



YUKON

April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979

INTRODUCTION

This year's annual report spotlights Kluane National Park and surrounding area in southwestern Yukon. As one of Canada's largest national parks, Kluane is virtually a world unto itself.

It contains the largest massif in North America and the second highest mountain in the northern hemisphere — Mount Logan. Kluane also contains the largest concentration of icefields, outside of Greenland, in the northern hemisphere.

The photographs will take you on a journey from idyllic lake settings to the eagle-eye view of immense mountain valleys to the white and brown ribbons of glaciers which grind their way along steep mountainsides.

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1. Mr. J. H. ...
2. Mr. ...
3. Mr. ...
4. Mr. ...
5. Mr. ...





The Honourable A. J. Epp,
Minister,
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, 1979.

The period embraced by this report is difficult to characterize simply. On the positive side, the emergence of party politics in the Legislative Assembly has enhanced the concept of executive responsibility to the Assembly and has permitted a further devolution of responsibility and authority to elected members.

Aggressive planning and the delay in construction of the natural gas pipeline mean that this government has now full confidence in its capability to manage the impacts of this extraordinary project. High levels of investment in exploration and development bode well for future growth of our vital mining industry. The decision to proceed with feasibility studies of major power developments holds the promise of providing a solid base for future balanced development.

The Shakwak project is underway and its effects are now starting to be felt in our economy. Our tourism-based service industry is in a period of sustained growth and its momentum will be reinforced by investments in facilities now being undertaken with private capital and government assistance through Special ARDA and renewable resource oriented sub-agreements of the General Development Agreement.

Less promising have been the developments in land claim negotiations and in the transportation sector. The lack of progress in the Native land claim continues to be a stumbling block to coherent economic, social, and constitutional development.

Our rail link to tidewater has experienced serious financial difficulties, partly as a result of the closure of the Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine. While the long-term outlook for rail transportation continues to be positive, the short-term future will be troublesome and will bear close scrutiny by governments because of its singular importance to the Yukon economy.

With the prospect of major new pipeline, power, and industrial projects and the settlement of Native land claims, Yukon is poised on the brink of a new era in economic and social development. I have every confidence in the ability of this government and the people of Yukon to meet the difficult challenge the management of this period of change will present.

Respectfully submitted,



Lone J. Christensen,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE/LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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COMMISSIONER

The Commissioner is the senior federal officer and chief executive of Yukon and administers the government under advice from the legislative assembly and on instructions issued occasionally from the Governor-in-Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Commissioner is assisted by an appointed assistant or administrator, Doug Bell.

Dr. A. M. Pearson resigned as Commissioner in November, 1978, and was succeeded by Frank Finland from Ottawa until the appointment of Ione J. Christensen as Commissioner in January, 1979.

Dr. A. M. Pearson



Frank Finland



Ione Christensen



Doug Bell



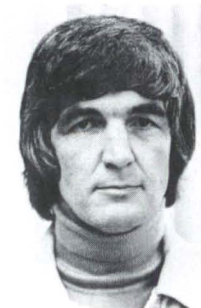
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are assisted on the Executive Committee by five elected members from the governing Progressive Conservative Party in the legislative assembly. The executive committee members develop policy guidelines and are responsible for coordinating government activities.

The election of November 20, 1978, introduced party politics to the Yukon assembly for the first time.

Prior to the election the Commissioner held responsibility for the Public Service Commission, finance, intergovernmental affairs, land claims, the Native advisor and the internal auditor. The Deputy Commissioner was responsible for justice, the liquor corporation, tourism, the economic research and planning unit, corrections and the Workers' Compensation Board. As elected members, Ken McKinnon was responsible for the office of the pipeline coordinator, highways and public works and local government; Flo Whyard was responsible for the departments of health, human resources and information resources; Dr. Jack Hibberd was responsible for renewable resources, consumer and corporate affairs and Native affairs, while

Ken McKinnon



Flo Whyard



Eleanor Millard was responsible for education and the Yukon Housing Corporation.

Following the election there was a re-organization of some government departments and the addition of a fifth elected member to the Executive Committee. The Commissioner holds responsibility for the Public Service Commission, the Department of Finance and the executive committee secretariat.

The deputy commissioner is responsible for the new Department of Government Services, the liquor corporation, intergovernmental affairs and the Workers' Compensation Board.

Chris Pearson became the government leader and holds responsibility for the land claims office and the office of the pipeline coordinator.

Dan Lang was appointed minister for highways and public works, municipal and community affairs and the Yukon Housing Corporation.

Howard Tracey became responsible for tourism and economic development, renewable resources and consumer and corporate affairs.

Grafton Njootli was appointed Minister of Health and Human Resources, and Doug Graham became responsible for education, justice and information resources.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The wholly-elected Yukon Legislative Assembly consists of 16 members consisting of eleven members from the Progressive Conservative Party, two from the Liberal Party, one from the New Democratic Party and two independents.

The Leader of the Opposition is Liberal Leader Iain MacKay.

The Speaker of the Assembly is the Honourable Donald Taylor.

Chris Pearson



Dan Lang



Howard Tracey



Doug Graham



Eleanor Millard



Jack Hibberd



Grafton Njootli



Yukon's 16 member legislative assembly, consisting of government and opposition members. On the left, progressive conservative government members in back row are, from left, Peter (Swede) Hanson, Mayo; Meg McCall, Klondike; Al Falle, Hootalinqua; Dr. Jack Hibberd, Whitehorse South Centre; Geoff Lattin, Whitehorse North

Centre: Front row, from left: Grafton Njootli, Old Crow; Doug Graham, Porter Creek West; Government Leader Chris Pearson, Riverdale North; Howard Tracey, Tatchun; Dan Lang, Porter Creek East. Opposition members on the right side of The House are, in back row from left: Bob Fleming, Campbell, Independent; Maurice Byblow, Faro, Independent.

Front row, from left, are Tony Penikett, Whitehorse West, NDP; Opposition Leader Iain MacKay, Riverdale South, Liberal; Alice McGuire, Kluane, Liberal. Also present is speaker of The House, Don Taylor. Seated at clerk's table are: clerk of the assembly Patrick Michael and clerk assistant Missy Parnell.





ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE

In December, 1978, the administration and legislative support services were split into two separate departments; the Executive Committee Office and the Clerk of the Assembly.

The executive committee support staff consists of seven permanent and two casual employees who give administrative and technical support to the executive committee members and the commissioner's office.

The department ensures that the executive committee and its subcommittees receive full clerical support. It also coordinates committee activities to see that their decisions are properly implemented.

The department prepares for and coordinates more than 200 meetings involving the executive committee and its subcommittees in the year and provides the necessary follow-up actions.

Legislative proceedings are monitored, agenda and documents prepared, circulated and researched, and liaison with other departments and government conducted as required.

The office provides information support services to all Yukon government departments concerning changes in legislation and the internal policy guidelines which have been prepared by the Executive Committee.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Clerk of the Assembly provides administrative and procedural support to the legislative assembly and the standing and special committees of the House as well as administrative support to the Yukon branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the elections board.

During sessions of the Yukon Legislative Assembly, the clerk's office is responsible for producing the order paper, the votes and proceedings and the recording, editing and printing of the daily Hansard.

All documents considered by the assembly are filed and maintained by the clerk's office. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the legislative pages are under the jurisdiction of the clerk.

Contained within the clerk's office is a legislative library which serves as a reference area for the members and staff.

The spring session of the legislature convened March 2, 1978, and continued until April 27 at which time it adjourned until June 26. It prorogued June 29, 1978. This was the final sitting of the 23rd wholly-elected legislature which had been elected November 18, 1974.

On November 20, 1978, the electorate returned 16 members, an increase of four, to the Yukon Legislative Assembly. In addition to the introduction of party politics, it was historic in that it was held under Yukon's own Elections Ordinance, 1977, which was administered by a three-person elections board.

The new assembly met for the first time on December 13, 1978, and prorogued December 14 after electing a speaker, appointing a new Executive Committee and striking new rules, elections, and privileges committee and members' services board.

The second session opened March 6, 1979. Several bills were passed, including a Northern Natural Gas Pipeline Agreement Ordinance, an ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, an ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, and six money-related ordinances.

On March 28, 1979, the legislature passed a budget of \$122 million for fiscal year 1979-80.

The rules, elections and privileges committee revised the standing orders of the House to adapt to the government/opposition system. The new rules were adopted March 7, 1979.

INTERNAL AUDITOR

The internal auditor is part of the government control system reporting directly to the Commissioner. The office of the auditor is responsible for the auditing of territorial accounts to safeguard assets from possible loss, the accuracy and reliability of the accounting, promote operational efficiency and encourage responsible legislation and policy.

SPECIAL ADVISOR ON NATIVE AFFAIRS

The position of special advisor on Native affairs was established to provide Yukon Indian organizations with greater participation and influence in government policy planning and programs.

The special advisor acts as a liaison 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

The special advisor to the Commissioner assists in liaison with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and other federal departments.

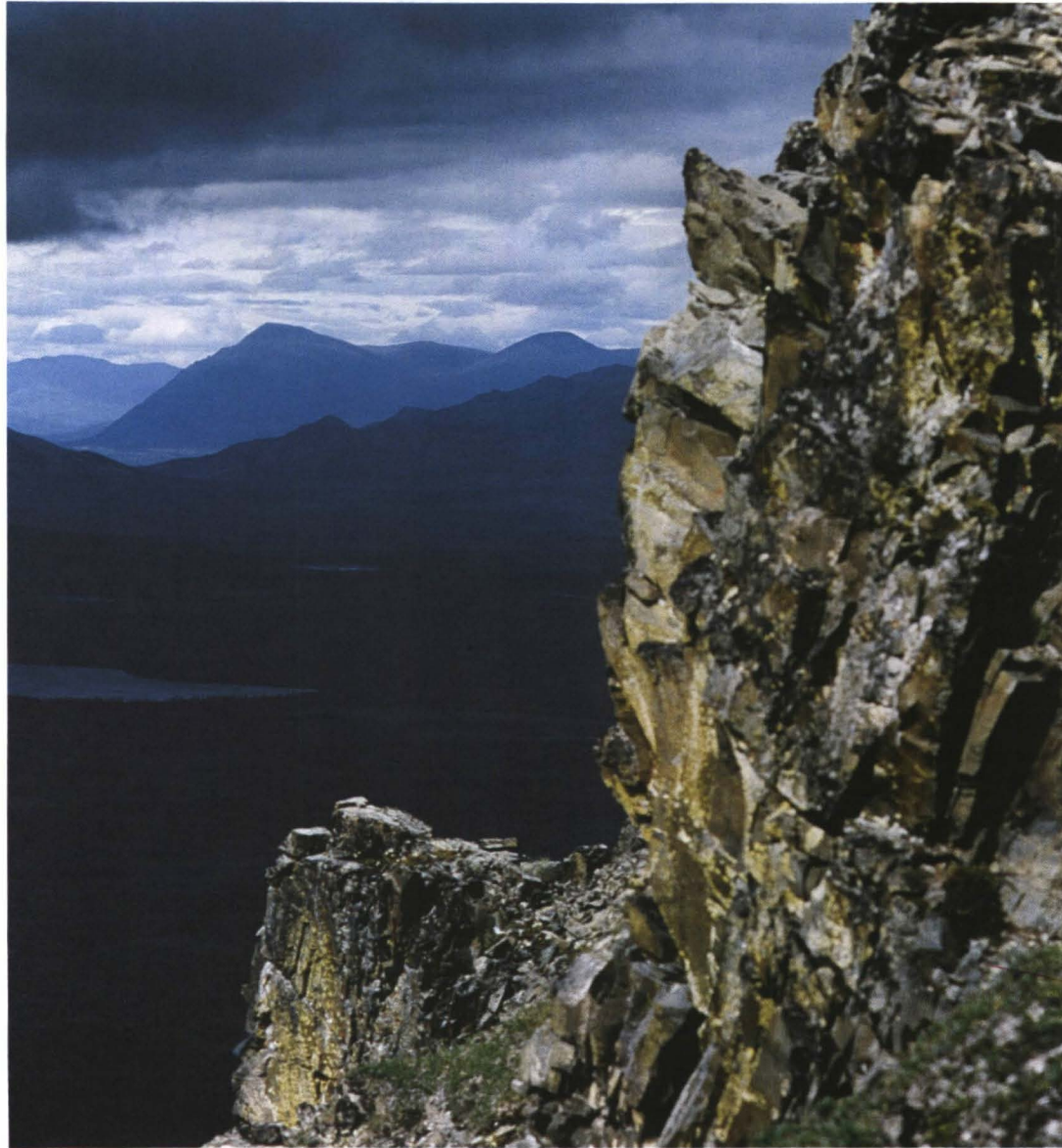
LAND CLAIMS SECRETARIAT

The land claims secretariat is a research unit responsible for developing Yukon government positions in relation to the settlement of Yukon Indian land claims and the constitutional development of Yukon.

From January 31, 1978, to February 12, 1979, land claims discussions were adjourned to give representatives of the Yukon Indian people time to develop a comprehensive claims position. During this period, the secretariat devoted its attention primarily to constitutional research elaborating on an earlier study entitled "Some Constitutional Aspects of the Government of the Yukon Territory".

Many notable events occurred in February, 1979, aside from the resumption of preliminary land claims discussions, namely: the appointment February 6 of Willard Phelps, former member of the Yukon legislature and member of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry, as the Yukon government's land claims negotiator; the transfer of responsibility for land claims from the Commissioner to the government leader, and the successful conclusion of a memorandum of understanding on the process for negotiating Native claims in Yukon between the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Commissioner of Yukon.

Further work is being undertaken by the secretariat to place the settlement of land claims within the overall constitutional context of Yukon's development.



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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Recruitment and Selection

The commission is responsible for recruiting and certifying applicants for vacant positions to the public service, job evaluation, pay administration, contract interpretation and administration, collective bargaining, staff establishment control, safety, training, and fringe benefit programs. The Public Service Commission administers the Public Service Commission Ordinance, the Public Service Staff Relations Ordinance, the Territorial Employees' Superannuation Ordinance and the pursuant regulations.

Job Evaluation and Pay Administration

A total of 1,739 permanent and casual appointments were made during the fiscal year, including 425 civil service permanent appointments, 68 teacher and three kindergarten instructor appointments. Of the civil service appointments, 88 per cent were Yukon residents. The average turnover by termination, based on 983 fulltime and part-time permanent employees, represented 28 per cent. Average turnover as a percentage of the average number of employees on strength has stabilized in the last three years at around 29 per cent. The lowering of turnover in relation to 35 per cent in 1975 is probably a result of the Canadian economy more so than any other significant factor.

In the latter part of the fiscal year, financial restraint measures were introduced throughout the public service which affected the recruitment to vacant positions. These measures resulted in a slow-down of recruitment activities for the period December to the end of the fiscal year.

A review of civil service hires from outside Yukon for the past two fiscal years for managerial and non-managerial positions indicated that the outside hires for managerial positions tend to remain for a longer period than the non-managerial outside hires. In total however, the

employees hired from outside Yukon have a lower turnover rate than employees who are hired locally within Yukon. (see appendix)

Staff Training and Development

Approximately 276 position transactions and 50 classification and pay plan amendments were processed during the course of the fiscal year. The management-prepared position description was revised and updated to reflect the kinds of information required by classification officers prior to making classification decisions. In addition, a guide to the management prepared position description was developed and distributed throughout the government service.

