

COMMISSIONS AND TRIBUNALS

Caron Rollins

Commissions of inquiry and administrative tribunals are agencies created and authorized by all levels of government in Canada. This chapter begins with an overview of federal Royal Commissions of Inquiry (COIs) and includes comparator information for provincial commissions of inquiry. Seven federal Royal Commissions spanning the years 1970 to 2012 are examined for their publication output and for the dissemination and stewardship practices provided for these outputs, by the commissioner(s), the Privy Council, DSP, LAC, or others. The publication output of a COI is more than just a final report. At the time of going to press, only incomplete information was available for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls was just beginning its work. The chapter concludes with a section on tribunals—-independent government agencies that may be referred to as a tribunal, an administrative board, or even a commission (in this chapter the word *tribunal* will be used). Tribunals must be created by federal or provincial legislation or municipal bylaw. Once created, tribunals deal with a particular public policy area and may move decision making out of the courts.¹ The outputs of tribunals typically consist of reports and decisions. Sources

consulted to locate COI and tribunal outputs are listed in the bibliography at the end of the chapter.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

All of the outputs produced by COIS, particularly Royal Commissions, inform citizens, have enduring value, are precarious, and, because of their “difference,” require attention to their dissemination and stewardship. These four points are explained in full in the introductory chapter to this book. Attention to dissemination and stewardship must be more focused in the digital era, where changing digital formats pose challenges, analog formats (print and microform) play a lesser role, and the dissemination practices of traditional publishers, including the Government of Canada and commercial publishers, have changed (e.g., open government) or ceased, and where documents have become subject to access-to-information laws. *Budget 2012* required Publications Canada to transition to exclusively electronic publication by 2014.² These changes require that a variety of sources and approaches be employed to find all the output of COIS. Attention should focus on government websites; web archives; electronic collections including text and video; libraries; archives; public legal information institutes like CANLII (a website project of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada); and open government initiatives. It is important to consider the possibility that donations of COI material may be found in local archives or libraries.

It is through the Privy Council Office (PCO) of Canada, the Prime Minister’s Office, and the federal Cabinet that federal COIS come into being. The Privy Council website states that “although Canadians are perhaps most familiar with ‘royal commissions,’ there are several different kinds of Commissions of Inquiry. These can be established under either Part I or Part II of the *Inquiries Act*, or any one of 87 or more federal statutes.”³

A federal COI is officially established when the Privy Council of Canada issues an Order-in-Council (OIC), designated by the abbreviation “P.C.” plus a numeric identifier consisting of a number and the year. Federal COIS may or may not be designated *Royal Commissions*, and it

was recommended by the Law Reform Commission of Canada in its 1997 report that “technically a royal commission is a commission issued under the great Seal of Canada, which in practice generally means a commission established under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*. But the adjective ‘royal’ is much abused with some commissions technically entitled to its use not employing it, and others appropriating it when they have no business doing so. In our view the term is best ignored.”⁴

Federally, in Canada, departmental inquiries also exist; these are created under Part II of the *Inquiries Act*.⁵ As well, a federal statute may allow a federal minister to create a COI. Two notable examples of federal inquiries created under statutes other than the *Inquiries Act* are the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (Berger, 1974),⁶ established on March 21, 1974, by Order-in-Council P.C. 1974-641 under s. 19(f) and (h) *Territorial Lands Act*; and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, established by schedule N of the *Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement*.⁷

Provinces may also create COIs under their respective inquiry statutes. For a list of these statutes see the “Table of Authorizing Statutes” in *The Conduct of Public Inquiries: Law, Policy, and Practice*.⁸ Current versions of these provincial inquiry statutes (as well as the federal *Inquiries Act*) are available on CANLII.⁹ Every province has a bibliography covering its inquiries. See, for example, *Royal Commission and Commissions of Inquiry under the “Public Inquiries Act” in British Columbia*, a 1945 publication updated twice (1946–80 and 1981–2009),¹⁰ and *Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry in the Province of Alberta, 1905–1976*.¹¹ There is an older bibliography that covers all provinces, *Provincial Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry, 1867–1982: A Selective Bibliography*.¹²

Digitized collections of provincial COIs are available for some provinces. Four examples are *British Columbia Royal and Special Commissions: 1872–1980*, *Alberta Digital Royal Commissions*, *New Brunswick Digital Commissions of Inquiry: The Early Years*, and *Royal Commissions of Ontario*. The Registry of Canadian Government Information Digitization Projects (see chapter 9 herein) lists these four.

