

# YUKON

April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978





## INTRODUCTION

*The 1977/78 annual report of the Commissioner of Yukon marks a departure in design from previous years. It is also the most comprehensive territorial report ever produced on government activities in Yukon.*

*A photographic record of Yukon artifacts and designs has been applied throughout the report, creating a more artistic image of Yukon — an image which reflects the territory's colorful history and will stand as a lasting statement of past endeavours and achievements.*

*The new design concept was adopted for this year's annual report in order to facilitate the production of both an informative and aesthetic journal of Yukon events.*

## CONTENTS

<b>LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>YUKON HOUSING CORPORATION</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>COMMISSIONER/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE/ LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>PIPELINE CO-ORDINATOR</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>HIGHWAYS &amp; PUBLIC WORKS</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>	<b>8</b>	<i>HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH</i>	<i>28</i>
<b>TOURISM &amp; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>10</b>	<i>HEALTH SERVICES BRANCH</i>	<i>31</i>
<b>ECONOMIC RESEARCH &amp; PLANNING UNIT</b>	<b>11</b>	<i>ALCOHOL &amp; DRUG SERVICES</i>	<i>34</i>
<b>JUSTICE</b>	<b>12</b>	<i>REHABILITATION SERVICES</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>CORRECTIONS BRANCH</i>	<i>12</i>	<b>INFORMATION RESOURCES</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION</b>	<b>15</b>	<i>YUKON ARCHIVES &amp; RECORDS SERVICES</i>	<i>35</i>
<b>CONSUMER &amp; CORPORATE AFFAIRS</b>	<b>16</b>	<i>LIBRARY SERVICES</i>	<i>36</i>
<b>RENEWABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>18</b>	<i>INFORMATION SERVICES</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>WILDLIFE BRANCH</i>	<i>18</i>	<b>NORTHERN HEALTH SERVICES (FEDERAL)</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES</i>	<i>19</i>	<b>RESOURCES</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>NCPC</b>	<b>41</b>
<i>RECREATION BRANCH</i>	<i>22</i>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>42</b>
<i>MANPOWER BRANCH</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</i>	<i>42</i>
		<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>43</b>
		<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>44</b>







The Honourable J. Hugh Faulkner,  
Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the annual report of the Commissioner of Yukon for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978.

This past year has been a full and tumultuous one in Yukon's history. The decision to route the northern natural gas pipeline through Yukon has had an incalculable impact on government and private sector planning which has tended to overshadow other developments of great long range significance to Yukon.

Of particular note has been the further substantial development of the Executive Committee into a body of truly local political accountability. Two-thirds of its membership is now derived from and responsible to the Legislative Assembly and, more importantly, now has political responsibility for virtually all major policy portfolios of the government.

Further, through the development of standing committees and an increased number of sitting days, the Legislative Assembly has continued its maturation into a full-fledged legislature.

This year has seen the renewal of negotiations with the Federal Government for the introduction of the ARDA and RDIA programs to Yukon which will stimulate diversified economic growth amongst both Indian and non-Indian sectors of our community. Negotiations have also continued positively on the General Development Agreement and I am certain the coming year will see the identification of and agreement on specific sub-agreement projects.

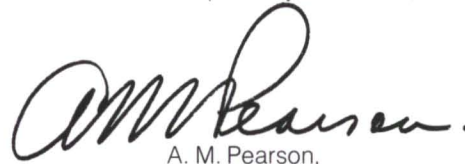
Considerable effort has gone into identifying and preparing for the impacts of the impending pipeline construction project. While this project has immense potential for changing inalterably the lives of all Yukoners, I am now confident that through the efforts of this government Yukon will be able to manage and minimize negative impacts while benefiting from its economic spur.

Not all has gone smoothly, of course. The pace of progress in land claims discussions has not borne out our earlier optimism and the lack of positive developments on this front continues to be a major impediment to substantial economic, social and political development.

There have also been the inevitable growing pains as our political institutions learn to utilize and accept accountability for the responsibilities which have evolved to them.

On balance, however, I firmly believe Yukon has every reason to contemplate the eventful years ahead with the optimism and verve so characteristic of Yukoners. The major economic and social development challenges facing Yukon are not without solution and the Government of Yukon stands ready to meet those challenges in the best interest of all the residents of the Territory.

Respectfully submitted,



A. M. Pearson,  
Commissioner.





Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly around the Clerk's Table presented jointly by the House of Commons and the Senate in November 1977. Seated from left to right are assistant clerk Patrick Michael, Highways and Public Works Minister J. Kenneth McKinnon, Health and Human Resources Minister Florence

Whyard, Education Minister Daniel H. Lang and Clerk of Assembly Linda J. Adams.

*Standing from left to right:* Eleanor R. Millard (Ogilvie), Robert Fleming (Hootalinqua), Alfred Berger (Klondike), Walter F. Lengerke (Whitehorse Riverdale), Hon. Donald E. Taylor, Speaker, Yukon Legislative Assembly (Watson

Lake), Sergeant at Arms G. I. Cameron, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Dr. John C. Hibberd, Gordon A. McIntyre (Mayo), Stuart McCall (Faro), Hilda P. Watson (Kluane).





# COMMISSIONER/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE/LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## COMMISSIONER

Commissioner Dr. A. M. Pearson is the senior federal officer and chief executive of Yukon and administers the government of the territory under instructions issued occasionally by the Governor-in-Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. He is assisted by an appointed assistant or administrator.

*Dr. Arthur M. Pearson  
Commissioner*



*Doug Bell  
Deputy Commissioner*



## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The policy decision-making is assisted at the top by four elected Executive Committee members whose job it is to develop broad policy guidelines, are responsible for the co-ordination of government activities, and who advise the commissioner. In this way, liaison is maintained between the executive and legislative arms of government.

During the fiscal year, Deputy Commissioner Doug Bell was responsible for Department of Justice, the Liquor Corporation and the Department of Tourism. Flo Whyard was responsible for Health and Human Resources, and Information Resources. Dan Lang was responsible for the Department of Education and Manpower and the Yukon Housing Corporation while Ken McKinnon was responsible for the pipeline office, Local Government and Highways and Public Works.

Dr. Jack Hibberd was appointed to the executive committee in December, 1977 to become responsible for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Native Affairs and Renewable Resources.

*Flo Whyard  
Minister Health and  
Human Resources*



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

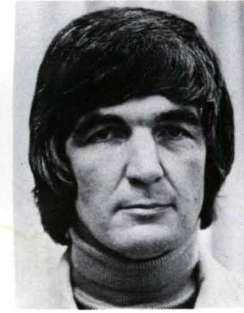
The wholly-elected Yukon Legislative Assembly consists of 12 members representing constituencies from Kluane, Mayo, Pelly, Ogilvie, Klondike, Hootalinqua, Watson Lake and five from Whitehorse.

The Speaker of the assembly is the Honorable Donald Taylor, the member from Watson Lake.

*Dan Lang  
Minister of Education*



*Ken McKinnon  
Minister of  
Local Government*



*Dr. Jack Hibberd  
Minister of  
Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs*





# ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

4

## **Clerk of the Assembly**

The clerk of the legislative assembly provides support services as well as procedural advice to members and maintains the records and papers of the assembly. The clerk also acts as secretary to the executive committee and its sub-committees.

The standing committee on rules, elections and privileges recommended in December 1977, that the positions of Clerk of the Assembly and Secretary to the Executive Committee be divided into two full-time positions. This recommendation was accepted.

On June 13, 1977, the legislative assembly held a special sitting in Dawson City to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of that city.

At the fall session, convened November 5, 1977, the Parliament of Canada presented the legislative assembly with a Clerk's table. It was officially presented by the Honorable James Jerome, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Honourable Renaude LaPointe, Speaker of the Senate.

Thirteen ordinances were passed, including the Electoral District Boundaries Ordinance and the Elections Ordinance, 1977. The Electoral District Boundaries Ordinance approved the expansion of the territory's ridings from 12 to 16 seats, structured in such a way as to bring three or four native members to the assembly at the next election.

The Elections Ordinance allows Yukon to run its own territorial elections. Amendments to the Public Inquiries Ordinance were refused assent by the commissioner under instruction from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

On March 2, 1978, immediately following the prorogation of the fall session, the legislature met to pass a budget of \$108.4 million.

## **Internal Auditor**

The internal auditor is part of the government control system, reporting directly to the commissioner. His responsibilities are to audit the territorial accounts to safeguard assets from possible loss, check the accuracy and reliability of the accounting, promote operational efficiency and encourage responsible legislation and policy.

During the past year, several small individual project audits were completed.

Emphasis for 1978/79 will be placed on the audit of federal/territorial cost-sharing agreements in addition to monitoring systems changes.

## **Special Advisor on Native Affairs**

The special advisor on Native affairs position was established July, 1977 following requests from Yukon Indian organizations for greater participation and influence in government policy planning and programs.

The special advisor acts in a liaison capacity between government and Indian leaders, conveying the views of the Indian community to members of the executive committee, identifying areas of weakness in government programs and policy as they affect Native people and generally assisting Yukon Indians in dealing with the government.

## **Special Advisor to the Commissioner**

This new position was also created during the 1977 summer. The special advisor to the commissioner assists in liaison with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and other federal departments.

## *LAND CLAIMS SECRETARIAT*

The Land Claims Secretariat was established in 1973 to provide research and support services to the commissioner in his role as the Yukon government's representative in land claim negotiations.

From January 18 to 31, 1977, the secretariat participated in the co-operative planning process which was adopted to resolve Yukon Indian claims. During this time, the secretariat staff prepared research papers, participated in working groups and provided liaison services between government representatives on these groups and the commissioner.

A major study, entitled, "Some Constitutional Aspects of the Government of the Yukon Territory", was also commissioned by the secretariat and completed. Further work is being undertaken to place the settlement of the land claims within the over-all constitutional context of Yukon's development.







## INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

6

The directorate has responsibilities which include the provision of support services to the commissioner; the co-ordination of federal and territorial programs; and intergovernmental relations, which involves liaison with federal and crown agencies as well as with the governments of those jurisdictions which border on Yukon.

The directorate also provides representation on committees of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (ACND) and is responsible for the administration and secretariat services for the Federal Interdepartmental Committee (FICC). The directorate performs protocol functions on behalf of the government and co-ordinates visits of federal ministers, representatives of foreign embassies and consulates and other visiting dignitaries.

During the fiscal year, a close liaison has been maintained with the ACND. The complexities and impact of northern development activity have created the need for better communication between the federal and territorial governments and co-ordination of governmental activities.

The directorate continued to work with the science and technology committee's working group on scientific facilities in the north in planning for the scientific resource centre which is being proposed for Whitehorse by the northern research division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). The directorate has been responsible for liaison with DIAND and the ACND which will continue until the project is completed.

The directorate completed its role in the federal-territorial negotiations which culminated with the signing of a General Development Agreement (GDA) between the Yukon government and DIAND. The federal-territorial agreement was signed August 17, 1977. The GDA provides the mechanisms for joint federal-territorial planning and economic expansion in the territory. The GDA received the support of the

Yukon Legislative Assembly in April, 1977 with the passage of the General Development Agreement Ordinance.

The directorate has broadened its role in the area of inter-governmental relations with other governments, particularly those jurisdictions which border on Yukon.

A permanent sub-committee of FICC has been established to deal with the impact of the proposed Alaska Highway gas pipeline on ongoing departmental programs and activities. This sub-committee has attempted the preliminary identification of these impacts as seen by FICC departments.

The directorate provides representation on the Arctic waters advisory committee and has been involved with the committee in reviewing oil exploration activities in the Western Arctic as they may affect Yukon, particularly in the area of Herschel Island.

Major protocol activities in which the directorate was involved included the visit of the Prime Minister, a visit from the U.S. Ambassador to Canada, visits by a number of cabinet ministers, and several consular visits from various countries. Involvement with the annual Ambassador tour and many other foreign dignitaries was also co-ordinated.

A meeting between B.C. Premier W. R. Bennett, Alaska Governor Jay Hammond and Commissioner Arthur Pearson to discuss areas of mutual concern, was held in Whitehorse in January.





## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE



The department, formerly known as the Department of Treasury, is responsible for providing assistance, guidance and direction in all financial matters of the government.

The department provides a control and monitoring function on the financial performance of department operations and is involved in formulating financial policies, and approving procedures and controls.

The accounting services branch provides accounting, financial records and statements for the government as a whole.