Class series reviews with respect to library clerks, record clerks and work with respect to assessors were completed. In the latter part of the year, a class series review began for all administrative officer and related positions of employment. The classification division conducted an organization and classification re-survey of the complete supply and services branch.

In an effort to provide operating departments and managers with a greater understanding of the classification process, a job description seminar was developed and a seminar dealing with classification factors was also developed. Both seminars were introduced in the latter part of the year and courses will continue to the fall of next year.

The government's first classification appeal was heard in the early part of the year and the decision of the classification appeal board was to uphold the classification division's initial decision. The employer is now in the process of preparing information for operating departments with respect to the classification and appeal process. This work is being done in conjunction with the classification appeal board chairman.

Safety and Security

The public service commission assisted in providing seminars, workshops and courses for about 450 employees. Courses included seminars on human behaviour, assertiveness for employees, electrical upgrading, audio-visual aides, bookkeeping, interviewing skills, supervisory skills, climbing safety, performance evaluation, and air brake mechanics.

Discussion on a general basis occurred with respect to the feasibility of looking at an overall government training plan for all Yukoners. This is in its embryo stage. It is hopeful that over time, departments will receive a greater allocation of training dollars and that more on-the-job departmental training can occur with the possibility of career development patterns identified.

Liaison with Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on-the-job training representatives increased during the year and resulted in the placement of trainees in various government branches and divisions. Liaison also continued with northern careers' representatives in Yukon and with the Yukon government's rehabilitation branch to take potential trainees.

The interdepartmental training committee, which was established to co-ordinate all training activities in Yukon between federal government departments and agencies and the Yukon government, held several meetings. These meetings assisted in coordinating training programs for the benefit of all civil servants within Yukon.

Over the next 12 months the Public Service Commission will attempt to increase the number of pre-retirement seminars and to conduct, for the first time, an early-retirement seminar. Such seminars are becoming of increasing concern to employees to give them a better understanding of what retirement means, how it will affect them and how better to manage their financial and other resources.

The Public Service Commission will also be conducting job description writing courses for management and supervisory representatives as

well as classification seminars, to facilitate a better understanding of the classification system within this government.

Courses in human relations, supervisory skills, first aid, financial management, report writing and in specific technical areas will be conducted in the forthcoming fiscal year.

A special joint union/management committee completed their review of the performance evaluation process within government. Revisions were recommended and adapted, seminars were conducted for supervisors and managers. It is hoped that the revised process will assist in up-grading the overall performance of employees and lead to the identification of needed training areas and to the eventual development of career patterns within the civil service.

A number of break-ins on government property were investigated and guidelines to departments on physical security in these incidents were issued.

First-aid courses continued to be offered to employees as part of the government's overall safety program, including a large number of female employees in various operating departments.

Safety inspections at all work establishments were conducted on a regular basis throughout the year and work on upgrading the government's ability to meet potential emergencies under the Emergency Measures Organization continued. Joint union-management safety committee meetings were held on a regular basis and recommendations emanating from committee meetings were investigated and implemented where practicable and feasible. Over the last several years, the awareness in government of safety procedures has increased to a satisfactory level, through the efforts of the parties involved.

Staff Relations

A special leave report analysis was completed indicating that the utilization of sick leave per employee has dropped from an average .545 days per month in 1976 to .492 days in 1978. At the same time, the utilization of special leave has risen from .061 days per month in 1976 to .088 in 1978.

The latter is explained by the increased ability of employees to utilize special leave which has been negotiated in successive collective agreements.

During the same time frame, leave without pay also decreased from an average .292 day per employee per month in 1976 to .235 day per employee per month in 1978. This represents an approximate 20 per cent reduction. The commission anticipates that leave without pay has been reduced due to the expansion of vacation leave benefits and in part, due to the cost to employees of taking leave without pay for vacation purposes.

The employer and the Public Service Alliance of Canada signed a two-year collective agreement August 22, 1978, with the assistance of a conciliation board report. The agreement is effective April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1980.

On November 21, 1978, the Yukon Teachers' Association and the employer signed a two-year collective agreement effective September 1, 1978, to August 31, 1980.

A portion of the first year of the two-year Public Service Alliance of Canada collective agreement fell under the terms of the Anti-Inflation Act and pursuant regulations while the Yukon Teachers' Association collective agreement was outside the scope of the anti-inflation controls.

One grievance was submitted to adjudication and was subsequently withdrawn during the hearing process upon the parties reaching a satisfactory settlement.

Future Planning

Over the next 12 months, the Public Service Commission intends to review the various personnel policies with the aim of coordinating these policies under a revised, comprehensive format which will make them easier to administer by operating departments.

Public service commission officers will visit outlying departmental operations to update their knowledge and to meet with employees to discuss general personnel policies.

Negotiations with the Public Service Alliance of Canada are expected to begin in the latter part of the fiscal year, while negotiations with the Yukon Teachers' Association will begin shortly thereafter.

Continued, increased emphasis will be placed on on-the-job training programs for all Yukoners and the dissemination of classification information to operating departments in the new fiscal year.

FINANCE

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The Department of Finance is responsible for the management of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund; the keeping of official accounting and financial records; processing and payment of suppliers' accounts; processing and payment of the government payroll; the preparation and distribution of territorial accounts and other periodic financial statements and information; the collection of all taxes and revenues; budget coordination and support and providing assistance and direction in all financial matters to departments and agencies.

The department also provides financial advice and assistance to the Executive Committee and is responsible for the presentation of the main estimates, territorial accounts and other periodic financial information to the legislative assembly.

Another part of the department's responsibility is to provide a control and monitoring function of the financial performance of departmental operations. As such, it is involved in formulating financial policies, financial procedures and control and providing overall guidance and leadership in all financial areas of government.

During the fiscal year a number of organizational changes were made including the addition of an assistant treasurer and the formation of a financial planning and systems development branch. These changes were necessary to promote further improvement in the level and quality of service to the public and user departments.

The department has acted upon the recommendations made by the auditor general in his financial management and control study report which was tabled in the legislative assembly in April, 1978.

With the approval and backing of the Executive Committee, a comprehensive work plan was developed which responded to the recommendations of the study report and other recognized needs.

A financial management systems development working group and steering committee were established and work began in developing new accounting and financial systems, financial manuals and other related aspects to improve the financial management and control within the Government of Yukon.

In addition, the department was heavily involved in developing and coordinating an accelerated capital program for the government; financial matters relating to the Alaska Highway Pipeline; initial steps in the establishment of Yukon income tax; examination and revision of Yukon electric rate equalization program; preparation for a possible health transfer from the federal government, and establishing a reinforced internal audit program.

Further re-organization of the Government of Yukon late in the year separated supply and services and data systems and computer services from the department of finance and created a new department of government services.

Undertakings in 1979-80 will include strong emphasis on continued work on the financial management systems development; further improvements and refinements in accounting and financial administration and control; a review of our financial planning and budgeting process; examining zero base budgeting as a planning, evaluating and budgeting process; developing the final stages of legislation and collection agreement for Yukon income tax; completing a revised Yukon electric rate equalization program; examining the present insurance program and embarking on a revised course of action; examining the Yukon home owners' grant program for improved administration; reviewing the small business loans program; developing and implementing improved working capital and cash position information; and improving financial statement presentation and available financial information to departments and the executive committee. In addition, the treasurer will be heavily involved in the implementation of the strengthened internal audit program.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

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The directorate's areas of responsibility include the provision of support services to the Commissioner in the coordination of federal and territorial programs and in the broad area of inter-governmental relations. This involves close liaison with federal and crown agencies and with governments of jurisdictions which border on Yukon.

The directorate provides Yukon government representation on the federal government's advisory committee on northern development (ACND) and is responsible for the administration of Yukon's federal interdepartmental coordinating committee (FICC). The FICC is a standing committee of the ACND which is chaired by the Commissioner and includes in its membership the senior representatives in Yukon of each federal and crown agency and senior officials of the Yukon government.

As well, the directorate performs all protocol functions for the Yukon government and is the focal point for the coordination of official visits to Yukon of federal and provincial ministers, foreign ambassadors, embassy and consulate representatives and other visiting dignitaries.

The directorate has continued to work closely with the science and technology committee's working group in finalizing planning for the scientific resource centre being proposed for Whitehorse by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

A long-standing problem involving jurisdiction over fuel tax collection in certain segments of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Road was resolved as a result of a meeting with officials of the British Columbia government. Other jurisdiction problems involving Yukon and British Columbia were also identified and measures were taken to resolve these issues as well.

Intergovernmental meetings of major importance to Yukon were also held during the year with the governments of Alaska, Alberta and the Northwest Territories to deal with matters of mutual interest and concern.

The FICC held quarterly meetings and a number of special meetings during the year. Meetings held outside Whitehorse are to be expanded from one to three.

Major protocol activities in which the directorate has been involved during the year include the annual northern tour of foreign ambassadors, visits of federal and provincial cabinet ministers, United States embassy officials, consuls-general of various countries and other visiting dignitaries. The directorate also provided the coordination for a meeting of the interprovincial ministers of health.



PIPELINE COORDINATOR

The function of the pipeline coordinator's office is to gather and assess pipeline-related data and to coordinate Yukon government planning and activities concerned with the Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline project. In addition, the office maintains a liaison program designed to ensure constant communication among the Yukon government, the Northern Pipeline Agency, other federal government agencies, and the project proponent in order to see that the Yukon government's points of view and concerns are adequately reflected in the pipeline planning process. As part of this consultative role the pipeline coordinator was named to the federal/provincial/territorial consultative council.

Over the past fiscal year much of the efforts of the office were concentrated on reviewing, assessing and preparing changes to Draft I and Draft II of the socio economic terms and conditions issued by the Northern Pipeline Agency for the ultimate implementation by the project proponent. This work involved soliciting comments and opinions from all Yukon government agencies, and analyzing those responses, and preparing a comprehensive submission outlining the changes the government wished to see made to the terms and conditions. A similar procedure was undertaken in the review of the environmental terms and conditions, also issued by the Northern Pipeline Agency, and the environmental impact statement, issued by the project proponent. The submissions pertaining to both sets of terms and conditions were presented to the Yukon public hearings panel early in 1979.

In addition, the office coordinated work on the development of a preliminary mitigative measures strategy designed to deal with pipeline related impacts on government services and programs.

The Canada-Yukon agreement, giving Yukon government approval to the Canada-United States accord and ensuring Yukon of a voice

in future negotiations relative to the project, was prepared and negotiated by the pipeline coordinator's office.

Several studies were also undertaken or commissioned by the office, including a paper on the supply of pipeline gas to Yukon communities and a report to be completed in 1979 relating to pipeline taxation and heritage funds.

On April 1, 1979, the pipeline coordinator's

office will be upgraded to branch status and will become the pipeline branch. The addition of several staff, including an environmental assessment officer, a socio-economic/community affairs officer, a lands/regulatory officer and a financial/taxation specialist will allow the new branch to more effectively deal with the added responsibilities that will devolve upon it as the start up date for construction approaches.



TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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The Department of Tourism and Economic Development 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 cooperation with the private sector.

Yukon hosted a record 364,000 visitors during 1978, an increase of 14 per cent over 1977. Estimated tourist expenditures reached \$35 million, up \$5 million from the previous year.

Highlights of the Year Include:

- Completion of the Yukon tourism development strategy, a planning document to guide tourism development in the territory over the next five years.
- A revitalized marketing thrust in co-operation with Yukon's tourism industry to provide for increased sales efforts through consumer travel shows, trade seminars, direct marketing, and agent educational programs.
- Completion of design for a new highway information signs program.
- A program of convention sales initiated to sell Yukon as a destination for business meetings.
- The first federal-provincial ministers meeting north of 60 was hosted by the Yukon government when federal-provincial tourism ministers met in Whitehorse and Dawson City in September.
- A record-breaking year for Yukon generally with significant increases in highway travel, air arrivals and length of visitor stay and expenditures.

Yukon's tourism industry recovered its positive growth trend in 1978 following the flat 1975-77 period.

Border crossings increased 21 per cent over 1977, highway traffic increased 33 per cent and air travel was up 19 per cent. Train passengers declined.

Average length of stay by Yukon's tourists showed slight increases over 1977 and motel/hotel occupancy rates increased four per cent.

Visitor facilities increased with the addition of 130 hotel/motel rooms. A number of new tours were added to the expanding list of tourism products and significant increases in visitors from Canadian and European markets were recorded.

During the summer of 1978, a major visitor exit survey was completed of all Yukon exit points and transportation modes.

Marketing

Tourism marketing programs continued to place emphasis on maintenance of the traditional markets of the U.S. west coast, British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and the U.S. mid-western states. The overseas markets of Germany and the Netherlands were penetrated for the first time by the department in co-operation with industry and the State of Alaska.

During the summer, the department hosted familiarization tours of Yukon by travel agency personnel from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Ontario and Manitoba, Alaska, Washington and Australia. In September, managers of Canadian government overseas offices held meetings in Yukon and 40 travel writers from Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, England and Germany were exposed to Yukon travel experiences. A number of tour wholesalers from the U.S.A., Canada, Germany, Italy and France were also introduced to Yukon as part of the tour development and product awareness program.

The department assisted in the production of four half-hour television programs and a series of short TV fillers for Canadian audiences. Planning and co-ordination assistance was also provided for a number of freelance film producers.

A co-operative marketing program in conjunction with Yukon's private sector was continued for the second year. This program involved participation in the Worlds of Alaska road show in the U.S.A., exhibits at six consumer sports and travel shows, a travel mission to the Netherlands and West Germany and publication of a special brochure for consumer distribution. Co-operative marketing programs were also carried out with British Columbia, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories with attendance at two travel shows in West Germany and attendance at the ASTA World Congress.

In co-operation with the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, the department participated in 13 consortia marketplaces in Canada and the U.S.A.

The department embarked on its first convention sales efforts in 1978. A total of 15 organizations were encouraged to hold meetings in Yukon. Most bookings are for the 1980-81 period and beyond.

A total of 410,000 pieces of literature were produced and distributed both within and outside Yukon to promote Yukon and provide travellers with factual and useful information. The tourism literature program received an international award from the Printing Industries of America for outstanding graphic presentation. Two thousand travel agents manuals were produced and distributed to the travel trade in 11 countries.

A total of 30,858 requests for tourism literature were processed and 203,329 pieces of literature were mailed in response to individual inquiries and requests for material from travel agents.

The department operated visitor information centres at Watson Lake, Beaver Creek, Haines

Junction, Dawson City and Whitehorse. A total of 103,293 visitors sought information at the centres, an increase of 20 per cent over 1977.

The department participated in a number of projects and special promotions designed to create favorable publicity for Yukon tourism. Included were assistance to groups and communities in the staging of special events, two Yukon holidays were offered as special prizes in co-operation with air carriers, and a number of travel features and photographs were distributed to a selected media mailing list in Canada and the U.S.A.

Tourism Advisory Board

The tourism advisory board met twice during the year in its advisory capacity to the Yukon government. The board awarded a total of \$20,000 in grants to museums for operation and presented a brief to the Yukon legislature at its spring session.

