the video equipment can be used for a relatively small part of the year. If the programmes are sent to a school for a period of, say, four months, the playback equipment can be transferred to another school at the end of this time.

The equipment to be bought during 1972-73 will consist largely of replacement 16 mm projectors (many of the existing machines are so old that spare parts are no longer available) and additional video playback equipment (depending upon the availability of programmes and the cost of equipment).

Hilda P. Watson

Hilda P. Watson,
Member,
Executive Committee.

March 8th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 13 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

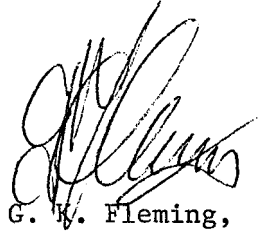
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question Re Refinery at Haines Junction

On Wednesday, February 24th, 1971, Councillor Tanner asked what the Territorial Government's position was respecting the refinery at Haines Junction and whether the Territory has collected any taxes from them.

All taxes up to March 31st, 1970, respecting the property and refinery at Haines Junction have been collected.



G. W. Fleming,
Member, Executive Committee.

March 8th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 14 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

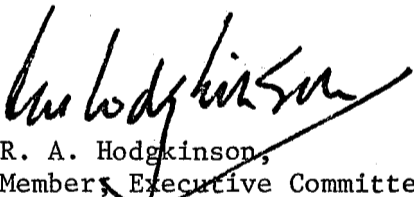
Members of Council

Question No. 8 - L.P.R.T. and Frontier Package Television

On Tuesday, February 23rd, during Question Period, Councillor D. E. Taylor asked Question No. 8 as follows:

"Would the Administration communicate with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in an effort to determine what progress is being made respecting the installation of L.P.R.T. facilities at Ross River and Frontier Package Television facilities at Teslin and Faro?"

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation advises that definite plans are for the installation of Frontier Package Television in Faro this early summer. No decision has yet been made regarding L.P.R.T. installation at Ross River or F.T.P. installation at Teslin.


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

March 8th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 15 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 2 - C.N.T. Commitments

During the Question Period on Wednesday, February 10th, 1971, Councillor C. Tanner asked Question No. 2 as follows:

"Has the Commissioner or his Administration taken any steps to bring pressure to bear on C.N.T. to fulfill their commitments to bring a reasonable telephone service to the residents in the Greater Metropolitan Area, in particular Porter Creek?"

C.N.T. advise that they have recently installed a new exchange with a capacity of 600 lines which is presently being tested. Their conservative forecast is that this capacity will adequately service Porter Creek and the surrounding area until 1973. Unfortunately, this exchange cannot be turned-up for service until the trunk equipment to tie-in Porter Creek with Whitehorse is received and installed. Their supplier has promised delivery of this equipment, which was ordered in December of 1969, by the end of February, 1971. This means a realistic turn-up date of April 30th, 1971, for the new Porter Creek exchange. Turn-up of this exchange will provide the following:

1. Immediate relief of calling congestion into and out of Porter Creek.
2. Additional private lines will be available in certain areas of Porter Creek. The areas not covered will be upgraded by installation of a new cable plant this summer.
3. Seventeen applications now on file for telephone service will be filled immediately. Also plans are underway to service approximately sixteen houses in the new area in Porter Creek by means of a temporary cable until our permanent plant is installed this summer.

In the Greater Metropolitan Area, telephone service will be improved as follows:

1. Crestview - by the installation of a larger cable to the Porter Creek exchange scheduled for this summer.
2. Another facility will be made available to the Mile 928 area which will provide multi-party service to three subscribers now on file.
3. Subscribers on the Mayo Road will be contacted regarding a construction contribution to upgrade, as well as provide additional service in this difficult area. Transfer within the next few months of our long line facilities serving Carmacks, Mayo and Dawson City from the pole line to Microwave will make it technically possible to serve the subscribers located along the Mayo Road.


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

March 8th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 16 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

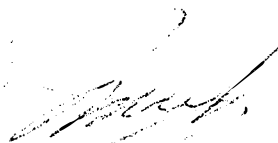
Members of Council

Question Re Employment Liaison Officer

During the Question Period on Tuesday, February 23rd, 1971, Councillor J. K. McKinnon asked how the appointment of Mr. Thomas D. Conway as Employment Liaison Officer, Northern Services Division, Territorial Relations Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, will affect employment liaising in the Yukon Territory.

The duties outlined in the competition for this position are as follows:

1. to provide liaison with industries and companies operating in the Canadian Eastern Arctic in order to promote the employment of northern residents, with particular emphasis on Indian, Eskimo and Metis;
2. to determine appropriate training programs to enable indigenous people to qualify for employment in such industries;
3. to negotiate special agreements for their employment in conjunction with negotiations for the provision of special incentives available under several departmental programs;
4. to monitor the companies concerned and the government agencies responsible for the selection and training of prospective employees;
5. to initiate research programs assigned to identify and suggest solutions to shortcomings in such agreements;
6. to recommend changes in company practices and government programs of this department and other Federal and Territorial Government organizations;
7. to act as secretary on a committee established to encourage and coordinate employment of northern residents; and
8. to liaise with Federal departments and agencies in Ottawa to assist them in recruiting more northern residents in their northern operation.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

February 23, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 17 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

CAR POOL

On Wednesday, February 17th, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question respecting the Car Pool:

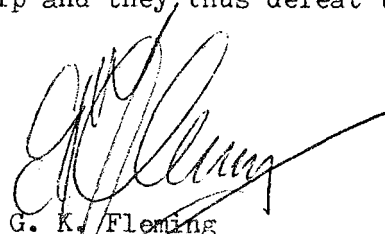
1. how many cars are presently in service in the car pool;
2. how many cars are directly given to staff members;
3. for what departments and for what reasons do they need individual cars; and
4. how is the car pool system working out?

