

# CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD

«NDOO-WHO SHOO YAN OJEMAOCH»

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## **ANNUAL REPORT 1978-79**



Gouvernement du Québec  
Office de la sécurité du revenu  
des chasseurs et piégeurs cris

MONSIEUR DENIS LAZURE  
Ministre  
Ministère des Affaires sociales  
Gouvernement du Québec  
Québec

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of section 43 of the Loi sur la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris (Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers who are beneficiaries under the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Quebec), assented to on June 22, 1979, I am sending you the report on the activities of the Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979.

This Board replaces the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board established by section 2 of the Regulation respecting the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board made under section 48a) of the Social Aid Act by Order-in-Council 2930, 1976 and, for such purpose, it acquires the rights of that body and assumes the obligations thereof. This report thus takes into account the activities of that Board since the beginning of its operations in 1975.

Yours Truly,

ANDRE FOURNIER  
Président (1978-1979)

Québec, November 1979

MR BILLY DIAMOND  
President  
Cree Regional Authority  
1500 Sullivan Road  
Val d'Or, Québec

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of section 43 of the Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers who are beneficiaries under the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Quebec which was assented to on June 22, 1979. I am forwarding you the report of the activities of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979.

This Board replaces the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board established by section 2 of the Regulation respecting the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board made under section 48a) of the Social Aid Act by Order-in-Council 2930, 1976 and, for such purpose, it acquires the rights of that body and assumes the obligations thereof. This report thus takes into account the activities of that Board since the beginning of its operation in 1975.

Yours truly,

ANDRE FOURNIER  
Président (1978-1979)

Québec, November 1979

MONSIEUR CLEMENT RICHARD  
PRESIDENT DE L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE  
Gouvernement du Québec  
Québec

Sir,

I hereby submit to you the annual report on the activities of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1979.

This Board replaces the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board established by section 2 of the Regulation respecting the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board made under section 48a) of the Social Aid Act by Order-in-Council 2930, 1976, and for such purpose, it acquires the rights of that body and assumes the obligations thereof. This report thus takes into account the activities of that Board since the beginning of its operations in 1975.

Yours truly,

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES

DENIS LAZURE

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

The annual report of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board represents the synthesis of that body's operations since the program was introduced. It necessarily covers more than the 1978-1979 operations resuming the activities underway since November 11, 1975, the date of the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

At that time the Quebec Government agreed to implement an income security program for the Cree hunters and trappers who wished to pursue harvesting activities as a way of life. To carry out this obligation, the Quebec Government established on a transitional basis, a "Cree Hunters Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board" on August 25, 1976, by the Order-in-Council 2930-76. This advisory body was created to counsel the minister on the social aid program, designed for Cree hunters, fishermen and trappers.

At the same time, the Quebec Government amended the Social Aid Regulation to enable the grant of the funds necessary to operate the program in accordance with section 30.9.2 of the James Bay Agreement. These Government decisions made possible the application of the program since the date of the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

In order to meet its undertaking, Quebec has since adopted an Act pursuant to section 30 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The Act respecting income security for Cree hunters

and trappers who are beneficiaries under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement was assented to on June 22, 1979 and proclaimed on August 1st of the same year. The Act establishes an income security program providing a guaranteed income to Cree hunters and trappers and other measures intended to encourage the beneficiaries to pursue harvesting activities as a way of life. Under this program, benefits are paid to beneficiary units on the basis of, among other factors, the time spent on harvesting and related activities.

The act also creates a body called the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. This Board replaces the transitional Board and is responsible for the administration of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program.

#### Summary of operations

As early as the beginning of 1976, the Quebec Government and the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) organised a task force mandated to elaborate the program and to meet the dead-lines fixed by the Agreement. Procedures were then set up, forms prepared and a complete list of eligible individuals and families drawn up. It should be noted that, with respect to relationships with the Board, the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) has been replaced by the Crée Regional Authority.

By September 1976, the transitional Board was able to proceed with the payments covering the period from November 11, 1975 to June 30, 1976 and the estimated regular payments for the fiscal year 1976-1977. The fiscal year of the program ends on June 30th of each year.



This program is without precedent in Quebec. It is unique and was created to cover activities which are not subject either to regular working hours or to specific physical surroundings. The program is aimed at Cree hunters and trappers who spend long periods of time in the bush on traplines pursuing harvesting and related activities as a way of life.