Development

The most significant tourism development project during the year was preparation of a tourism development strategy for Yukon. This

project was launched in August, 1977. The final report was completed in October, 1978. A number of delays, mostly involving consideration of the Alaska Highway pipeline and its effects on tourism, were encountered during the course of this planning project. The final product reflected a wide range of factors and concerns influencing tourism development in Yukon. A separate report was also prepared entitled "Action Plan — Tourism Response to the Alaska Highway Pipeline."

The Yukon tourism development strategy provides a framework for tourism development in Yukon over the next five to 10 years. It sug-





gests goals and objectives, describes a variety of development opportunities, and discusses roles for both the private and public sectors involved in tourism. Other components deal with tourist attractions in Yukon, travel corridors, staff training, financial assistance, information, and several other areas affecting tourism development.

A final draft of the strategy was presented to the Yukon Visitors Association at their 1978 conference. Early in 1979, the document was accepted by the Yukon government's Executive Committee. While certain parts of the strategy have already been implemented, the intention is to use the strategy as the basis for a tourism subsidiary agreement under the Canada-Yukon general development agreement, which would provide the necessary funding to implement many of the measures proposed.

A number of ongoing and special tourism research projects were carried out during the year. The annual overview report of the tourism industry, entitled "Yukon Tourism 1978 Industry Highlights", was released in January of 1979.

A report on tourism expenditures in Yukon for 1977 was released during the year, and data assembled for the 1978 edition. Based on the tourism expenditure model, the report indicates that 1977 calendar year expenditures were just over \$29,000,000, a 39 per cent increase over 1976. The preliminary estimate for 1978 expenditures was \$35,000,000.

A tourism reference library was organized during the year, and incorporates about 700 titles related to both Yukon and international tourism. The library is located in the department's office and is available to anyone.

The most significant research project during 1978 was the Yukon visitor exit survey, the most extensive survey of visitors ever conducted in Yukon. Field interviews were conducted of highway, air and rail travellers under a summer job corps project organized through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism. A final report was expected in May of 1979, and preliminary

results indicated that the data would be extremely useful to marketing and development activities in tourism.

A tourism awareness program, designed to create a better awareness and understanding of Yukon's tourism industry and to encourage hospitality to visitors was introduced. The "We Care" program was presented to a number of groups and formed part of the Yukon Host training program conducted by the Yukon Visitors Association.

Administration

In April, 1978, the former tourism, parks and information services program was re-organized to create a new Department of Tourism and Economic Development. The parks and historic resources branch was transferred to the new Department of Renewable Resources, and the former information services was designated a public affairs bureau within the new Department of Government Services. In November, approval was given by Executive Committee for the tourism program to be designated "Tourism Yukon", to achieve an individual identity for Yukon's tourism program and consistency with other federal and provincial jurisdictions in Canada.

*ECONOMIC RESEARCH
AND PLANNING UNIT*

During this fiscal year, the Economic Research & Planning Unit became part of the newly-formed Department of Tourism and Economic Development.

The unit's mandate is economic research and planning for the Yukon Territory. In-house research, planning and a statistical service is provided to government, the private sector and the general public.

Service to government includes the analysis and subsequent advice on matters pertaining to

Yukon's future, particularly in the areas of mining, energy and economic development. Provision of information to the private sector and the general public is at the rate of approximately one hundred written or verbal requests per month.

This year saw the birth of two publications — "Yukon Economic Review" and "Yukon

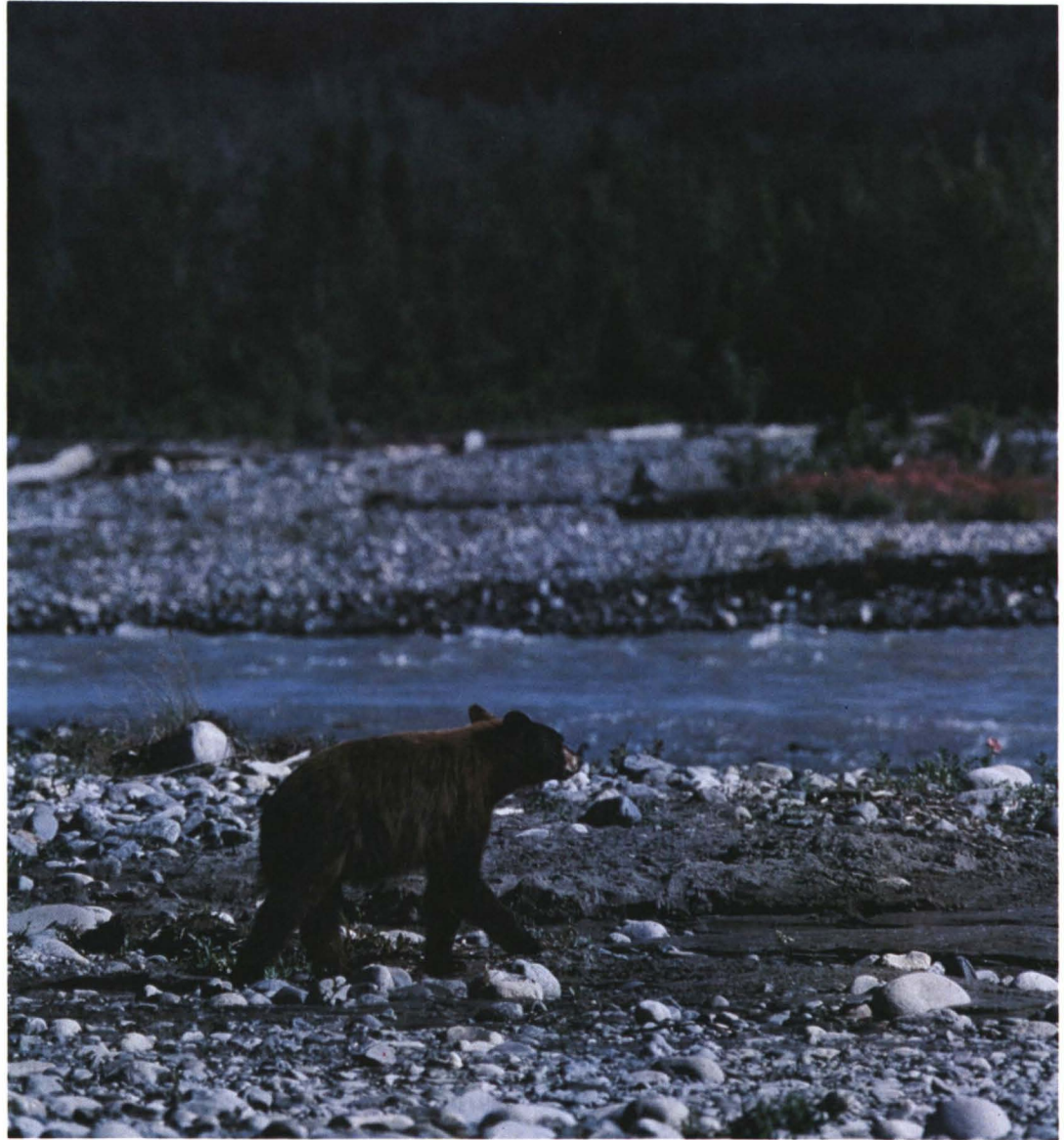


Labour Statistics". They will be published on a regular basis in addition to the well-established price, rental and real estate surveys.

Students have been undertaken and/or completed in a wide range of areas including regional economic potential, public utilities, auto insurance, economic indicators, employment and unemployment in Yukon.

The unit is also actively involved in monitoring and assessing specific large-scale development projects.

The development of new analytical tools such as the Yukon Economic Model, has afforded the unit the capability of generating a long-term development strategy for Yukon.



RENEWABLE RESOURCES

The Department of Renewable Resources consists of three branches, each with its own area of responsibility but with an overall goal of ensuring the wise usage and management of Yukon's renewable resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

PARKS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH

Parks and historic resources was created as a branch of the Department of Renewable Resources in June, 1978.

The branch is responsible for planning, developing, managing and administering outdoor recreational areas and historic sites for residents and visitors. The branch maintains 65 sites and areas in three operational districts throughout Yukon.

The attention of the branch has been focussed on the rehabilitation of existing campgrounds and expansion of the system to accommodate rapidly increasing use. During the year, a manual "Design Guidelines for Yukon Parks" was prepared to standardize and upgrade landscape design and facility production throughout all campgrounds. Rehabilitation and expansion work was undertaken in the Wolf Creek, Simpson Lake, Kusawa Lake, Congdon Creek, Lake Laberge and Yukon River campgrounds. Site plans were prepared for a number of other campgrounds in preparation for future development.

An interim agreement with the ARC branch Parks Canada (Agreements for Recreation and Conservation) resulted in river patrols and work crews on the Yukon River to collect user information, develop and maintain camping areas and stabilize and restore various historic buildings and structures. It is expected the interim protection program will continue into the following year. At the same time planners from both branches are preparing a concept plan for long-term development and management of the Yukon

River. The concept plan is expected to be completed in early 1979 and serve as a negotiating document for a long-term ARC agreement between Parks Canada and the Yukon government.

During the year branch staff were actively engaged in preparing a draft subsidiary agreement under the general development agreement to both inventory renewable resources and expand and upgrade outdoor recreation facilities throughout Yukon. The agreement is expected to be signed in early 1979 and cover a three year period. A parks planner was recruited in January, 1979, and will be responsible for systems, master and site planning for Yukon parks.

RESOURCE PLANNING BRANCH

The resource planning branch goal is to plan and guide the use of Yukon's natural resources in an environmentally and socially acceptable manner for the optimum benefit to Yukon residents. To help achieve this goal, the branch is committed to public participation in the planning process.

During the past year, the branch has been staffed with the director assuming responsibilities in January, 1979. He is supported by two resource planners and one secretary.

The branch has worked on and completed the Dempster Highway interim management plan. On-going work continues on a final Dempster Highway management plan, the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline, an agriculture policy, the Shawkwak highway project, and the Porcupine caribou range task force. The branch also represents the department on several interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees.

WILDLIFE BRANCH

The wildlife branch is charged with the protection and management of the wildlife resources of Yukon.

The branch administers and enforces the Game Ordinance, Fur Export Ordinance, Brands Ordinance, Pounds Ordinance, Migratory Birds Convention Act, Canada Wildlife Act, International Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Polar Bear, International Agreement on Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna, Game Export Act, and the freshwater fisheries regulations. Assistance has been rendered by the R.C.M.P., members of the national and historic parks branch and the Yukon Forest Service in the enforcement of game laws.

The branch's main office is located in Whitehorse, with field officers stationed at Dawson City, Haines Junction, Mayo, Ross River and Watson Lake. During the summer months a temporary crew works out of Old Crow and carries out enforcement patrols in northern Yukon. The branch conducts various research and educational programs necessary for proper wildlife resource management and the appreciation of one of our most vital renewable resources.

The wildlife branch participated on two federal-territorial land use advisory committees during the year. It has provided advice and assistance on such major projects as the Alaska Highway gas pipeline, the Shawkwak project, Alaska Highway paving projects and water basin pre-planning studies.

Conservation officers enforced several Yukon and federal statutes to protect the public interest in wildlife resources. In addition to this they carried out many other services, including removing problem wildlife, assisting in various outdoor education programs, providing information to citizens, assisting in emergency rescue work and providing special information used in land use decision-making.

Big game inventory work continued and covered those portions which are situated near the

Dempster Highway. Surveys were carried out to assess the status of accessible sheep, goat and moose populations in southern Yukon, particularly close to population centres.

A number of big game studies carried out by the branch were partially or totally funded by Foothills Pipe Lines Limited to assess potential impact of proposed pipelines. These studies include work on caribou, falcon and grouse along the Alaska Highway pipeline route and caribou, sheep and falcon work along the Dempster lateral pipeline route.

The study of the porcupine caribou herd continues to be a high priority objective. Supplementary funding for Dempster Highway-related work on caribou, sheep and falcons was obtained from Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, northern roads and airstrips division.

Census results indicate that populations of ptarmigan and other upland game birds increased in 1978. Hunters are enjoying good to excellent hunting as numbers of these birds continue their cyclic increase.

Five research projects in the Dempster Highway corridor and the Alaska Highway pipeline corridor were conducted for assessing problems of land use developments in relation to nesting birds of prey. As well, inventory research continued on falcons and other hawks in the Ogilvie Mountains and Peel River area. About half of Yukon is now surveyed. Other research and management projects include the controlled harvest of raptors for falconry, the captive rearing and re-introduction of endangered peregrine falcons, and the rehabilitation of injured birds of prey.

The branch continued a program of cooperative waterfowl research with the Canadian Wildlife Service. Included were wetland inventory studies, a whistling swan migration study and a study of lesser Canada goose populations in the Porcupine River drainage.

A study of grizzly populations was initiated, including field work in the Ogilvie Mountains, monitoring of garbage dumps, accompanying outfitters in the field and sending questionnaires to bear hunters. The management of large carnivores became controversial when a major interest group challenged the necessity for, and delayed the implementation of, a grizzly bear harvesting restriction, the first harvest restriction beyond usual limits ever imposed upon the outfitting industry in Yukon. The grizzly bear harvest was similar to that reported previously and the poorly understood black bear harvest underwent little change.

A wolf research project was initiated by caribou researchers in the Burwash area. This work is supervised by the biologist who is in charge of the management of predatory animals, which include grizzly, polar and black bears, wolf, coyote and cougar.

Hunter check stations were maintained near Whitehorse, and all trophies of sheep, goats and grizzly bears taken in Yukon during the 1978 hunting season were inspected and measured by wildlife branch personnel. Detailed questionnaires were sent to all hunters at the end of the season to establish realistic harvest statistics. For part of the year a biometrician was hired to set up a computerized questionnaire analysis system.

The wildlife branch continued its native training program financed through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Five Native people took part.

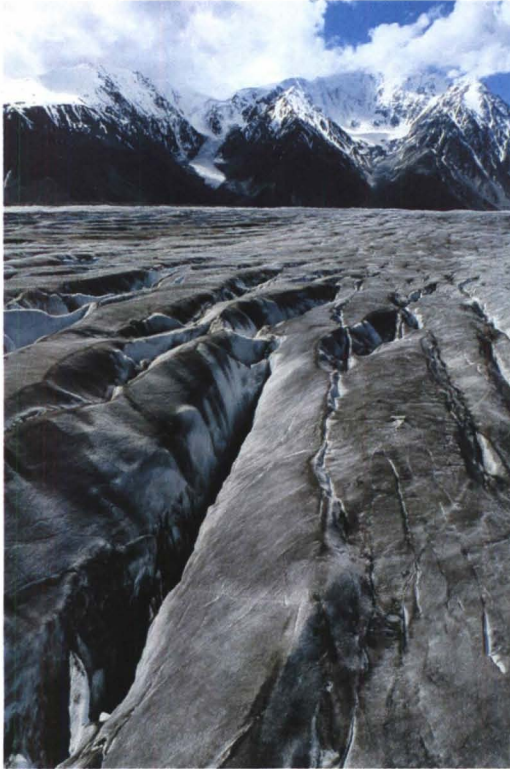
A hunter safety course, initiated in 1974/75, was expanded and taught in a number of Yukon schools. The wildlife branch also continued the outdoor camp at Kluane Lake to teach students firearms safety, first aid, outdoor survival and principles of game management.