There are presently 33 cars in the car pool. Only Unit #604 (1966 Chev) is assigned. This car is exclusively used by Mr. Pauch, Building Maintenance Superintendent, during the period October 1st to April 30th. Mr. Pauch receives a great number of emergency calls at home during the winter months and must be mobile on short notice. Furnace pumps, furnace motors, etc. and also a small set of tools is carried in this car as many small repairs are carried out by Mr. Pauch himself.

The car pool is in operation at three localities:

- (a) Whitehorse Garage Workshop - there are 9 cars here for out-of-town use.
- (b) Building #204, Takhini - there are 11 cars here with one car on temporary loan to the Academic Instructor of the Corrections Branch for daily use to and from Wolf Creek, also for transportation from Wolf Creek to the F. H. Collins and Vocational Training Schools and return.
- (c) Lynn Building, Whitehorse - there are 12 cars for in-town use here. Of these 12 cars, there are 5 cars on assignment to the Welfare Branch with the understanding that these 5 cars will be available to other users once the 7 permanent pool cars are being used. There is always one Social Worker on call after normal working hours and this Social Worker has permission to take a pool car to his or her residence.
- (d) There is no car pool in Dawson City but we do have one pool car (old standby unit) located there for general use by visitors arriving by air.

The car pool system works to the extent of cars available. Unfortunately, individuals fail to return keys on termination of trips in order to have a vehicle available to them for the next trip and they thus defeat the purpose of the car pool.



G. K. Fleming
Member, Executive Committee

March 18th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 18 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

On February 19, 1971 Motion #4 "That in the opinion of Council, a family planning programme be instituted by the Northern Health Services" was introduced by the Honourable Member for Dawson and seconded by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse North. The motion was passed into Committee of the Whole on February 22, 1971 and there it presently rests.

It is the inalienable right of every individual to make his or her own decision in regard to matters relevant to family planning and we must therefore ensure that any programme does not transgress or infringe upon this right. Additionally it must be recognised that participation in or utilization of any family planning programme by an individual has to be on a purely voluntary basis.

Mindful of these considerations the government has under the general health programme made available for distribution through the health centres, hospitals etc. a variety of literature and pamphlets on the subject of family planning. Further to this, and as part of their duties, the public health nurses are available not only to assist in explaining or amplifying the information contained in the pamphlets but also to provide more practical assistance, by advising enquirers as to what steps are available should they desire to proceed further, even to the extent of arranging appointments with the requisite professional advice, which will normally be the individual's personal physician.

Once the individual has sought the advice of his doctor as a patient, the physician depending upon the sex of the person and other pertinent factors may advise:-

- a. in the case of the male patient the comparatively simple surgical procedure of vasectomy which may be performed in the out-patient department of a hospital. The use of hospital facilities for this purpose is covered by Y.H.I.S. as an insured service under out-patient benefits.
- b. in the case of female patients two alternatives are available
 - (i) use of contraceptives e.g. prescribed oral contraceptives (the pill) or fitment of a contraceptive device such as the I.U.D. (intra urinary device)
 - (ii) by surgery e.g. tubal ligation or hysterectomy.

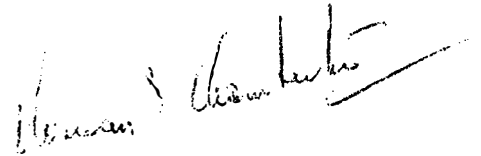
Currently medical expenses incurred are the responsibility of the patient unless of course he or she is in receipt of free medical treatment under the social assistance programme, in which case the costs are borne by the responsible government agency. Should however the Health Care Insurance Plan be introduced, then, medical expenses incurred in family planning would be covered as insured services but contraceptives, whether in the form of a prescribed oral contraceptive or a contraceptive device, would still remain the responsibility of the patient.

It is extremely difficult if not impossible to assess with any degree of accuracy the effects of the present family planning services in the Yukon. One indicator which is readily available is that of newborn days of care paid for by Y.H.I.S. Over the past nine years, despite an official increase in population of some 20%, these have been :-

1962	3,322
1963	3,073
1964	3,377
1965	2,471
1966	2,095
1967	2,093
1968	2,280
1969	2,685
1970	2,990

The Department of National Health & Welfare are holding a federal/provincial conference on family planning in Ottawa on March 22 & 23, 1971 to which we have been invited to send two representatives. In their invitation the Department National Health & Welfare, who incidentally will pay the expenses of our delegates, have suggested that our representatives be chosen from the public health & social welfare fields. This has been agreed to and we shall be represented by a public health nurse and a member of the Department of Social Welfare.

