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The Cabinet Committee on Social Development

Le Comité du Cabinet chargé du développement social

Minutes

Procès-verbal

A meeting of the
Cabinet Committee on
Social Development was
held in Room 323-S, House
of Commons, on Wednesday,
December 18, 1985 at
12:00 p.m.

Une réunion du Comité
du Cabinet chargé du
développement social a eu
lieu dans la pièce 323-S,
Chambre des communes,
le mercredi 18 décembre
1985 à midi.



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Present

The Minister of
National Health and
Welfare
(Mr. Epp)
in the Chair,
The Minister of Veterans
Affairs
(Mr. Hees),
The Deputy Prime
Minister
(Mr. Nielsen),
The Minister of Justice
and Attorney General of
Canada
(Mr. Crosbie),
The Minister of Indian
Affairs and Northern
Development
(Mr. Crombie),
The Minister of National
Defence
(Mr. Andre),
The Minister of State
(Fitness and Amateur
Sport)
(Mr. Jelinek),
The Minister of Labour
(Mr. McKnight),
The Minister of State
(Immigration)
(Mr. McLean),
The Minister of
Environment
(Mr. McMillan),
Secretary of State
(Mr. Bouchard),
The Minister of State
(Youth)
(Mrs. Champagne),
The Minister of State
(Finance)
(Mrs. McDougall).

Also Present

Mr. M. Francino
(Treasury Board
Secretariat),
Mr. J. Fournier
(Department of
Finance),
Mr. I. Shugart
(Department of
National Health and
Welfare),
Mr. J. Tait
Mr. D. Préfontaine
(Department of
Justice),
Mr. S. Gershberg
(Federal-Provincial
Relations Office),

étaient présents

Le ministre de la Santé
nationale et du Bien-être
social
(M. Epp)
Président,
Le ministre des
des anciens combattants
(M. Hees),
Le Vice-premier
ministre
(M. Nielsen),
Le ministre de la Justice
et procureur général du
Canada
(M. Crosbie),
Le ministre des Affaires
indiennes et du Nord
canadien
(M. Crombie),
Le ministre de la défense
nationale
(M. André),
Le ministre d'État
(Condition physique et
Sport amateur)
(M. Jelinek),
Le ministre du Travail
(M. McKnight),
Le ministre d'État
(Immigration)
(M. McLean),
Le ministre de
l'Environnement
(M. McMillan),
Secrétaire d'État
(M. Bouchard),
Le ministre d'État
(Jeunesse)
(Mme Champagne),
Le ministre d'État
(Finances)
(Mme McDougall).

étaient aussi présents

M. M. Francino
(Secrétariat Conseil du
Trésor),
M. J. Fournier
(Ministère des
Finances),
M. I. Shugart
(Ministère de la Santé
nationale et du Bien-être
social),
M. J. Tait
M. D. Préfontaine
(Ministère de la
Justice),
M. S. Gershberg
(Bureau des relations
fédérales-provinciales),

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Mr. J. Gérin
(Department of Indian
Affairs and Northern
Development).

M. J. Gérin
(Ministère des Affaires
indiennes et du Nord
canadien).

(Prime Minister's
Office).

(Cabinet du Premier
Ministre).

Secretary

Secrétaire

Mr. R. Protti
(Privy Council
Office).

M. R. Protti
(Bureau du Conseil
privé).

Assistant Secretaries

Secrétaires adjoints

Mr. P. Martel
Ms. J. Cohen Sulzenko
(Privy Council
Office).

M. P. Martel
Mde J. Cohen Sulzenko
(Bureau du Conseil
privé).

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Progress Report on the Government Response
to the Report to the Parliamentary Committee
on Equality Rights

Rapport d'étape au sujet de la planification de la
réponse du gouvernement concernant le rapport
du Comité parlementaire sur les droits à l'égalité

The Committee had for consideration an oral report from the Minister of Justice on the progress to date in developing the Government's response to the report to the Parliamentary Committee on Equality Rights, required by February 21, 1986.