Fur Management and Trapping

A fur section initiated two long term research programs on marten and on beaver. These studies are designed to provide information necessary in the development of management strategies for these species.

The total dollar value of the fur harvest for the 1977/78 trapping season was \$420,000. This is down marginally from the previous year. Lynx was once again the most important furbearer, contributing over 37 per cent of the total dollar value of the harvest. Marten was the second most important with over 26 per cent.





JUSTICE

The Department of Justice was formed January 19, 1979, and consists of three branches reporting to a deputy head.

The legal services branch encompasses the solicitors, public administrator, land titles and the legislation section which was transferred from the Executive Committee Office. This branch provides legal advice and services to the Commissioner, government departments and agencies. Another major function of this branch is the production of ordinances from discussion, draft through final bill form and perusing proposed regulations prior to signing into law. The legislation section also revises and consolidates the ordinances and regulations, advises and assists other government departments with requests respecting legislation and acts as a registry of regulations wherein Commissioner's orders and regulations are retained on file after being signed into law.

The courts and administration branch is responsible for administering justice throughout Yukon and provides a centralized administration servicing the entire department. Also provided is administrative support to the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, magistrate's court, juvenile court and all justices of the peace courts. Permanent court rooms are located in Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Dawson City. Regular court circuits also convene in other communities. Justices of the peace are located throughout Yukon and handle summary conviction offences. The demands placed upon the court system saw the addition of a second magistrate in the summer of 1979.

There are several cost sharing agreements between the Government of Yukon and the federal government. These agreements enable a court worker program, and the provision of compensation for victims of criminal injury.

Policing in Yukon is carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under a cost-sharing agreement which provides for Indian special constables.

The third branch of the Department of Justice is corrections whose responsibility is to carry out the orders of the court.

The Whitehorse Correctional Centre operates as a medium security institution and is designed to perform three prime functions: the custody and care of both sentenced female and male prisoners serving sentences up to two years less one day; the detention and care of persons remanded for trial, for sentencing, for immigration and deportation hearings, and the awaiting for appeal hearings, and the custody of prisoners awaiting transfer to a federal penitentiary, or a mental institution. The aim of the Whitehorse Correctional Centre is to carry out the sentence imposed by the courts and to take whatever course of action within the permitted scope to return the individual offender permanently to the normal community as a contributing member of society.

The probation services has offices in Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Mayo and the Whitehorse Correctional Centre. The probation service, as well as preparing reports for court and supervising offenders, focuses on establishing programs to divert offenders from the centre and the development of special programs. The community work service program was developed, thus allowing the court to order an offender to complete a number of hours of unpaid labour on a project of value to the community rather than a short term of incarceration. The impaired drivers program was further developed and reorganized into a one day program presented monthly in Whitehorse, and when needed, in the field areas. One hundred and ninety people completed this course.

The probation field office was established at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre thus providing a resident counsellor who could become part of a classification process and treatment team.

EDUCATION

The Department of Education has four areas of responsibility: elementary and secondary education; adult and continuing education; manpower planning, and recreation services.

ELEMENTARY — SECONDARY EDUCATION

In September, 1978, there was a total of 5,222 students enrolled from kindergarten to grade 12. This compares with 5,391 students in 1977. In June, 1978, with the closure of Cassiar Asbestos mine at Clinton Creek, the Robert Henderson School closed. The new gymnasium at Selkirk Street Elementary School in Whitehorse was completed. School additions and renovations began in Watson Lake and Haines Junction. Several more Yukon schools had improvements to their school grounds as part of the five-year program to up-grade school grounds.

The Yukon teacher education program graduated its first class, with a large percentage of the graduates finding employment in Yukon. The three-year program has maintained its 15 students going into its second year.

In the areas of curriculum, the major undertaking of the year was the introduction of a new elementary school science program. A major feature of implementation was the in-services provided to teachers. Several Yukon teachers were trained by department staff and one of the authors of the textbook series. These teachers then conducted sessions in each community.

The "exposure" French program offered in the schools in grades five to 12 has now undergone a complete revision. The first phase of an evaluation study of elementary French was completed and the second phase begun, so that by June, 1980, the total program can be carefully reviewed.

The French language centre continued to serve as a resource centre for teachers and students, and to maintain a varied program of both day and evening adult non-credit extension

French classes, serving various Yukon communities.

Amendments to the Student's Financial Assistance Ordinance were approved by the Yukon Legislative Assembly during the 1978 spring session. Qualifying students now receive a maximum of approximately \$10,000 in grants over five years. Grants during the year totaling \$345,688 were provided to 226 Yukon students attending post-secondary institutions outside Yukon. Eighty students received \$122,540 through the Canada student loan program. Off-campus university courses from the University of Alberta were once again offered in Yukon expanding beyond Whitehorse to include Faro.

During the year three major educational concerns received preliminary attention. In the fall of 1978, Frances Fleming, now retired, but formerly with the Ministry of Education in British Columbia was commissioned to prepare a report on special education services. During the coming year her report will form the basis for establishing direction and policies in this area. A second concern centered around the kinds of programs that will better meet the needs of students who normally enter the work force prior to or directly after high school graduation. A third area of concern relates to the delivery of secondary school programs to rural students.

The third annual superintendent's meeting and school committee conference was held in Whitehorse in November. Fleming served as a resource person. The conference established an education council to co-ordinate the activities of the school committees and to advise the minister of education on matters affecting schools.

ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Vocational and apprenticeship training branch was re-named the adult and continuing education branch to reflect the growing emphasis on continuing education. The responsi-



bilities carried over from the training branch include pre-employment training, basic education up-grading, technical up-grading, apprenticeship trades qualifications and certification, and industrial training. In addition, all adult and post-secondary education will become the responsibility of this branch.

In October, a research team from the University of Alberta was contracted to conduct a study relating to continuing education programs in Yukon. To guide the research team, a reference committee comprised of Yukon residents was established. The final report is due in September, 1979.

The Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre offered full-time pre-employment courses of five and 10 months duration; basic education courses including basic training for skills development and community basic education, and night school courses.

Approximately 250 students took the regular full-time pre-employment courses this year, including a five-month plumbing course offered in Whitehorse for the first time since 1967.

The existing instructional facilities at the vocational and technical training centre are taxed to capacity; this necessitates the rental of facilities in other areas of Whitehorse on an interim basis.

Approximately 100 students enrolled in the community basic education program offered in 10 communities throughout Yukon.

An external evaluator was hired to evaluate the community basic education program this year and several changes will be implemented for September, 1979, as the result of this evaluation and the on-going review by the program supervisors.

Greater emphasis is being placed on providing night school courses. In Whitehorse, a total of 643 students attended 46 night school courses and a total of 138 students enrolled in 11 night school courses in Elsa, Carmacks, Dawson City, Faro, Haines Junction, Ross River, and Watson Lake.

A total of 136 people wrote Yukon tradesman qualification examinations and 23 wrote interprovincial standards examinations.

A total of 72 qualified for Yukon certificates and 19 qualified for the interprovincial standards red seal certificates.

Nineteen apprentices completed their apprenticeship program and received a Yukon tradesman qualification certificate. Nineteen qualified for the interprovincial red seal. There are 127 apprentices currently under contract.

Some 592 tradesman qualification certificates have been issued in 10 trades, and 74 persons have completed apprenticeships.

One hundred and ninety-five trainees were registered under the Canada Manpower industrial training program from September 1, 1978, to March 31, 1979.

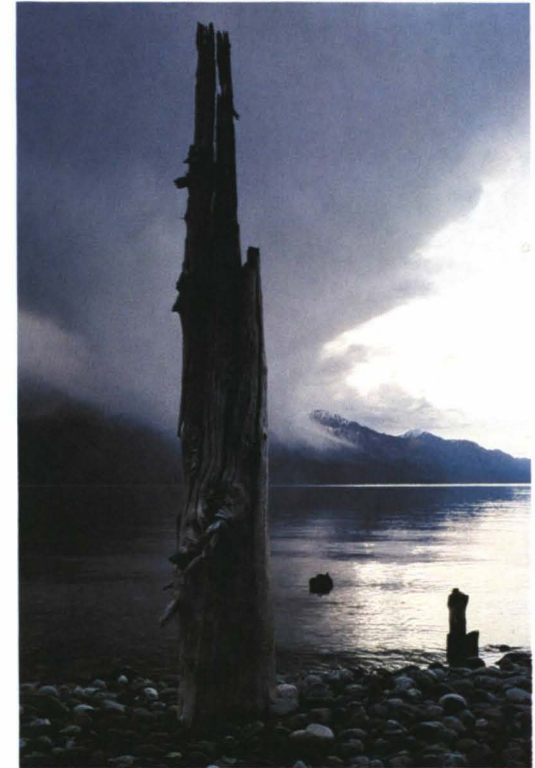
MANPOWER PLANNING

The main responsibilities of the manpower planning branch are long-range research, program and policy planning in employment training and areas related to labour force development and manpower concerns. The branch provides services to various federal-territorial, industry, labour, and government committees.

The branch continued negotiations this year for the establishment of local employment provisions for the Alaska Highway gas pipeline and Shakwak projects.

The Yukon summer student career employment program, initiated by the branch last year, was sponsored again this year. The program offers Yukon university students with career related summer employment opportunities in the Yukon government.

A womens' bureau was established within the branch in October to expand and consolidate government efforts to improve the status of women in Yukon. The bureau has responsibility for assessing territorial and provincial legislation, policy, and programs, in order to compare the



status of women in Yukon with other areas in Canada and recommending the implementation of new policies in Yukon.

RECREATION

Yukon communities continued to benefit from the Recreation Development Ordinance by receiving funds on a cost-share basis to enrich their community recreation program. Grant money was used to purchase equipment, to assist in travel for athletic teams, to finance arts and cultural workshops, clinics and courses, to rent films and facilities, and to administer a variety of other children and adult community programs. Old Crow, Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Teslin, Watson Lake, Carcross, Whitehorse, Carmacks, Pelly Crossing, Faro, Elsa-Mayo, and Dawson received funding.

The recreation branch was directly responsible for the co-ordination of the Yukon contingent to the Canada Winter Games held February 12-24 in Brandon, Manitoba. In addition to winning two bronze medals and finishing eleventh in overall standings, Yukon athletes won the Centennial Cup, emblematic of the most improved province or territory at the games.

Due to the combined efforts of the recreation branch, Yukon Arts Council, and local community recreation boards, visiting artists were able to perform in each major Yukon community, thus making this season the most successful to date.

The recreation branch continued to offer level I theory courses in Yukon communities and also

actively supported technical coaching programs which were administered by Yukon sport governing bodies.

As in previous years, the branch directly administered a summer swimming pool program in the communities of Clinton Creek, Dawson, Beaver Creek, Carmacks, Carcross, Teslin, and Watson Lake.

The Yukon recreation advisory committee financially assisted a variety of Yukon recreation

associations, both sport and cultural, over the past year.

The branch directly coordinated an arts, crafts, and cultural display which was exhibited at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton during August, 1978. The first recreation boards members' seminar in Whitehorse was held in September, 1978. Delegates from all communities participating in recreation assistance programs attended workshop sessions.



LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

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The department, which included information services until December, was then re-organized into its original two activities. There are archival and records management services to the public and schools throughout Yukon. A small administrative section gives central financial and personnel services support to these activities and administrative assistance to the deputy head. The functional relationship of these services stems from the responsibility to provide access to information. The attempt to integrate information services into the department and its subsequent re-location to a new Department of Government Services was the major event of the year, to a degree which overshadowed developments in the other two services.

YUKON ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICES

This division continued to emphasize long range planning and implementation of effective, economical archives and records management systems.

A joint survey of federal and territorial government records generated in Yukon was undertaken by the records administrator and a senior analyst of the Public Archives of Canada. The study provided data on future storage requirements and recommended methods for better utilization of the present records centre. Planning continued for a micrographics program which will be implemented in the fall of 1979.

The records services staff participated in a reclassification study conducted by the Public Service Commission which resulted in new emphasis on their record-keeping functions. Training and upgrading of records services staff continued throughout the year.

The major event at the archives was the acquisition of the Robert Coutts collection of rare Yukon books, manuscripts, maps and photographs. It was the foremost private collection of Yukon material in existence and is a most valu-

able and significant addition to the archives holdings. Most of the \$125,000 purchase price was donated by Yukon corporations and the Devonian Foundation of Calgary. As well, the archives purchased two rare maps depicting early Arctic explorations and showing the northern Yukon regions as they were known in the 1830's and 1850's. The closing of the Clinton Creek mine and townsite brought several acquisitions from community organizations which ceased operations. Microfilm copies of the papers of Sir Wilfred Laurier were donated by the Public Archives of Canada, providing valuable new sources for local researchers.

The annual display was entitled "The Force in the Yukon" and dealt with the history of the Northwest Mounted Police. Several archives displays were exhibited in Yukon communities and in Edmonton and Calgary.

The archives sponsored an historical film festival as part of the Yukon heritage conference in Whitehorse during the fall.

The territorial archivist completed a term of office as Yukon representative on the Pacific region advisory committee of the Canadian Conservation Institute.

LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Several internal changes occurred in library services with potential long-term consequences. Work was begun on a library development plan to examine the role of library boards and define future directions. The intention of the plan is to produce regulations for community governance of libraries and it may point the way to a library ordinance. Technical services section continued to make progress in revising systems of acquiring, cataloguing and distributing library materials in order to speed up access. A position of acting director of library services was established part way through the year in order to give the branch full-time attention separate from the position of deputy head of the department.

As part of the library development plan, board workshops were held throughout the year in Dawson City, Mayo, Haines Junction, Faro, and Watson Lake. These outlined board responsibilities and concerns, particularly in areas of staffing, relations with community government, adult education and special programming. Board workshops plus frequent training sessions made necessary by heavy staff turnover in three branches strengthened an understanding of the library's role in the community. There are now increased demands for better library service in these communities and a wider range of programs.

In the school-housed public library at Faro, the community services librarian continues co-ordination of adult use of school facilities, adult education, and special interest programs — everything from Chinese cooking to beginning carpentry. Faro library services were publicized by a coffee house including local musicians and the establishment of a terrarium with lizards and a boa constrictor. Haines Junction library board continued sponsorship of a community newsletter, the St. Elias Echo, conducted a survey of school children to determine why they don't use the public library, and initiated a basic carving skills course for young people. Spring and fall craft festivals were successful in both Haines Junction and Watson Lake. A summer reading club program was attempted by several branches. Story hours blossomed in every branch and were particularly well attended in Watson Lake and Whitehorse.

In Whitehorse, public library circulation of books increased by 15 per cent and reference inquiries by 21 per cent. Story hours increased to three per week and were enhanced by film showings, a summer crafts program and, in March, a visiting ventriloquist. Whitehorse library cooperated with the University of Alberta library to provide access to books for extension courses. The art gallery continued a balanced program of local shows and art from outside Yukon but the

curator reported enormously increased costs for obtaining outside exhibitions. The annual Sourdough Rendezvous exhibition featured the Yukon T-shirt exposition — an examination of the psycho-sociological impact of today's northern street art and the Yukoner's chest as canvas.