The work of the Board, as was the case with the transitional Board, falls under the joint responsibility of three Cree members appointed by the Cree Regional Authority and of three members, employees of the Quebec Government, appointed by Order-in-Council of the Government.

To assist it in its work, the Board, as was the case with the transitional Board, employs in each of the communities a local administrator who has been designated by the local government. The program is thus administered, for the greatest part, by Cree representatives who are well acquainted with both the activities and the milieu.

Getting the program under way and keeping it operative has meant that the beneficiaries must take an active part in its administration. The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program requires a beneficiary to undertake certain measures in order to remain eligible for the program, such as keeping an account of the number of days spent in the bush and taking an inventory of furs; a beneficiary is himself responsible for keeping a current record of his activities.

The involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation of the program has led to a feeling of attachment, enthusiasm and satisfaction for the program. As a result, the Government and the Cree Regional

Authority have revised the program so that certain adjustments now provided even better income security coverage for the Cree hunters and trappers.

The most important amendment provided for in paragraph 30.8.2 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, raised from 150 000 to 286 000 per year the total number of man-days for which the beneficiaries are entitled to receive a daily allowance. This modification took effect during the third full year of operation of the program.

During the program's first two full years, there was no limit on the total number of remunerated man-days spent in the bush practicing harvesting and related activities.

#### Predominant points

During the first months of operation of the program, the administrators were faced with an impressive number of applicants who had indicated their intention to be on the program for the first complete year of operation.

A good number of hunters who, for various reasons, could not at the beginning of 1976 indicate that they were engaged in harvesting and related activities but had indicated their intention to do so were able to realize their intentions during the first year of operation. From 717 when the program was first implemented, the number of beneficiaries increased to 1 021 by the end of that first year.

This program reflects the traditional activities which the Cree population continues to practise. From one community to another,

the population enrolled within the program varies from 41 % to 68 %, the general average being 50 % of the total population.

The institution of this new program has substantially reduced, in each of the communities, the number of social aid beneficiaries receiving such assistance from Quebec or Canada. Those remaining on the social aid programs are mainly the ones unable to work or practise harvesting and related activities as a way of life.

This program has also contributed to a situation of full employment in certain communities; there have been, in fact, some difficulties finding sufficient manpower for seasonal work. As a result, there has been a substantial improvement in the Cree standard of living.

Another significant feature is the continuity provided by the Cree local administrators. Five of the eight administrators now involved with the program have been active since the very beginning of the program.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOARD

Status of the Board

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board is a corporation within the meaning of the Civil Code; it has the general powers of such a corporation and such special powers as are assigned to it by the Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers who are beneficiaries under the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Quebec.

Although the Board may hold its sittings at any place in Quebec, its head office is in the city of Sainte-Foy; however the Board may transfer it to any other place in Quebec with the approval of the Government and of the Cree Regional Authority. Such a change comes into force upon publication of a notice to that effect in the Gazette officielle du Québec.

The Board or any person it designates has the power of a commissioner appointed under the Public Inquiry Commissions Act, except the power to impose imprisonment.

Appointment of Board members

The Board is composed of six members. The Cree Regional Authority appoints three members by a resolution filed at the head office of the Board; the Government appoints the three other members.

Notice of the appointments of the six members are published by the Minister in the Gazette Officielle du Québec within thirty days following such appointments. The salary, additional salary, allowances and expenses of each member are fixed and paid by the authority that appointed him. The members appointed by the Government who are civil servants continue to be members of the civil service staff.

The Government and the Cree Regional Authority designate, each year and alternately, a chairman and a vice-chairman among the members of the Board.

The Minister publishes a notice of the appointment of the chairman and the vice-chairman, in the Gazette officielle du Québec, within thirty days following their appointment.

List of the Board members

The three members appointed by the Cree Regional Authority on the Board for the year 1978-1979 are:

Mr. Steven Bearskin  
Mr. Johnny Jolly (vice-chairman)  
Mr. Henry Mianscum

The three members appointed by the Quebec Government are:

Mme Huguette Bisailon  
M. André Fournier (chairman)  
M. René Raymond

For the fiscal year 1978-1979, the Government of Quebec was responsible for naming a chairman and the Cree Regional Authority, a vice-chairman.

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board replaces the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board established by section 2 of the Regulation respecting the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board made under section 48 a of the Social Aid Act by Order-in-Council 2930, 1976, and for such purpose, it acquires the rights of that body and assumes the obligations thereof.

Appendix I lists the members since the creation of the Board and also indicates the appointments as Chairman and Vice-chairman.



OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION

The structures of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board derive from the Act respecting the program assented to on June 22, 1979, and, in particular, from sections 27, 28, 31 and 39 of the Act.

Section 60 of the Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers stipulates that the Ministre des Affaires sociales is responsible for the application of the said Act; he is also responsible to the Cabinet for policy, the program and the budget.

Section 27 defines the duties of the Board, as follows:

- a) examine the complaints and demands resulting from the operations and the procedures of application of the program or any other matter contemplated in the Act;
- b) review the operation of the program and the procedures established therefor, and participate, at the request of the Minister, in the evaluation of the results of the program;
- c) consult the local administrators concerned in all matters respecting the operation of the program with regard to the beneficiaries;
- d) prepare an estimate of the annual costs of the program for each native settlement concerned, including an amount for each eligible beneficiary unit;



- e) prepare a budget for its own operation;
- f) recommend when and how revisions to the program should be made;
- g) fulfil, for a native settlement, the duties contemplated in section 31, if there is no local administrator in such settlement;
- h) perform the other duties provided by the Act.

Section 28 gives the Board the responsibility of making by-laws:

- a) establishing the administrative procedures and the criteria necessary for the implementation of the program;
- b) fixing the staff requirements, remuneration standards and scales and other conditions of employment of the employees of the Board who are not members of the civil service staff;
- c) determining the terms and conditions under which an application for benefits contemplated in section 32 may be accepted where it is submitted after 31 July;
- d) fixing, where necessary, the date of the indexation provided for in the first paragraph of section 46; or
- e) determining the rules of its internal management.

The by-laws made under the first paragraph come into force on the day of their adoption.

Section 39 confers upon the Board the power to review decisions taken relative to the program's conditions for eligibility stipulated in section 6 of the Act.

The responsibility for implementing the program and attaining the established objectives has been entrusted to the various services identified in the Organizational Chart as shown in Appendix 3.

Board members

The Board members ensure the application of the Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers who are beneficiaries under the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Quebec.

Secretariat and Financial Control

This service:

- a) assumes the financial responsibilities of the program and ensures that the latter is efficiently managed;
- b) organizes the meetings of the Board;
- c) prepares minutes of Board meetings;
- d) assumes the role of archivist for the Board.

The same service also assumes responsibility for:

- a) preparing the budgetary forecasts and
- b) developing and maintaining efficient and regular control of the commitments, expenditures and collections.

Program Administration

The administration assumes the following responsibilities:

- a) ensures that the program operates smoothly;
- b) organizes, coordinates and plans the program administrative functions;

- c) ensures that the offices located in each of the communities function smoothly; and
- d) ensures the preparation of the files to be reviewed or appealed.

The administration relies on two coordinators who are responsible, under the authority of the Program Director, for all the operational aspects of the administration within their respective territories. To accomplish this task, they rely on the services of eight local administrators, one in each Cree community.

It is the duty of the local administrator, under the authority and pursuant to the directions of the Board, to see to the proper operation of the program and of the procedures provided by the Act.

For such purpose he must:

- a) prepare with the assistance of the local authority, the annual list of the beneficiaries eligible for the program in the native settlement where he carries on his duties;
- b) keep records of all payments made to heads of beneficiary units and of the costs incurred in the administration of the program;
- c) assist members of beneficiary units to prepare all the necessary documents to determine their eligibility and to apply for income security benefits, and provide them with all the information relevant to the program;
- d) collect and preserve the documents respecting eligibility and income security benefits; and
- e) see to the distribution of payments to beneficiaries.

Financing

The sums required for the application of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program are paid out of the moneys granted each year for such purpose by the legislature.

For the time being, these sums appear on the budget of the Ministère des Affaires sociales, as part of the social aid program 02; as for the benefits paid, these figure appear in sub-category 09.

The administration budget also appears in the social aid program 02; responsibility center 0600, under the heading "Administration: Income Security Board".

The amount paid for the application of the Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers in 1978-1979 totalled 5 356 524,13 \$ of which 5 252 560,00 \$ was paid in benefits and 103 964,13 \$ was used for administration purposes, as indicated in Tables VII and X.



THE PROGRAM

Relations with other programs

Every beneficiary is entitled to receive, in addition to income security benefits, benefits paid under a transfer payment program, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971 (Statutes of Canada) or under the Act respecting work income supplement (1979, chapter 9), indemnities paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 159), and pensions paid under the Quebec Pension Plan (1965, 1st session, chapter 24) or any equivalent plan, if he otherwise has the right to such benefits, indemnities or pensions under the said program or the said acts.