The budget systems branch provides the budget coordination and support for all departments, including responsibility for program forecasts, main estimates, and financial management control. The branch also assists in the annual federal-territorial financial negotiations and prepares the estimates of expenditures for presentation of the legislative assembly.

The revenue and taxation branch is responsible for all revenue, taxation and accounts receivable for the government.

The data systems branch handles all data processing and computer services for all

departments and agencies.

The supply and services branch, formerly known as central purchasing, provides support to all departments in purchasing, warehousing, transportation and stores. The branch also records acquisition of all capital assets and is responsible for the disposal of surplus government equipment.

The budget systems branch strengthened the budget procedure and issued detailed instructions on the preparation of program forecasts and estimates submissions.

During the fiscal year, budget systems was also active in a number of studies including electric rate equalization and the financial management and control system review.

The revenue and taxation branch placed emphasis, during the year, on collecting delinquent accounts and strengthening internal procedures and controls.

During the year, data entry was changed from a card system to diskette with the major systems effort devoted to bringing the computer service of the Yukon Health Care Insurance Program from Vancouver to Whitehorse.

The supply and services branch became responsible for the Queen's Printer, mail handling and government shipping and receiving on April 1, 1978.

Department of Finance was also involved in pipeline matters, response and review of the Auditor General's financial management and control study.

The department also provided assistance and guidance to the Yukon Liquor Corporation and the Yukon Housing Corporation in their becoming separate entities of the government.

One of the major undertakings during the coming fiscal year is expected to be an overall evaluation of the accounting and financial systems currently in use by the Government of Yukon, develop improvements as required, and develop and implement the financial management information system.



# PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

8

The commission is responsible for recruiting and selecting civil servants, job evaluation, pay administration, contract negotiations, administration and interpretation of collective agreements, controlling staff establishment control, conducting organizational analyses and overseeing employee appraisal, safety, training and fringe benefit programs.

The Public Service Commission administers the Public Service Staff Relations Ordinance, the Public Service Commission Ordinance, the Territorial Employees' Superannuation Ordinance and the pursuant regulations.

## Recruitment and Selection

A total of 1,846 permanent and casual appointments were made during the fiscal year. This included 446 civil service permanent appointments, 84 teacher and 15 kindergarten instructor appointments.

Of the civil service appointments, 92 per cent were Yukon residents. The average turnover by resignation, based on 1,028 full-time and part-time permanent positions represented 30 per cent. Actual movement, which includes appointments, promotions and transfers represented 43 per cent, excluding teachers and kindergarten instructors.

In the latter part of the fiscal year, the Public Service Commission delegated the responsibility for the recruitment of teachers and kindergarten instructors to the Department of Education. The Public Service Commission retains responsibility for an overview of all recruitment activities in the government, but as a result of the delegation, the practical day-to-day recruitment of teachers, kindergarten instructors and kindergarten aides will be handled by the Department of Education with funds transferred from the Public Service Commission vote to the Department of Education, effective April 1, 1978 for teacher and related recruitment activities.

## Job Evaluation/Pay Administration

Approximately 275 position transactions and 39 classification and pay plan amendments were processed during the course of the fiscal year.

Representatives of the commission travelled outside of the headquarters area to conduct job audits in Watson Lake, Dawson City, Boundary Camp, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction and other centres.

The commission assisted in providing training, seminars, work shops and courses for some 337 territorial employees.

## Staff Development & Training

Several departments, particularly corrections and human resources, were allocated funds to conduct training programs related to their specific fields of employment.

It is hoped that more on-the-job departmental training will be developed throughout the government.

An inter-departmental training committee was established consisting of federal government departments and agencies within Yukon and the Yukon Public Service Commission to assist in co-ordinating training activities throughout the territory.

Liaison with Indian and Northern Affairs on-the-job training representatives has resulted in the placement of trainees in various government branches and divisions.

Liaison continues with Northern Careers representatives and with the rehabilitation branch of the government.

Yukon civil servants are maintaining their participation on a volunteer basis in Dialogue Canada courses offered by the French Language Training Centre.

## Staff Relations

The employer and the Public Service Alliance of Canada signed a one year collective agreement on May 12, 1977 with an effective date of April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978.

Teacher negotiations commenced in the latter part of June, 1977 and continued in September with an arbitration hearing held in Whitehorse on November 28, 1977 and November 29, 1977.

The arbitral award included a 12 per cent pay increase for teachers, effective September 1, 1977. The teachers' agreement was subject to the Anti-Inflation Act and in June, 1978, the Anti-Inflation Board rolled back the arbitral award to six per cent.

The commission sponsored a two day seminar, conducted by an adjudicator, on suspensions, dismissals and the grievance procedure. The seminar covered case histories, the gathering and giving of evidence, the use of precedence, and the criteria used and looked for by an adjudicator.

## Safety and Security

The establishment of safety committees throughout Yukon has improved working conditions and employer-employee relations in job safety.

First aid courses continued to be offered to all employees as part of the overall government safety program. Advanced first aid training was also offered, to a limited number of employees on a selected basis, where the concentration of employees and work hazard justified the advanced training.



## Future Planning

A considerable amount of time and energy was spent by commission representatives on the proposed transfer of the federal health services in Yukon to the Yukon government.

The work involved the establishment of a personnel committee to review employee terms and conditions of employment, the preparation of benefit packages, the interviewing and counselling of federal employees on terms and conditions of employment available in the Yukon government and the forwarding of offer letters.

The turnover was delayed by the federal government in the latter part of the fiscal year.

The government conducted a review of its own organization during the course of the year, and a number of departments were streamlined and re-structured.

A joint committee of representatives from the Yukon Territorial Public Service Association and the employer was established to review and make recommendations to the Public Service Commission on the process of employee performance review with the aim of making this process more objective and constructive for both parties. A report is expected in the early part of the new fiscal year.

The commission was granted its own vote by the legislative assembly during the spring session.





## TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

10

The Department of Tourism, formerly known as the tourism, parks and historic sites, and information services branch, oversees the development of Yukon's second largest industry.

Research and planning is conducted for the orderly development of the industry and the preparation for change caused by forces outside the territory or the industry.

Industry development is promoted by the department through the encouragement and close co-operation with the private sector.

Marketing activities were expanded during the fiscal year to include the first industry-government co-operative marketing program.

The tourism industry continued its strong economic performance during the fiscal year with earnings of \$26 million, a 24 per cent increase over the previous year.

The number of Yukon visitors was down three per cent from the preceding year and totalled 296,000 persons. However, visitors tended to stay longer.

Declining independent highway traffic was recorded for the second consecutive year while mass modes of travel had substantial increases.

The long term outlook for the industry shows that Yukon is becoming established as a viable tourist destination for North Americans and Western Europeans; the traditional summer visitor season is expanding into the shoulder months of May, September and October; the prospects for returns on long-term investments in the tourism infrastructure are increasing and more of Yukon's smaller communities are participating in tourism.

In September, the department hosted the annual federal-provincial tourism minister's conference, the first federal-provincial minister's conference held "North of 60" in Canada.

A tourism development strategy was developed during the year in co-operation with the Canadian Government Office of Tourism and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern

Development. A tourism expenditure model and a tourism impact model were also developed for a data base on future studies.

Development by the department on a new highway information sign system was also completed for installation during the 1979/80 fiscal year.

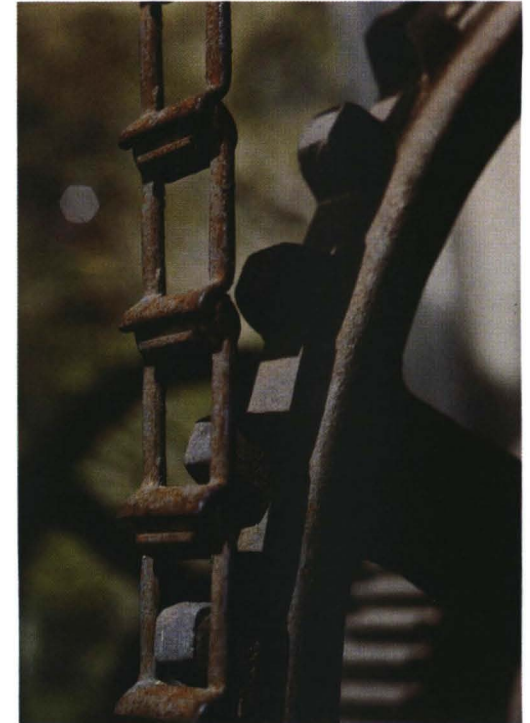
The department co-operated with the Yukon Visitors Association in the co-ordination of a special road show and travel fair to 26 Canadian cities during October and November. Marketing staff also manned a travel booth in an Alaskan program which toured major United States centres.

A new literature series, consisting of two large format brochures and an expanded map, was designed in 1977 for 1978 release.

The department continued to operate four seasonal visitor information centres and provide staff support for the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce visitor reception centre.

Marketing activities included special promotions for the Dawson City Diamond Jubilee and new market development of group tours from Australia.

Planning was undertaken, late in the year, to develop a convention and incentive sales program as the first step towards extending the visitor season.





## ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING UNIT

The unit's responsibilities include economic research and planning and the collection of statistics. The unit is called upon to analyse and advise on matters which pertain to the general economic development of Yukon and to conduct an information and reporting system to service government.

It co-ordinates and monitors data, acts as a policy advisor to the government and represents Yukon on federal-territorial statistical committees.

The unit conducts a number of surveys on a regular basis, including a bi-monthly spatial

price survey, a quarterly rent survey and a quarterly real estate transaction survey.

The unit completed a number of special projects during the fiscal year involving a report on public participation in Yukon, socio-economic impact of rail extension, report on government decentralization, socio-economic impact of gambling in Yukon, study of pre-fabricated housing possibilities, socio-economic impact of Clinton Creek mine closure, review of White Pass freight increases and a study of services for senior citizens.

A number of other special projects concern-

ing an economic development plan for Yukon, economic model of Yukon economy, industrial opportunities, economic indicators, feasibility of a government-owned insurance company and a Yukon statistical review were in progress.

Representatives of the unit have been involved in activities of the federal-territorial economic planning committee, which is a sub-committee of the advisory committee on northern development. The main involvements have been a labor force survey, a family expenditure survey and the generation of economic accounts.





# JUSTICE

12

The department, formerly the legal affairs branch, provides legal advice and services to the commissioner, government departments and agencies of the territory as well as administering justice throughout Yukon. Justice also administers programs to compensate victims of criminal injury, providing a court worker program, administering a comprehensive legal aid scheme, handles prosecutions under territorial ordinances and makes court appearances on behalf of the government and its officers.

## **Administration of Justice**

It also provides administrative support to the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Juvenile Court and all justice of the peace courts. Permanent courtrooms are established in the federal building in Whitehorse and the territorial buildings at Watson Lake and Dawson City. Regular circuit courts also convene in other communities.

Justices of the Peace are located throughout the territory and handle summary conviction offences.

The Government of Yukon also has cost-sharing agreements with the federal government to provide a comprehensive legal aid scheme; to fund a carrier agency to operate a court worker program and to provide compensation for victims of criminal activity.

Policing is carried out in the territory by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under an agreement which includes the provision of Indian special constables.

RCMP Indian special constables are on duty at Carcross, Ross River and Teslin and plans were in progress to place a special constable in Beaver Creek by August, 1978.

## *CORRECTIONS BRANCH*

The corrections branch, formerly a section of the Department of Health and Human Resources, was transferred to the Department of Justice during the fiscal year. Changes included the transfer of the Juvenile Training Home (Wolf Creek) and one probation officer to the human resources branch.

Corrections is responsible for the Whitehorse Correctional Institute and adult probations.

A National Parole Service office was established in Whitehorse and the officer in charge will assume direct responsibility for national parole work in the territory.

Preparation and planning was started to prepare for population increases caused by normal growth and the proposed Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline.

Current facilities are under strain with the correctional institute population increasing from an average of 41 in the preceding fiscal year to 60 in the current year. The institute was originally designed for 48 and conversion of space has increased the capacity to 60 persons.

Peak population has been the greatest problem, reaching 91 inmates in November 1977 and dropping to 85 in March 1978.

The opening of the Women's Community Resource Centre on the institute's grounds and the addition of a renovated 12 bed minimum security trailer unit is expected to handle fluctuating populations.

Planning is underway for the development of 60 minimum security beds to support work-camps.

Five persons were held at the centre on murder charges and were considered extremely dangerous. Renovations were undertaken to improve the maximum security area, update fire regulations and develop a contingency plan.