Media services withdrew 150 old films from their collection and experienced a subsequent 11 per cent drop in circulations and an ability to meet 40 per cent of specific film requests from

the old catalogue. New audio-visual equipment in branch libraries and audio-visual training programs kindled a public interest in films with a shift in schools use from 63 per cent to 57 per cent. There were 20 projectionist courses held providing training to 149 people. The Savoy Theatre, a slide show of past Sourdough Rendezvous, ran 28 times for a total audience of 1,400. Staff participated in the re-establishment of Winter Afternoon Productions, a photography and multi-media society which shares some of its equipment with media services.

Internal changes in technical services caused a drastic slowdown in the number of books distributed to library outlets. A summer project utilizing a library school student completed a re-organization of the master location file. In addition to locating a particular book in the system, it is now possible to tell at a glance what is in each library. This necessitated an inventory of many collections, especially in schools. It was a prelude to the establishment of permanent collections in all schools and the establishment of a block circulation system to public libraries rather than individual copies. Without additional staff it was not possible to make these large changes in operations and also sustain the normal flow of books. The intent of the changes is to increase book stock in library outlets, and decrease both the volume of book stock in library services headquarters and the time it takes to get it into libraries.

Concentration on the development of branch libraries was not accomplished without cost. It resulted in a de-emphasis on service to schools. Also, service to the smaller communities through deposit collections operated by volunteers or through collections loaned to businesses, organizations and institutions did not improve and remained marginal. A full-time school library-instructional materials coordinator is forecast for sometime during 1979/80 and the necessity of a totally new approach to services in small communities is obvious.







HEALTH SERVICES

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The scheduled transfer by the federal government of the medical services branch, Health and Welfare Canada to the Yukon government failed to materialize. In February, 1978, some six weeks prior to the scheduled date of April 1, 1978, the Native organizations, Yukon Native Brotherhood and National Indian Brotherhood withdrew from the negotiations and the transfer was postponed until the differences could be settled. In September, 1978, transfer negotiations were recommenced involving Health and Welfare Canada, the Yukon government and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. These were in their final stages when the federal election was called and are in abeyance.

HEALTH INSURANCE

In common with other jurisdictions, Yukon operates a hospital insurance plan and medicare for residents. Insured services under either plan are available to residents without geographic restrictions but where a service is received outside Canada, payment is limited to the fee schedule for that service at the current Yukon rate. Funding of both plans is shared by the federal government under the Established Programs Financing Act (Canada) and Yukon government. The Yukon government portion is, in the case of hospital insurance, funded from general revenues and medicare by premiums paid by residents. Premium rates were \$4.75 a month for a single person, \$9.25 for a person with one dependent and \$11.00 a month for a person with two or more dependents. Premium assistance is available to residents on application and is based on the taxable income of the applicant.

Under the Travel for Medical Treatment Ordinance transportation expenses are paid for patients and if necessary escorts from the point of referral to the required treatment centre in Yukon or to Vancouver or Edmonton. The mode of transportation varies from bus or private car to chartered aircraft depending upon the medical requirements of the patient.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance services was transferred to health from municipal affairs. A full-time ambulance service is operated from the Whitehorse General Hospital and in the communities of Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Teslin, Watson Lake, Faro, Carmacks, Mayo and Dawson City on an on-call service, manned by volunteers. The rural ambulance supervisor conducts regular training classes for the volunteers and other interested residents in communities outside Whitehorse.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

The medical services branch carries out the duties of a public health department and, in close cooperation and consultation with the Yukon government, delivers a variety of programs in preventive care. These include environmental health, public health nursing, mental health, infectious and chronic disease control and a school dental program.

Health stations which are used by visiting doctors or public health nurses to hold clinics are located in Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Carcross and Upper Liard.

Health centres which are staffed by one or more public health nurses are located in Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Whitehorse, Teslin, Watson Lake, Ross River, Faro, Carmacks, Pelly Crossing, Mayo and Dawson City.

Hospitals	Beds	Bassinets
Whitehorse General Hospital	120	16
Mayo General Hospital	16	5
Faro Nursing Station	5	2
Watson Lake Cottage Hospital	10	
Father Judge Memorial Hospital	5	2
Old Crow Nursing Station	2	2

Old Crow nursing station and Father Judge Memorial Hospital provide only short-term in-patient care and out-patient care. Hospitals, although operated by the federal government are 100 per cent funded by the Yukon government as budget review hospitals under Yukon hospital insurance services. Other facilities and public health services are jointly funded by the two governments, the federal government bearing the costs for status Indians 30 per cent and the Yukon government the remainder of 70 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics was transferred from consumer and corporate affairs April, 1978. From January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978, there were 422 births, 194 marriages, 194 deaths, eight stillbirths, 18 delayed birth registrations, two delayed marriage registrations, 39 adoptions, 11 name changes, 13 legitimations and 28 corrections to original records registered for Yukon.

During the year, 1381 birth certificates and 166 marriage licences were issued in Whitehorse.

Visiting Specialists

The population of Yukon limits the number of medical specialists who can practice on a full-time basis. In cooperation with medical services branch, arrangements have been made to augment the available services whereby specialists in otolaryngology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, dermatology, paediatrics and orthopaedics hold clinics in Whitehorse. Each specialist visits three to four times a year and conducts a clinic of one week's duration on each visit.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG SERVICES

Alcohol and drug services manages and coordinates programs to prevent and combat alcohol and drug problems in Yukon. The branch's primary prevention program is aimed at providing information to Yukoners which will encourage non-hazardous use of alcohol. This program makes use of radio, television, newspapers, pamphlets, posters and local citizens action groups to encourage people in all communities to take action against alcohol problems at the community level. Examples of the latter are the women's alcohol awareness groups in Mayo and Old Crow.

Alcohol and drug services' programming in communities was initiated in 1976-77 and continued to expand. In 1978-79, emphasis was placed on upgrading programs in communities

previously served and develop new services in Waton Lake, Upper Liard, Old Crow, Mayo and Pelly Crossing.

An employee assistance program was initiated in Faro. The program was developed by the United Steel Workers of America union locals, Cyprus Anvil and the alcohol and drug services community consultant in Faro.

Treatment services are provided through the comprehensive Yukon alcohol treatment network. It is comprised of an alcohol and drug services administrator, the Whitehorse Detoxification Centre, Crossroads Residential Treatment Centre and community programs. The network allows each client to experience treatment as a unified process. Approximately 700 individuals were in treatment in the fiscal year.

The first annual report on alcohol and drug treatment services is available.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

This 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.

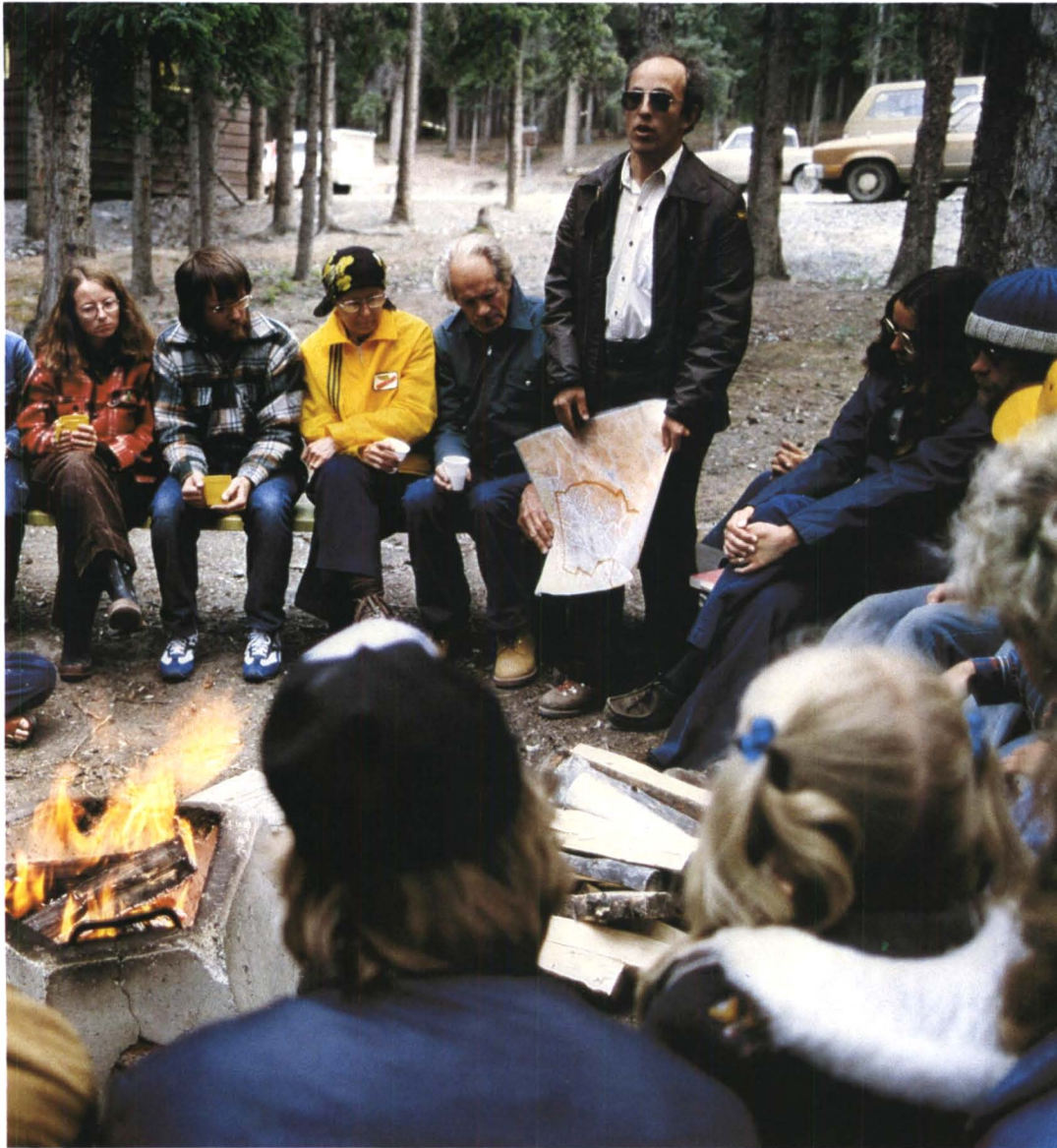
The rehabilitation program is available to any Yukon resident who, because of a physical or mental handicap, is substantially limited in acquiring and maintaining gainful employment. Rehabilitation services available to Yukoners are comprised of four components which include: assessments; restorative and remediative 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 remediative

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 program development in several areas. The Yukon Rehabilitation Centre has expanded its assessment and work experience areas as well as setting up a bookbinding with local employment assistance program funds. A group home was opened, bringing more clients back into the community from the outside. The Whitehorse council for the recreation of the handicapped was set up to continue an evening recreation program, funded through a grant from the City of Whitehorse.



HUMAN RESOURCES

The department is responsible for service delivery and administration of programs in income maintenance; service for the elderly; family services; child care and protection of children; services to unmarried parents; adoption services; the operation of two lodges for seniors; seven child-care group homes, and a residential facility for youths. The department also provides grants to community-based social service agencies.

A full range of services is available to all Yukon residents with the exception of social assistance to people of Indian status which is administered by the federal government.

Service along the major highways is provided from the department's head office in Whitehorse but staffed field offices are located in Dawson City, Mayo, Faro and Watson Lake. Each field office has an administrative service but the bulk of administrative matters are centered in the main office.

During the year the reorganization of the department continued and the new divisions established were consolidated in terms of programs. A major shift in staff responsibilities took place together with the hiring of supervisory staff into the recently-created divisions. An emphasis was placed on staff training, particularly in the area of youth services and senior citizens' programs. The department continued to plan the coordination of existing services with the overall aim of strengthening the preventive nature of programs.

Fifty per cent of all social assistance expenditures are recoverable from the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan Agreement. The Young Offenders Agreement allows us to share fifty per cent of all expenditures in the area of young offenders.

In the area of child welfare, 50 per cent of the expenditure is recoverable under the Canada Assistance Plan with the exception of services to children of Indian status which are 100 per cent recoverable from the federal Indian and Inuit affairs branch.

In June, 1978, the Pioneer Utility Grant Ordinance was enacted. This Ordinance provides a grant of \$300 to senior citizens who live in unsubsidized accommodation. These additional funds assist in offsetting increasing living costs for senior citizens, many of whom are on fixed incomes.

Youth Services

This division is responsible for services to young offenders on probation or resident at the Youth Services Centre. Adaptions in programs and intensive staff training have allowed an increased number of young offenders to return to their communities with minimal exposure to institutionalization. This is achieved by the effective use of the differential skills of social workers and probation officers together with appropriate liaison with community resources. In

the Youth Services Centre, emphasis has shifted from the custodial aspect to the therapeutic role of the worker as a model and facilitator of socially appropriate behaviour.

Placement and Support Services

This 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. There has been an increased emphasis placed on assessment and planning for children-in-care as well as increased support and training for foster and group home parents. In the adoption area, a number of children have been placed with Yukon families from other provinces or areas of Canada as well as a slight increase in the number of infants available for placement from Yukon. Nevertheless, prospective adoptive parents are being urged to adopt older children. Close involvement with the Canada Adoption Desk, B.C., and Northwest Territories has ensured placement of almost all children ready for adoptive homes regardless of age or handicap.

Community and Family Services

The formation of this division within the department was completed in the summer of 1978 with recruitment of a supervisor. The staff provides ongoing counselling services to individuals and families within the City of Whitehorse. The preventive thrust of this service has become

emphasized and is witnessed by an increased involvement with community groups in cooperative efforts aimed at the development of preventive social services for the community. Staff have spearheaded efforts toward a greater knowledge and coordination of efforts by various community groups in the area of prevention and treatment of child abuse and child neglect.

Field Services

This division's two key areas of responsibility are income maintenance programs and programs for seniors. A review of income maintenance programs is still underway in this area. The seniors program continues its thrust toward providing service to individuals in their own communities.

Grants to Social Service Agencies

The department allotted funds to the Yukon Family Services Association which provides family counselling and life education programs. The Yukon Hostelling Association received an operating grant, and funds were provided to users of day care centres who were eligible under the Social Assistance Ordinance. The department subsidized per diem rates for persons in need at Crossroads which provides residential rehabilitative services for alcoholics.

MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

36

MUNICIPAL SERVICES BRANCH

The municipal services branch is responsible for assisting in the development of local government in Yukon communities, and provides a full range of municipal services to all communities, including guidance, orderly community planning and land development.

A review of all related municipal legislation is being undertaken with the intention of consolidating all existing legislation, correcting present deficiencies and updating legislation as required.

The branch obtained two additional professional staff members to co-ordinate land development and the community planning process.

Land development projects were carried out in most Yukon communities, which consisted of a variety of land in size and development.

The annual mosquito control program was conducted in all communities with successful results.



LANDS BRANCH

The lands branch disposes of Yukon land within the administration, control and management of the Commissioner of Yukon. Agreements for sale in the fiscal year were entered into with 359 individuals and contractors. Service cost recoveries amounted to \$5,811,343.-36.

ASSESSMENT SERVICES BRANCH

This branch provides real property assessment services to all taxing authorities in Yukon. It prepares assessment rolls for municipalities and the Government of Yukon.