In introducing this item for discussion, the Minister of Justice noted that:

1. officials deserved thanks for their efforts in providing departmental responses, and, since some Ministers had not had the opportunity to approve their departments' contributions, it would be important that they give their approval within the week;
2. in reviewing the potential response, there are a number of areas in which the Government is already acting or will be, some where there is agreement in principle, others where further study is required and several where there is firm disagreement:
 - (1) areas in which the Government will be acting or has acted: #27 (equality issues and pensions), #53 (mental disability),
 - (2) areas in which there is agreement in principle: #18 - 24 and 26 (equality issues and pensions), #8 (mandatory retirement, unless there is a bona fide occupational requirement), #31, 33 and 36 (immigration), #64, 66, 67, 69 - 71 (employment equity), #79 - 81 (Canadian Human Rights Act - addition of "reasonable accomodation"),
 - (3) areas where further study is required and there is no agreement in principle: #1 to 5 (maternity and parental benefits to be referred to the Forget Commission), #75 (Criminal Code amendments on sexual offences to be dealt with in the context of the response to the Badgley/Fraser),
 - (4) areas where there is disagreement: #25 (equivalent benefits under the OAS Act), #62 (enforcement of employment equity), and
 - (5) areas where there is a compromise position: #29 (women in combat);
3. the Government's response appears politically viable, moderate but positive, and will entail some costs, which will be included in detail in the Memorandum to Cabinet;

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4. the private sector would be consulted;
5. the package will be controversial, for example, regarding the Government's response on a universal definition of common law relationships;
6. an oral report would be given to the Cabinet Committee on Priorities and Planning early in January, and the full Memorandum would be submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Social Development for consideration in the week of January 22; and
7. caucus consultation would commence in January through the vehicle of the Justice Policy Committee, and there would be a report to the National Caucus prior to tabling the Government's response on February 25.

Amendments to the Procedures for Appeals
to the Supreme Court of Canada

Modifications à la procédure à la
Cour suprême du Canada

The Committee had for consideration a Memorandum from the Minister of Justice (Cab. Doc. 3-0546-85CR(01), December 18, 1985) concerning legislative proposals to amend the procedures for appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada.

In introducing this item for discussion, the Minister of Justice noted that:

1. the changes to the appeals procedures had been requested by the Supreme Court of Canada (S.C.C.) in order to deal with its full agenda and limited time, particularly in the context of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
2. the principal changes include the following:
 - (1) applications for leave should be on the basis of written submissions unless an oral hearing is ordered:
 - (a) now leave is only granted in twenty to thirty per cent of cases, and
 - (b) this proposal had been discussed with Provincial Attorneys General and their officials, and it is expected that the Attorney General of British Columbia may object to changing the oral tradition of leave to appeal, although this a somewhat "romantic" notion,

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- (2) the Court be permitted either to deliver judgements in open court or to deposit them with the Registrar,
 - (3) the Court be permitted to assign counsel to unrepresented accused. currently courts of appeal can appoint counsel, and this amendment would give the S.C.C. the same legislative authority which it now has only in regulations and is reluctant to use,
 - (4) because of security difficulties and the fact that appeals to the court are only on questions of law, an appellant in custody, who is represented by counsel, would not be entitled to be present at a hearing of an appeal,
 - (5) a number of procedural changes would be made, including changes to the time period governing the serving and filing of notices of appeal and notices of application for leave,
 - (6) appeals as of right in certain criminal cases would be eliminated. Over 50 per cent of cases, in which appeals as of right under sections 618(1)(a), 618(2), 620(3)(a) and 621(1)(a) of the Criminal Code are made, are dismissed;
3. the Department of Justice wishes to discuss the substance of the legislation with the Chief Justice before a bill is introduced; and
 4. the amendments may generate some controversy, particularly in limiting the appeals as of right, but the current overburdened system cannot continue to work effectively without such changes.