A staff training program was initiated towards the end of the year and the first female correctional officer, to work with male residents, was appointed.

Planning was initiated, to integrate probation services with the correctional centre, in order to promote unity in the system. Diversion and community service programs will be given high priority by all staff.

There was a 14 per cent increase in probation caseloads and, in a move designed to provide rural communities with the same level of service as in Whitehorse, a new staff member was appointed in Mayo.











# YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION

The liquor corporation regulates the importing, distribution and retailing of all alcoholic beverages within the requirements of the Liquor Ordinance and attendant regulations. The corporation is also responsible for issuance, cancellations, suspension of all liquor licences, enforcement of the Ordinance, inspections and all other matters relating to control of the sale of liquor.

The formation of the Yukon Liquor Corporation by means of amendments to the Liquor Ordinance came into force April 1, 1977.

The separation as a corporate entity resulted in increased responsibilities and full accountability in all areas except major policy, percentage markups on liquor, licence and permit fees, land and buildings. The additional financial and accounting responsibilities are evolving gradually by means of ongoing co-operation between the Department of Finance and the liquor corporation and also now include presentation of an annual report for tabling in the legislative assembly.

The liquor board became a discretionary board together with the incorporation, with the

authority to issue licences according to their findings, hold hearings of appeal on suspensions of licences and all other areas of authority held by liquor licencing boards in provincial jurisdictions.

The general manager, chief executive officer of the corporation, was charged with the general direction, supervision and control of the business of the corporation, and the administration of the Ordinance under the general direction of the board.

The liquor inspectors became a part of the corporation, with inspection and licensing matters carried out by them coming under the direction of the general manager of the board.

There are six liquor stores in the territory located at Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo, Faro, Haines Junction and Watson Lake, which are all served from the central warehouse in Whitehorse. The central warehouse also contains a licenced outlet store for dispatching liquor orders to licenced operations in Whitehorse and to points along the highway. The administrative offices are situated in conjunction with the warehouse in Whitehorse.

Liquor sales in Yukon showed an increase of 9.3 per cent in the fiscal year:

Total liquor sales (Inc. surcharge)	
1976-77 =	\$8,149,713.14
Total liquor sales (Inc. surcharge)	
1977-78 =	\$8,907,313.88

Beginning April 1, 1978, the corporation assumed added financial and accounting responsibility, including a separate bank account, cheque signing authority, full computer data input, bank reconciliation, and capital assets excluding land and buildings.

Ongoing liaison with licencees, the R.C.M.P. and other agencies will assist in furthering control of the sale of liquor, assisting licencees where possible, and decreasing the abuse of alcohol in Yukon.

Selection of new brands of liquor according to demand and public acceptance will continue. Low alcohol table wine and beer should increase in popularity, which will reflect in purchasing requirements as well as reducing the amount of absolute alcohol consumption.



# CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

16

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, formerly called Department of Territorial Secretary and Registrar General, is responsible for the administration of motor vehicles, labour standards and safety inspections, corporate and personal security registrations, business and professional licencing and consumer services under the Consumer Protection and Landlord and Tenant Ordinances.

## Motor Vehicles

Some 26,031 transactions dealing with licence purchases, vehicle transfers, duplicate vehicle registration and plates, duplicate operator's licences and driver examinations were conducted by the motor vehicle section during the fiscal year.

Weigh scales at Watson Lake, Whitehorse and Haines Junction operated on a 24 hour basis whenever possible and checked out 57,599 vehicles during the year.

All vehicles of 20,000 or more pounds gross vehicle weight must report to the scales to be checked for legal weight, proper licencing and requirements under the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance.

Administrative responsibility for weigh scales was transferred to the Department of Highways and Public Works as of April 1, 1978.

## Inspection Services

Inspection services travelled 13,283 kilometres (8,302 miles) to conduct 61 labour standards inspections, 298 investigations under the accident prevention regulations, 1,580 investigations and inspections under the Health Care Insurance Plan Ordinance, 110 matters under the Business Licence Ordinance, 18 under the Companies Ordinance, four under the Consumer Protection Ordinance, three under the Fair Practices Ordinance and four under the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance.

With 56 man-days on the road, inspection

services collected \$40,538.37 in outstanding wage entitlements, \$114.82 in outstanding workers' compensation assessments, \$54,143.37 in outstanding premiums for the Health Care Insurance Plan and \$260 as a result of no-such-funds cheques paid to motor vehicles.

## Registration Services

There were 261 new companies formed under the Companies Ordinance during the fiscal year, involving 150 new Yukon corporations and 111 extra-territorial registrations.

Registration services also dealt with the incorporation of 20 societies, 18 prospectuses filed under the Securities Ordinance and 78 partnerships for registration and 4,786 documents registered in accordance with four territorial ordinances.

Some 610 licences were issued under the Business Licence Ordinance with 200 of the total being issued by territorial agents.

There were 38 agents licenced under the Insurance Licence Ordinance, as well as nine salaried officials.

Licences recorded in the Professional Register were issued to two chiropractors, 12 dentists, 12 dental therapists-hygienists, 57 doctors, 128 lawyers, eight pharmacists and two optometrists.

## Public Administrator

The Public Administrator and land titles functions were transferred to the Yukon Department of Justice towards the end of the fiscal year.

The public administrator began the fiscal year with 109 current files and ended the year with 152 files. The files deal with deceased estates, missing persons, patients and minors.

## Land Titles

The land titles office handled 3,836 document registrations, involving 1,428 certificates of title, eight condominium certificates of title and 101 plans.

## Workers Compensation

The number of employers registered with the Workers' Compensation Board increased by 44 during the calendar year bringing the total to 1,375 at the end of December, 1977.

The number of claims increased by 110 during 1977 to bring the total to 1,536.

A change to the Workers' Compensation Ordinance now provides for increases in compensation in accordance with the Consumer Price Index. The increase at January 1, 1977 was 7.5 per cent and at January 1, 1978 compensation rates were increased an additional eight per cent.

Workers covered under the ordinance are offered standard and advanced first aid courses at no charge.

## Metric Information Centre

Operation of the metric information centre is cost-shared with the federal government. This office provides information about the international system of units, provides government and public workshops, public awareness programs through various media and handles complaints.

Day-to-day operations of the Government of Yukon are conducted in metric. Work is in progress to convert all territorial legislation to metric under an omnibus bill to be introduced in 1979. Passage of the Motor Vehicle Ordinance will see Yukon roads using metric by the summer of 1978.







# RENEWABLE RESOURCES

18

## *WILDLIFE BRANCH*

The wildlife branch is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Game ordinance, as well as a number of other ordinances, international agreements and research and educational programs related to wildlife management in Yukon.

The branch's main office is located in Whitehorse, with field officers stationed at Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Mayo, Ross River and Dawson. During the summer months a temporary crew works out of Old Crow and carries out enforcement patrols in the northern Yukon.

Assistance has been rendered by the R.C.M.P., members of the national and historical parks branch and the Yukon forest service in the enforcement of game laws.

The biological staff continued its big game inventory, which was started four years ago, and during the 1977/78 season sheep and goat surveys were conducted in game management zone 10. All skulls of bears, sheep and goats taken by hunters were examined by the branch staff to determine trends in these populations and to assess the effects of hunting.

Detailed harvest questionnaires were mailed to all resident hunters, of which about 25 per cent were returned.

### **Non Resident Hunters**

During the fiscal year, there were 405 non resident fall hunters and nine spring bear hunters accommodated by registered Yukon outfitters.

Non resident hunters came from the United States (347); West Germany (43); Canada (24); Austria (9); Belgium, Spain and the Philippines (2 each); New Zealand, Iran, Japan, Mexico and Brazil (1 each). Of these, 87.4 per cent were successful, taking 671 trophies in 5,592 hunting days.

### **Resident Hunters**

Resident hunters numbered 3,870, representing an increase of 61 over the previous year. Out of this total, 412 licences were issued free to residents over 65 years of age and persons of Indian and Eskimo status.

### **Game Birds**

Game bird harvest figures were not compiled for the fiscal year. However, it is suspected there was an increase over the previous two or three years due to presently expanding game bird populations.

### **Trapping**

The total value of the fur harvest for the 1976-77 trapping season totaled \$430,105, representing an increase of 18.5 per cent over the previous year. While the values for fur decreased for certain species, this was compensated for by an increase in trapping activity. The total number of fur bearers harvested doubled from the previous year, with 54,124 animals being taken in 1976/77 season.

### **Sport Fishing**

The total sales of sport fishing licences increased by 12.7 per cent over 1976/77.

Resident fishing licences numbered 9,642, while non resident short term (5-day) licences numbered 3,865 and 1,105 full term non resident licences were issued. A total of 488 licences were issued free to residents over 65 years of age and persons of Indian and Eskimo status.





## *PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES*

The division was transferred July 15, 1977, from the tourism and information branch to the resource planning branch under the Department of Renewable Resources.

Responsibilities of the division lie in the areas of planning, developing and administering outdoor recreational areas for residents and tourists. The division currently maintains three operational districts with attention focused primarily on campground programs which includes the rehabilitation of campground sites through proper site planning procedures.

During the year, the division entered into a agreement with Parks Canada under the ARC program (Agreements for Recreation and Con-

servation) to plan and develop interim management guidelines for the Yukon River as it relates to the recently established International Klondike Gold Rush Historic Park.

A two-volume report outlining the outdoor recreational activities of Yukon residents was completed during the year, with the co-operation of Parks Canada.

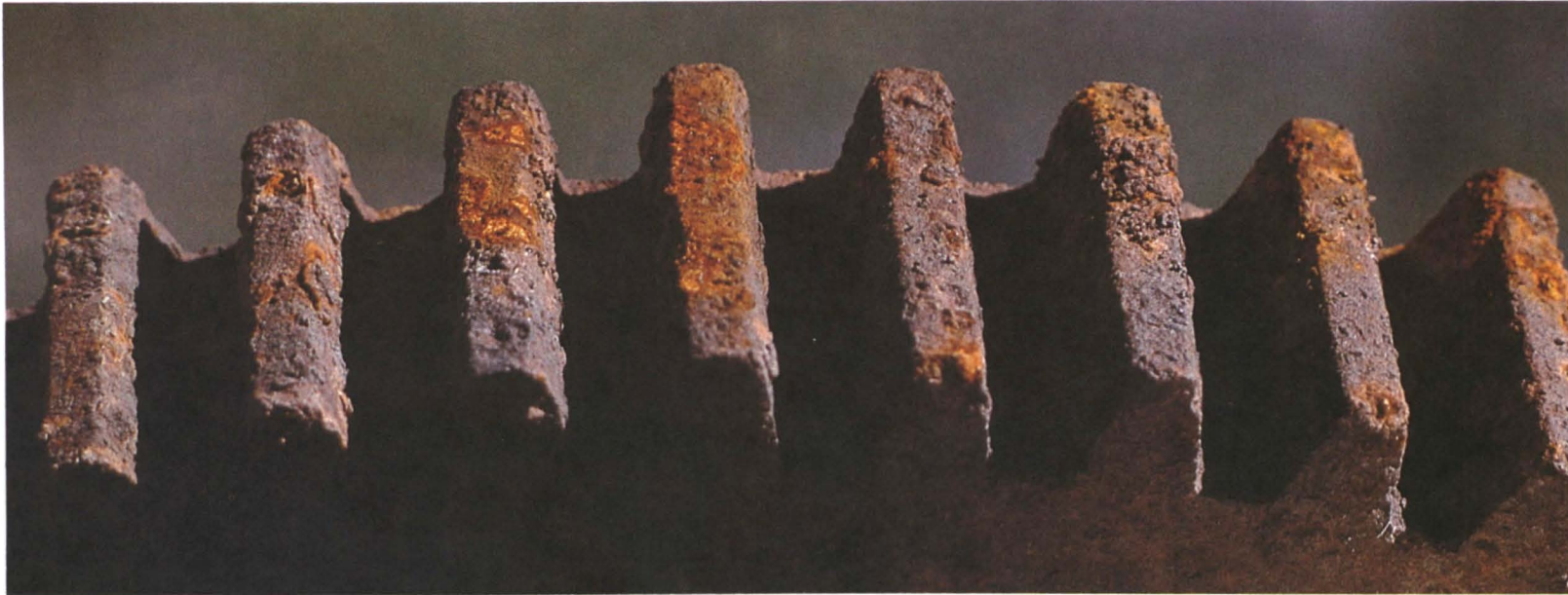
A co-operative venture between Canada Works and the division, resulted in the completion of the painting and weather proofing of the S.S. Tutshi sternwheeler located at Carcross. Plans for the coming year include the installation of fire protection devices.