The assessment branch released assessment comparisons between 1978/79 as indicated below:

Location	1977/78 Assessment Tax Year	1978/79 Assessment Tax Year
Whitehorse	\$179,786,205	\$179,016,990
Dawson City	3,228,255	7,528,140
Faro	8,141,680	8,119,700
Other Areas	37,008,765	32,275,660

PROTECTIVE SERVICES BRANCH

Protective services implements and administers fire prevention, fire fighting, and training programs, as well as providing fire equipment.

The inspections division is responsible for ensuring all buildings constructed conform to the requirements of the National Building Code, Electrical Protection Ordinance, Steam Boiler Ordinance and Elevator and Fixed Conveyances Ordinance. Plans and specifications are reviewed by the branch prior to construction, and structures are inspected during and after construction by the various inspectors.





CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs is responsible for motor vehicles, labour standards and safety inspections, corporate registrations, personal security registrations, metric information, business and professional licencing and consumer services.

MOTOR VEHICLE BRANCH

This branch administers the Motor Vehicles Ordinance and the Transport Public Utilities Ordinance.

Some 20,910 vehicles were registered in Yukon and 5,673 persons were licenced to drive motor vehicles.

A new Motor Vehicles Ordinance was passed in 1978 which is similar to the motor vehicles acts in other jurisdictions and which provides for reciprocal driver licencing by class.

Inspection Services

Inspection services were decentralized with the transfer of health care insurance plan enforcement to the health services branch, the transfer of business licence, landlord and tenant, and consumer protection activity to the consumer affairs section, and the establishment of a new occupational health section.

The original section is now responsible for enforcement of labour standards and human rights legislation.

A total of 216 complaints were received under the Labour Standards Ordinance and four under the Fair Practices Ordinance. Twenty payroll inspections were conducted. The section collected \$71,907.84 in outstanding wages and 75 prosecutions were initiated, 27 of which resulted in conviction, while 34 were withdrawn, in most cases after out of court settlement. Five of the cases were dismissed, one of which is under appeal.

Companies and Partnerships

Some 329 new companies were formed under the Companies Ordinance, including 179 Yukon incorporations and 170 extra-territorial registrations. Eighty-nine companies were removed from the register; 13 companies were withdrawn, and one company was restored. Fifty companies changed their names.

A total of 2,398 documents and 233 charges and discharges were registered under the Companies Ordinance. Four hundred and seventy-four name clearance requests were processed, 1,468 searches were conducted for the general public and 2,678 letters were sent out in reply to various inquiries.

Some 189 partnerships and trade names were registered under the Partnership Ordinance.

Societies and Co-operative Associations

There were 29 societies and co-operative associations incorporated; 43 societies and co-operative associations were removed from the register, and one society was restored to the register. One society changed its name. Sixty-four annual returns and 59 other documents were registered under the Societies and Co-operative Associations Ordinances.

Securities

One security issuer; five brokers; eight slæmen; and 17 prospectuses were registered under the Securities Ordinance.

Documents

A total of 5,186 documents were registered under the bills of sale, conditional sales, assignment of book debts and garage keepers' liens ordinances.

METRIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Yukon legislation converted to metric in 1978 included the Motor Vehicle Ordinance and regulations, Highways Ordinance and regulations and Liquor Ordinance and regulations.

The centre handles an average of 35 public telephone calls a month, along with numerous special requests from all government departments concerning metric conversion.

A total of 400 persons completed the secretarial seminars for writing SI in 1978. A metric seminar for construction was also offered with 60 in attendance.

Travel by the information officer continues to outlying Yukon communities, where courses are offered in various aspects of conversion.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Under the Business Licence Ordinance, 538 licences were issued, 159 of which were issued by territorial agents.

A total of 157 insurance licences were issued to 87 companies, 33 agents, 18 salesmen, seven adjusters, eight brokers and four special brokers.

Licences were issued to 45 doctors, 147 lawyers, two chiropractors, nine dentists, 12 dental hygienists/therapists, two optometrists and nine pharmacists.

Under the Real Estate Ordinance nine agents and 11 salesmen were licenced.

Under the Scientists and Explorers Ordinance 47 licences were issued.

Seventy-one notary public appointments were issued and nine clergymen were registered.

There were 47 landlord and tenant inquiries and complaints and 63 consumers inquiries and complaints since January 1, 1979, when the department first started keeping the records of inquiries received in these two areas.

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS

40

The department is responsible for the maintenance and construction of roads and buildings, for all Yukon government office accommodations, for the provision of mechanical services to all departments and for the provision of municipal engineering services to the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. Programs are carried out by departmental staff and under contracts.

The various functions of the department are performed under seven sections; highway maintenance, building maintenance, mechanical operations, property management, projects management, municipal engineering and administration.

The department employs 299 permanent employees and during the summer months up to 190 casual employees.

The highlight of 1978/79 was the completion of the Carcross to Skagway Road and the completion of the Dempster Highway with some minor upgrading still to be done in 1979/80. This will allow summer travel from Skagway, Alaska, on the Pacific to Inuvik on the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories. With the closure of the Clinton Creek asbestos mine, the Dawson City to Alaska boundary road reverted to a summer road. The road maintenance camp was closed and the skyline over the Yukon River at Dawson City was disposed of.

The VHF system providing communications coverage of all Yukon highways for Yukon government and federal government departments was operated and engineering services were provided to all Yukon departments.

The highway maintenance section maintained 4,086.8 km of roads out of 22 maintenance camps and 9,092 tons of calcium chloride were applied for dust control on 1,491 km of road where the average daily traffic count exceeded 250 vehicles.

At the beginning of the year vehicle weigh stations were transferred from the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs to highway maintenance and were operated at Watson Lake, Whitehorse and Haines Junction under the provisions of the Highways Ordinance.

Arctic "B" and "C" airports were maintained year-round on a cost recovery basis and emergency flight strips were maintained on either a year-round or seasonal basis depending on location.

The ferry over the Yukon River at Dawson City was operated on a three-shift, seven-day basis during the summer season and carried 41,063 vehicles and 121,911 passengers which compares to 37,346 vehicles and 11,021 passengers for the previous year.

The cable barge over the Pelly River at the Ross River settlement carried 7,254 vehicles which compares to 3,445 vehicles in 1977/78.

Reconstruction of the Klondike Highway from Mile 20-35 and pavement construction from Mile 20-29 was completed. The Carcross-Skagway road was reconstructed between miles 48 and 50 and the Alaska Highway was upgraded between Beaver Creek and the Alaska Boundary.

A \$3,307,000 contract was awarded to replace the old World War II wooden bridge structure at Tagish. The work commenced on February 1, 1979 with a completion date of October, 1979.

Under agreements with Transport Canada the Beaver Creek and Faro airports were upgraded by resurfacing of runways.

The addition and alterations to the Selkirk Street School in Whitehorse and the new Fraser highway maintenance complex on the Carcross-Skagway road were completed. Construction commenced in late 1978 covering additions and alterations to the Watson Lake school and the Haines Junction school. These projects should be completed in late 1979. A passenger/cargo shelter was built at the Old Crow airport and a warehouse was constructed for the supply and services branch in Whitehorse.

Day-to-day routine and emergency repairs were carried out on all government of Yukon owned buildings, excluding buildings controlled by the Yukon Housing Corporation, and a number of contracts were completed covering exterior and interior painting jobs. Mechanical operations, with the assistance of field and camp mechanics, were conducted out of the Whitehorse and Dawson City workshops.

Office accommodations for the government, except all-inclusive leases, were maintained and operated by either departmental staff or under contract.



GOVERNMENT SERVICES

42

The department of government services was formed in December, 1978, following the election and subsequent re-organization. The department is composed of three main areas: supply and services, data systems and computer services, and the public affairs bureau.

SUPPLY AND SERVICES

A complete re-organization of the entire branch was undertaken in the fiscal year and a physical change was also made as supply services moved the bulk of its operations into a newly-constructed supply building.

The branch was divided into four separate and accountable sections; administration, purchasing, warehousing/transportation and the Queen's printer. The Queen's printer section was the only area to remain in the main government administration building.

The administration section saw the addition of an assistant director who is directly responsible for the Queen's printer, warehousing/transportation as well as budgetary controls within the branch. The branch also completed the first Yukon government supply manual.

The sign shop was transferred back to the Department of Highways and Public Works and advertising was once again placed under individual department control.

There was over \$12 million in purchasing activity along with over \$4 million in service contracts. Over 13,000 purchase orders were issued.

New procedures were established by way of standing offer agreements and new advertising forms. Local purchase orders were increased from a limit of \$100 to \$200 and change orders were done away with for invoices that were out 10 per cent or less.

The transportation section was made responsible for creating an air charter transportation policy and is also looking into the development of a Yukon government car pool policy.

The Queen's printer will be creating an official Yukon Gazette which will be available for national distribution. The section is also looking into centralizing the government's photocopier requirements as well as having an input into government requirements for word processors.

DATA SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER SERVICES

This branch is responsible for providing systems analysis, programming, computer and key-punch services for all government departments.

The branch is working closely with the Department of Finance in the implementation of a new financial management system.

There are 19 production systems being run on the IBM system three, model 12, as well as five systems that are in various phases of the development methodology.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS BUREAU

This branch, formerly information services, underwent a change of name following government re-organization and provides communicative and public relations support for all Yukon government departments and agencies.

The branch has four sections to maintain contact with the general public, the news media and government.

The photographic section provides support for departmental photographic needs in the development of pamphlets, brochures, reports, advertising and audio-visual presentations. Direct assistance is also provided to the Yukon Archives in its historic prints collection.

The Yukon government inquiry centre ensures that the general public obtains access to all de-

partments and agencies. In the last fiscal year the centre handled 96,000 counter and telephone inquiries and 10,000 written inquiries. The inquiry centre staff also prepare internal government guides and directories, conduct building tours and assist in the distribution of government brochures and pamphlets.

The Yukon government information office in Vancouver provides assistance to Whitehorse-based government operations conducting business in Vancouver. It also responds to inquiries from individuals, companies, news mediums and other governments about Yukon related activities.

The information section provided assistance to numerous departments and agencies through preparation of press releases and reports affecting various activities. Highlights included promotional assistance to alcohol and drug services in its awareness campaign on the fetal alcohol syndrome and other matters related to alcohol abuse; the production of an audio-visual presentation about the Yukon Legislative Assembly for the Clerk of Assembly office; assistance to the Department of Education in the development of Yukon-oriented filmstrips for use in all Yukon schools, and production of the annual report.

Visiting writers and photographers were provided logistic support in the development of their Yukon assignments. These included a photographic team working on behalf of the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, reporters on assignment for the CTV and CBC television networks, and writers and photographers on assignment for national and international publications.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION

The liquor corporation regulates the importing, distribution and retailing of all alcoholic beverages within Yukon. It ensures that the requirements of the Liquor Ordinance, the attendant regulations and the goals and objectives of the corporation are upheld at all times. The corporation can issue, cancel, refuse or suspend liquor licences. The enforcement of the ordinance entails inspections of all licensed premises and on all matters relating to control of the sale of liquor.

The Yukon Liquor Corporation assumed full financial and accounting responsibility April 1, 1978. This included control of and responsibility for the corporation bank account, cheque writing and signing, data input and general ledger responsibility, and all other areas relating to the responsibilities and accountability of a corporation.

The first annual report of the corporation was tabled in the legislative assembly, and was for the first year of the operation 1977-78.

The board of directors which comprises the liquor board has gradually assumed all of the legislated responsibilities, as well as being involved in the gradual evolution of required by-laws, policies and orders. This discretionary board, appointed by the Commissioner, is now functioning with full authority as outlined in the Liquor Ordinance.

During the year, the corporation was named coordinator for a new standing committee for alcohol related programs. The standing committee

is comprised of Yukon government departments, federal departments and agencies, and Native organizations. The terms of reference laid down by the standing committee include the assessment and review of all present programs related to alcohol problems, meeting the people and ascertaining their needs, and arriving at a broad based, long range program proposal on all problems related to the misuse of alcohol. The hiring of a contract person to commence work on this mandate was also laid down by the standing committee. The contract co-ordinator is to come under the direction of the general manager of the corporation, working closely with the sub-committee named by the standing committee, and reporting their findings to the standing committee for further recommendation and reference. This contract person will work from the corporation office and will be closely involved with all members of the standing committee and other organizations and persons involved in these problems.

The goal of the corporation, which requires the combination of the objective of sales for profit revenue with a sense of moral obligation in order to assist in assuring that the dignity and social well-being of Yukon residents should not deteriorate through the misuse of alcoholic beverages, will be a very real part of the plans for the corporation for the new year.

The need for profit revenue is compounded by the restraint program. All attempts will be made to ensure control of operation and maintenance costs in order that the realized net profit will be as large as possible. Continuance of the investigation of methods of purchasing, transportation to and within Yukon and other costs, in order to retain control of liquor products as set out in the federal act will assist in ensuring maximum revenue at the lowest possible prices.

The co-ordination on behalf of the standing committee will assist the corporation in carrying out the social development objectives laid down in the corporation's approved goals and objec-

tives. The need for education, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and ongoing problems that result in the misuse of alcohol will play a major role in this part of the corporation's mandate. Review of all advertising referring to liquor as outlined in the corporation policy will be carried on in order that such advertising does not adversely affect disadvantaged, intoxicated and underaged persons. Examination of liquor legislation on a continuing basis to ensure that policies and practices are in line with overall social development aims of the government will proceed and continue to assist in all areas related to the standing committee's mandate. Development and continuance of this development for equal standards of both service and enforcement in all parts of Yukon will be a part of the corporation's effort as in previous years.

The maintenance and development of a corporate structure independent from political involvement, that is the obvious intent of the legislation forming the corporation, while still considering political development and political realities within Yukon will be a part of the plan for 1979-80.

The selection of new brands of wine, beer and liquor, according to demand and public acceptance, will continue.

YUKON HOUSING CORPORATION

44

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

Housing, at rents geared to the occupants income, is available in most communities through various programs cost-shared with the federal government.

The corporation administers rental/purchase, low rental, low rental family, senior citizens housing and rent supplement programs in con-

junction with community housing associations and the Whitehorse Housing Authority.

Housing is made available and leased to Yukon government employees under the staff housing program. The government employee housing plan is also administered by the corporation.

During the fiscal year no new construction projects were undertaken by the corporation for the first time since its inception in 1972, although additional units were leased from private landlords in two communities. The year was

spent mainly completing earlier projects, improving administrative procedures and evaluating the present and future needs for housing throughout Yukon. As a result of the review, planning was undertaken to provide additional accommodation for senior citizens in different communities. As well, the commitment to individual home ownership in Yukon was re-emphasized. The results of the year's review and planning will begin to show themselves during fiscal 1979/80.



YUKON WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

The formation of the Workers' Compensation Board by means of amendments to the Workers' Compensation Ordinance came into force January 1, 1978.

The board is the agency responsible for the administration of the Workers' Compensation Ordinance and the adjudication of all matters arising thereunder.

The separation as a corporate entity resulted in increased responsibilities and full accountability in certain areas.