For a fuller discussion of the distinction between a commission of inquiry and a Royal Commission, see *Canadian Official Publications*¹³ and

Records of Federal Royal Commissions (RG 33).¹⁴ For greater detail about the historical, legal, and political aspects of COIs, consult *Administrative Law: Commissions of Inquiry*;¹⁵ *Commissions of Inquiry: Praise or Reappraise*;¹⁶ and *The Conduct of Public Inquiries: Law, Policy, and Practice*.¹⁷ The first two titles discuss in detail policy and advisory COIs and investigative COIs. *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change: A Comparative Analysis*,¹⁸ in its case studies of ten COIs, includes both types.

► *Output and Checklists*

The output of a COI includes interim reports, the required final reports,¹⁹ research studies, briefs, submissions, and evidence presented at hearings, as well as minutes or transcripts. Final reports should provide listings of these documents, as well as the names of the commissioners and other members of the commission's staff, secretariat, researchers, and consultants hired. The Order-in-Council should include section(s) detailing disposition of the outputs of the COI. The OIC should be included in the final report; when it is not included, the OIC may be difficult to obtain. Although federal OICs are a type of statutory instrument, OICs that establish a COI and appoint its commissioner(s) are not of the type whereby the full text is required to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I.²⁰ The Privy Council database only includes the full text of OICs approved "after November 1, 2002," and older OICs must be requested from LAC; those published between 1867 and 1924 can be searched online.²¹ Provincial OIC lists are maintained either by the Queen's Printer for the province or by the office of the Executive Council (the provincial equivalent of the Privy Council).

Final reports of federal COIs are tabled in the House of Commons, recorded in the *Debates (Hansard)* and *Journals*, and assigned a sessional paper number. Prior to *Budget 2012*, final reports were available in print from Publications Canada and at federal depository libraries (see chapter 1) and have been available online from LAC for a number of years (see chapter 2). A comparison of the names of the commissioners submitting the final report, and those originally appointed, may reveal changes over the course of a commission's inquiry. The names of participating individuals have research value because these individuals

may write about a COI afterwards or donate their documents to an archive or library.

Print, microfilm, and online bibliographies and checklists exist for federal COIS. George Fletcher Henderson's *Federal Royal Commissions in Canada, 1867–1968: A Checklist* [Henderson],²² is a listing of 396 federal COI entries; in 1977 Micromedia issued a complete microfiche edition of the reports listed.²³ Additionally, with permissions from COI staff, official reporters, and Public Archives of Canada (now Library and Archives Canada), Micromedia had worked with official reporters and commission office staff to create microform collections of final reports and transcripts of public hearings. Content guides were created by Micromedia for these COI collections. Micromedia's last production of COI transcripts of proceedings was in 1984.²⁴ Final reports and select documents other than proceedings continue to be added to the Microlog microfiche collection and the Canadian Public Policy e-book collection. Canadian Public Policy is a commercial product produced by the Canadian publisher Des Libris. Henderson has been updated by the Library of Parliament a total of four times,²⁵ which has continued the numbering system established by Henderson and included federal COIS regardless of the use of the word *Royal* in the title of the COI. "Each entry contains the title of the commission, date of appointment, Order in Council, P.C. number, the Minister recommending the commission, commissioner(s), report title, when tabled in the House, sessional paper number, whether or not public meetings were held and whether there are any supplementary reports, or studies commissioned."²⁶ The group of federal COIS now numbers 436: 433 listed in the 2009 Library of Parliament update plus three listings (Air India, Indian Claims, Cohen) retrieved from the PCO Commissions of Inquiry website.

According to OCLC WorldCat, digitized versions of *Federal Royal Commissions in Canada, 1867–1968: A Checklist* exist at Google Books, Hathi Trust, and the Library of Parliament, sources not publicly accessible in Canada.

Two important online sources for listings of COIS are the *Index to Federal Royal Commissions* from Library and Archives Canada (LAC)²⁷ and the Commissions of Inquiry website from the PCO.²⁸ Both list COIS established under the *Inquiries Act*. The *Index to Federal Royal*

Commissions includes bibliographic records for all documents held at LAC including print, microformat, and online holdings. The Commissions of Inquiry website is organized by name of commissioner chair and includes the title of the final report, date of final report, and a link to the LAC Electronic Collection where a PDF copy of the final report resides. LAC also maintains the Government of Canada Web Archive (see chapter 2). OCLC WorldCat is a source for bibliographic information with holdings from academic and public libraries, and from the Library of Parliament. AMICUS is also a source for bibliographic information and Canadian library holdings.²⁹