In the course of discussion, the following issues were raised:

1. the elimination of certain appeals as of right was not the subject of any recommendations by the Law Reform Commission of Canada, and the impetus for the change has come from the Court itself;
2. provincial concerns may preclude the amendments from being accepted with unanimity, but there is no viable alternative short of enlarging the Court itself or creating a special court of criminal appeal;
3. since the litigating Attorney General would bear any costs from the assignment of counsel, it is clear that the Department of Justice would absorb any, likely minimal, costs to the Federal Government;
4. while the package could be politically vulnerable on the issue of eliminating certain appeals as of right in criminal matters, because of the perception of reducing an accused's recourse, no serious controversy is expected;

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5. the communications strategy should be sufficient, and no specific consultation plan with interest groups is necessary;
6. the Justice Caucus Committee would be informed of the proposal in due course.

The Committee agreed that:

1. approval be given to amend the Criminal Code and the Supreme Court Act, and to make necessary consequential amendments, in order to:
 - (1) provide that all applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada be determined by the Court on written submissions unless an oral hearing is ordered, and that any three judges of the Court constitute a quorum for the determination of such applications,
 - (2) permit the Court to deliver judgments in open court or by depositing the judgment with the Registrar, and where judgment is deposited, permit judges other than those who have written reasons to indicate their concurrence by signing the reasons they concur with or by depositing a certificate expressing concurrence,
 - (3) permit a judge who has heard a case and is absent at the delivery of judgment in open court to either sign the reasons he concurs with or hand his opinion in writing to any judge present at the delivery of judgment to be read or announced in open court and then left with the Registrar or Court reporter,
 - (4) require that where judgement is deposited with the Registrar and not delivered in open court, the Solicitor of Record or his agent be notified of the deposit of judgment,
 - (5) extend to the Court the authority in section 611 of the Criminal Code to assign counsel to unrepresented accused, with the litigating Attorney General to assume the cost if legal aid is not granted, and provide the Registrar of the Court with the authority to tax assigned counsel's fee where there is disagreement over the account submitted,
 - (6) provide that, as in section 615 of the Criminal Code, an appellant who is in custody and is represented by counsel, not be entitled to be present at the hearing of an appeal, the hearing in an application for leave, or any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal unless the Rules of the Court provide such entitlement or the Court, or a judge thereof, grants leave,
 - (7) provide that, in both criminal and civil matters, applications for leave to appeal and notices of appeal be served and filed, and any oral hearing for leave be held within the

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following time periods (excluding the months of July and August) or within such extended time as the Court or a judge thereof may, at any time, allow:

- (a) in all appeals, 30 days to serve and file the notice of appeal with the time to be calculated from the date of pronouncement of the judgment appealed from in cases of appeals as of right, and from the date of notice that leave has been granted in cases of appeals by leave, and
 - (b) where leave is required, 60 days to serve and file a notice of application for leave and all materials necessary for the application, this period to run from the date of pronouncement of the judgment under appeal, and
 - (c) where an oral hearing is ordered in a leave application, 30 days to hold the hearing, the time to run from the date of notice that an oral hearing has been ordered,
- (8) repeal sections 618(1)(a), 618(2), 620(3)(a) and 621(1)(a) of the Criminal Code so as to eliminate the appeals as of right contained in those provisions and thereby require that leave to appeal be obtained;
2. the Department of Justice be authorized to make available to the Chief Justice of Canada, for consultation purposes, the substance of the draft legislation prepared pursuant to the above recommendations, prior to introduction of the legislation in Parliament;
 3. the Department of Justice assume any incremental costs to the federal government resulting from this proposal; and
 4. the Legislation Section of the Department of Justice be authorized by Cabinet to draft the required legislation, in consultation with the Department of Justice, in accordance with priorities established by the Cabinet Committee on Legislation and House Planning.