All personnel including pilots and other members of air crews were brought under the ordinance. The ordinance was amended to extend voluntary coverage to: a worker employed in a casual nature otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's industry; a domestic servant and every person who is a duly ordained or appointed clergyman, member of a religious order, or lay reader.

Pensions to dependant widows or widowers were increased to \$297 from \$226 per month. Pensions to dependant children were increased

to \$97 from \$73 per month. A merit rebate was adopted. This means that an employer who has a good accident experience and meets certain conditions will be eligible to receive a merit rebate up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the payroll assessment for the year considered. The minimum assessment that shall be levied was increased from \$10 to \$25.

The number of claims reported to the board during the fiscal year totalled 1,706 compared with 1,536 during the previous year.

An employee covered under Workers' Compensation is covered for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and if totally disabled longer than the day of the accident he is entitled to compensation computed at the rate of 75 per cent of his average yearly earnings, paid from the date following the accident and paid for the period of disability. The maximum earnings which can be used for computation of compensation during 1978 was \$17,000 per annum. The minimum compensation payable for total disability was \$71 per week. Where a worker is partially disabled he is paid compensation based on the degree of disability up to the maximum.

Increases in the amounts of compensation resulted from the provisions whereby the amounts of compensation are increased in accordance with changes in the consumer price

index. The amount of increase at January 1, 1978, was eight per cent. The lump sum payment to a dependant widow or widower who remarries was increased from \$3,467 to \$3,744. The payment to a dependant widow or widower for additional expenses resulting from the death of a worker was increased from \$693 to \$748. The payment for necessary burial expenses was increased from \$793 to \$856. The payment for transportation of a body where necessary in fatal accidents was increased from \$140 to \$151, and existing pensions for permanent disability were increased by eight per cent.

During the year 1,451 employers were registered, compared with 1,375 previously.

Provisional figures for 1978 indicated an assessable payroll estimated at \$100,271,700, an increase of \$15,562,088 over 1977. Assessable payrolls exclude those portions or earnings above the maximum rate on which compensation is based. The minimum coverage available to a proprietor or members of his family and to members of a partnership was increased to \$5,644 per annum. The maximum was \$17,000 per annum.

The board's medical advisors carried out medical examinations to determine progress towards recovery and to review for remaining permanent disability. Medical boards comprised of outside specialists conducted further examinations.

In 1978, inspection services of the Yukon government provided accident prevention services for the board. First aid courses were offered at no charge to workers who came under the scope of the Workers' Compensation Ordinance. The board and St. John Ambulance Association sponsored a Yukon first aid competition, the finalists then competed in the Alberta provincial finals.

The board also held a safety seminar and meetings with industry, management and labour groups.

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

46

June, 1978 marked the 30th anniversary of commission utility operations in northern Canada. The commission was authorized by an act of Parliament in 1948 to facilitate the construction and operation of plants in the Northwest Territories for mining and commercial interests. The act was amended in 1949 to include Yukon, and was further amended in 1956 to alter the name to Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC) and to permit the operation of various public utilities, including electrical, thermal, water, sewerage and telephone service.

The main hydro source in Yukon is provided from the Whitehorse Rapids and Aishihik generating plants. From this source, the commission makes available wholesale electrical energy for retail distribution at Whitehorse, Haines Junction, Ross River, Carcross and Carmacks, and directly services Faro. Additional plant operations directly service Dawson City, Mayo and Johnsons Crossing. The Mayo hydro plant also supplies wholesale power to Elsa and Keno City.

Total electrical generation during fiscal 1978/79 was 747,000,000 kwh, comprised of 571,000,000 kwh by hydro generation and 176,000,000 by diesel-electric generation, an increase of 1.5 per cent over 1977/78. Electric sales in Yukon totalled 311,000,000 kwh, a reduction of 1.7 per cent over the previous fiscal year, resulting primarily from the mandatory reduction in secondary energy sales to United Keno Hill Mines Limited due to low water levels on the Mayo hydro system.

The contractual arrangement with the Government of Yukon whereby the commission had assumed the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Dawson City water and sewerage system since October, 1966, terminated on December 1, 1978 when this responsibility was transferred to the city.

Since the commissioning of the Aishihik hydro plant in 1975, water flow into the system has been below average annual levels. A major source of inflow to Aishihik Lake is provided

from the Sekulman River. As a condition of the existing water license related to control levels of Aishihik Lake, protection must be given to the Sekulman River to prevent any degradation that would affect the natural fish habitat and, additionally, provide for the passage of small boats. To prevent possible erosion of the river bed while maintaining approved water levels, a submerged gravel weir was put in place at the entrance of the river to Aishihik Lake.

Negotiations during the year with the Yukon government resulted in the decision to proceed with construction of a 34.5 kV transmission line to service customers at Constabulary Bay. Extension of the transmission line from Marsh Lake to Constabulary Bay, a distance of 28 kilometres, is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1979.



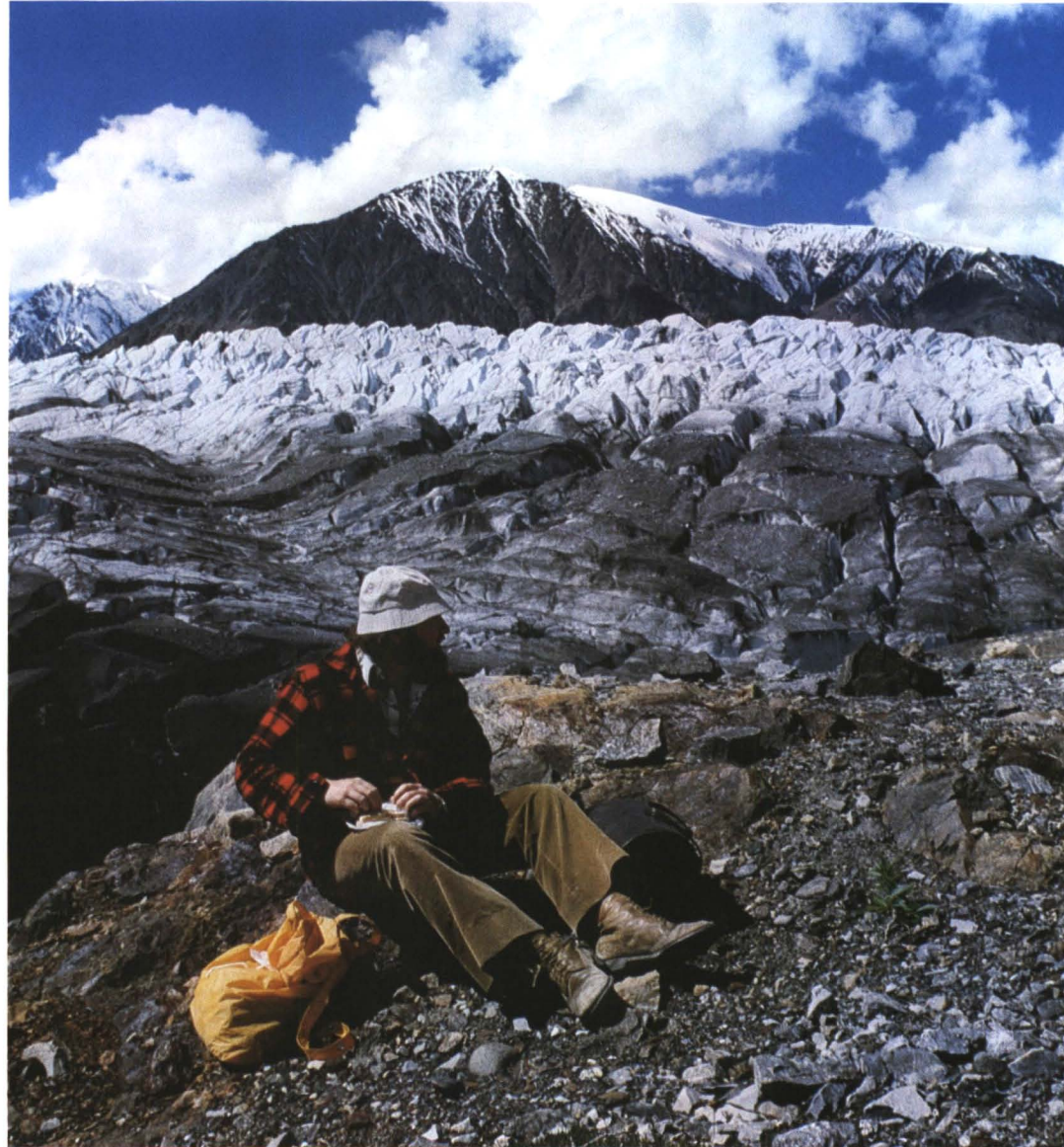
YUKON ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED

The Yukon Electrical Company Limited is an investor-owned electric utility which has served the Yukon since 1901. The company operates under the jurisdiction of the Yukon electrical public utility board with respect to its rates and conditions of service. It is a subsidiary of Alberta Power Limited with head office in Edmonton, Alberta. When Yukon Electrical was acquired in 1958 by Canadian Utilities Limited, now the parent company of Alberta Power, it served only the 1600 customers living in the Whitehorse area. Today, in addition to Whitehorse, the company serves 19 small communities throughout Yukon ranging from Watson Lake to Old Crow.

The bulk of the electricity to serve the city of Whitehorse and the communities of Carcross, Carmacks, Haines Junction, Keno City, Ross River and Tagish is purchased from the Northern Canada Power Commission. Additional generation to serve these communities is provided by two small hydro plants.

Yukon Electrical operates 11 diesel generating plants to provide service to the communities of Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Old Crow, Pelly Crossing, Stewart Crossing, Swift River, Teslin, Upper Liard, Watson Lake and Lower Post, B.C.

Electrical sales in 1978 totalled 176,993,728 kilowatt hours, an increase of approximately nine per cent over the preceding year.



TRANSPORTATION

48

Roads

Yukon roads are improving yearly with continual upgrading, straightening and paving. Today there are more than 4,166 km. linking every community in the territory with the exception of Old Crow.

Two new roads were completed during the fiscal year, providing access to the Pacific Ocean at Skagway, Alaska, and the Arctic Ocean at Inuvik, N.W.T. The Klondike Highway extension to Skagway was completed in September, 1978 and was to be open to traffic as a summer road only in May, 1979.

The Dempster Highway, which runs 756 km. from its southern junction with the Klondike Highway 40 km south east of Dawson City, Yukon to its northern terminus at Inuvik, N.W.T., is scheduled to officially open for traffic by September, 1979. Ferry service on the Peel River is scheduled to begin July, 1979.

Rail

The narrow-gauge White Pass and Yukon Route (WP & YR) that runs 183 km. from Skagway, Alaska, to Whitehorse is still one of the main cargo transportation links with southern Canada. Completed in July, 1900, the WP & YR hauls freight to Vancouver via an integrated truck train and ship method for transport to overseas markets. As well, a major portion of the goods shipped into the territory come from southern British Columbia markets by ship to Skagway and rail to Whitehorse.

Air

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

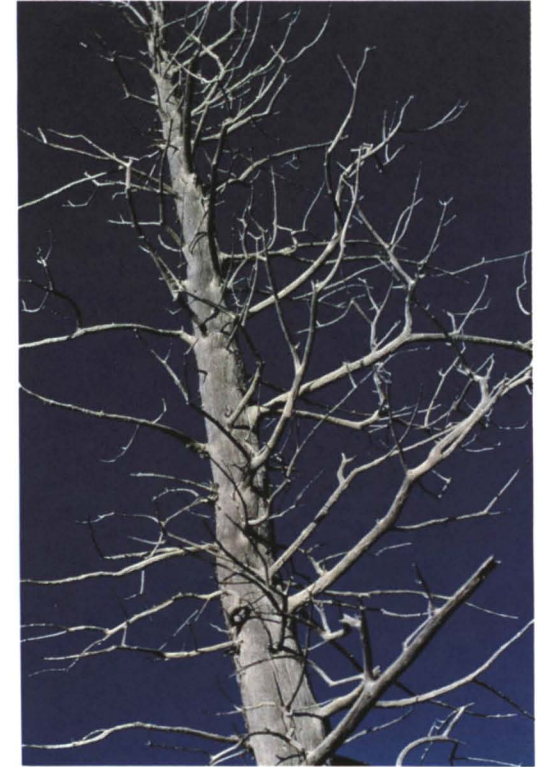
The major airline, Canadian Pacific Air, provides daily jet service to Edmonton and two flights daily to Vancouver via Fort St. John, B.C. Scheduled stops include Watson Lake/Fort St. John, Fort Nelson/Grande Prairie and Prince George.

Pacific Western Airlines — Transair flies Monday, Wednesday and Friday from Whitehorse to Yellowknife, N.W.T. and Churchill and Winnipeg, Manitoba with connections to eastern centres.

Northward Aviation schedules three flights per day, from Monday to Friday with one flight on Saturday. Scheduled stops include Dawson City, Old Crow and Mayo in Yukon and Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour and Fort MacPherson in the Northwest Territories. Northward also uses the Beaver Creek airstrip in case of bad weather.

Another regional carrier is Trans North Turbo Air (TNTA) which flies scheduled runs from Whitehorse to Faro three times daily and Ross River twice daily except on Saturday when there is only one morning flight. TNTA flies into one of the major exploration areas of the north at Macmillian Pass every Tuesday and Thursday. The airline also operates a north highway route, flying from Whitehorse to Haines Junction, Kluane, Burwash, Beaver Creek and return any Monday, Wednesday and Friday on demand. On the same days, another route offered on demand runs from Whitehorse to Teslin, Pine Lake, Watson Lake and return. TNTA also operates a helicopter charter aside from its fixed wing service.

Wien Air Alaska provides daily air connections with major centres in Alaska, with direct flights leaving Whitehorse daily for Fairbanks and every Friday and Sunday for Juneau.



COMMUNICATIONS

Print Media

Whitehorse is the home base for two dailies, one weekly and one bi-monthly newspaper. The tabloid sized Whitehorse Star is the oldest established paper in Yukon and publishes an afternoon edition Monday to Friday. It is widely distributed around Yukon as is the weekly Yukon News published each Wednesday and the Yukon Indian News which is published bi-monthly. The Northern Times publishes a morning edition Monday to Friday.

The Faro Raven is published bi-monthly from September until June and the Watson Lake Signpost is issued each week. There are also occasional newsletters printed in Haines Junction, Elsa and Dawson City.

Radio

CKRW (610) is a 1000 watt station operated in Whitehorse by Klondike Broadcasting Co. Ltd. to provide 24 hours per day programming.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation operates its Yukon network from CFWH (570) in Whitehorse for 19 hours per day. The 1000 watt station also serves repeater stations in Beaver Creek (690), Carmacks (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, 11, 12 and 13. Channels 2, 4, and 7 are entertainment channels with taped programs shown on a week's delayed basis. Channel 5 rechannels CBC Northern Service programs. Channel 9, is used for local programming while 10, 12 and 13 are for com-

munity service and channel 11 is used as an education channel during the school year.

The CBC Northern Service provides English network programming, with some CBUT Vancouver production and some northern Native language and public affairs programs. The daily service is via the Anik satellite from 8 a.m. to 1 a.m. to main transmitters located in Whitehorse (6), Dawson City (7), Elsa (9), Faro (8), Keno (13), Mayo (7), and Watson Lake (8).