A recreational site planner was contracted on

a casual basis to produce a set of landscape and design guidelines for the development and up-grading of campground facilities and future park and other related outdoor recreational facilities.

A policy and planning advisor was seconded from Parks Canada under an "inter-change Canada" agreement for a two year period to assist in the preparation of legislation and planning for the Yukon River project.

A review of the division's operations was undertaken during the year which resulted with a major recommendation that the division receive branch status under the Department of Renewable Resources.





## EDUCATION

20

The Department of Education has four main areas of responsibility which includes elementary and secondary education as provided in the School Ordinance; vocational, technical and apprenticeship training for adults through the vocational branch; developing and operating recreational programs; and manpower planning in the fields of employment and training.

### Elementary and Secondary Schools

Student enrollment from kindergarten through grade 12 increased from 5,297 in September, 1976 to 5,391 in the same month for 1977.

Construction of a new gymnasium for Selkirk Street elementary school in Whitehorse started in August and will be completed for the 1978/79 school year. An increase in elementary school enrollment in the Whitehorse subdivision of Riverdale led to the opening in September of a five classroom primary portable annex to Selkirk Street elementary school.

During the fiscal year a five-year capital expenditure program to improve school grounds throughout the territory began.

The Yukon's first post-secondary education program began in September with the Yukon teacher education program. The program, under the auspices of the University of British Columbia, offers a one year professional program for students with a minimum of two years of acceptable university training.

A second program, which began in January, offers the first three years of a bachelor of education (elementary) degree program to mature students as well as those with university entrance requirements.

Both of these programs are limited to the training of elementary school teachers. Approximately 20 students are enrolled in each program. Both programs lead to teacher certification and the first graduates will be available for teaching positions in September, 1978.

The department continued its assistance program relative to post-secondary education. Grants and bursaries totalling \$181,040 were provided to 188 Yukon students attending post-secondary institutions outside the territory. A total of 102 students were provided with a total of \$127,400 through the Canada Student Loans Program.

Off campus university courses from the University of Alberta were once again offered in Whitehorse.

The department published its second locally developed elementary school social studies resource guide.

Revision of the core French program neared completion with publication of a new French curriculum guide for grades five through 11.

Teacher in-service sessions and workshops were sponsored and three bilingual student exchange and travel projects received assistance.

In addition to financial grants to students and teachers wishing to improve their French, Yukon this year became a participant in the federal monitor and student summer bursary programs, funded through CMEC.

The French language centre continued to provide the schools with resource materials and the centre again offered a variety of adult French non-credit extension courses.

The second annual superintendent's meeting and school committee conference was held in November. The conference dealt with the goals of education for Yukon schools under the direction of Dean Neville Scarfe from the University of British Columbia.





### **Vocational/Industrial Training**

The function of the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre provides adult trainees with the knowledge, skills and practices in vocational or technical courses.

Academic upgrading and pre-employment training courses are provided in Whitehorse at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre and in the outlying communities.

The centre, originally established through the co-operation of the Government of Yukon and Government of Canada, has now reached the point where a major expansion or relocation is under active consideration.

### **Community Courses**

The major emphasis in the communities is on academic upgrading from illiteracy to the grade 10 level. Educational upgrading courses were provided in the 12 communities during the fiscal year with an enrollment of about 120.

### **Vocational Training**

All regular courses provided at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre are pre-employment courses. The majority are 10 months in duration and the rest are five months, offered twice yearly.

The heavy duty mechanics, automotive, electrical and building construction courses can lead to an apprenticeship where one year credit is allowed for course time. Welding is non-apprenticeable, but students are eligible to test for a D.P.W. No. 3 welding ticket.

The commercial courses include secretarial, clerk typist, and bookkeeping and graduates go directly to employment.

The nursing assistants receive five months training at the training centre and a further five months at the hospital after which time they can apply to the Canadian Nursing Assistants for examination winning a certificate which has inter-provincial recognition and allows them to work in all provinces.

### **Night School**

A wide variety of trades upgrading and vocational oriented programs were provided. The continued demand for courses stems from the pressures exerted on the work force to obtain acceptable proficiency credentials such as a tradesman qualification certificate or the inter-provincial standards examination red seal.

### **Project Work**

Project Work's building construction course was involved in several construction and maintenance projects. The largest was the construction of the residential property.

The heavy equipment operator courses did additional work for Parks Canada and started work on the expansion of the Whitehorse airport facility.

### **Apprenticeship and Tradesman Qualifications**

A total of 121 people wrote Yukon tradesman qualification examinations and 17 wrote inter-provincial standards exams. Fifty-four people qualified for Yukon certificates and 11 qualified for the inter-provincial standards red seal qualifications.

Fourteen people completed their apprenticeships and received a Yukon tradesman qualification certificate, and 13 qualified for the inter-provincial red seal. There are 97 apprentices currently under contract.

By the end of the fiscal year, 446 tradesman qualification certificates had been issued in the 10 trades and 55 persons completed apprenticeships.

### **Management Development Program**

The program includes three compulsory and three optional subjects. Fourteen certificates were issued at the completion of the first cycle of six courses.

### **Supervisory Training**

A total of 161 people completed eight supervisory courses which have been offered for the past seven years in Whitehorse at various mine sites.

### RECREATION BRANCH

The recreation assistance program, as outlined in the Recreation Development Ordinance, provided increased funding for communities to assist in the planning and organization of a leisure service delivery system.

Whitehorse, Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Carcross, Teslin, Watson Lake, Faro and the Elsa-Mayo region all took part in the program.

The branch was directly involved with eight communities sponsoring portable swimming pool programs. They included Clinton Creek, Dawson, Mayo, Beaver Creek, Carmacks, Carcross, Teslin and Watson Lake.

The branch was also directly involved in the preparation of a Yukon contingent for the Canada Summer Games which took place in St. John's, Newfoundland.

In conjunction with the Yukon Arts Council, the branch sponsored a total of five concert tours in five communities.

The 12-member Yukon recreation advisory committee made grants to a variety of sport and cultural associations. In addition, the committee lent financial support to Yukon's national coaching certification program — Project Coach. Theory Level I clinics were conducted in eight communities with a total of 127 people completing the program.

The branch worked closely with the Yukon Sports Federation to prepare a contingent for the Arctic Winter Games held in Hay River-Pine Point, N.W.T. A total of 238 athletes, coaches and managers attended the games which also involved the N.W.T. and Alaska.

Together with the Yukon Conference on the Arts, the branch commenced the co-ordination of a Yukon arts and cultural display to be exhibited at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton.

### MANPOWER PLANNING BRANCH

The manpower planning branch completed its first year of operation. The branch's main responsibilities are to co-ordinate employment and training programs in Yukon, to consider the manpower implications of major developments, to provide long-range program and policy planning and to provide research and secretariat services to various federal-territorial, industry, labour and government committees.

The branch represents Yukon on the federal-territorial manpower needs committee and on the Yukon manpower training needs and research committee.

Some projects completed during the year include the establishment of local employment provisions for the Alaska Highway pipeline and Shakwak projects; initiation of the Yukon labour force development council; a summer student pilot project and completion of a training interest inventory, circulated to Yukon communities in order to determine individual training interests.

On-going activities include discussions with various parties concerning a pipeline manpower delivery system; a proposal for training initiatives on the Shakwak project; and an inventory of proposed developments in Yukon and current economic activity in Yukon communities, for use in assessing impacts and opportunities afforded the Yukon labour force.





# YUKON HOUSING CORPORATION

The Yukon Housing Corporation is the Yukon government's housing agency. Its prime responsibility is to provide access to housing for persons and families which are unable to obtain adequate housing in the marketplace because of economic reasons.

Housing, at subsidized rents, is available in most territorial communities through various programs cost-shared with the federal government.

The corporation administers rental/purchase, low rental, low rental family, senior citizens housing programs and a rent supplement program in conjunction with community housing associations and the Whitehorse Housing Authority.

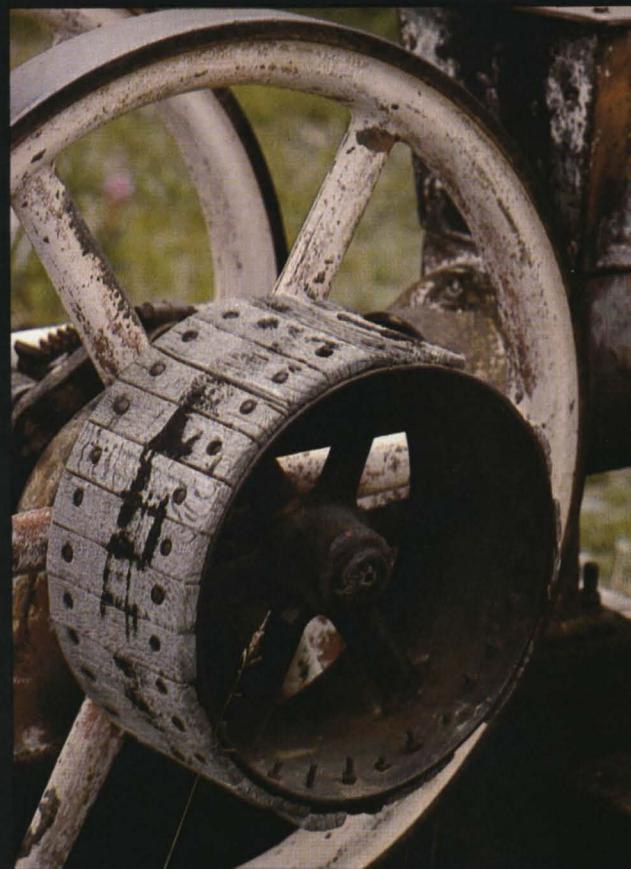
Territorial employee staff housing and the government employee housing plan are also administered by the corporation.

During the fiscal year, the corporation developed a green paper dealing with a housing strategy for pipeline impact. This document was tabled in the Yukon Legislative Assembly in December 1977. A green paper on rent control was also prepared by the corporation.

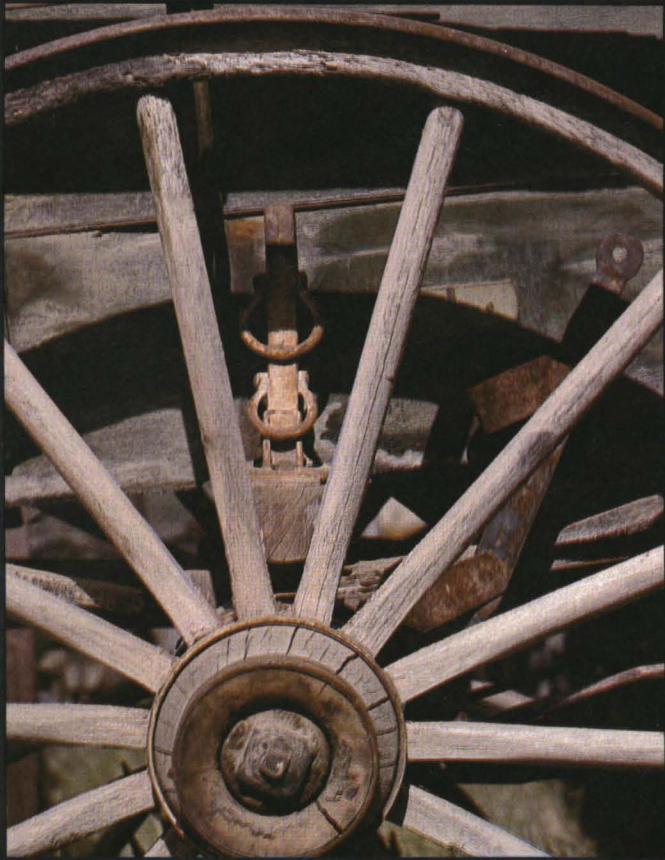
The corporation continued to sell rental/purchase housing during the fiscal year with the major sales activities occurring in Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Haines Junction and Ross River.



GOODWEAR







## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The prime responsibility of the municipal services branch is to assist and encourage organized and unorganized communities in Yukon in the development of local government through provision of urban social facilities and utilities.

The community planning and land disposal branch involves itself with the development, sale or lease of serviced or semi-serviced land in and around Yukon communities.