Le Comité convient:

1. que soient autorisées la modification du Code criminel et de la Loi sur la Cour suprême, ainsi que les modifications corrélatives nécessaires:
 - (1) pour prévoir que la Cour suprême statue sur toutes les requêtes en autorisation de pourvoi qui lui sont soumises, sur la foi de plaidoiries écrites, à moins qu'elle n'ordonne la tenue d'une audition, et que trois juges de ladite Cour constituent le quorum pour statuer sur ces requêtes,

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- (2) pour permettre à la Cour de rendre son jugement à l'audience ou de le déposer au greffe et, dans ce dernier cas, permettre aux juges autres que ceux qui ont consigné leurs motifs par écrit d'indiquer qu'ils y souscrivent, en signant les motifs auxquels ils souscrivent ou en déposant un certificat par lequel ils y souscrivent,
- (3) pour habiliter le juge qui a entendu une cause et qui est absent au moment où le jugement est rendu en audience publique, soit à signer les motifs auxquels il souscrit, soit à remettre son opinion par écrit à l'un ou l'autre des juges présents lors du prononcé du jugement pour qu'elle soit lue ou communiquée à l'audience, après quoi elle sera déposée auprès du registraire ou de l'arrêviste de la Cour,
- (4) pour exiger que, dans le cas où le jugement est déposé au greffe sans avoir été rendu en audience publique, le procureur inscrit au dossier, ou son correspondant, soit avisé du dépôt du jugement,
- (5) pour investir la Cour du pouvoir de nommer un avocat d'office pour l'accusé non représenté, tel que prévu à l'article 611 du Code criminel, imposer au procureur général en cause l'obligation d'en assumer les frais si l'accusé ne reçoit pas d'aide juridique, et conférer au registraire de la Cour le pouvoir de taxer les frais de cet avocat, en cas de désaccord sur les honoraires de ce dernier,
- (6) pour prévoir que, tout comme dans le cas de l'article 615 du Code criminel, un appelant qui est sous garde et qui est représenté par un avocat n'a pas le droit d'être présent à l'audition de pourvoi, à l'audition de la requête en autorisation de pourvoi ni à aucune procédure préliminaire ou subsidiaire au pourvoi, à moins que les Règles de la Cour ne prévoient le contraire ou que la Cour ou l'un de ses juges ne lui en accorde la permission,
- (7) pour prévoir que, tant au criminel qu'au civil, les requêtes en autorisation de pourvoi et les avis de pourvoi sont signifiés et déposés et que toute audition orale visant cette autorisation est tenue dans les délais suivants (abstraction faite des mois de juillet et d'août), sous réserve de toute prolongation que la Cour pourra accorder:
- (a) dans tous les cas, l'avis de pourvoi doit être signifié et déposé dans un délai de 30 jours à compter de la date du prononcé du jugement porté en appel, s'il s'agit d'un pourvoi de plein droit, et à compter de la date de l'avis d'autorisation d'en appeler, s'il s'agit d'un pourvoi sur autorisation,

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- (b) dans les cas de pourvoi sur autorisation, l'avis de requête en autorisation de pourvoi et tout document nécessaire à la requête doivent être signifiés et déposés dans un délai de 60 jours à compter de la date du prononcé du jugement porté en appel, et
- (c) si la Cour ordonne la tenue d'une audition au cours d'une requête en autorisation de pourvoi, cette audition doit être tenue dans un délai de 30 jours à compter de la date de l'avis aux termes duquel la Cour ordonne la tenue d'une audition, et
- (8) pour abroger l'alinéa 618(1)a), le paragraphe 618(2), et les alinéas 620(3)a) et 621(1)a) du Code criminel de façon à éliminer les appels de plein droit visés par ces dispositions et à rendre ainsi l'autorisation d'appel nécessaire dans ces cas;
2. que le ministère de la Justice soit autorisé à mettre à la disposition du juge en chef du Canada, à des fins de consultation, la teneur des textes de loi rédigés conformément aux dispositions énoncées ci-dessus, avant que les mesures législatives ne soient déposées au Parlement;
3. que le ministère de la Justice assume les dépenses supplémentaires que la mise en oeuvre de la présente proposition pourrait causer au gouvernement fédéral; et
4. que la Section de la législation du ministère de la Justice soit autorisée par le Cabinet à rédiger les textes de loi nécessaires, après consultation avec le ministère de la Justice et conformément à l'ordre de priorité établi par le Comité du Cabinet chargé de la législation et de la planification parlementaire.

Implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement:
Implementation Funding for the Inuvialuit

Mise en oeuvre de la Convention définitive des
Inuvialuit: Fonds de mise en oeuvre
pour les Inuvialuit

The Committee had for consideration a Memorandum from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Cab. Doc. 6-0540-85MC(01), dated November 25, 1985) concerning proposed initiatives with respect to the implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

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In introducing the proposal, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development made the following points:

1. referring to a fact sheet prepared following a meeting of PCO, Finance, Treasury Board and DIAND officials (see attached), the \$33.8 million figure quoted in the Memorandum as being the net costs of implementation approved by Cabinet in 1984 was in fact correct. Varying figures quoted during the December 11th meeting of CCSD resulted from different methods of cost projection and calculation, but were also valid;
2. 
3. the contribution of \$2.8 million implementation funding to the Inuvialuit should be clearly noted as being provided on a "once only" basis;
4. the establishment and operation of the two parks pursuant to the Final Agreement is an important issue, but no funds had been provided for that purpose;
5. costs associated with the two parks were loosely estimated at \$9 million, and this could be obtained by compressing the total implementation funding of \$55 million over 10 years; moreover, such an approach would relieve Environment Canada of its financial responsibilities for this aspect of the Agreement.

In the ensuing discussion of the item, the following points were made:

1. 
2. funding for implementation purposes had been provided to the James Bay Cree following the settlement of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, therefore the provision of such funding to the Inuvialuit would not be precedent-setting;
3. implementation costs had never been properly negotiated in the past, and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development undertook to ensure that this situation would not occur in future;
4. 

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5. the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development agreed that the contribution arrangements with the Inuvialuit would clearly indicate the points in (4) above;
6. the Inuvialuit have the right to borrow up to \$30 million, at 8½ interest, from the Federal Government, but negotiation of this right to access did not specify that the funds would be used for implementation purposes;
7. implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement necessitates the establishment of a broad range of settlement structures such as commissions and review boards. The Inuvialuit have already begun to meet their obligations under the Agreement, however the Federal Government has yet to set up the Committees for which it is responsible; and
8. the "Coolican Report" (on comprehensive claims policy) will address the question of negotiation of implementation funding.

[REDACTED] the

Committee agreed that:

1. approval be given to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development authorizing him to:
 - (1) provide funding to the Inuvialuit to participate in a joint implementation process;
 - (2) such funds be derived from resources allocated for net additional costs of the implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement by a decision of Cabinet in March, 1984;
 - (3) include the Inuvialuit as an additional funding category in the omnibus Treasury Board submission developed to access the allocated resources in (2) above for all parties with implementation responsibilities;
 - (4) provide one-time funding in an amount not to exceed \$2.8 million for Inuvialuit implementation subject to final negotiation of the funding elements by the Western Arctic Claim Implementation Secretariat and approval by Treasury Board. This funding is to be made part of an overall implementation agreement with the Inuvialuit outlining implementation objectives, process, work plan and funding arrangements;
 - (5) in order to meet the legal obligations pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, funding of \$9M for the operation of the North Yukon National Park, as created through the settlement legislation in July 1984, and the establishment and maintenance of the Herschel

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Island Territorial Park be drawn from the total \$55.6M over ten years previously allocated for net additional costs of the implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

2. The Committee also agreed that arrangements concerning the provision of implementation funding to the Inuvialuit will clearly indicate that such funding does not constitute a precedent on the part of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

le Comité convient:

