

Appendix B – Industrial, Social and Political Events

DATE	EVENT
Early 1990s	Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore also affected average income.
1997	Royal Oak Mines lay off about 40 workers at Giant Mine. Miramar Con Mine lays off about 120 workers.
1997 to 2003	Licences are issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, then Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issued increased as each new area was opened for exploration.
January 1997	Policy changes called “Productive Choices” take effect and change how and to whom income assistance is given.
January 1997	Ekati Mine construction begins.
December 1997	Royal Oak Mines close Colomac Mine.
January 1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off about 500 workers.
May 1998	Miramar Con Mine halts operations in labour strike.
October 1998	Ekati Mine begins commercial operations.
October 1998	NWT <i>Child and Family Services Act</i> comes into effect. The number of children receiving services may have increased due to this <i>Act</i> . The new <i>Act</i> created a plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. Under a plan of care agreement, children could still be living in their parents’ home but receive services from the Department of Health and Social Services. This was not an option under the old <i>Act</i> . Since the new <i>Act</i> came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children or family, now that they do not have to give up parental rights. Since the new <i>Act</i> , most of the increase in children receiving services has been from children who are living at home. Of these, most service agreements were voluntary, not court-ordered.
February 1999	BHP sorting and valuation facility opens in Yellowknife.
April 1999	Territory of Nunavut established; NWT public sector becomes smaller.
June 1999	Sirius Diamonds open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
July 1999	Miramar’s Con Mine labour strike ends and operations resume.
2000	Giant Mine operations begin again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.

COMMUNITIES AND DIAMONDS, 2010

DATE	EVENT
2001	A government-wide coordinated effort called Maximizing Northern Employment starts. Its purpose is to build partnerships with Aboriginal governments and the private sector.
March 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
April 2000	Lupin Mine operations begin again with a smaller workforce.
December 2000	Diavik construction begins. Arslanian Cutting Works open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
Early 2002	Ekati Mine opens Koala North pit for underground mining.
2002	Tiffany and Co. begin construction of a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
2003	Tiffany & Co. open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife under the name Laurelton Diamonds.
January 2003	Diavik Mine starts production.
April 2003	Federal <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> comes into effect.
August 2003	Operations suspended at Lupin Mine (Nunavut), affecting about 305 employees.
November 2003	Miramar closes Con Mine.
April 2004	NWT <i>Youth Justice Act</i> comes into effect.
February 2005	De Beers Canada Inc. begin construction of Snap Lake Diamond Mine.
April 2005	NWT <i>Protection Against Family Violence Act</i> comes into effect.
June 2005	The "FASD and Justice Issues at the Community Level in the NWT" project starts. (FASD = Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder)
August 2005	Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.
Early 2006	Ekati Mine opens Panda pit for underground mining.
May 2006	Canada Dene Diamonds closes.
2007	A new model for income assistance is created.
October 2007	De Beers Snap Lake Mine officially opens.
Late 2007	Ekati Mine opens Koala pit for underground mining.
Winter 2007	Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement implemented. Survivors and their families begin to receive Common Experience Payments.
2008	Shrinking caribou populations are anticipated.
June 2008	De Beers Snap Lake Mine moves from its Construction Phase to its Operations Phase.
August 2008	Department of Justice, Corrections Program Review.