Whalen's *Records of Federal Royal Commissions* (RG 33) provides details about COIS, from Order-in-Council to transfer of records at the end of a commission.³⁰ According to Whalen, between 1960 and 1985, records were transferred directly to the Dominion Archivist (now Library and Archives Canada); by 1985 and with the coming into force of the *Access to Information Act*,³¹ they were transferred directly to the Clerk of the Privy Council. The PCO website states that "Commissions of Inquiry created under Part I of the *Inquiries Act* file their records with the Clerk of the Privy Council at the end of their work. The Privy Council Office then arranges for the safe transfer of the records to Library and Archives Canada."³² Once transferred, COI records may be subject to review under the *Access to Information Act*³³ and by restrictions on Cabinet records.³⁴ Records not available to the public are subject to review prior to release. Records of COIS can be difficult to access (i.e., only upon request) if held only at the PCO or the LAC or by the Library of Parliament. However, the PCO has underway a project to digitize documents that are supplementary to the final reports of federal COIS. Supplementary documents, referred to as *outputs* in this chapter, include research studies, briefs, submissions, and minutes or transcripts of hearings. The digitized documents will initially be available only by request, but plans are in place to add them to the Publications Canada electronic collection.

► *Current Scholarship*

Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change: A Comparative Analysis, the most recent (2014) study of Canadian COIS, includes studies of eight federal and two provincial commissions. A “theoretical framework of ideas, institutions, actors and relations”³⁵ was employed to study the selected COIS; each COI was studied by a separate researcher, with a separate chapter devoted to it. Inwood and Johns state that “where COIS are concerned, key actors include the commissioners, COI staff, researchers, the public and the media.”³⁶ In the examination of the actors in each of the COIS, the researchers did not restrict themselves to just the commissioner’s final reports but also cited documents relating to public hearings (transcripts, submissions, exhibits) and research reports. The importance of long-term access to COI documents is underscored by research of this type. One argument refuted in *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change*, and by other scholars, is that unless a COI results in legislative change, it is a failure.³⁷ Current scholarship on COIS in Canada and Britain points to the complexity of policy change and that all “COIS have some potential to be the source of, or stimulus for, policy change.”³⁸ The importance is in the doing: “the value of a royal commission may arise from its report, the data compiled, and the analysis made, indeed, in the process itself...one can easily be misled by making assumptions based only [on] a commission’s report.”³⁹

► *Stewardship and Dissemination*

Of the ten COIS studied in *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change*, six and the Cohen Commission were examined for this chapter’s review of dissemination and stewardship practices. The tables show the results particularly for the dissemination and stewardship of the reports, submissions, hearings, and exhibits of each COI. It cannot be emphasized enough the importance of examining the complete table of contents and appendices of a COI, as well as any web archive, to ascertain all of the outputs. The chief commissioner is responsible for dissemination of material during the inquiry and for the contents of the final report. It

is often assumed that a final report contains just the report; other outputs of the COI are likely included.

Following are the seven Canadian federal COIs examined (with the chair and the year of final report following the name):

- ▷ Royal Commission on the Status of Women (Bird; 1970). See table 4.1.
- ▷ Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (Berger; 1988). See table 4.2.
- ▷ Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies (Baird; 1993). See table 4.3.
- ▷ Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (Erasmus and Dussault; 1996). See table 4.4.
- ▷ Commission of Inquiry on the Blood System in Canada (Krever; 1997). See table 4.5.
- ▷ Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada (Romanow; 2002). See table 4.6.
- ▷ Commission of Inquiry into the Decline of Sockeye Salmon in the Fraser River (Cohen; 2012). See table 4.7.

Once the outputs of the seven COIs were determined by examining the reports of each, information about dissemination and stewardship of the outputs was obtained from bibliographic verification of reports, submissions, hearings, and exhibits; location of Canadian holdings and public accessibility for these holdings; examination of the final reports of each COI for information about the disposition of final reports and papers; and contact with official agencies such as the PCO, Library of Parliament, LAC, federal departments, plus court reporters and the Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC).

ACCESS TO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY MATERIALS

The specific sources consulted for the seven COIs, and which should be consulted when looking for documents from any particular COI, are listed as follows; all sources are freely available on websites (as shown in this chapter's bibliography).