This paper is presented so that Council may be aware of what services are or may be available to residents who may wish to avail themselves of family planning measures.



Norman S. Chamberlist,
Member, Executive Committee.

24 March, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 19 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

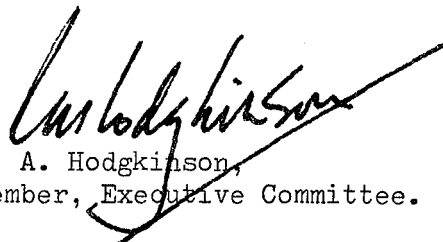
On Monday, March 22nd, during the Question Period, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"I would like to direct a question to the Administration with respect to a set of classified operator's licence regulations which were issued during the recess period, in which it contains reference to medical standards and the type of standards which must be met in order to get an operator's licence in the Yukon Territory. I would like to ask the Administration, Mr. Speaker, as to where they arrived at this standard and whether this is common practice throughout Canada or not?"

The standard for the classified Driver's Licence is the result of several meetings of a sub-committee on Driver's Licences of C.C.M.T.A. and is approved in principle by the Ministers responsible for motor vehicles in the provinces.

The medical standard was arrived at as a result of consultation with the Yukon Medical Association, through the former Medical Health Officer, Dr. Black. The Yukon Medical Association wished to use the physician's guide produced by the B.C. Medical Association and the B.C. Motor Vehicles Department. This standard is being used until a uniform medical standard is produced for all the provinces and Territories.

The system of classified Driver's Licence and/or medical standards is in operation in most provinces at this time.


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

March 25, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 20 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

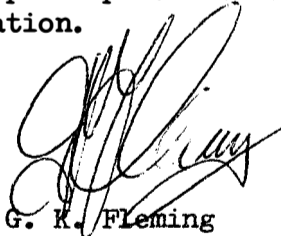
Question Respecting Trailer Assessments

On March 23rd, 1971 Councillor Taylor requested that a paper be tabled showing how trailers in the Yukon Territory are being assessed.

An assessment is based on the size and quality of a property. The guide to the assessment is the 1967 Alberta Assessment Manual. Trailers are assessed on a similar basis to residential housing as set out in this manual, recognizing that many constructional differences exist.

Section 4, Page 8 of the manual gives a rate per square foot for a residential home of fair quality. In the assessment of trailers, deductions made from this rate was the percentage applicable to basement, footings, foundation, eaves, plus an allowance for the type of walls, roof, flooring, lack of window area, exterior doors. These deductions resulted in an overall rate of \$10.03 per square foot for a trailer of fair to good quality. This rate was rounded off to \$10.00 per square foot.

To the assessment figure arrived at by means of this calculation a depreciation percentage of 10% was applied plus a further allowance of 5% or 6% depending on location.



G. K. Fleming
Member, Executive Committee.

March 30th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 21 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Pollution - Venus Mines Ltd.

The following report on the pollution situation at Venus Mines Ltd. is tabled for Council's information, as requested by Councillor McKinnon during the Question Period on Tuesday, March 23rd, 1971:

Venus Mines Ltd. occupies the mill site under the provisions of Lease No. 1757. Since there was no legislation specifically dealing with pollution at the time the lease was granted, the following stipulations were included in the lease:

"Clause 4(d): The lessee will impound or otherwise contain all tailings or any other product of the mining operation and will construct and maintain all waste dumps in a manner satisfactory to the Mining Inspector duly appointed by or under authority of the Minister.

Clause 4(e): The lessee will control the quality of effluent or overflow discharged from the leased premises in such a manner as to maintain standards of water quality satisfactory to the Minister in such streams, rivers or other bodies of water into which such effluent or overflow may find its way."

The Mine Inspection Service of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources makes frequent inspections of the property to ensure that these clauses are being observed, as well as to enforce the provisions of the mining acts and the Mine Safety Ordinance and regulations thereto.

On March 24th, 1971, Mr. N. G. Needham, Mining Inspector for the Yukon Territory, made an inspection of the tailings disposal pond. The following is his report on the inspection:

"On March 24, 1971, I visited Venus Mine and inspected the tailings disposal pond. I noted that at some time recently, since February 28, I believe, the tailings had overflowed the impoundment dam and the fines had flowed down the outer slope of the dam onto the ice on Tagish Lake. I could not determine for what period of time this occurred or the amount that flowed onto the ice or if any flowed directly into the lake under the ice, but if the total overflow is that which is on the ice, then the pollution would be negligible for the coarse material settled out on the slope of the dam and only the fines flowed as far as the lake. I also checked the effluent flowing over the weir of the decant tower. It was clear, indicating the solids are settling out in the impoundment area.

The starter dam was designed to contain three months' tailings before it would be necessary to build the dam up higher. Originally it was planned to start milling and using the impoundment area in December, therefore, by the end of three months the cold weather would have passed and the pond would function normally, that is, the solids would settle out on the high or dam side of the pond and the liquid would flow inward to the decant tower. Milling started in September and by the end of January, the pond was practically full, not only with solids

...2.

but also liquid which froze rather than decanted. During the severely cold weather, the pond was probably filling almost four times as fast as normally for the ratio of liquids to solids in the tailings is about four to one. Had the pond been used for only three months in cold weather as planned, rather than six months, it is very unlikely there would have been any spill.

