



PREAMBLE

INAC HQ LB/LOR has undertaken a project to “stabilize” the ILRS.

The following provides some preliminary background and context for this project.

If you any questions or comments, please contact Daryl Hargitt, A/Director – LOR.

Thank you for your support and involvement with this important initiative.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

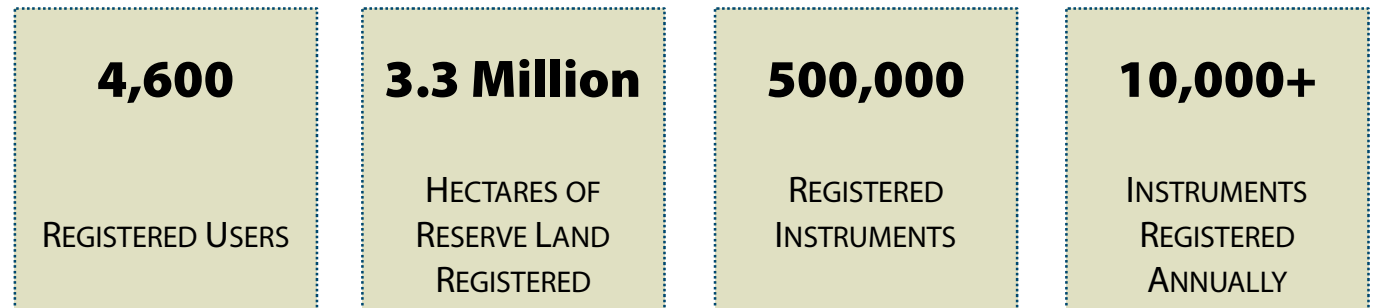
Legislative requirements* mandate that DIAND record and register property interests. The Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS) supports this requirement as the public system of record for documents (known as “instruments”) relative to property interests on Indian lands.

* See section 21 and 55 of the *Indian Act*, Section 25 of the *FNLM*. Also in several self-government agreements.

Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS)

The current ILRS was delivered at the end of 1999 as part of the Y2K imperative. With a tight timeline and no flexibility on the delivery date, the registry application was moved to production with limited system and business acceptance testing. This unfortunately led to a number of “bug fixes” and change requests upon system start-up and resulted in a weak technical foundation that the ILRS has struggled with ever since.

ILRS METRICS



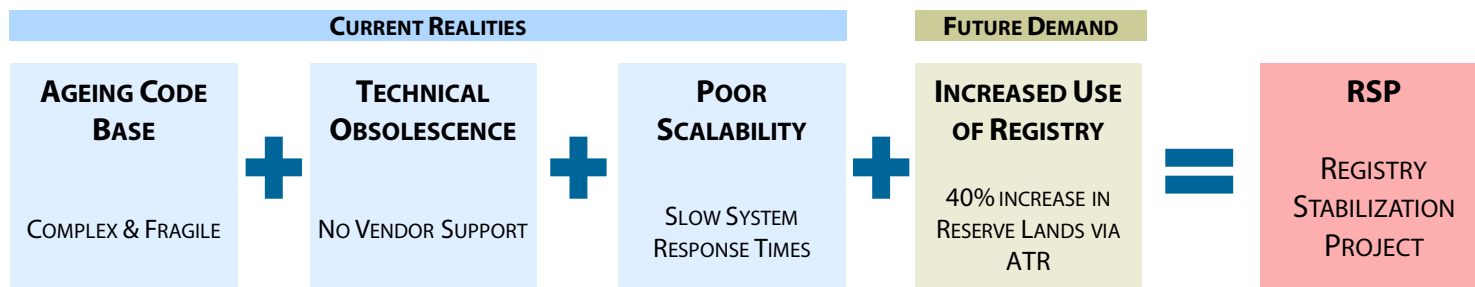


PROBLEM STATEMENT

Since 2000, the ILRS has been maintained through a number of patches, “work-arounds” and enhancements. The result – 8 years later – is a system that has become complex, fragile and resource intensive to operate and maintain. Further, the technology supporting the ILRS is no longer supported by its vendor nor does it conform to INAC technical standards. Taken together, ongoing system viability has an unacceptable level of risk.

Analysis conducted by Information Management Branch indicates the current ILRS is not sustainable in its present state

The recent system crash of the ILRS – bringing the registry down for 2 weeks – highlights the problem with the current ILRS and the urgent need to correct it. Coupled with an anticipated 40% increase in reserve lands via additions to reserve (ATR) and increasing volumes of land transactions driven by economic development opportunities, the current ILRS is untenable.





SCOPE OF WORK

The Registry Stabilization Project (RSP) is comprised of three related work streams aimed at resolving the key issues facing the current ILRS and positioning the registry for the future.

3 Work Streams

- 1. Technical Infrastructure Replacement**
- 2. Parcel Identification (PIN) Reconciliation**
- 3. Electronic Maps Access – Geographical Information Systems (GIS)**

The first – and primary objective – of the RSP is a technical infrastructure replacement of the existing land registries*. This will involve “rewriting” the current ILRS with a modern design, software infrastructure and development toolset – one that is current (i.e.: vendor supported) and aligned with INAC technical standards.

Secondarily, the project will provide registry clients with access to electronic maps using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. The GIS functionality is dependant upon the reconciliation of parcel identification numbers (PINs) between the ILRS and the NRCan Integrated Cadastral Management (ICM) system (it is the ICM that will supply the data for the electronic maps). The PIN reconciliation effort, along with the GIS technology introduction, will run concurrently with the technical infrastructure replacement activity.

* EXISTING LAND REGISTRIES

- **ILRS** - Indian Land Registry System
- **FNLRS** - First Nation Land Register System
- **SGFNLR** - Self Government First Nations Lands Registry



OUTCOMES

The RSP will result in a number of benefits to registry clients and registry operations. Three outcomes though, represent the key results and core rationale for the project.

Stability, Validity, Usability

Stability The replacement of the ILRS with a new, modern technical architecture will resolve the technology risks and inherent instability of the current registry application.

Validity The PIN reconciliation exercise will insure that every parcel of land in the registry is reviewed and correctly matched to source cadastral information.

Usability With the introduction of GIS functionality, PIN standardization and user interface improvements, the new ILRS will be substantially easier to operate and maintain, while improving the utility of the registry through enhanced reliability and functionality.