COMMUNITIES AND DIAMONDS, 2010

DATE	EVENT
October 2008	Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. open a diamond processing factory in Yellowknife.
November 2008	GNWT Ministers of Education, Culture and Employment and Industry, Tourism and Investment, and representatives from BHP Billiton, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. and De Beers Canada Inc. sign a Memorandum of Understanding to address Northern workforce attraction and retention issues.
Late 2008	Global credit crunch and economic downturn occurs. A number of projects and contracts are postponed or cancelled. Job losses increase.
2008 and 2009	Winter gas pipeline exploration activity is lacking causing increases in trapping activities in small communities (because of fewer wage economy jobs).
Early 2009	Global economic downturn leads to reduced demand for diamonds. In response, Diavik and De Beers each plan two six-week temporary shutdowns in the summer and winter. Only the summer shutdown took place for each mine.
July 2009	Maintenance Enforcement Program is amended to enhance compliance.
November 2009	Diavik announces plans to hire 150 new employees. Soon afterward, De Beers announces plans to hire 175 new employees.
December 2009	Arslanian Cutting Works and Polar Bear Diamond Factory temporarily close. Hunting ban on caribou put in place.
March 2010	"Not Us" Anti-Drug Campaign is launched.
April 2010	Responsibility for the Public Housing Rental subsidy program is transferred back to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation from the Department of Education, Culture and Employment.
July 2010	The <i>Exemptions Act</i> is updated.
September 2010	The <i>Residential Tenancies Act</i> is amended.

ⁱ In May 2001, BHP merged with Billiton Plc to become BHP Billiton (BHPB). When talking about the SEA, this report uses BHP. When talking about events after May 2001, BHPB is used.

ⁱⁱ Objective indicators use facts, such as the rate of teen births or employment. Subjective indicators come from surveys and tell us about a person's views and experiences.

ⁱⁱⁱ Used to be known as "sexually-transmitted diseases."

^{iv} Used to be known as "children in care."

^v Now called *income assistance cases*.

^{vi} The PYLL for a population is the total of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75, the average age of life expectancy.

^{vii} For more information on data limitations for doctor-diagnosed injuries, see Data Tables in Appendix C.

^{viii} For more information on age-standardization, see NWT Department of Health and Social Services, *Report to the Residents of the Northwest Territories on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators, 2004*, p. 3.

^{ix} These include Chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis. There are many other types of STIs such genital herpes, HIV/AIDS, human papillomavirus (HPV) and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV).

^x Case numbers include congenital, infectious and non-infectious syphilis. Syphilis case numbers are from the NWT Department of Health and Social Services, NWT Communicable Disease Registry found in the following departmental publications: Syphilis Update – To Week Ending January 30, 2009 [2000-2008], Epi North Winter 1999/2000, p. 19 [1999] and Epi North, Spring 1999, p. 18 [1998].

^{xi} Alberta Blood-borne Pathogens and Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Working Group, Alberta Blood-borne Pathogens and Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report 2008 (Edmonton, AB: Alberta Health and Wellness, 2008) ch 10 and 11. CBC Northbeat, CBC News Transcript – Syphilis Outbreak in the NWT, September 12, 2008, 6:00 p.m.

^{xii} Emergency Protection Orders became possible with the new NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act in 2005*.

^{xiii} Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2008, Statistics Canada, pg. 12.

^{xiv} From: "Spousal Abuse: A Fact Sheet From The Department Of Justice Canada," 2001. Accessed from: <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fv-vf/facts-info/sa-vc.html> 9 May 2012.

^{xv} Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies, (New York: United Nations, 2007) 48, states that large income inequality can hold back human development and long-term economic growth.

^{xvi} Benefit Cost Analysis of the Northwest Territories Secondary Diamond Industry: Revised Policy Framework for Government of the Northwest Territories Support to the Diamond Value Added Industry. Industry, Tourism and Investment, March 2006, pages 1 and 4.

^{xvii} From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset, Annex page 8: www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/uneptutorial/bisset/annex.html.

^{xviii} From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

^{xix} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164.

^{xx} *Ibid*, page 4.164.

^{xxi} De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.

^{xxii} De Beers EAR, page 5-130.

^{xxiii} Diavik SEER, page 159.

^{xxiv} *Ibid*, page 162-163.

^{xxv} *Ibid*, page 162.

^{xxvi} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.

^{xxvii} *Ibid*, page 4.149.

^{xxviii} De Beers EAR, page 5-123.

^{xxix} De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.