The assessment branch provides real property assessment services to all taxing authorities in Yukon. It also prepares assessment rolls for the municipalities and the Government of Yukon as well as providing technical assistance to the territorial tax collector. It participates in the court of revision and appeal hearings and develops real property appraisals.

Finally, the protective service branch implements and administers fire prevention and fire fighting programs and ensures that all structures, equipment and appliances conform to legislation, regulations and codes.

Some of the projects completed during the year by municipal services branch under the

Community Assistance Ordinance included a piped sewer system for Teslin, a sanitary land fill site in Faro and a community hall/recreation complex for Destruction Bay.

Special funding was also provided to Whitehorse for the new sewage treatment facilities.

Several land development projects were undertaken, including extensive residential and acreage lot sales within Whitehorse. Planning and design were carried out for residential land in Teslin, Watson Lake and Dawson City.

The branch continued to carry out the annual mosquito campaign in all communities except Mayo. It is also planning a recreation complex for Dawson City and a skating rink for Ross River.

A sewage treatment and solid waste disposal facility is planned for Watson Lake and a sewage treatment facility is in the planning stage for Haines Junction. A new water and sewer system is also being provided for Dawson.

The community planning and land disposal branch placed the new McPherson subdivision on the Mayo road up for sale for people who

want two to five acres of property outside the main core of Whitehorse. Fifty-four small holding lots, ranging in sizes from two to five acres, were sold. Aside from that, 298 residential lots were sold in other areas of Whitehorse.

Development cost recoveries amount to just over \$2 million for the year.

The assessment branch released the taxable assessment comparisons between 1977 and 1978:

	<b>1976/77</b>	<b>1977/78</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
	<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>Tax Year</b>
Whitehorse	\$86,555,920	\$179,786,205
Dawson City	3,109,725	3,228,255
Faro	8,116,480	8,141,680
Other Areas	37,517,869	37,008,765

Under the protective services branch, the administration of ambulance service in Dawson, Faro, Mayo, Carmacks, Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Watson Lake, Teslin and Whitehorse was transferred to the health services branch on April 1, 1978.

## PIPELINE CO-ORDINATOR

The office of the pipeline co-ordinator was established in the fall of 1976 following the decision to consider the construction of the Alaska Highway pipeline.

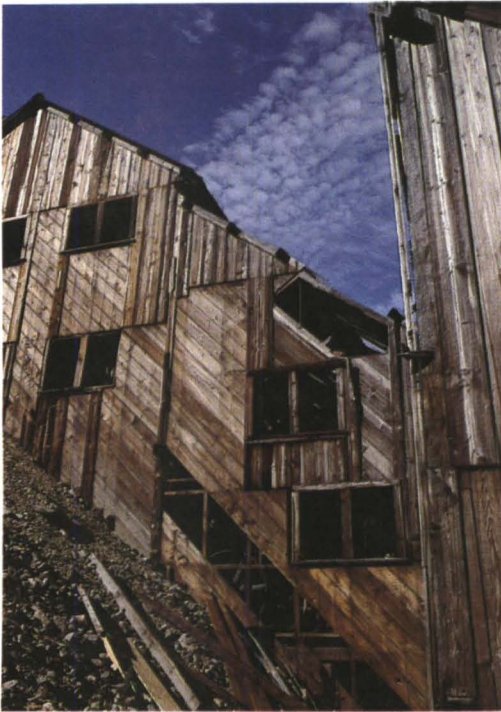
It was established to co-ordinate territorial government pipeline-related planning and activity. The pipeline co-ordinator reports directly to the executive committee.

During 1977-78, an elected member of the executive committee assumed responsibility for all pipeline matters.

One of the major projects of the office was to co-ordinate and develop the Yukon government's submission to the Lysyk pipeline inquiry during the summer of 1977.



## HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS



The Department of Highways and Public Works is responsible for the maintenance of 4262 kilometres (2,664 miles) of Yukon roads of which 1100 kilometres (688 miles) are maintained during summer months only.

The department operates river ferries at Dawson City and Ross River and maintains airports, airstrips and seaplane bases throughout the territory.

Routine and emergency repairs are carried out on all buildings owned by the Government of Yukon, with the exception of staff housing under the control of the Yukon Housing Corporation.

Engineering services, including advice on the operation, maintenance and installation of water and sewer services and sewage treatment facilities and land development projects, are provided on behalf of the Department of Local Government.

The department's projects section is responsible for highway, building and airport construction.

Two new management systems, dealing with highway maintenance and with equipment management, were implemented at the start of the fiscal year. They provide the department with production standards and achievement measures for the various activities carried out through highway maintenance.

The installation of the V.H.F. radio system was completed during the fiscal year to provide communications coverage of all Yukon highways. The radio system is shared by a number of territorial and federal departments.

Operations out of 22 highway maintenance

camp saw the application of 8,860 tons of calcium chloride for dust control on 1427 kilometres (892 miles) of Yukon roads where the average daily traffic count exceeded 250 vehicles.

The Dawson City ferry on the Yukon River carried 37,346 vehicles and 111,027 passengers during the fiscal year compared with 34,462 vehicles and 101,207 passengers in the preceding year.

The cable barge at Ross River transported 3,445 vehicles across the Pelly River, compared with 3,548 vehicles during 1976.

New wells were drilled at Destruction Bay and Haines Junction and new wells were hooked up in Carcross and Watson Lake.

Predesign reports were prepared for sewage treatment in Mayo and a water and sewer system in Ross River.

Design work was undertaken for extending the Watson Lake water and sewer system and replacing the Dawson City water and sewer system.

Extension to the Carmacks sewer system was completed and work was completed on the Teslin sewage collection system and lagoon to the point of operation.

The Porter Creek sewage lagoon in Whitehorse was improved with the installation of a liner.

Reconstruction was completed on the first 40 kilometres of the Dempster Highway with the road being widened and original bridges replaced by large diameter culverts.

The Klondike Highway had a dangerous section at kilometre 75 reconstructed; reconstruction from kilometre 150 to 166 at Carmacks for paving and the installation of an asphalt overlay from kilometre 0 to 12.8.

A major expansion to the Selkirk Street elementary school was started during the fiscal year as was the start of construction of a highways maintenance camp at Fraser, B.C. on the Carcross-Skagway road.

# HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

28

## *HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH*

The branch is responsible for administering social assistance, services for the elderly, family services, child care and protection of children, services to unmarried parents, adoption services, the operation of two geriatric facilities, eight child care facilities and a youth services centre. The branch also provides funds for grants to community based social services agencies.

A full range of services is available to all Yukon residents, with the exception of social assistance to persons of Indian status which continues to be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Three highway workers operate from the branch's head office in Whitehorse and field offices are located in Dawson, Mayo, Faro and Watson Lake.

In July, the executive committee recommended that a committee be struck to examine future alternatives for the corrections branch. This review resulted in changes within the human resources branch, the major change being the establishment of a youth services division. The establishment of this division resulted in the transfer of juvenile probation from the corrections branch to the human resources branch.

The introduction of a youth services division within the branch affected the existing organizational structure and a complete internal review was undertaken. This review resulted in the existing four program units being restructured to allow for the incorporation of a youth services division.

Other changes included the introduction of a training co-ordinator on a one-year contract basis, the renaming of the Wolf Creek juvenile training home to the youth services centre and the renaming of the social welfare branch to human resources.

Actual expenditures for the branch rose 7.3 per cent from the previous fiscal year with expenditures for 1977/78 totalling \$3,508,853 as compared to \$3,270,333 for 1976/77. The expenditures take into account the costs for juvenile probation which was previously under the corrections branch.

Fifty per cent of all social assistance expenditures are recoverable from the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan agreement, with the exception of persons of Indian status who receive assistance from the federal Indian affairs branch.

In the child welfare program, the branch provides services to children of Indian status, the cost of which is fully recoverable from Indian affairs.

### **Youth Services**

The formation of the youth services division was precipitated by a review of treatment philosophy for Yukon juveniles. It was agreed that all children in Yukon should have direct access to the entire range of support services provided by the human resources branch.

The new youth services division has begun to explore the alternatives to incarceration for the treatment of juvenile offenders. Emphasis has gradually shifted from the custodial aspect of the Youth Services Centre to the therapeutic role of the worker as a model and facilitator of socially appropriate behavior.

### **Placement and Support Services**

The division is responsible for adoptions, group homes, the receiving home and assessment centre, recruiting and processing of foster homes as well as the placement of children in specialized resources, both within and outside Yukon.

With the expanding use of specialized foster homes and increased support from resource staff, children previously requiring institutionalization are now being assisted in community settings.

In the adoption area, there has been a continual increase in the number of step-parent adoptions. Close involvement with the Canada adoption desk and the Northwest Territories has ensured placement of almost all of the children ready for adoptive homes.

### **Community and Family Services**

The emergence of this division as a totally separate unit within the branch has not been fully completed as a supervisor for the division has not yet been recruited.

Preventive services will be a large thrust of the community and family services staff, although such activities will be a part of the role of staff in most of the other program divisions.



### Grants to Social Service Agencies

The branch allotted funds to the Yukon Family Services Association which provides family counselling and life education programs. Funds were provided to day care centres on behalf of parents who are found to be in need and therefore unable to meet the maximum monthly charge. Also, the branch subsidized per diem rates for persons in need at Crossroads which provides residential rehabilitative services for alcoholics.

### Field Services

Program expansion has been in evidence in the overall service delivery pattern. The alcohol program implemented in Dawson City in co-operation with the alcohol and drug services branch was launched. Additionally, a contract position focusing on preventive child welfare services to be provided by a local resident has been developed in the community of Carcross. Should this program prove successful, consideration may be given in the future towards establishing similar positions in other communities.

Social workers employed with the field services unit are in the process of assuming responsibility for the delivery of service under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. A series of community visits have been undertaken with the desire to ease the transition of juvenile probation from corrections to human resources.

Stimulation and support of inter-agency resource groups have been stressed together with the support of appropriate community groups. The Watson Lake area social worker has been active in the provision of support to the newly funded youth centre established in Watson Lake over the past year under the financial aid of the welfare grants directorate of National Health and Welfare.





### Social Services

The division's two key areas of responsibility are financial assistance and the geriatric program.

During the last few months of the fiscal year, a thorough review of case files was undertaken. The profile obtained provided two major facts. The first being that 56 per cent of the division's caseload are clients who have been in Yukon for five years or more and 28 per cent who have been born in Yukon. The second point realized is that the need for financial assistance can be attributed to unemployment in few cases. Other serious problems, such as marital problems, lack of job skills and alcohol and health problems account for the major need for financial assistance.

In the geriatric area, a survey report entitled "Beyond Sixty", was completed. The report covered population distribution, family composition, housing, employment, financial concerns, retirement, community resources and health care.

The first conference on aging was held in the fall on a theme which dealt with independence. The conference resulted in the establishment of a steering committee which is to make recommendations on seniors' needs.

A geriatric field worker position was created to act as a resource person and co-ordinator to agencies and groups involved with the needs of the older segment of the population throughout the territory. Emphasis is being placed on the activity co-ordinating aspects with regard to Macaulay and MacDonald lodges.

Small inroads have been made into developing non-traditional programs. Examples are a meal service, a respite program for family and relatives enabling them to place an older person into one of the lodges for a limited period of time and day care, where families are not able to care for their elderly relatives during the day. With the development of more lodge based programs, day care participants will also be invited for recreational purposes.



### HEALTH SERVICES BRANCH

Medicare and the Yukon Hospital Insurance Services make up the two main components of the Yukon's health care delivery system and are available to any person who is a resident of the territory.

Medicare premiums by residents are: \$4.75 a month a person; \$9.25 a month for a person with one dependent; and \$11 a month for a person with two or more dependents.

Responsibility for the administration of the plan lies with the Yukon health care plan administrator who is appointed by the commissioner and it is funded by premiums as well as contributions by Health and Welfare Canada.

During the 1976-77 fiscal year, the per capita cost of the plan rose by 2.5 per cent over the previous year from \$73.98 to \$75.85. Both income and expenditure increased markedly by 14.8 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively, caused primarily by increases in population and a higher national per capita cost.

There was a marginal increase in the number of claims processed but the cost per claim rose by only \$1.90.

As for the national hospital insurance services, the national per capita cost in 1976 was estimated at \$203.08, an increase of \$27.60 (15 per cent) over the previous year. In the same period, the Yukon per capita cost rose substantially from \$102.25 to \$178.97, an increase of \$76.72 or 75 per cent.