However, a beneficiary is not entitled to combine income security benefits with benefits paid under:

- a) the Social Aid Act (1969, chapter 63);
- b) social assistance for Indians; or
- c) any other guaranteed annual income program of general application in Quebec.

The benefits contemplated in subparagraphs a to c of the first paragraph shall therefore be deducted from any payment of income security benefits contemplated in the Act and payable for the same period.

However, a beneficiary may at any time elect to receive the benefits contemplated in the said subparagraphs a to c, rather than the income security benefits.

This income security program as mentioned above is directed at the Crees of Quebec, members of one of the eight Cree Bands of Quebec, known under the following names: Waswanipi, Mistassini, Old Factory, Fort George, Eastmain, Rupert House, Nemaska and Great Whale River in conformity with Section 3 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. These communities are situated in the territory of the administrative region 10 B.

1976-1977

From the program's first year of operation, a large percentage of the population in each community enrolled with the Cree hunters and trappers income security program. From one community to another, the average enrollment was 64 %. Mistassini, the village most actively engaged in hunting and trapping saw 75 % of its population benefit from the program during the first year of operation. This is indicated in Table I.

The incentive aspect of this program brought an unexpected impact, as early as the first year of operation. In fact, 30 % of applicants who enrolled under the program during that first year were new. They were among those who had stated their intention to practise harvesting and related activities during the course of the year 1976-1977 who actually did so. From 717 beneficiary units registered for the retroactive period November 1975 to June 1976, the number of beneficiaries increased to 1021, by the end of the first year, as shown in Table II.

By the end of the first full year of operation, the total number of man-days spent in the bush and for which a daily allowance was paid, reached 261 715, representing payments of 3 716 356,00 \$. The total expenditures for this first year, including daily allowances and basic amounts, reached 4 892 225,00 \$.

It should be noted however that the application of this program resulted in the cancellation of 750 federal or provincial social aid files which had represented annual expenditures of some 750 000,00 \$.

1977-1978

During the program's second full year, the number of beneficiary units decreased from 1 021 to 887, a diminution of 134 beneficiary units representing a percentage of over 13 % as indicated in Tables II and III.

However, this decrease in the number of beneficiaries enrolled under the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program resulted from a return to the labor force and had no impact upon the social aid program.

And yet, benefit expenditures reached 4 967 400,00 \$, an increase of 75 175,00 \$ from the previous year. This increase in benefits paid out, despite the decrease in beneficiary units, was mainly due to indexation, as indicated in Table IV.

Out of the total sum of 4 967 400,00 \$, 3 847 055,00 \$ covered the number of man-days spent hunting, fishing and trapping, in all 261 285 days for an average of 176 per adult.

The decrease in beneficiary units modified the proportion of the entire population enrolled with the program during the second full year; the average ratio fell from 64 % in 1976-1977 to 52 % in 1977-1978.



As in the first year, Mistassini again led the communities with a ratio of 69 %. The most significant reductions occurred in the Rupert House and Great Whale River communities where the ratios dropped respectively from 64 % to 43 % and from 62 % to 36 % as indicated in Tables I and V.

The total sum of 4 967 400,00 \$ in benefits paid out was distributed among 887 beneficiary units representing 3 672 persons out of a population totalling 7 046. The average per capita allowance thus amounts to 1 353,00 \$ for all the communities. Old Factory had the highest per capita average with 1 559,00 \$ and Fort George, the lowest with 1 096,00 \$, as indicated in Table VI.

#### 1978-1979

On July 19, 1978, during the program's third active year, a Cabinet decision bearing number 78-243 raised the man-day limit from 150 000 to 286 000 in order to meet the projection made respecting the length of time the program beneficiaries would spend on harvesting activities and to maintain, at approximately the same level as the previous year, the number of days for which a daily allowance was paid.

The program's third year of operation was much more stable than the preceding year regarding the number of participating beneficiary units. In 1978-1979, 901 beneficiary units were enrolled as opposed to 887 in 1977-1978. This is indicated in Table VII.

It was during the course of the third year of operation that the relocation of the Nemaska Band took place. The population of this community had been residing in Rupert House and Mistassini. Nemaska now has a population of approximately 250 inhabitants the great majority of whom are practising harvesting and related activities as a way of life.