The company has built a plywood form from the north end to the south end of the dam and are discharging the tailings inside this form, thereby raising the height of the dam, and at present there is approximately two feet freeboard between the top of the dam and the liquid in the pond. If they continue this practice throughout the summer, they should be able to build up the dam to a sufficient height before the cold weather sets in next fall to handle next winter's tailings without further spills. They are also contemplating cycloning the tailings to speed up the separation process if necessary.

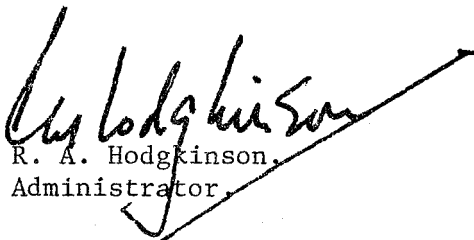
Note: Using the coarse fractions from mill tailings is a normal and accepted method of building up tailings impoundment dams.

As stated previously, the majority of the spilled tailings (coarse material) has settled on the slope of the dam and did not reach the lake. I doubt much of this material will ever find its way into the lake, though under heavy rains or if the dam were to again overflow, some may work its way down the slope. In my estimation, it is unlikely there will be any pollution of Tagish Lake if the level of the dam is kept three feet or more above the level of the liquid in the pond.

Enclosed are copies of a Chemical Analysis made of the effluent from the Venus tailings dam and a Guideline for Fish and Wildlife Water. It will be noted that the effluent has a higher content of copper and lead and a lower content of zinc, silver and cyanide than recommended in the Guidelines. The Guidelines specify the chemical content that will not be injurious to fish and wildlife and though the effluent has a higher than recommended maximum of copper and lead in which fish could live, it should be realized the toxicity of the effluent is negligible when this liquid flows into a body of water the size of Tagish Lake.

In summary, I would say there has been minor contamination of Tagish Lake by tailings which overflowed the Venus tailings pond. If the company continues to build up the dam, it is unlikely there will be any further contamination. The effluent from the tailings does not contain enough toxic chemicals to pollute the lake."

The Chemical Analysis and Guideline for Fish and Wildlife Water are attached as Addenda I and II.


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
 INLAND WATERS BRANCH
 WATER QUALITY DIVISION
 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

MINE: Venus Mine

LOCATION: Carcross, Y.T.

DATE OF SAMPLING: January 8, 1971

T = Total

D = Dissolved

SAMPLING POINT:	Head Water	Tailings Pond
LAB. NO.	1580	1581
TURBIDITY		
COLOUR		
pH VALUE		
CARBON: T. ORG. (C) MG/L		
CARBON: D. ORG. (C) MG/L		
CHLORIDE: (Cl)MG/L		
SULPHATE: (SO ₄) MG/L		
COPPER: T. (Cu) MG/L	0.002	0.08
COPPER: D. (Cu) MG/L		
IRON: T. (Fe) MG/L	0.21	0.21
IRON: D. (Fe) MG/L		
LEAD: T. (Pb) MG/L	0.018	0.20
LEAD: D. (Pb) MG/L		
ZINC: T. (Zn) MG/L	0.08	0.13
ZINC: D. (Zn) MG/L		
ARSENIC: T. (As) MG/L		
ARSENIC: D. (As) MG/L	0.00	0.50
CYANIDE: (CN) MG/L		
SUM OF CONSTITUENTS: MG/L		
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE: UMHO/CM		
HARDNESS: T. (CaCO ₃)		
SILVER: T	<0.010	<0.010

GUIDELINES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE WATER

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Maximum Permissible Limits</u>
1. <u>Physical</u>	
Algae	Absence of toxic blooms
Colour	30 Hazen units
Temperature	Not more than 5°F above the monthly daily water temperature prevailing
Turbidity	25 to 50 Jackson units
2. <u>Bacterial</u>	The average of any series of 10 consecutive samples not to exceed 5,000 nor shall 20% of samples examined exceed 10,000. Average fecal coliform density for the same 10 consecutive samples shall not exceed 1,000
3. <u>Chemical</u>	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	50 mg/l
Carbon Dioxide	5 mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen	3-6 mg/l
pH	Maintain between 6.5 and 8.8 with maximum induced variation of 1.0 unit within this range. Changes must be toward 7.0
Salinity	Changes more than 10% of natural occurring variation to be avoided
Total Dissolved Materials	Not to be increased by more than 1/3 of concentration of natural conditions
4. <u>Contaminants</u>	
Cyanide	0.025 mg/l
Metals - Copper	0.02 mg/l
Lead	0.10 mg/l
Silver	0.05 mg/l
Zinc	0.60 mg/l
Oils and grease	No visible colour film
Pesticides	>0.05 mg/l
Radionuclides	>100 pc/l of gross beta activity in absence of alpha emitters and Strontium 90
Synthetic Detergents (ABS)	2 mg/l
Toxic Substances	Not to exceed 1/10 of the 96 hour medium tolerance limit obtained from continuous flow bio-essays where dilution water and toxicant are continuously running except that other application factors may be used in specific cases when justified on the basis of available evidence

March 31st, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 22 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Projected Classroom Requirements
Yukon Schools

Councillor McKinnon, during the first part of our session, signified his desire to have further information regarding the Department of Education's plans to meet the needs of the ever expanding school population in the Yukon Territory.