The Government of Yukon has also installed a network of satellite ground stations and relay transmitters to provide live television service to small and remote Yukon communities not covered under the CBC mandate. The communities with the Yukon government's sponsored ground stations are Carmacks, Beaver Creek, Pelly Crossing, Teslin, Old Crow and Haines Junction. Signals from these stations are then re-broadcast to Carcross, Stewart Crossing, Destruction Bay and White River by way of Yukon government-installed transmitters.

The stations were designed by Cantel Engineering of Vancouver and installed and maintained by Total North Communications Ltd. of Whitehorse. The communities are required to donate labour, 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.

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

Canasat, a Whitehorse based company, owns and operates a satellite ground station and cable system in Faro to provide additional live television programming to that mining community. Three channels, plus the CBC off air programs are relayed to homes along with a community announcement channel.

Canasat was also developing a proposal to provide additional television viewing to residents of Dawson City by late summer of 1979. This proposal calls for the re-broadcasting of live

television programming and renting out decoders for home television receivers.

Watson Lake residents are also served by a local cable company providing a similar service as that of Canasat in Faro. However, Watson Lake, which distributes the signal by means of land line cable, is not associated with Canasat.

NorthwesTel

Public telephone along with a full range of telecommunication services are provided by Northwest Telecommunications Inc. throughout Yukon.

In 1978, a major change was made by CN Telecommunications with its restructuring into three separate entities. NorthwesTel has taken over the responsibility for the operation in Yukon along with the western Northwest Territories and northern British Columbia. Part of this change included the relocating of its headquarters to Whitehorse adding 70 jobs to Yukon with an annual payroll of approximately \$2 million.

This fiscal year has seen considerable expansion and upgrading of facilities throughout Yukon. The highlights are telephone exchange expansion at Elsa, Faro, Watson Lake and Whitehorse; replacement of the land line system to Swift River with a microwave link; completion of the upgrading of the main route microwave system from Grande Prairie, Alberta, to Whitehorse with solid state 1800 channel equipment; commencement of the installation of a new 2000 line digital electronic exchange for Porter Creek; and in co-operation with the Yukon government, individual telephone service was provided to the McPherson and Wolf Creek acreage subdivisions in Whitehorse.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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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 Government of Yukon, certain ordinances and regulations.





RESOURCES

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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. The ordinance and regulations are administered by the Yukon lands and forest service.

In the fiscal year, Yukon produced 80,040 cubic metres of lumber, 28,950 cubic metres of fuel wood, and 4,220 cubic metres of round timber. A total of 819 timber permits were issued.

Forest fire incidence during the 1978 season was lower than in 1977 with 102 fires reported compared to 126. This was lower than the seasonal average.

Yukon lands and forest service crews fought 89 fires, keeping the burn in protected areas to 768 hectares. The total area burned in 1978 was 7,395 hectares.

Water Resources

The Northern Inland Waters Act and regulations specify that the use of any waters in Yukon require a license 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 Yukon in a manner that will provide the optimum benefit for all Canadians and residents of Yukon in particular. During the fiscal year, 321 applications for water use were received, up substantially from the 163 of the previous year. The Yukon Territory water board held two public hearings, one for placer mining and the other for municipal water use, and granted one license. The controller of water rights issued 293 authorizations to use water without a license.

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.

As of March 31, 1979, there were 1,389 surface leases in good standing and 163 agreements of sale. Some 300 surface leases were issued.

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 the 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 1978 was approximately \$225,000,000, up from \$209,745,000 the previous year. Production came from five mines which produced lead, zinc, silver, copper, cadmium, gold, asbestos and coal. There were 1,197 persons employed by producing mines, a drop of 139 from the previous year.

Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation

Cyprus Anvil Corporation, operating a large open pit lead-zinc-silver mine in the Faro area, 209 kilometres northeast of Whitehorse, employed an average of 526 people last year. The mine operated 363 days last year and milled 3,616,308 tons of ore.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation had an average of 170 workers on the payroll at its open pit asbestos mine in Clinton Creek, 81 kilometres northwest of Dawson City, until its closure in July. The mine was in operation for 165 days and milled 759,818 tons of ore.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. milled 90,082 tons of ore during 250 days of operation at its silver-lead-zinc-cadmium mine near Elsa, 451 kilometres north of Whitehorse. An average of 299 people worked at the mine last year.

Whitehorse Copper Mines

Whitehorse Copper Mines operated 362 days last year and milled 863,092 tons of ore. The mine, located just outside Whitehorse, employed an average of 196 people during 1978.

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine, located near Carmacks on the Klondike Highway, produced 26,000 tons of coal during 203 operating days. The employee roll averaged six.

Mining Exploration

Between \$17 and \$18 million is believed to have been spent on mining exploration during 1978, a slight increase over expenditures during the previous year. There was a significant increase in regional exploration (as opposed to property exploration) with emphasis on the search for uranium, tin, tungsten and molybdenum.

Mining Dispositions

Increases in the price of gold on the international market prompted increased interest in Yukon placer mining. In 1978, there were 1,079 claims staked under the Yukon Placer Mining Act, bringing to 4,756 the number of placer claims in good standing on December 31, 1978. That compares with 834 claims staked in 1977 for a total of 4,055 claims in good standing. The number of placer leases issued in 1978 was 222 compared to 123 the previous year.

The year 1978 brought continued high interest in hardrock mining, with 9,740 claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act for a total of 41,967 claims in good standing at December 31, 1978. The previous year there had been 12,266 claims staked for a total of 39,798 claims in good standing on December 31.

Land Use Permits Issued

Number of land use permit applications received	218
Number of land use permits issued (Class "A")	182
Number of land use permits issued (Class "B")	30
Number of quarry applications received	72
Number of quarry permits issued	71
Number of land use inspections carried out	688
Amount of quarry material applied for by the private sector	
Amount of quarry material applied for by government agencies	15,145 cubic metres (19,797 cubic yards)
	1,579,572 cubic metres (2,064,800 cubic yards)

APPENDIX

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FINANCE

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	1978-1979 Revised Estimates
Expenditures	
Operation and Maintenance	
Highways and Public Works	18,064,600
Education	16,227,300
Health	11,171,700
Justice	5,495,700
Human Resources	4,346,500
Municipal and Community Affairs	3,590,400
Finance	2,621,900
Renewable Resources	2,373,100
Government Services	1,773,000
Library and Information Resources	1,238,200
Public Service Commission	1,032,600
Tourism and Economic Development	1,010,300
Yukon Housing Corporation	968,200
Yukon Legislative Assembly	937,700
Administrative Services	893,900
Consumer and Corporate Affairs	627,800
Pipeline Coordinator	105,800
Interest — Government of Canada Loans	1,153,800
Total Operation and Maintenance	\$73,632,500
Capital	
Capital projects	26,300,100
Total budgetary expenditure	99,932,600
Government of Canada Loans	3,046,200
Housing and Municipal Loans	5,000,000
Total non-budgetary expenditure	8,046,200
TOTAL	\$107,978,800

SOURCE OF FUNDS

	1978-1979 Revised Estimates
Operations and Maintenance	
Revenue	14,863,600
Recoveries	14,465,800
Grant in lieu of income tax	15,146,000
Special grants	7,307,000
Operating grant	17,386,000
Amortization recoveries	4,200,000
Established program financing	3,907,000
Total Operations and Maintenance	\$77,275,400
Capital	
Recoveries	8,582,400
Grants	14,420,000
Special contribution	1,950,000
Total capital	\$24,952,400
Total Budgetary Revenue	\$102,227,800
Municipal and Land Development	1,500,000
Capital Loans	3,500,000
Total non-budgetary revenue	\$5,000,000
TOTAL	\$107,227,800
Deficit	751,000
	\$107,978,000

NUMBERS OF FUR HARVEST IN 1977/78 AND DOLLAR VALUE (1976/77)

Species	Number Trapped	Average Value	Total Value
Beaver	1023 (588)	\$ 16.24 (23.91)	\$ 16,613.53 (14,059.08)
Coyote	126 (113)	51.10 (52.24)	6,438.60 (5,903.12)
Fisher	1 (3)	(118.00)	(354.00)
Cross Fox	(53)	(95.34)	(5,053.02)
Red Fox	282 (149)	54.98 (53.15)	15,504.36 (7,919.35)
Silver Fox	(10)	(58.24)	(582.40)
Arctic Fox	1 (39)	(34.34)	(1,339.26)
Lynx	623 (539)	250.55 (272.73)	156,092.65 (147,001.47)
Marten	4509 (2892)	24.80 (20.59)	111,823.20 (59,546.28)
Mink	512 (308)	12.81 (18.83)	6,558.72 (5,799.64)
Muskrat	13348 (20407)	4.09 (4.98)	54,593.32 (101,626.86)
Otter	59 (71)	40.15 (65.29)	2,368.85 (4,635.59)
Squirrel	18362 (27892)	1.04 (.61)	19,096.48 (17,014.12)
Weasel	533 (636)	1.14 (.86)	607.62 (546.96)
Wolf	87 (156)	81.39 (84.11)	7,080.93 (13,121.16)
Wolverine	182 (268)	127.63 (170.16)	23,228.66 (45,602.88)
TOTAL	39648 (54124)		\$420,006.91 (\$430,105.19)

Fall 1978 Big Game Harvests by Non-resident and Resident Hunters

Species	Non-Resident	Resident	Total
Sheep	225	91	316
Goat	12	4	16
Moose	193	800*	1000*
Caribou	185	175*	360*
Grizzly bear	57	25	82
Black bear	10	50*	60*
Wolverine	11	4*	15*
Wolf	27	40*	67*
Coyote	0	50*	40*
TOTAL	720	1230*	1959*

* Estimated

Land Use Permits Issued

Oil and Gas Drilling	2
Seismic	0
Mining (drilling)	2
Mining (geophysical)	2
Roads (public construction)	3
Roads (private construction)	33
Airstrips	0
Government Projects	88
Power Lines	5
Campsites/staging areas	30
Hydro Projects	0
Communication Sites	0
Railroads	0
Research projects	10
Pipelines	1
Quarrying	16
Gas Gathering	0
Woods Operations	15
Miscellaneous	5
TOTAL	212

Mineral Production

Mineral production from Yukon operations in 1978 was as follows:

Lead	201,277,998	lbs.
Zinc	301,667,322	lbs.
Silver	5,231,595	oz.
Copper	20,954,833	lbs.
Gold (excluding placer)	22,620	oz.
Cadmium	378	lbs.
Asbestos	57,655	tons
Coal	26,000	tons
Placer Gold declared	25,780	oz.

LIQUOR LICENCES ISSUED

	1978-1979	1977-1978
Liquor cocktail lounge	47	42
Beer tavern	10	16
Dining room liquor	24	26
Restaurant beer and wine	34	32
Liquor off premises	57	58
Beer off premises	31	35
Club liquor	10	8
Beer canteen	4	5
Special liquor	4	3
Aircraft liquor	2	2
Room service liquor	18	18
Mess liquor	1	1
TOTAL	242	246
Special occasion permits	662	685
Reception permits	96	81

JUSTICE

Total Number of Inmates Admitted

	1978/79	1977/78
Male	357	406
Female	16	18
Male Remand	126	114
Female Remand	15	8
	514	546

Fines Source

Ordinances	\$ 96,387.36
Behalf of Receiver-General	\$225,359.48
Municipal By-Laws	\$ 8,041.16
	\$329,788.00

Age Groupings of Sentenced Offenders

	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78
	Male		Female		Totals	
15 years	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
16 years	13	22	2	2	15	24
17 years	23	22	2	Nil	25	22
18 years	26	21	1	Nil	27	21
19 years	33	29	1	Nil	34	29
20 years	13	22	1	3	14	25
21-25 years	86	89	4	2	90	9
26-30 years	53	76	2	4	55	80
31-40 years	68	61	1	5	69	66
41-50 years	27	47	1	2	28	49
over 50 years	15	16	1	Nil	16	16
	357	406	16	18	373	424

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

	1978/79	1977/78
Library Outlets		
Branches	7	7
Community Book Stations	12	13
Book collections with organizations and institutions	20	10
Schools	24	25
	63	55
Technical Services		
Acquisitions		
— New titles processed	4,054	3,200
— Added copies processed	7,743	7,609
— Paperbound books	4,406	8,827
	16,203	19,636
Books sent to library outlets	20,349	43,219
Library Services		
Total Branch Circulation	123,331	118,524
Film Library Circulation	9,192	10,297
Reference Inquiries — Whitehorse		
Public Library	4,387	3,611
Interlibrary Loan		
— within system	542	583
— outside Yukon	312	317
Archives and Records Services		
Archives Reference Inquiries	5,000	4,000
Records		
— new files created	1,360	1,238
— files circulated	32,200	29,290

Branch Libraries

	Popula- tion Served	Circula- tion 1978/79	Circula- tion 1977/78	Circula- tion Per Capita	Hours of Service Per Week	Circula- tion Per Hour
Whitehorse	15,994	81,589	70,919	5.4	71	22
Dawson City	1,100	6,348	6,420	5.7	30	4
Elsa	657	7,305	9,108	11.1	9	16
Faro	1,641	13,703	19,075	8.4	15	17
Haines Junction	400	4,157	4,591	10.4	15.5	5
Mayo	494	2,533	2,018	5.1	6	8
Watson Lake	1,354	7,696	6,393	5.7	22	7

HUMAN RESOURCES

CASELOAD ACTIVITIES

	Cases as of April 1, 1978	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Total Caseload Carried 1978/79	No. of Persons Involved	Total Caseload Carried 1977/78	Percentage Caseload Increase (Decrease)
Children in care	189	113	108	302	302	315	(4.1)
Child protection	94	33	52	127	520	137	(7.3)
Foster homes approved	69	35	33	104	201	87	19.5
Adoption services	105	58	78	163	429	168	(3.0)
Unmarried parents	7	16	17	23	23	23	0
Family service	148	168	166	316	979	455	(30.5)
Social assistance	416	1012	937	1428	2563	1449	(1.4)
Juvenile probation	57	108	71	165	165	122	35.2
Senior citizens homes	36	11	13	47	47	56	(16.1)
TOTAL	1121	1554	1475	2675	5229	2812	(4.9)

HUMAN RESOURCES

CHILD-IN-CARE CASELOAD ACTIVITY

	1978/79	1977/78	1976/77	1975/76
In-care April 1, 1978	189	194	229	256
New admissions	113	121	108	124
Total in-care during year	302	315	337	380
Discharge from care	108	126	143	151
In-care at year end	194	189	194	229

YOUTH SERVICES CENTRE

CASELOAD ACTIVITY 1978/79

	Male	Female	Total
Number April 1, 1978	5	8	13
New admissions	23	11	34
Total cases for year	28	19	47
Number discharged	21	14	35
Number end of year	7	5	12

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**RECRUITMENT — Permanent
Civil Service Positions Only**

1975/76	371
1976/77	449
1977/78	446
1978/79	425

**Category of Hires Outside Yukon —
Turnover in Brackets**

	1978/79	1977/78
Non-managerial	26 (1)	22 (3)
Managerial	20 (1)	18 (1)



1. Mr. J. H. ...
2. Mr. ...
3. Mr. ...
4. Mr. ...
5. Mr. ...

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