This relocation to the new community of Nemaska decreased the number of beneficiary units in certain other communities, namely in Mistassini and Rupert House. There was a total of 49 beneficiary units in Nemaska for the year 1978-1979 while for the same year, the number of beneficiary units in Mistassini and Rupert House decreased, respectively, from 327 to 296 and from 99 to 85 as indicated in Tables III and VII.

During the same year, the expenditures for benefits reached 5 252 560,00 \$. Compared with the year 1977-1978, the total benefits paid in 1978-1979 increased by 285 160,00 \$; this was an increase in the daily allowances only, representing in this connection, an amount of 385 362,00 \$. For the same period, the basic amount decreased by 54 192,00 \$.

It is interesting to note that the increase in benefits for 1978-1979 was not solely the result of indexation but was also due to the fact that beneficiaries in general spent more time hunting and trapping; in fact, the total number of days increased from 261 285 to 265 835 and the average number of man-days went from 176 for 1977-1978 to 181 in 1978-1979.

This increase in the number of man-days in 1978-1979 explains in part at least, the decrease in the basic-amount payments. Certain income of beneficiaries affects only the basic amount, such as the daily allowance, 40 % of which is deducted from the basic amount. Thus, the increase for 1978-1979 in the number of days in the bush directly affected the basic amount payments.

Although a slight increase in the number of beneficiary units was noted in 1978-1979, the percentage of the whole population who were beneficiaries decreased from 52 % to 51 %. This can be explained by the fact that among the 69 new units which enrolled with the program in 1978-1979, 51 of these units were composed of single persons. The withdrawals for the same year, which were far fewer, were for the most part, family beneficiary units.

Contrary to prior years, in 1978-1979, Nemaska had the highest population percentage of program beneficiaries exceeding that of Mistassini by a margin of 2 %. Compared with the previous year, there was little change in each of the communities with respect to the percentage of population. The changes worth mentioning were in Waswanipi and Eastmain, where there was a percentage decrease from 48 to 43 and 55 to 48 respectively as can be seen in Table VIII.

One of the most important factors to note is the increase in the average per capita allowance which rose from 1 353,00 \$ in 1977-1978 to 1 474,00 \$ in 1978-1979 for an average increase of 121,00 \$. For each of the communities, this average per capita allowance, fluctuated from 1 106,00 \$ in Rupert House to 1 667,00 \$ in Nemaska. Compared with the previous year, the highest increase was recorded for Waswanipi going from 1 427,00 \$ to 1 703,00 \$, an increase of 276,00 \$ as indicated in Tables VI and IX.

### Conclusion

The implementation of Section 30 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement over the past few years has greatly contributed to strengthening the initial links established between the James Bay Crees and the Quebec Government.

More than any other initiative, the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program has had an influence in improving the Cree standard of living, at both the individual and community levels, and has forged stronger links with the Quebec Government.

This income security program is not perceived as a welfare program; rather, it allows those who wish to pursue traditional harvesting activities both the means and the financial security to do so. The program is not a stop-gap measure, to the contrary it creates and maintains jobs for a large proportion of the Cree population. The target population has in turn benefited from the program which, on the basis of three full years of operation, it may be assumed that it has reached its optimal level.

This program has had many positive impacts on the Cree population. Hunting and trapping are the principal economic activities of the Cree society and the total income derived from these activities greatly exceeds income from any other source.

In the light of the foregoing, and for the Crees, this program may be perceived as one of the corner-stones of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Since the program has been achieving the established objectives, there is every reason to believe that the creation of the Board, in the application of the Act respecting income security, assented to on June 22, 1979, will maintain if not heighten the program's popularity.



APPENDIX I

Representation of Board members and appointments to the posts  
of Chairman and vice-chairman