1. que le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien soit autorisé:
 - 1) à accorder des fonds aux Inuvialuit pour qu'ils participent à un processus conjoint de mise en oeuvre;
 - 2) à prélever ces fonds sur les ressources prévues pour les frais supplémentaires nets de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention définitive des Inuvialuit en vertu d'une décision du Cabinet datée de mars 1984;
 - 3) à inscrire les Inuvialuit dans une catégorie de financement supplémentaire dans la présentation globale au Conseil du Trésor, élaborée afin d'avoir accès aux ressources affectées dont il est question au paragraphe 2 ci-dessus pour toutes les parties ayant des responsabilités liées à la mise en oeuvre de la Convention;
 - 4) à consentir un montant unique ne devant pas dépasser 2,8 millions de dollars pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention définitive des Inuvialuit, sous réserve d'une négociation finale des éléments de financement par le Secrétariat chargé de la mise en oeuvre de l'entente sur la revendication des Inuvialuit de l'ouest de l'Arctique, et de l'approbation du Conseil du Trésor (cette somme doit faire partie intégrante d'une entente globale de mise en oeuvre en vertu de laquelle les Inuvialuit détermineront les objectifs, le processus, le plan de travail et les modalités du financement de la mise en oeuvre;
 - 5) afin de respecter les obligations juridiques engendrées par la Convention définitive des Inuvialuit, à consentir une somme de 9 millions de dollars pour l'exploitation du parc national du Nord du Yukon, créé en 1984 en vertu des lois portant règlement des revendications, et pour la création et l'entretien du Parc territorial de l'île

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Herschel, ladite somme devant être puisée sur le fonds total de 55,6 millions de dollars prévu sur dix ans déjà accordé pour couvrir les frais supplémentaires nets de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention définitive des Inuvialuit; et

2. que les modalités du versement de fonds de mise en oeuvre aux Inuvialuit indiquent clairement que ce financement ne constitue pas un précédent de la part du ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Interim Federal Program to
Combat Impaired Driving

Programme intérimaire
fédéral contre la conduite

The Committee had for consideration a Memorandum from the Minister of Justice and National Health and Welfare (Cab. Doc. 9-0591-85MC(01), dated December 9, 1985) proposing a short-term federal program to promote the implementation of amendments to the Criminal Code concerning impaired driving.

In introducing this item for discussion, the Minister of Justice noted that:

1. he has just completed a cross-Canada tour to publicize C-19 which has had success and enjoyed a good response in the media;
2. any program to combat impaired driving should be geared to changing social attitudes which is a long-term proposition;
3. the Department of National Health and Welfare would be in the position of implementing a long-term program aimed at changing behavioral patterns, but an interim program is necessary to fill the gap until the Department of National Health and Welfare is ready to proceed;
4. the two-year, \$6.14M program has a number of elements including: the establishment of a national network of groups involved in efforts to combat impaired driving, meetings and seminars, a national newsletter, information and resource exchanges, grants and contributions to community-based activities, evaluation, and research on the impact of the new legislation on the criminal justice system;
5. new resources are necessary in terms of person-years and policy reserve funds:

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- (1) the overall budget for the interim programs could be reduced if certain elements now planned by the Department of Justice were left to the Department of National Health Welfare's long-term program, with potential savings of \$150,000 in the first year and \$100,000 in the second, or,
 - (2) Cabinet could approve the two-year program and funding for the first year, with funding of the second year subject to approval at the end of the first year; and
6. while funding of the proposal could wait until a banking day, a small expenditure now would allow the Government to do something highly popular which would have a real effect on reducing impaired driving.

In the course of discussion, the following issues were raised:

1. since impaired driving often involves young people, the involvement of the Ministry of State for Youth would facilitate efforts to reach existing youth oriented organizations, and programs regarding impaired driving could well form part of an upcoming submission to Cabinet on the Government's youth strategy;
2. the proposed interim program is of great importance, and the current impetus should not be lost;
3. special interest groups, such as the native community, should be given priority attention in the program and, where possible, native media should be used;
4. behavior modification will involve a major national effort and affects all age groups and social strata;
5. weekly publications and networks developed by the Department of the Secretary of State could be helpful to the Department of Justice in implementing the interim program and to the Department of National Health and Welfare in developing the longer term program;
6. the Department of National Health and Welfare would endeavour to bring forward proposals on the long-term program as quickly as possible, so that the length of the interim program may be able to be shortened accordingly.