The escalation in per capita cost in Yukon reflects the change-over of federal hospitals to budget review operations. However, the change-over was only in effect for nine months of that period and a full 12 months would have resulted in per capita costs meeting or exceeding the national figure.

The average length of stay is still below the national average and although the over-all average stay increased by .5 days, the average length of stay at Yukon hospitals fell by .3 days. Stays in hospitals outside the territory rose by 1.5 days.



## YUKON HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES

**Cost of Insured Services**

The net cost of the Plan was \$3,834,658 compared with \$2,183,723 in 1975. Details of these costs are as follows:

	1975	1976	Increase (Decrease)
In-Patient Services	\$1,930,678	\$3,552,630	\$1,629,152
Out-Patient Services	190,278	206,293	16,015
Administration	67,093	93,090	25,997
Total	\$2,188,049	\$3,852,013	\$1,663,964
3rd Party Recoveries	(4,326)	(17,355)	(13,029)
Net Costs	\$2,183,723	\$3,834,658	\$1,650,935

## YUKON HEALTH CARE INSURANCE PLAN

**Medicare**

	Revenue		
	75-76	76-77	Increase (Decrease)
Contributions by DNH&W	\$ 687,600	\$ 930,617	\$243,017
Premiums	851,284	832,950	(18,334)
3rd Party Recoveries	976	3,449	2,473
	\$1,539,860	\$1,767,016	\$227,150
	Expenditures		
Administration	\$ 140,202	\$ 193,117	\$ 52,915
Payments to Physicians	1,516,569	1,758,002	241,433
Reimbursement of Residents	9,611	13,173	3,562
Payments to Dentists	13,063	12,550	(513)
	\$1,679,445	\$1,976,842	\$297,397
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	\$ 139,585	\$ 209,826	\$ 70,241







### *ALCOHOL AND DRUG SERVICES*

The division is responsible for the development, management and co-ordination of programs to combat alcohol and drug problems in Yukon.

The service continued its public information campaign, aimed primarily at the Yukon audience. It included newspaper advertising, six radio and six television messages, several alcohol-related pamphlets and a booklet describing the alcohol programs in the territory which was distributed both inside and outside Yukon.

One of the main moves was to expand services to Yukon communities outside Whitehorse and a major step was introduced toward a community based community alcohol worker program. Workers were recruited from Car-

cross, Teslin, Ross River and Dawson City in co-operation with each community.

These workers have been trained on a specialized approach to alcohol treatment by the division for use by lay people who work in their communities on a part-time basis.

This program is the final step in the evolution of a comprehensive Yukon alcohol treatment network, which is structured to provide uniform service to all Yukon residents regardless of location. It comprises the division administration, the Whitehorse detoxication center and the Crossroads residential treatment program which can be used by all Yukoners.

The regional service provides treatment, referral, consultation and public information services on a visiting basis. One consultant

operates a permanent branch office in Faro.

Training programs were continued for both professionals and lay persons to assist them in developing a clearer understanding of alcohol problems. In addition, division staff has been involved in co-operation with the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate.

A second regional office is to be opened in Mayo during 1978-79 and the community alcohol worker program is to be expanded.

A new on-going training program is to be introduced and emphasis will be placed on the development of information materials directed to people at the community level and, in some cases, designed by residents for their own use.

The impaired driving program will be redesigned in co-operation with probation services.

### *REHABILITATION SERVICES*

The division is responsible for the provision of a comprehensive rehabilitation program in Yukon which is cost-shared under the federal-territorial vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons agreement and administered under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Services Ordinance.

The rehabilitation program is available to any Yukon resident who, because of a physical or mental handicap, is substantially limited in acquiring and maintaining any gainful employment.

Rehabilitation services available to Yukoners is comprised of four components which include: assessments; restorative and remedial services; training services; and placement services.

The service provides that all clients referred to the program are assessed by professional staff to determine the state of the individuals'

physical and mental health, the extent of their vocational and social competencies, and their training and employment potential are determined.

Through the restorative and remedial services, prosthetic and orthotic devices as well as other aids for the handicapped may be purchased if required.

Where it is deemed appropriate for individuals to receive additional training leading to employment, a wide variety of resources can be used. In Yukon, the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre, the Yukon Rehabilitation Centre or on the job training programs in government and private industry may be arranged.

Clients from outside the territory are receiving specialized training in universities, trades and technical schools, specialized facilities for the handicapped and on the job training.

Once trained, clients are placed into remunerative employment where possible. As a part of the placement service, clients are given continued supportive counselling and other services until such time as they are stabilized in their new jobs.

The fiscal year saw major program developments. A rehabilitation counsellor was added to the staff, having direct responsibility for training and placement services.

In conjunction with the recreation branch, education department, and the Yukon Rehabilitation Centre, a recreation program was started for the handicapped in Whitehorse.

Two therapeutic group homes were opened, which helped in alleviating an accommodations problem, and more institutionalized clients were returned from outside the territory.



## INFORMATION RESOURCES



The Department of Information Resources was created in January 1978 to support both public and government needs to be informed at a time when Yukon is facing major rapid changes. The department performs three main jobs:

Yukon archives and records services which provides archival and management services to the public and government departments, library services branch which provides library services to the public and schools; and, information services which provides public information, media relations and public affairs services to government.

A small administrative section gives central financial and personnel services support to these activities and administrative assistance to the deputy head.

### *YUKON ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICES*

The territorial Archivist assumed responsibility for the Yukon government's records management program and staff in April, 1977. The combined archives and records services provides co-ordination and direction for Yukon government records through all phases.

Through the first year of integrated operations, initial studies were conducted to determine future space requirements for both operations. Preliminary planning was begun for a microforms program and to reduce the amount of space required for long-term storage.

The most important event of the year was the installation of a new system of compactable shelving in the archives vault which increased the storage capacity by 80 per cent and made room for expanding map collections.

The Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry and other development projects generated higher than normal research activity. More than 4,000 researchers used the archival facilities during the year and orders for more than 1,000 photographs were processed. A new map copying service was launched.

The archives annual display was entitled *Lodes of Silver* and dealt with the history of silver mining in the Mayo, Elsa and Keno district. Displays were sent to many outlying communities. The archives also sponsored *Yukon Potpurri*, a series of five lectures devoted to Yukon topics.

Thirty new rare books were added to the archives collection along with more than 500 volumes to its northern imprint collection.

The territorial archivist completed her term of office as president of the Association of Canadian Archivists.

### *LIBRARY SERVICES*

Library services has a stock of 150,000 items and serves 55 outlets in various communities. More than 43,200 books were shipped to these communities. The largest branch, the Whitehorse Public Library, circulated 70,191 books while media services film collection distributed 10,297 film throughout the territory.

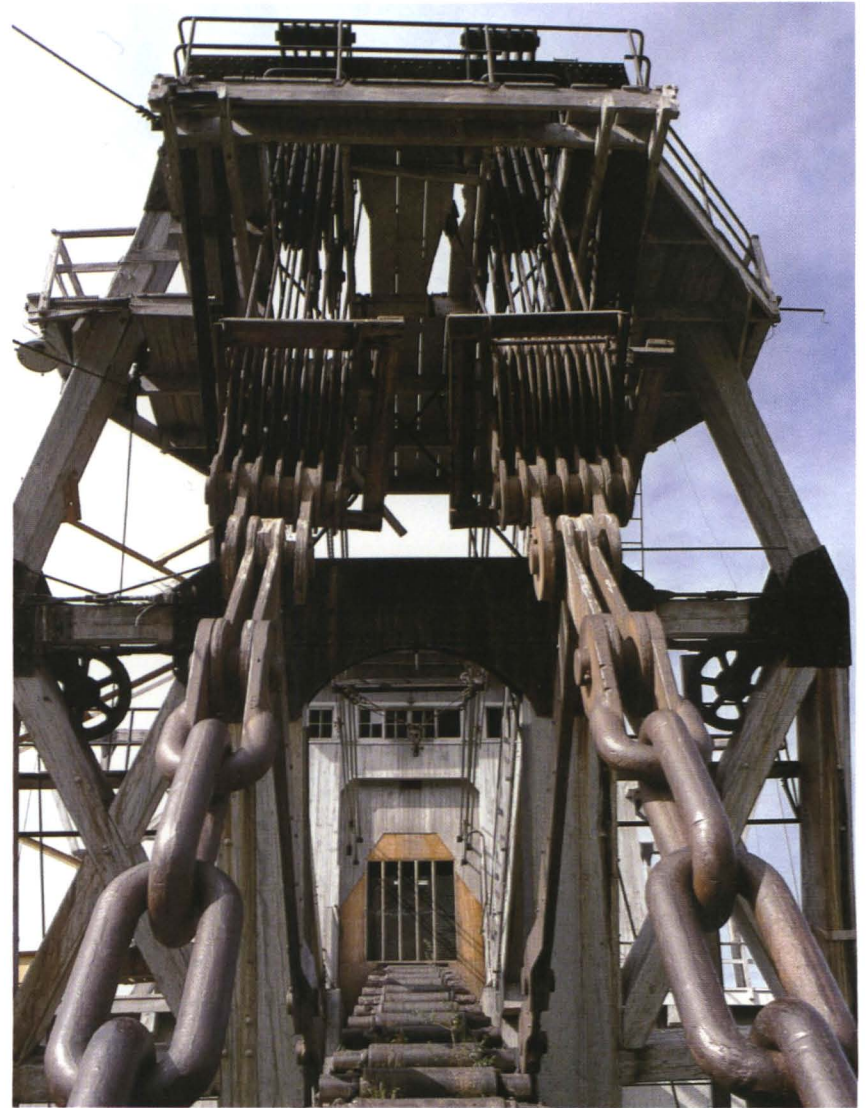
Total branch circulation came to 118,524.

Media services also trained 147 people in the use of audio-visual equipment and provided equipment to 548 people.

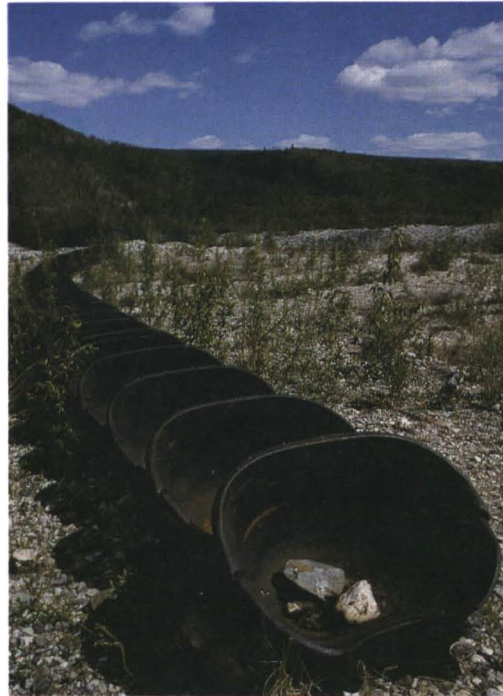
The art gallery at Whitehorse held 12 exhibitions, five of Yukon and seven of western Canadian artists. Library activities also included children's story hours, film programs for young people in Watson Lake and the establishment and sponsorship of a community news letter in Haines Junction.

Programs of adult education and cultural activities continued in Faro.

Grant funds were provided to the Boreal Institute, University of Alberta, for continuation of the Yukon bibliography project.







### *INFORMATION SERVICES*

Transfer of information services to the new department took place in January, 1978, and with it came new responsibilities that were added because of pipeline-related developments. Greater pressure occurred through assistance to media from outside Yukon and in the involvement of the Yukon government with various pipeline agencies.

Public relations and photographic assistance was provided to Yukon government departments in the preparation of government publications, press releases and advertising programs. A daily press clipping service was begun and work on an audio-visual presentation on the role of the Yukon Legislative Assembly plus a large wall-mounted pipeline planning chart was initiated.

The Yukon information office in Vancouver also experienced an increase in interest in Yukon, particularly since the Alaska Highway pipeline announcement. The office has been handling an average of 375 telephone and counter enquiries a month. Of these about 40 per cent involve travel information, 20 per cent regard business and employment and the remaining 40 per cent is from the media and involves general information.

Inquiries regarding business and employment opportunities is up from about 10 to 15 per cent of the inquiries during the previous period.

Another division of the department is the inquiry center which handles public inquiries and referrals. From April 1 to March 31, 1978, it handled 37,077 telephone calls and 30,601 personal inquiries.