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD

LIST OF MEMBERS SINCE AUGUST 25, 1976

YEAR	MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC	ORDER-IN COUNCIL	MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	RESOLUTION	CHAIRMAN	VICE-CHAIRMAN
- 1976-1977 (01.07.76 to 30.06.77)	- Claude Bolduc (25.08.76 to 30.06.77)  - Claude Dumas (25.08.76 to 26.05.77)  André Fournier (26.05.77 to 30.06.77)  - René Raymond (25.08.76 to 30.06.77)	25.08.76 (2931)  25.08.76 (2931)  26.05.77 (1660)  25.08.76 (2931)	- Ted Moses (25.08.76 to 08.12.76)  Lawrence Jimiken (08.12.76 to 30.06.77)  - Johnny Jolly (25.08.76 to 30.06.77)  - Roderick Pachano (25.08.76 to 30.06.77)	121  136  121  121	- Claude Dumas 25.08.76 to 26.05.77  - André Fournier 26.05.77 to 30.06.77	- Johnny Jolly 25.08.76 to 30.06.77
- 1977-1978 (01.07.77 to 30.06.78)	- Claude Bolduc (01.07.77 to 25.01.78)  Claudine Sotiau (25.01.78 to 30.06.78)  - André Fournier (01.07.77 to 30.06.78)  - René Raymond (01.07.77 to 30.06.78)	25.01.78 (173)	- Lawrence Jimiken (01.07.77 to 07.09.77)  Ted Moses (07.09.77 to 06.06.78)  Steven Bearskin (06.06.78 to 30.06.78)  - Roderick Pachano (01.07.77 to 12.10.77)  Henry Miamscum (12.10.77 to 30.06.78)  - Johnny Jolly (01.07.77 to 30.06.78)	169  221  172	- Johnny Jolly 01.07.77 to 30.06.78	- André Fournier 01.07.77 to 30.06.78

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD

LIST OF MEMBERS SINCE AUGUST 25, 1976 (continued)

YEAR	MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC	ORDER-IN COUNCIL	MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	RESOLUTION	CHAIRMAN	VICE-CHAIRMAN
- 1978-1979 (01.07.78 to 30.06.79)	- Richard Bell (23.08.78 to 21.03.79)  - Claudine Sotiau (01.07.78 to 20.08.78)  Huguette Bisailon (21.03.79 to 30.06.79)  - André Fournier (01.07.78 to 30.06.79)  - René Raymond (01.07.78 to 30.06.79)	   25.01.78 (173) 21.03.79 (795)	- Steven Bearskin (01.07.78 to 30.06.79)  - Henry Miamscum (01.07.78 to 30.06.79)  - Johnny Jolly (01.07.78 to 30.06.79)		- André Fournier 01.07.78 to 30.06.79	- Johnny Jolly 01.07.78 to 30.06.79

Secretary  
Victor Doré: 25.08.1976 to date

Program Director  
Claude Bolduc: 25.08.1976 to date



APPENDIX 2

TABLES

TABLE I

PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES AND TOTAL POPULATION  
(September 1976)

COMMUNITY	POPULATION BENEFITING FROM THE PROGRAM			TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION OF PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES
	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL		
Mistassini	555	803	1 358	1 788	76 %
Fort George	369	555	924	1 576	59 %
Rupert House	229	381	610	950	64 %
Waswanipi	158	241	399	722	55 %
Old Factory	159	179	338	647	52 %
Eastmain	87	106	193	301	64 %
Great Whale River	89	135	224	364	62 %
TOTAL	1 646	2 400	4 046	6 348	64 %

BENEFICIARY UNITS

September 1976

COMPOSITION OF THE BENEFICIARY UNIT		BENEFICIARY UNITS ALREADY ENROLLED Nov. 1975/ June 1976	NEW BENEFICIARY UNITS ENROLLED September 1976	TOTAL September 1976
ADULTS	CHILDREN			
1	0	204	123	327
	1	15	12	27
	2	6	6	12
	3 <del>f</del>	11	5	16
2	0	40	24	64
	1	76	21	97
	2	63	27	90
	3	71	22	93
	4	56	18	74
	5	48	14	62
	6	46	11	57
	7 <del>f</del>	81	21	102
TOTAL		717	304	1 021

TABLE III

NUMBER OF FILES  
CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM  
YEAR 1977-1978

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FILES</u>	<u>AMOUNT PAID</u>
Mistassini	327	2 086 498,00
Fort George	188	842 451,00
Rupert House	99	558 388,00
Waswanipi	90	556 622,00
Old Factory	106	543 954,00
Eastmain	45	220 398,00
Great Whale River	32	159 089,00
TOTAL	887	4 967 400,00 \$

TABLE IV

EVOLUTION IN THE BASIC AMOUNTS AND  
IN THE DAILY ALLOWANCES SINCE NOVEMBER, 1975

PERIOD	BASIC AMOUNTS				DAILY ALLOWANCES
	HEAD	CONSORT	FAMILY UNIT	CHILD	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
11-75 to 12-75	1 000,00	1 000,00	400,00	400,00	12,00
01-76 to 06-76	1 112,00	1 112,00	445,00	445,00	13,12
07-76 to 06-77	1 158,00	1 158,00	463,00	463,00	13,66
07-77 to 06-78	1 248,00	1 248,00	499,00	499,00	14,73
07-78 to 06-79	1 351,00	1 351,00	540,00	540,00	15,96