The policy of the Department of Education has been that where we have a permanent school structure and additional classrooms are needed, relocatable classrooms would be used until such time that we could justify a permanent school population that would warrant the construction of additional permanent school facilities.

1. Selkirk Street Elementary School

At the present time we have four relocatable classrooms at Selkirk Street School with the possibility that two or three more will be needed for the 1971-72 school year. This situation in an established permanent residential area indicates a need for further expansion of the permanent facilities. We hope that such an expansion can be constructed within the next two years.

2. Jack Hulland Elementary School

Jack Hulland School, in a new residential area that has grown very rapidly, has ten permanent classrooms and four relocatable classrooms. To accommodate the students in this school in the school year 1971-72 it will be necessary to use a minimum of two additional relocatable classrooms. At the present time, Grades 1 - 7 are instructed in this school and Grades 8 and 9 are bussed to F. H. Collins School. Because of the rapid growth of this area of metro Whitehorse, we plan to begin a two phase program of construction of an extension to the present facilities. The extension will consist of twelve classrooms, a gymnasium and library. This extension should be completed for classes in September, 1973 and Grades 1 - 9 will then be taught in this school.

3. Takhini Elementary School

Takhini Elementary School has maintained a relatively constant enrolment. At the present one relocatable classroom is situated there. A significant increase in the school population in this area is not anticipated.

4. Van Gorda School

At the present time, we have 174 students enrolled in Grades 1 - 10. The proposed expansion of the Village of Faro indicates a very substantial increase in school population. The school year 1971-72 may necessitate a shift program if the existing facilities can not be rearranged to take care of the unknown increase in school population. Consideration must be given to construction of an extension to the present school building.

5. F. H. Collins Secondary School

This Secondary School complex at present serves both Junior and Senior Secondary School students. If there is no marked deviation in the natural growth pattern of this school, it should continue to function in this capacity for several more years. However, we will ultimately be faced with overcrowding and relocatable classrooms will be difficult to use for a Secondary School program. Construction of a Junior Secondary School will then have to be considered.

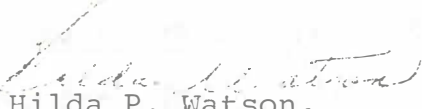
6. Christ the King High School
Christ the King Elementary School

Christ the King Elementary School is functioning efficiently with Grades 1 - 5. Grades 6 - 10 are instructed at Christ the King High School, and this school could accommodate any marked increase in the elementary area.

Some of the rural areas in the Yukon will also require relocatable classrooms to provide extra classroom facilities in the 1972-73 school year. Dawson City, Clinton Creek, Teslin and Haines Junction are possible areas. Carmacks School also is experiencing a steady growth in school population, however, the teacherage area of the school has been vacated and this could readily be converted into two classrooms.

Mayo and Carcross presently are each using two relocatable classrooms in addition to the permanent structure. We foresee no need for further facilities in 1972-73. We are presently remodelling the basements of Beaver Creek and Destruction Bay Schools to provide activity room space and also a standby area should another classroom be needed.

Mayo, with two relocatable classrooms, offers instruction to Grades 1 - 12. The students in Grades 9 - 12 from Elsa are presently being bussed to Mayo. We expect the school population will remain fairly constant in these two schools, as well as at Pelly River.


Hilda P. Watson,
Member,
Executive Committee.

March 30, 1971


LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 23 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Road Equipment Replacement - Special Account

Members of Council were informed when reviewing Supplementary Estimate No. 2 for 1970/71 fiscal year that with the adoption of the road equipment replacement special account that estimated transactions of this special account would be presented to Council. As the 1971/72 Main Estimates have already been discussed with Council and appropriate legislation passed without the inclusion of the estimated transactions of this amount, this information is detailed below.

2 #12 Graders	90,000.00
1 950 Loader	45,000.00
12 P.U. 's ½ ton	36,000.00
2 Panels	7,000.00
4 trucks, dump, 5 ton	72,000.00
1 truck, ¾ ton, 4 x 4	5,000.00
2 stake body, 1 ton	8,000.00
5 cars	14,000.00
1 trailer	10,000.00
1 suburban	4,000.00
	<u>\$291,000.00</u>


G. K. Fleming,
Member,
Executive Committee.

March 31st, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 24 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Consumers' Association of Canada (Whitehorse Branch)

During the Question Period on March 29th, Councillor McKinnon asked if I would be prepared to issue a statement on behalf of the Government of the Yukon Territory respecting the charges made by the local branch of the Consumers' Association of Canada against the Administration for what was considered a "do nothing" policy on the increasing high cost of living in the Yukon Territory. I replied at that time that I would be prepared to make such a statement.

By Motion No. 7 at the Third Session in 1970 of the Territorial Council, the Administration was asked to submit a brief to the Honourable Ron Basford, the Minister of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, outlining the cost of living in all areas of the Yukon. This was a follow-up to a motion passed by Council at the First Session in 1970 to the effect that the Honourable Ron Basford should be invited to visit the Yukon to meet with Council and community organizations to consider making an investigation into the high cost of living in the Yukon. The Honourable Ron Basford replied that he would like a brief on the problem for his information so that he might study it and if it provided him with sufficient information to warrant such a trip, then he would be happy to consider the possibility of meeting with Council.