^{xxx} Diavik SEER, page 155.

^{xxxi} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166-4.167.

xxxii BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.149.

xxxiii De Beers EAR, page 5-132.

xxxiv Ibid, page 5-136.

xxxv BHP, 1999 EAR, Part 4.7.11.3 (Socio-economic Effects on Human Health), page 4-196.

xxxvi De Beers EAR, page 5-26.

xxxvii Ibid, page 5-137.

xxxviii Diavik SEER, Part 7.4.5.1, Family and Social Services and Infrastructure, Effects.

xxxix Ibid, Part 7.4.7.1, Protection and Safety Services and Infrastructure, Effects.

xl BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.

xli Ibid, page 1.46.

xlii De Beers EAR, page 5-135 – 5-136.

xliii Ibid, page 5-140.

xliv Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158.

xlv BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.

xlii Ibid, page 4.167.

xlvii Ibid, page 4.165.

xlviii Ibid, page 1.46.

xlix De Beers EAR, page 5-137.

^l Diavik SEER, page 155.

^{ll} Ibid, page 149.

^{lil} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.168.

^{lili} De Beers EAR, page 5-138.

^{liv} Diavik SEER, page 155.

^{lv} BHP 1995 EIS, Table 4.2 and Table 4.4.

^{lvii} De Beers EAR, page 5-127.

^{lviii} De Beers EAR, page 5-134.

^{lviiii} Ibid, page 5-135.

^{lx} De Beers Canada Mining Inc. Conformity Response, page 27, August 2002.

^{lx} Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.5.4.1.

^{lxii} Ibid, Vol. 7.5.4.1.

^{lxiii} Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.

^{lxiv} Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.

^{lxv} Ibid, Table 32, page 157-158.

^{lxvii} Ibid, page 159.

^{lxvi} Ibid, page 155.

^{lxviii} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.111.

^{lxix} Ibid, page 4.132.

^{lxix} Ibid, page 4.102.

^{lx} De Beers 2002 EAR, page 5-104.

^{lxii} De Beers 2002 EAR, page 5-115.

^{lxiii} Ibid, page 5-116.

^{lxiv} Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.1.

^{lxv} Diavik 1998 SEER, Executive Summary, Predicted Impacts in the NWT.

^{lxvi} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.

^{lxvii} De Beers EAR, page 5-128, Table 5.3-7.

^{lxviii} Diavik SEER, Part 7.5.1.1.

^{lxviiii} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.183.

^{lxix} De Beers EAR, page 5-140.

^{lx} Diavik SEER, Part 7.2.7.3, Operating Phase Impacts in the Local Study Area.

^{lxii} BHP 1995 EIS, Vol. 1.

^{lxiii} De Beers EAR, page 5-104.

lxxxiii Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.6.

lxxxiv BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.132.

lxxxv June 2002 MVEIRB Information Request No. 1, Response 1.27(c), page 100.

lxxxvi Diavik SEER, Part 7.3.

lxxxvii Diavik SEER, Part 7.3.

lxxxviii BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.180.

lxxxix Ibid, page 4.86-4.88.

xc De Beers EAR, page 5-129.

xcii Ibid, page 5-131.

xcii Ibid, page 5-133.

xciii Diavik SEER, page 136.

xciv BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.127.

xcv Ibid, page 4.133.

xcvi De Beers EAR, page 5-133.

xcvii Ibid, page 5-104.

xcviii Diavik SEER, page 156.

xcix Ibid, Vol. 7.3.9.1.

^c Ibid, page 153.

^{ci} Ibid, page 154.

^{cii} BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.182.

^{ciii} De Beers EAR, page 5-137.

^{civ} Diavik SEER, page 116.

^{cv} BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.10.

^{cvi} MVEIRB Technical Sessions for De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Project, 2003.

The Government of the Northwest Territories takes no responsibility
for financial losses suffered as a result of reliance on the information in this report.



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