TABLE V

PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES AND TOTAL POPULATION

YEAR 1977-1978

COMMUNITY	POPULATION BENEFITING FROM THE PROGRAM			TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION OF PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES
	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL		
Mistassini	532	837	1 369	1 971	69 %
Fort George	323	446	769	1 778	43 %
Rupert House	169	305	474	1 094	43 %
Waswanipi	155	235	390	819	48 %
Old Factory	167	182	349	670	52 %
Eastmain	78	104	182	333	55 %
Great Whale River	58	81	139	381	36 %
TOTAL	1 482	2 190	3 672	7 046	52 %

TABLE VI

PER CAPITA ALLOWANCES PAID TO EACH OF THE COMMUNITIES

YEAR 1977-1978

COMMUNITY	POPULATION BENE- FITTING FROM THE PROGRAM	TOTAL ALLOWANCES PAID	PER CAPITA ALLOWANCES
Mistassini	1 369	2 086 498,00	1 524,00
Fort George	769	842 451,00	1 096,00
Rupert House	474	558 388,00	1 178,00
Waswanipi	390	556 622,00	1 427,00
Old Factory	349	543 954,00	1 559,00
Eastmain	182	220 398,00	1 211,00
Great Whale River	139	159 089,00	1 145,00
TOTAL	3 672	4 967 400,00 \$	1 353,00 \$ (average)

NUMBER OF FILES  
CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM  
YEAR 1978-1979

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FILES</u>	<u>AMOUNTS PAID</u>
Mistassini	296	1 988 682,00
Fort George	192	934 459,00
Rupert House	85	465 565,00
Waswanipi	95	597 856,00
Old Factory	109	595 221,00
Eastmain	43	199 270,00
Great Whale River	32	181 475,00
Nemaska	49	290 032,00
TOTAL	901	5 252 560,00 \$



TABLE VIII

PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES AND TOTAL POPULATION

YEAR 1978-1979

COMMUNITY	POPULATION BENEFITING FROM THE PROGRAM			TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION OF PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES
	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL		
Mistassini	476	749	1 225	1 809	68 %
Fort George	319	420	739	1 778	42 %
Rupert House	148	273	421	1 004	42 %
Waswanipi	156	195	351	811	43 %
Old Factory	171	194	365	670	54 %
Eastmain	72	89	161	333	48 %
Great Whale River	55	73	128	381	34 %
Nemaska	81	93	174	250	70 %
TOTAL	1 478	2 086	3 564	7 036	51 %

TABLE IX

PER CAPITA ALLOWANCES PAID FOR EACH OF THE COMMUNITIES

YEAR 1978-1979

COMMUNITY	POPULATION BENEFITING FROM THE PROGRAM	TOTAL ALLOWANCES PAID	PER CAPITA ALLOWANCES
Mistassini	1 225	1 988 682,00	1 624,00
Fort George	739	934 459,00	1 264,00
Rupert House	421	465 565,00	1 106,00
Waswanipi	351	597 856,00	1 703,00
Old Factory	365	595 221,00	1 631,00
Eastmain	161	199 270,00	1 238,00
Great Whale River	128	181 475,00	1 418,00
Nemaska	174	290 032,00	1 667,00
TOTAL	3 564	5 252 560,00 \$	1 474,00 \$ (average)