This matter was followed up by the Assistant Territorial Secretary, who wrote to the President of the Whitehorse Branch of the Consumers' Association of Canada asking for an estimate of the cost of preparation of a brief outlining the cost of living in all areas of the Yukon so that the Administration could give further consideration to the matter. The Consumers' Association duly replied that they had been in touch with their National office and had been advised that such a survey would entail an enormous amount of work and money. The Consumers' Association admitted that a statistically valid analysis would cost in the hundreds of thousands of dollars although, of course, a more crude survey would cost much less. At that time, the Consumers' Association did indeed point out that Dr. R. E. Olley, of the University of Saskatchewan, would be able to come to Whitehorse and confer with the Yukon Territorial Government to assist in assessing the scope and design of the proposed Yukon survey.

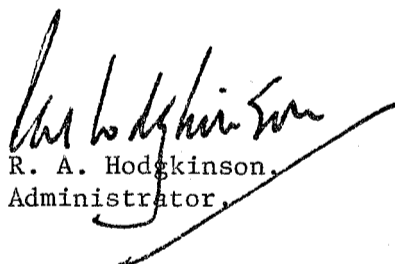
This suggestion was admittedly not followed up on in that we thought there would not be much point in pursuing the establishment of a comprehensive price survey because of the extremely high cost of carrying out a valid comprehensive statistical survey of the cost of living. Even an organization as large as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which operates Canada-wide, has not been able to deploy its resources to study in greater detail food and other costs in the Canadian north.

One point that should be made quite clear is that Dr. Olley was only to confer with us to act as a consultant in setting up a survey, not in carrying it out. Our objection, of course, was not on the cost of the expenses of Dr. Olley's visit to the Yukon, but the expected high cost of a Yukon-wide survey which would provide sufficient information to warrant an investigation by the Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs.

We were able to get some statistics from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics regarding the costs of food in remote areas of Canada and the latest received indicated a price index of 125 for Whitehorse, rising to 155 for Destruction Bay, as compared to Vancouver with a comparative index of 100. The comparative index for supplementary goods and services for several settlements in the Yukon Territory amounted to 125 compared to Vancouver of 100. We were, however, asked to use these indexes with caution in that shelter costs, clothing and automobile purchases were not included in the measurements. It must also be remembered that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics runs comparative indexes for other northern places and all show a spread of from 15 to 65 above the base cities of Winnipeg, Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver. In other words, the higher costs of foods and supplementary goods and services between major southern Canadian cities and northern settlements are not wholly confined to the Yukon Territory.

Another allegation made was that the Yukon Territorial Government showed much more concern over the increasing cost of beer than it did to increasing costs of food. The difference, of course, is that because the Yukon Territorial Government runs the liquor system; we do have more control over establishing the cost of products sold in the system. However, we cannot control food prices. Should there be any evidence indicating that a monopolistic situation exists which is keeping food prices high, then I am sure that the Federal Government, using its powers under the Criminal Code and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, would investigate. It is, however, too sweeping a generalization to say that because food prices are higher in all parts of northern Canada, it is a result of monopolistic practices. Prices are increasing steadily in all parts of Canada and this general price increase is merely being reflected here.

A survey indeed will only indicate that food costs are higher here than in the south. This would only confirm what we already know. But the Consumers' Association wanted a far-reaching investigation of the cost of living in the Yukon. Arriving at why costs are high is completely different than merely making this observation, and a study of this magnitude would be of an inordinately high cost. Food costs alone are indeed higher but the situation is the same in all northern settlements, and I am sure that any evidence of monopolistic practices in contravention of federal acts would be subject to the scrutiny of the Federal Government.


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Administrator.

24 March, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 25 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

On Monday, March 22nd, during the Question Period, Councillor Stutter asked the following questions:

"I would like to know the number of trucks getting permits at the border for travel into the Ogilvie River Area of the Dempster; the mileage being declared by those trucks; the tax being collected; the fees being collected. I would like to know if there are any exemptions as far as the fuel tax is concerned for operation of oil wells, seismic machines and bulldozers in this area. If possible, I would like to know the total number of gallons, or the approximate number of gallons being used in the Dempster Area. Further to that, I would like to know the number of licences that were issued to automobile owners in the last fiscal year and also the number of licences sold to truck owners in the last fiscal year."

The number of trucks receiving permits to arrive in the Dempster Area during the past winter was 57.

The mileage declared by these trucks ranged from 1,840 return, or to the air strip only 1,650.

The fuel tax is collected at the time the permit is issued, calculated on the basis of 5 miles per gallon at 11¢. In future, of course, this will be 14¢.

The fees being collected on these permits are, of course, the \$100.00 for single trip plus the fuel oil tax.

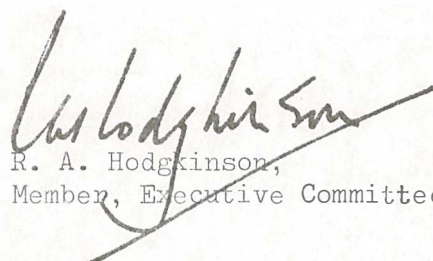
There are no exemptions as far as fuel tax is concerned for operation of oil wells, seismic machines and bulldozers in this area.