## NORTHERN HEALTH SERVICES (FEDERAL)

The Yukon regional medical services branch of Health and Welfare Canada operates several hospitals, health facilities and programs to meet the health care and treatment needs of Yukon residents.

The Government of Yukon cost shares capital and operating expenses of various programs and health facilities. Health and Welfare Canada bears the total health costs for status Indians while the territorial government bears the cost for other residents.

By mutual agreement and understanding, medical services carries out the duties of a territorial public health department.

Programs conducted through close co-operation and consultation with the territorial government include environmental health, public health nursing, mental health, infectious and chronic disease control and dental health.

Health stations, which serve as clinics for visiting doctors or public health nurses, are located in Upper Liard, Carcross, Beaver Creek and Burwash.

Health centres, which are staffed by one or more nurses, are located in Whitehorse, Teslin, Carmacks, Pelly Crossing, Mayo, Haines Junction, Destruction Bay and Ross River.

Nursing stations, which are staffed by one or more nurses who provide public health programs, out-patient treatment and short term in-patient care, are located in Dawson City and Old Crow.

Patients requiring acute or more specialized care are transferred or evacuated to hospital facilities located in Faro, Watson Lake, Mayo and Whitehorse.

These provide 24 hour service, with the Whitehorse General Hospital being the focal point of acute care in Yukon. Patients requiring even more specialized care may be referred to hospitals in Vancouver or Edmonton.

### Mental Health

A full time mental health nurse was employed to augment the services of the psychiatrist and psychologist and to provide further services to rural communities.

### Mercury Contamination Survey

A survey was conducted in 15 communities, using human blood and hair samples of 349 residents, to determine mercury levels. The results did not reveal any environmental sources of mercury contamination. Further research and analysis will be carried out in 1978.

### Veneral Disease Control

There was a slight increase of confirmed and unconfirmed cases of gonorrhoea despite an intensive case finding and treatment program. The communicable disease unit documented 717 patient visits and the Whitehorse General Hospital laboratory processed 2,343 specimens for diagnosis of sexually transmitted disease in the territory. There was an overall increase of one per cent, over the 1976 figure, in reported cases of gonorrhoea.

### National Native Alcohol Abuse Program

Medical Services branch and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs provided \$100,000 under the national Native alcohol abuse program for two projects to combat alcohol abuse. Funds were used to sponsor community workshops to look into the problem and motivate action and to develop an alcohol use and abuse curriculum for use in the schools.

### Vital Statistics

The birthrate has remained constant for status Indian population but has declined for the remainder of the population. In both groups, virtually all births were in a hospital setting.

The crude death rate was lower in 1977 than in 1976 with the decrease largely attributable to the smaller number of status Indian deaths. The 1977 crude death rate was 4.44 in 1977 compared with 5.05 per 1000 in 1976. The 1977 crude death rate for status Indians was 8.18 per 1000.

The infant mortality rate was 21.96 per 1000 live births, an increase over the 19.86 rate recorded in 1976. It is noted that the status Indian mortality rate is deceptive due to a very small number of Indian births. The infant mortality rate remains an area of great concern with a determined effort being made to reduce it.

Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 42 per cent of non-Indian deaths and 38 per cent of status Indian deaths. The second leading cause of death in Yukon during 1977 was respiratory diseases.

### Medical Services Transfer to Government of Yukon

Extensive and detailed preparations were made during 1977 for the transfer of health services to the Government of Yukon. These preparations were carried out in collaboration with the territorial government and with the full involvement of the Yukon Native Brotherhood.

However, early in 1978, the Yukon Native Brotherhood withdrew its support for the transfer. This resulted in a postponement of the transfer target date of April 1, 1978.



# RESOURCES

The federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (northern affairs program) manages resource development in Yukon with the exception of fisheries and wildlife. As well as administering federal acts and regulations pertaining to resource development in Yukon, the northern affairs program also administers, by agreement with the territorial government, certain territorial ordinances and regulations.

## Forestry

The Territorial Lands Act and timber regulations provide for the cutting and removal of timber by permit for specified volumes and subject to the payment of prescribed dues.

The Forest Protection Ordinance and the forest protection regulations provide for the protection of the forest resource in Yukon from fire and injurious insects and diseases. The ordinance and regulations are administered by the Yukon lands and forest service.

In the fiscal year 1977-78, the territory produced 95,750 cubic metres (16,404,000 board feet) of lumber, 21,806 cubic metres (9,626 cords) of fuel wood, and 3,030 cubic metres (107,000 cubic feet) of round timber.

Forest fires during the 1977 season were up slightly from the previous year, with 126 fires reported compared to 112.

Yukon Lands and Forest Service crews actioned 88 fires. Of the total number of fires, it is estimated that 80 were caused by lightning. The total area burned was 277,074 hectares (684,373 acres).

## Water Resources

The Northern Inland Waters Act and regulations specify that the use of any waters in Yukon require a licence or authorization. The only exclusions to this requirement are uses of water for domestic purposes, fire extinguishment and flood prevention or control.

The Yukon Territory Water Board has been established pursuant to the Act to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of water resources of the territory in a manner that will provide the optimum benefit for all Canadians and residents of the territory in particular.

## Land Dispositions

The Territorial Lands Act and lands regulations provide for the disposition by sale or lease or other disposition of federal Crown lands, except for those areas in and around communities that have been transferred to the administration of the commissioner by Order-in-Council. Lands within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable bodies of water, or inlets, are reserved to the Crown and cannot be sold.

## Land Use

The Territorial Lands Act and land use regulations provide for the control of the use of the surface of unalienated federal Crown lands, for purposes of environmental protection. The revised regulations, promulgated March 3, 1977, specify that a land use permit must be obtained for all land use operations on Crown land.

The land use permit does not grant any rights to the surface of land; it only sets environmental protection conditions under which the land may be used. Land use permits normally apply to short term use of Crown lands, but may be extended for up to one year beyond the two year maximum specified in the regulations.

## Mining

The value of mining production sales in Yukon in 1977 was \$209,745,000. Production came from five mines which produced lead, zinc, silver, copper, cadmium, gold, asbestos and coal. There were 1,336 persons employed by the producing mines, an increase of 36 over

1976 figure.

## Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation

Cyprus Anvil Corporation operating a large open pit lead-zinc-silver mine in the Faro area, 209 kilometres (130 miles) northeast of Whitehorse, employed an average of 529 people last year. The mine operated 364 days last year and milled 3,435,000 tons of ore.

## Cassiar Asbestos Corporation

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation had an average of 303 workers on the payroll at its open pit asbestos mine in Clinton Creek, 81 kilometres (50 miles) northwest of Dawson City. The mine was in operation for 266 days last year and milled 420,347 tons of ore.

## United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. milled 92,492 tons of ore during 253 days of operation at its silver-lead-zinc-cadmium mine near Elsa, 451 kilometres (280 miles) north of Whitehorse. An average of 283 people worked at the mine last year.

## Whitehorse Copper Mines

Whitehorse Copper Mines operated 365 days last year and milled 902,332 tons of ore. The mine employed an average of 208 people during 1977.

## Tantalus Butte Coal Mine

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine, located near Carmacks on the Klondike Highway produced 22,765 tons of coal during 253 operating days. The employee roll averaged 14.

### Water Resources

During the fiscal year 1977-78, 163 applications for water use were received. The Yukon Territory Water Board issued a licence to the Northern Canada Power Commission for the Lewes River Dam, a licence to NCPCC for the Mayo Dam and a licence renewal to Cassiar Asbestos Ltd. at Clinton Creek. The controller of water rights issued 148 authorizations to use water without a licence.

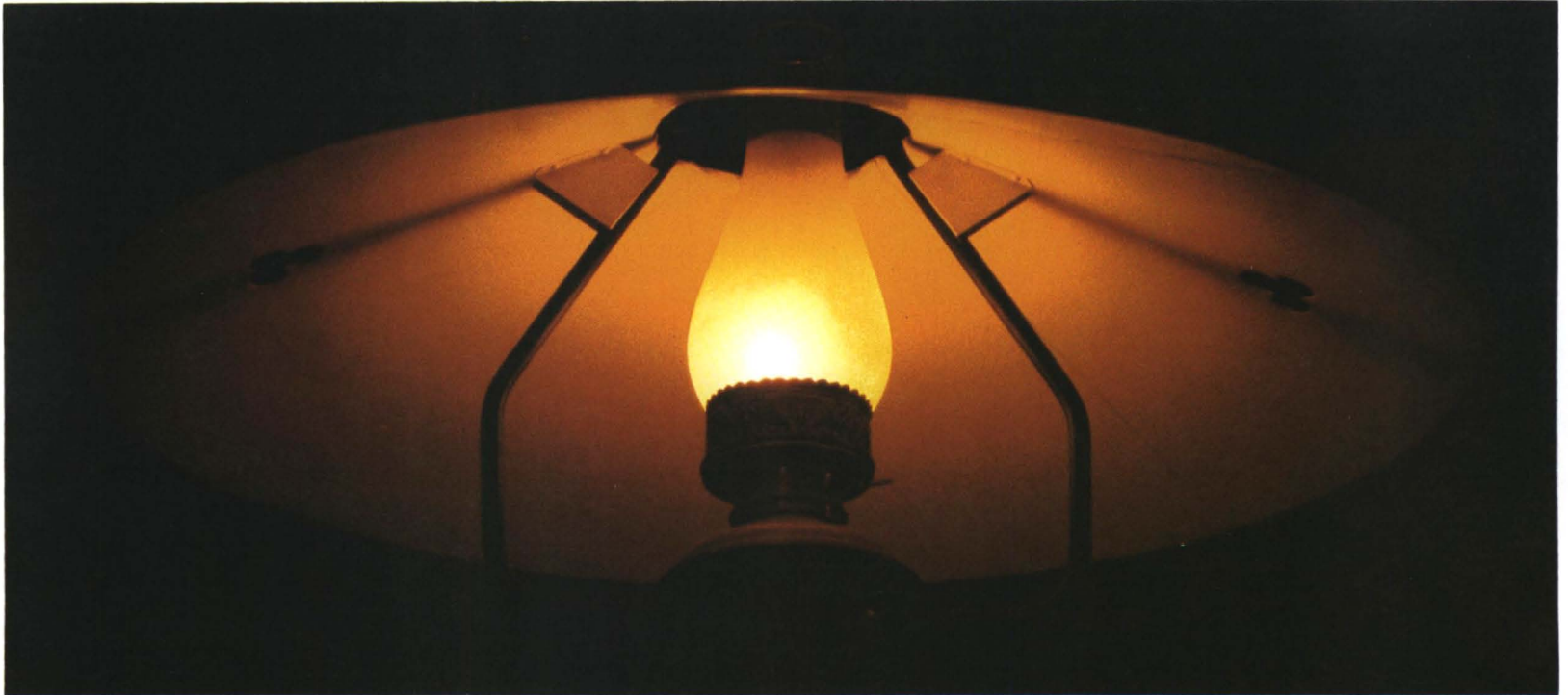
### Land Dispositions

As of March 31, 1978, there were 1,231 surface leases in good standing and 120 agreements of sale. In the calendar year 1977-78, 130 surface leases were issued.

### Land Use

During 1977-78, the following occurred:

Number of land use applications received	— 193
Number of land use permits issued	— 174
Number of quarry applications received	— 53
Number of quarry permits issued	— 53
Number of land use permits issued from April 1, 1977 of which final clearance has been granted	— 70
Total number of active land use permit files	— 139





# NCPC

The Northern Canada Power Commission is a federal crown corporation which operates under authority of the Northern Canada Power Commission Act.

It is concerned with the planning, construction and management of public utilities, primarily electrical, on a commercial basis.

The commission is the principal producer of electricity in Yukon and operates the main transmission networks. In addition, it operates the water and sewer system in Dawson City under contract to the Government of Yukon.

The Whitehorse transmission system has the Whitehorse Rapids Power Plant and the Aishihik Hydro Plant as the main sources of hydro generated electricity. This is supplemented with diesel generated electricity during peak demand periods.

The Whitehorse system connects Whitehorse, Carmacks, Ross River and Haines Junction and interconnects with the Yukon Electrical Company transmission system to Carcross, Tagish and residents along the Alaska Highway and Carcross Road near Whitehorse.

The hydro plant at Mayo supplies electricity to Keno City, Elsa, United Keno Hill Mines and Mayo.

Dawson City, and its airport, is supplied with diesel generated power. A small diesel unit is also located at Johnson's Crossing for the local area.

The 1977-78 fiscal year saw the crown corporation completing its financial operations in the "black".