TABLE X

## CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY

## ADMINISTRATIVES COSTS

YEAR 1976-1977

YEAR 1977-1978

YEAR 1978-1979

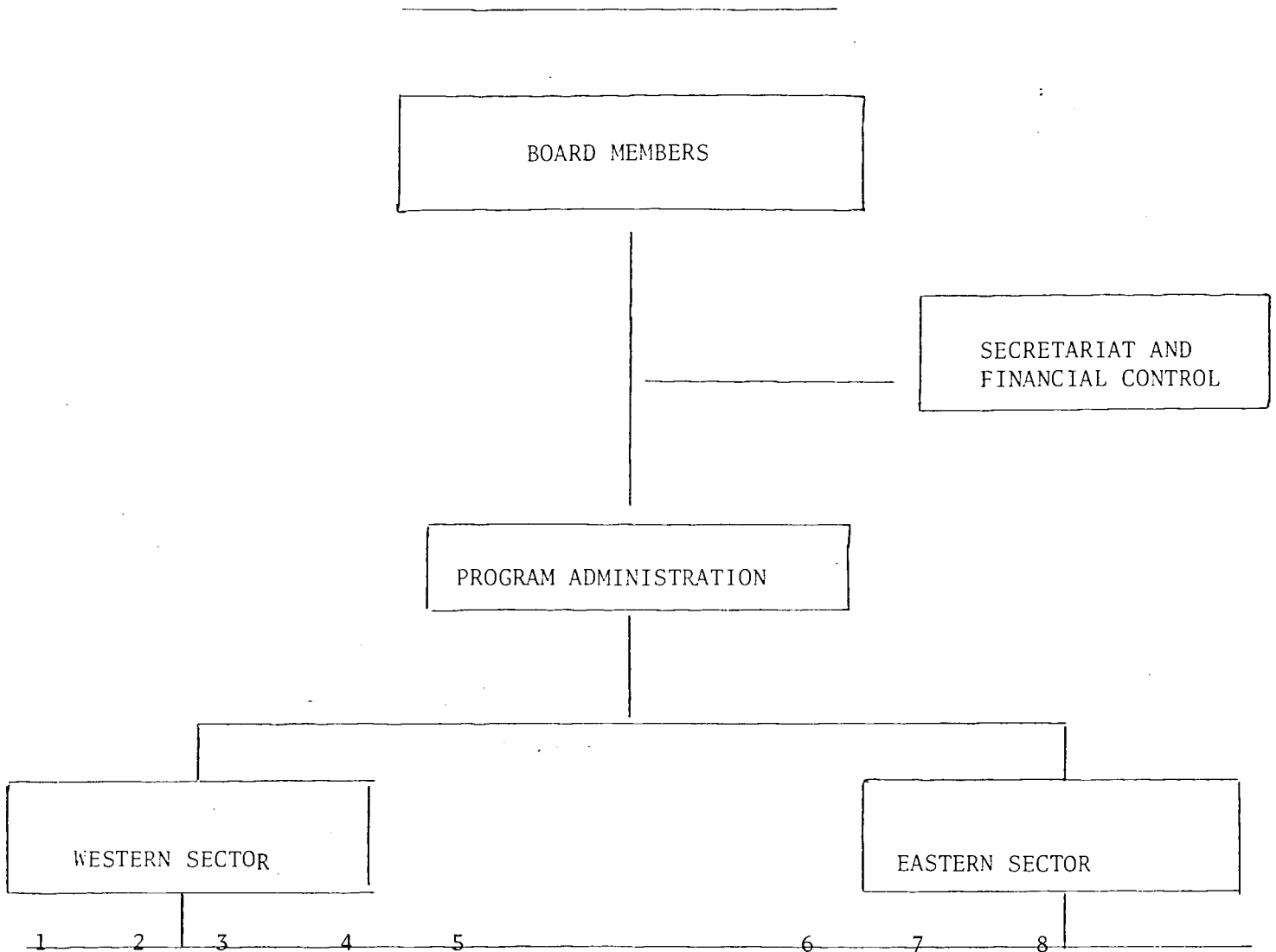
FIELDS OF ACTIVITIES	YEAR 76-77	YEAR 77-78	YEAR 78-79
- transportation and communication services	13 049,73	11 155,70	9 358,33
- professional, administrative and other services			
. technical services	86 365,38	76 852,56	87 412,25
. support staff	---	9 285,70	7 193,55
TOTAL	99 415,11 \$	97 293,96 \$	103 964,13 \$

APPENDIX 3

Provisional chart of the Cree Hunters and Trappers

Income Security Board

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS  
INCOME SECURITY



- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1) local government of Great Whale River | 6) local government of Waswanipi  |
| 2) local government of Fort George       | 7) local government of Mistassini |
| 3) local government of Old Factory       | 8) local government of Nemaska    |
| 4) local government of Rupert House      |                                   |
| 5) local government of Eastmain          |                                   |

This organizational chart has been established provisionally by virtue of the regulations enacted by the Order-in-Council 2930-76 of August 25, 1976 creating the Cree Hunters, Fishermen and Trappers Income Security Board.

**Achevé d'imprimer à  
Québec en octobre 1980, sur  
les presses du Service des impressions en régie  
du Bureau de l'Éditeur officiel  
du Québec**



Éditeur officiel  
du Québec  
**Service des  
impressions  
en régie**

Octobre 1980