The office of the Territorial Treasurer has been requested to obtain the total number of gallons, or the approximate number of gallons being used in the Dempster Area.

The number of automobile licenced in the Yukon Territory in 1969/70 was 5,674.

The number of licences sold to truck owners in the last fiscal year is broken down as follows:

Trucks	-	3,221
Truck Tractors	-	<u>656</u>
Total	-	3,877


R. A. Hodgkinson,
Member, Executive Committee.

March 31, 1971

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 26 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Question # 10 - Sewage Treatment Plants

On March 26, 1971 the following question was asked by
Councillor Stutter:

"What funds, both Federal and Territorial,
are available to finance sewage treatment
plants in the Yukon; what are the terms
for repayment of such funds; and what
portion of the Federal funds would be in
the form of a grant?"

No funds are being made available to finance sewage treatment
plants in our 1971/72 Budget. This is a new financing require-
ment and policy has not been set as to any Federal or Territorial
grants for such projects. The participation policy will be
determined when application for such projects are actually in
process.

No policy has been set as yet for repayment of such funds.

See attached excerpt from CMHC booklet "Loans for Sewage
Treatment Projects".



G. K. Fleming
Member, Executive Committee

Exerpt from CMHC booklet - "Loans for Sewage Treatment
Projects."

The Sewage Treatment Project Loan

AMOUNT: The loan may not exceed two-thirds of the cost of the project as defined in an agreement with CMHC.

TERM: The term will be as agreed to by CMHC but may not exceed 50 years from the date of completion of the project.

REPAYMENT: The loan, or any part of it, may be repaid in full at any time before the expiry of the loan term without penalty. Regular payments of principal and interest must be made at least once a year.

Details concerning the current rate of interest may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

SECURITY: The loan may be secured by debentures issued by the borrower or such other security as CMHC deems necessary to safeguard its interests. This security will be provided to CMHC on completion of the project.

PARTIAL DEBT CANCELLATION

1. Where a project is completed to the satisfaction of CMHC on or before March 31, 1975, the Corporation may forgive payment of 25% of the principal amount of the loan and 25% of the interest that has accrued in respect to the loan as of the date of completion of the project.
2. Where the construction of a project is not completed on or before March 31, 1975, the Corporation may forgive payment of 25% of the principal amount of the loan advanced or warrantable by construction progress as at March 31, 1975, and an amount equal to 25% of the interest that has accrued on the amount advanced as at March 31, 1975.

COST OF THE PROJECT

By agreement the cost of the project may include such items as:

1. Cost of design and supervision, which wherever possible, must be supplied by Canadian firms or Canadians. Design costs will be limited to those relating to the specific project for which the loan is made and will not include the cost of an overall study or survey of pollution problems and control;
2. Actual construction costs paid by the borrower for work covered by the plans and specifications of the project as described in the agreement;
3. Amounts paid for legal services;
4. Interest paid during the period of construction;
5. Cost of land for treatment plant sites at agreed valuation;
6. Such other costs and amounts as may be approved by the Corporation.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

A proposed application for a loan should be discussed with the manager of the nearest local office of the Corporation at the earliest possible stage. The manager may be asked for an opinion as to the eligibility of the proposed project and for this purpose the following general information will be required:

Sewage Treatment Plant: (1) The type of treatment proposed. (2) The area to be served.

Trunk Collector Sewer: (1) A plan showing the route of the proposed sewer and the present and future area to be served. (2) The method of construction, i.e., open cut and pipe, or tunnel, together with approximate sizes of pipe or tunnel.

For both types of projects, the following detailed information will also be required:

1. Preliminary or approximate estimate of cost, including design and supervision fees and other expenses;
2. Proposed or estimated dates on which construction may start and may be completed;
3. Overall plan of pollution control together with the program and schedule and provincial approval of the overall plan;
4. The opinion of the appropriate provincial authorities that the preliminary plan of the proposed work is acceptable;
5. Outline of the proposed method of financing the whole of the project and a statement from the appropriate province or municipal authority as to the acceptability of the proposed work for financing under the proposed method;
6. Topographic plan of the natural drainage area;
7. Such information on trends and direction of development as the borrower can provide i.e. maps of built-up area 1950-60; annual increases in population and/or assessment of area;
8. Within the boundaries of the area to be served a synopsis of the provisions of the municipal or regional comprehensive plan, including land uses and density limits to show the population ultimately to be served, and an outline of scheduled and budgeted capital works of other kinds to serve the area.

LOAN APPLICATION

At the time of formal application for a loan, the applicant will be required to submit, in quadruplicate, Application for Loan - Sewage Treatment Project, CMHC 1337 and supporting documents to the local CMHC manager. The form must be signed by an authorized official of the province or municipality or municipal sewerage corporation.

Supporting documents will include the plans and specifications; detailed estimate of cost; overall plan of pollution control together with the program and schedule to fulfil the plan, provincial confirmation that the design is acceptable and that the project will assist in the control of water and soil pollution; approval of the appropriate provincial authority to finance the project; and a certified copy of the resolution or by-law authorizing submission of the application.