Electrical sales totalled 61,487,000 kilowatt hours or a 24.1 per cent increase over the preceding fiscal year. The change was attributed to an increase in industrial load consumption caused, in part, by the resumption of full mining production in the territory after several labour strikes.

Changes were also made in the organization's structure to reduce operating costs. Permanent staff reductions were made throughout the commission, including the deletion of three staff positions in the Whitehorse regional office.

Record low water availability for the Mayo system forced the commission to restrict secondary power sales to United Keno Hill Mines.

Discussions were held during the fiscal year on the transferring of the water and sewer operation to the City of Dawson during the coming fiscal year.

The commission installed a computer assisted data control system to remotely control the Aishihik power plant and the Takhini substation from the Whitehorse Rapids powerhouse control centre.

A 24-33-42 megawatt transformer was ordered for installation in Whitehorse to provide a second feed into the city from the 138kv line from the Aishihik plant.

# COMMUNICATIONS

42

## Radio

Klondike Broadcasting Co. Ltd., operates CKRW (610), a 1,000 watt station in Whitehorse. Service is 24 hours per day.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation operates CFWH (570) from Whitehorse for 19 hours per day. The 1,000 watt station also serves repeater stations in Beaver Creek (690), Carmacks (990), Clinton Creek (990), Dawson City (560), Destruction Bay (960), Elsa (560), Faro (1230), Haines Junction (860), Mayo (1230), Swift River (970), Teslin (960), Watson Lake (990), Cassiar, B.C. (1340) and Ross River (990).

## Television

Northern Television Systems Ltd. operates WHTV with cable service in Whitehorse on Channels 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 13. Channels 2, 4, 5 and 7 are entertainment channels, while 9, 10, 12 and 13 are for community service. Channel 11 is an educational channel. Channel 5 replays CBC Northern Service programs.

The CBC Northern Service provides English network programming, with some CBUT, Vancouver production, from 8 a.m. to 1 a.m. daily. The service is via the Anik satellite to television transmitters located in Whitehorse (6), Clinton Creek (8), Dawson City (7), Elsa (9), Faro (8), Keno (13), Mayo (7), Watson Lake (8) and Cassiar, B.C. (7).

## Print Media

Yukon's newspapers include the daily Whitehorse Star, the weekly Yukon News and Yukon News Weekender and the bi-monthly Yukon Indian News, all of which are published in Whitehorse.

Local publications in other communities include the bi-monthly Klondike Korner in Dawson City, the Raven in Faro published once a month, the bi-monthly Watson Lake Signpost and the monthly Clinton Creek Rock Fluff.

Aside from the live CBC television coverage, the Yukon government has installed a number of earth receiver stations throughout the territory in co-operation with several small communities.

The television receiver stations are designed for communities with a population of less than 500 people and which are not serviced directly by CBC.

The communities receiving this service are Carmacks, Beaver Creek, Pelly Crossing, Teslin, Old Crow and Haines Junction. They receive direct CBC programs from the communications satellite, Anik.

The communities are required to donate labor, a building to house the equipment and a concrete base for the earth receiver as well as pay \$1,000 a year towards operation and maintenance of each station. The stations were designed by Cantel Engineering of Vancouver and installed and maintained by Total North Communications Ltd. of Whitehorse.

In addition, YTG repeater stations have been installed at Carcross, Stewart Crossing, and Destruction Bay which will feed off of existing receiver stations in the district. Another repeater station is to be installed in the fall of 1978 at White River.

A community association in Ross River operates a small independent transmitter which picks up Anik signals from Faro.

## Telecommunications

Public telephone and telecommunications services are provided by Canadian National Telecommunications throughout Yukon with interconnection to the international network through Edmonton, Dawson Creek, Vancouver and Anchorage.

Their main microwave route, paralleling the Alaska Highway and forming the basic backbone system, is in an advanced stage of being upgraded to 1800 channels from Whitehorse to Grand Prairie, and 960 channels from Whitehorse to Beaver Creek.

Dial telephone service is provided by 17 exchanges to the communities of Yukon and includes an electronic computer controlled local and long distance switching unit in downtown Whitehorse. An upgrading program to a number of the smaller exchanges will make DDD service available to 99 per cent of Yukon's telephone subscribers.

Additional mobile radio base stations are being installed to increase coverage for mobile telephone users along all major highway routes.



# TRANSPORTATION

## Roads

Yukon's road system is improving yearly with continual upgrading, straightening and paving. Today there are more than 2,500 miles linking virtually every community in the territory.

Two new roads have been basically completed, providing access to the Pacific Ocean at Skagway, Alaska, and the Arctic Ocean at Inuvik, NWT. The Carcross-Skagway road is scheduled to be open for traffic by the first of September, 1978.

The Dempster Highway, that runs into the Northwest Territories, has been completed and vehicles will soon be able to drive all the way to Fort McPherson at Mile 344. However, ferries at the Peel River and the Mackenzie River at Arctic Red River are still to be put into service.

## Rail

The narrow-gauge White Pass railway that runs 110 miles from Skagway to Whitehorse is still one of the main transportation links with southern Canada. Completed in 1900, White Pass hauls ore to Vancouver via train and ship for transport to overseas markets. As well, Yukoners receive a major proportion of their goods up the inland passage and by train through the White Pass.

## Air

Whitehorse is serviced by five scheduled airlines with direct flights to major centers in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Alaska.

The major airline, CP Air, provides daily jet service to Edmonton and Vancouver with scheduled stops in Watson Lake, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Grand Prairie and Prince George.

Transair flies daily except Sundays from Whitehorse to Yellowknife, Churchill and Winnipeg with connections to eastern centers.

Northward Aviation flies from Whitehorse to Dawson City, Old Crow and Mayo in Yukon and Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbor and Fort McPherson in the Northwest Territories.

Another regional carrier is Trans North Turbo Air which flies scheduled runs from Whitehorse to Faro and Ross River twice daily except Saturdays when there is only a morning flight. Trans North also flies into one of the major exploration areas in the north at Macmillan Pass every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Wien Air Alaska provides regular scheduled flights to Juneau, Fairbanks and Anchorage in Alaska.



# APPENDIX

44

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>1977-1978 Revised Estimates</b>
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>	
Highways and Public Works	15,157,000
Education	14,153,700
Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation	14,750,200
Tourism, Conservation and Information	3,771,500
Local Government	3,567,600
Treasury	2,889,800
Legal Affairs	2,927,800
Administrative Services	2,577,200
Yukon Housing Corporation	2,161,800
Territorial Secretary and Registrar General	1,335,300
Interest — Government of Canada Loans	1,061,800
<b>Total Operation and Maintenance</b>	<b>\$64,353,700</b>
<b>Capital</b>	
Capital projects	17,245,800
<b>Total budgetary expenditure</b>	<b>81,601,500</b>
Government of Canada Loans	793,200
Housing and municipal loans	5,100,100
<b>Total non-budgetary expenditure</b>	<b>5,893,300</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$87,494,800</b>



**SOURCES OF FUNDS****1977-1978  
Revised  
Estimates****Operations and Maintenance**

Revenue	12,205,000
Recoveries	20,321,800
Grant in Lieu of Income Tax	13,361,000
Special Grants	3,776,000
Operating Grant	15,951,000
Amortization recoveries	1,855,000
<b>Total Operations and Maintenance</b>	<b>\$67,469,800</b>

**Capital**

Recoveries	7,972,400
Grants	11,606,000
	<b>\$19,578,400</b>
<b>Total budgetary revenue</b>	<b>87,048,200</b>
Municipal and land development	3,750,000
Capital loans	1,350,000
<b>Total non-budgetary revenue</b>	<b>5,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92,148,200</b>
Surplus 1977/1978	4,653,400
	<b>\$87,494,800</b>

## RENEWABLE RESOURCES

The following is a compiled list of game taken by all licence classes during the 1977/1978 season:

Game Taken	Non-resident (n = 423)	Resident (n = 3870)	Trappers (n = 622)	Total
Moose	177	1025	172	1374
Caribou	160	213	931	1304
Sheep	199	76	3	278
Goat	23	10	0	33
Grizzly	71	25	3	99
Black bear	11	102	9	122
Total of all game				3210

### NUMBERS OF FUR HARVEST IN 1976/77 AND DOLLAR VALUE

Species	Number Trapped	Average Value	Total Value
Beaver	588	\$ 23.91	\$ 14,059.08
Coyote	113	52.24	5,903.12
Fisher	3	118.00	354.00
Cross fox	53	95.34	5,053.02
Red fox	149	53.15	7,919.35
Silver fox	10	58.24	582.40
Arctic fox	39	34.34	1,339.26
Lynx	539	272.73	147,001.47
Marten	2,892	20.59	59,546.28
Mink	308	18.83	5,799.64
Muskrat	20,407	4.98	101,626.86
Otter	71	65.29	4,635.59
Squirrel	27,892	.61	17,014.12
Weasel	636	.86	546.96
Wolf	156	84.11	13,121.16
Wolverine	268	170.16	45,602.88
Total	54,124		\$430,105.19

## RESOURCES

### Breakdown of Type of Operation

(as per applications received):

Oil & Gas Drilling	—	2
Seismic	—	2
Mining (drilling)	—	4
Mining (geophysical)	—	3
Roads (Public construction)	—	NIL
Roads (Private construction)	—	35
Airstrips	—	2
Government Projects	—	55
Powerlines	—	2
Campsite Staging Areas	—	33
Hydro Projects	—	3
Communication Sites	—	NIL
Railroads	—	NIL
Research Projects	—	2
Pipelines	—	NIL
Quarrying	—	16
Gas Gathering Systems	—	1
Woods Operations	—	27
Miscellaneous	—	6
TOTAL		193

### Mineral Production Yukon

January 1, 1977 – December 31, 1977

		Value
Lead	67,698,000 kg	\$ 46,494,000
Zinc	105,071,000 kg	\$ 81,147,000
Silver	126,254,000 g	\$ 20,908,000
Copper	11,941,000 kg	\$ 18,062,000
Gold (excl. placer)	803,864 g	\$ 5,943,000
Cadmium	2,900 kg	\$ 11,000
Asbestos	105,000 tons	\$ 37,180,000
Coal	22,765 tons	\$ 470,000
		\$210,215,000



HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

**CASELOAD ACTIVITIES 1977/78**

Category of Service	Total Caseload Carried	Number of Individuals Involved	Cases Closed	Total Caseload 1976/77	Percentage Caseload Increase (Decrease)
Children in care	315	315	126	337	(6.5)
Child protection	137	587	43	131	4.6
Foster homes approved	87	160	18	83	4.8
Adoption services	168	439	63	170	(1.2)
Unmarried parents	23	26	16	17	35.3
Family service	455	1317	307	494	(7.9)
<b>Public Assistance</b>					
Social assistance	1449	2579	1033	1801	(19.5)
Juvenile probation	122	122	65	135	(9.6)
<b>Geriatric Care</b>					
Nursing and Senior Citizens' Homes	56	56	20	84	(33.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2812</b>	<b>5601</b>	<b>1691</b>	<b>3252</b>	<b>(13.5)</b>

JUSTICE - CORRECTIONS

**Total Number of Inmates Admitted**

	1977/78	1976/77
Male	406	310
Female	18	10
Male Remand	114	86
Female Remand	8	4
	<b>546</b>	<b>410</b>

**Age Group of Sentencing Offenders**

	Male		Female		Totals	
	1977/78	1976/77	1977/78	1976/77	1977/78	1976/77
15 years	1	nil			1	
16 years	22	13	2	nil	24	13
17 years	22	20	nil	3	22	23
18 years	21	28	nil	nil	21	28
19 years	29	22	nil	nil	29	22
20 years	22	18	3	nil	25	18
21-25 years	89	58	2	2	91	60
26-30 years	76	42	4	3	80	45
31-40 years	61	61	5	nil	66	61
41-50 years	47	37	2	1	49	38
Over 50 years	16	11	nil	1	16	12
	<b>406</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>320</b>

Percentage of inmates under the age of 26 years:  
50.20 percent (1976/77 — 51.25 percent)









*Concept & Design:* JAN HARVEY & ASSOCIATES  
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

*Printing:* MITCHELL PRESS LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

*Published by:* INFORMATION SERVICES  
DEPT. INFORMATION RESOURCES  
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

*Editors:* DENNIS SENGER  
ANDREW HUME  
DON SAWATSKY

*Photography:* WAYNE TOWRISS  
ANDREW HUME