The Committee agreed that:

1. subject to a favorable decision on funding when resources are next allocated from the Social Development Policy Reserve, approval be given to the Minister of Justice, in consultation with the Minister of National Health and Welfare, to undertake a series of program initiatives to

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assist the provinces, territories, communities and the private sector in the effective implementation of these legislative amendments by:

- (1) promoting federal/provincial cooperative efforts to reduce impaired driving through the establishment of a coordinated network of federal and provincial departments and agencies as well as the private sector,
 - (2) providing financial support for special program and project initiatives to combat impaired driving developed by provincial governments, the private sector and special interest groups,
 - (3) sustaining and increasing public knowledge of impaired driving and its consequences through public legal education and information with particular reference to youth and native audiences,
 - (4) convening a national conference to address the problem of impaired driving, exploring alternatives for countermeasure programs and promoting information exchange among governments, communities and the private sector, and
 - (5) supporting the above initiatives by means of research, program assessment and statistical monitoring;
2. the Minister of National Health and Welfare, in consultation with the Ministers of Justice and Transport and with the Solicitor General and other interested Ministers, report to Cabinet with proposals for a comprehensive national program to combat drinking and driving in the longer term;
 3. the Cabinet Committee on Social Development consider the proposal for additional resources, outlined below, when it next allocates funds from the Social Development Policy reserve:

	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>
	<u>\$ Million</u>	<u>\$ Million</u>
Minister of Justice	3	3.14

4. the question of person years be referred to the Treasury Board.

Le Comité convient:

1. que sous réserve d'une décision favorable quant au financement lors de la prochaine affectation de ressources à prélever sur la réserve d'intervention du développement social, le ministre de la Justice soit autorisé, après consultation avec le ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, à entreprendre

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une série de programmes pour aider les provinces, les territoires, les collectivités et le secteur privé à appliquer de façon efficace les modifications législatives:

- (1) en encourageant le fédéral et les provinces à coordonner leurs efforts pour lutter contre la conduite avec facultés affaiblies par la création d'un réseau de ministères et d'organismes fédéraux et provinciaux de même que d'organisations du secteur privé,
 - (2) en participant financièrement à la réalisation des programmes et projets spéciaux mis en place par les gouvernements provinciaux, le secteur privé et les groupes intéressés pour lutter contre la conduite avec facultés affaiblies,
 - (3) en suscitant l'intérêt de la population concernant la conduite avec facultés affaiblies et ses conséquences et en la sensibilisant davantage à ce sujet grâce à des programmes de vulgarisation et d'information juridiques s'adressant plus particulièrement aux jeunes et aux autochtones,
 - (4) en organisant une conférence nationale pour étudier le problème de la conduite avec facultés affaiblies, en examinant les solutions de rechange aux mesures envisagées et en encourageant les échanges de renseignements entre les gouvernements, les collectivités et le secteur privé, et
 - (5) en appuyant les mesures susmentionnées par la réalisation de travaux de recherche, l'évaluation des programmes et le rassemblement de données statistiques;
2. que le ministre de la Santé et du Bien-être social, de concert avec le ministre de la Justice, le ministre des Transports, le Solliciteur général et d'autres ministres intéressés, présente au Cabinet un projet de programme national complet pour lutter à plus long terme contre la conduite avec facultés affaiblies;
 3. que le Comité du Cabinet chargé du développement social envisage la possibilité d'accorder les ressources additionnelles suivantes lorsqu'il procédera à la prochaine affectation de fonds à prélever sur la réserve d'intervention du développement social:

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	<u>1986-1987</u> en millions de dollars	<u>1987-1988</u> en millions de dollars
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Ministre de la Justice	3	3,14
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4. que la question du nombre d'années-personnes soit soumise au Conseil du Trésor.

Le secrétaire
Ray Protti
Secretary