Reference must be included to the date and manner in which CMHC has been provided with a copy of the topographic plan of the natural drainage area, evidence of trends and direction of development, synopsis of municipal or regional comprehensive plan showing permitted uses and densities, and scheduled and budgeted capital works to serve the area.

LOAN APPROVAL

Following approval of an application, the applicant and the Corporation will complete the agreement, verifying security and giving terms of repayment for the loan, all costs, and the commencement date of the construction. Two copies of the "Agreement - Municipal Sewage Treatment Project" will be forwarded to the applicant for completion. Both copies must be returned to the CMHC manager for completion by the Corporation, along with a certified copy of the resolution authorizing execution of the agreement. One copy of the signed agreement will be returned to the applicant.

LOAN ADVANCES

Loan advances will not be made until the agreement has been fully executed.

Interim loan advances will be made by the Corporation at the request of the borrower. Advances will be in amounts equal to two-thirds of the cost of work in place and paid for together with materials paid for and stored on the project site. The final advance will not be made until the borrower provides a copy of the by-law which authorizes issuance of the necessary debentures.

Requests for advances are submitted to the local CMHC manager on Request for Loan Advances, CMHC 1336. Inspections will be made from time to time by CMHC of the project and project payment record. Loan advances will be forwarded direct to the borrower from CMHC Head Office in Ottawa.

April 5th, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE RETURN NO. 27 - 1971 (FIRST SESSION)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1

On April 5th, 1971, Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1, which was moved by Councillor McKinnon and seconded by Councillor Stutter, was passed and reads as follows:

"That the report on pollution in Yukon waters issued yesterday by Dr. Horwood be tabled in Council."

The following is Dr. Horwood's report:

"Pollution

In view of the present national concern with pollution generally and the growing concern in Yukon with water pollution specifically, this statement is published for the benefit of the residents of Yukon.

The Yukon River and certain other waters in Yukon are already badly polluted and pollution is increasing as population and development grows. The main pollution is in the river system downstream from Whitehorse. Other communities such as Mayo and Dawson add their quota. Water samples taken on a regular basis by the Department of National Health and Welfare, Department of Fisheries, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Energy, Mines and Resources confirm that pollution is growing. Water samples from Schwatka Lake, the water reservoir for the City of Whitehorse, show that this water is deteriorating in quality.

From the number of different Departments taking water samples to study their particular aspect of pollution, it will be evident that pollution is a complex subject and does not fall within the competence of any one Department to control. A quick survey of existing Ordinances and Regulations shows that the Department of Fisheries has the most effective enforcement Regulations. The Public Health Ordinance and Regulations are of very little help in this respect.

In November, 1968, a local Committee on Water Pollution was set up and was expanded in early 1969 to include representatives from all Departments having direct concern for water pollution. By May, 1969, it was known that as a result of the Federal 'Canada Water Survey' a Canada Water Act was being given priority in the Federal House. The Northern Inland Waters Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in the 1969-70 Session, but the date on which it is to come into force is still to be proclaimed. With the passing of this Act, the local Committee was dissolved since the provisions of this Act cover all the water pollution problems of Yukon.

Whitehorse City Council is actually aware of, and concerned by its sewage problem. The first steps to the provision of a sewage treatment system are being taken although it will obviously take some considerable time to get such a plant built. The City is also well aware of the increasing contamination of its drinking water reservoir, Schwatka Lake. Under existing legislation the City can do little more than erect notices appealing to people to protect this water. The Northern Inland Waters Act would provide the protection normally accorded to water reservoirs elsewhere by limiting access, etc.

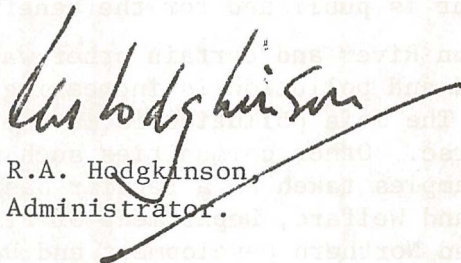
Much can be done by Departments, commercial undertakings and by individuals without waiting for regulations and law enforcement, and everyone is urged to make their own contribution, however small, to the reduction of water pollution by ensuring that their waste does not reach water courses. Some concerns are already making considerable efforts in this direction and deserve public acknowledgment. For example, the mine at Clinton Creek has the only full sewage treatment plant in Yukon and the mine at Faro has put in a primary treatment plant. Some exploration firms notify the Health Department in advance of proposed campsites and waste disposal methods and seek advice. One local firm has submitted plans for a septic tank at a temporary camp.

While sewage pollution of the Yukon River is the prime concern of most people, other aspects of pollution must not be forgotten such as garbage dumps, mine tailings, especially if chemicals are involved, and of course air pollution which is already evident in Whitehorse when inversion conditions result in a pall over the City.

Effective legislation in the form of the Inland Waters Act, once it has been proclaimed, and the Water Board set up should give Government all the powers necessary to control water pollution in Yukon.

For further information, please contact the undersigned:

Dr. D.J.C. Horwood,
Department of National Health and Welfare."



R.A. Hodgkinson,
Administrator.