- ▷ Privy Council Office, *Commissions of Inquiry*, for commission name, name of chair, OIC number, and link to final report in LAC Electronic Collection
- ▷ Library and Archives Canada
 - » *Index to Federal Royal Commissions* [LAC Index], for bibliographic information on materials associated with 200 federal COIS
 - » AMICUS search, for holdings in various libraries and at LAC
 - » Archives search, for archival holdings at LAC
 - » LAC Electronic Collection website, for locating e-books and MARC records
 - » Government of Canada Web Archive
- ▷ Government of Canada Publications Catalogue, for bibliographic information, particularly final reports and links to Government of Canada publications electronic collection
- ▷ OCLC WorldCat website, for holdings at research libraries and other contributing member libraries, in particular Canadian academic libraries and the Library of Parliament
- ▷ Archive-It website, for web archives created by member institutions that may include COIS
- ▷ The Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC), for video archives of select COI hearings

For provincial COIS, additionally consult:

- ▷ Government and Legislative Libraries Online Publications (GALLOP) portal, for locating “full-text and bibliographic content from the electronic government documents collections of 10 Canadian jurisdictions”⁴⁰
- ▷ Legislative Library websites, for library catalogues and digital collections
- ▷ Provincial archives websites, for online catalogues and finding lists
- ▷ Provincial Queen’s Printer and Executive Council websites, for OIC listings

The Commission of Inquiry into the Wrongful Conviction of David Milgaard is a good example of a provincial inquiry in which careful checking of alternate sources can unearth previously inaccessible material. The final report was published in print in two volumes with an accompanying CD-ROM that contained nineteen appendices; one appendix includes the complete transcript of the trial by jury. The report and appendices have been digitized by the Saskatchewan Legislative Library, and the website of the inquiry is in the Internet Archive.

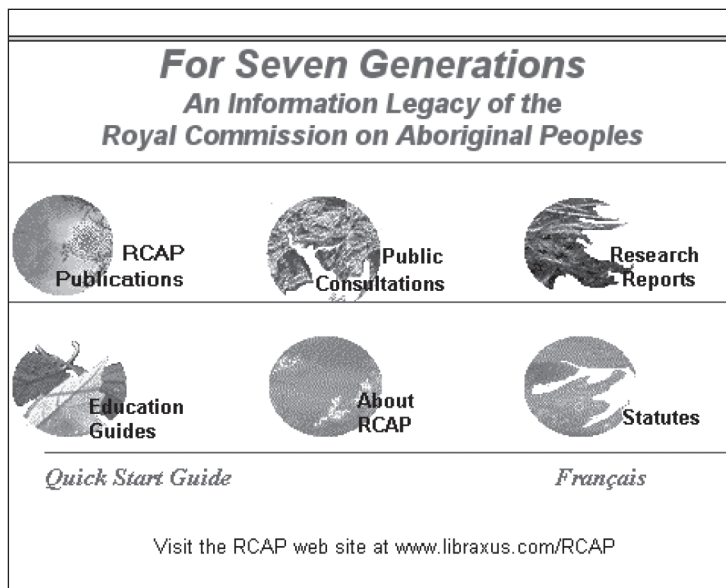
The precarious nature of commissions is illustrated by the access issues that the CD-ROM *For Seven Generations* presents.⁴¹ It contains everything collected and published by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. See figure 4.1 for the six sections of *For Seven Generations*.

For over a decade there have been problems in accessing the content of the CD-ROM. The operating system on which it was based is obsolete. The CD-ROM was created in 1996 for use with a microprocessor 386; it was originally distributed by the DSP and was available for purchase until 2010. With a patch, the compact disc could be used with Windows 2000, Vista, and XP. Now only older machines can access the content. The CD-ROM continues to be sought by researchers, for it is the only source for two hundred research reports⁴² and, until a University of Saskatchewan digital archives project in 2012, for the transcripts of public hearings.⁴³ The digitization project of the Privy Council Office offers hope for access to the research reports through Publications Canada. The reasoning behind the creation of the CD-ROM is documented in the final report.⁴⁴ References to the intended content of the disc are found in the opening pages of volume 1, page xiii, of the final report and in the appendices to volume 5 (appendix C, page 303, and appendix G, page 332).

At the close of our work, a CD-ROM containing a large part of the evidence we considered will be available: the public hearing transcripts, this report and other special reports, discussion papers and much of the research conducted for us. The CD-ROM will include a guide for use by teachers in secondary schools and adult learning programs.

FIGURE 4.1

Title screen, Canada, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, For Seven Generations: An Information Legacy of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (Ottawa: Libraxus, 1997). CD-ROM.



The University of Victoria Archives holds manuscripts from commission staff who worked on the commission's CD-ROM project. The University of Saskatchewan Archives holds the transcripts of hearings and round-table discussions, donated by Commissioner Alan Blakeney.

In contrast to the inaccessible outputs stored on the Royal Commission's CD-ROM are the very accessible outputs of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. Most outputs of this COI are available in a Micromedia collection and a (still usable) CD-ROM issued in 2004. On November 2016, LAC released on its website a database of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples; the database contains the previously inaccessible outputs.⁴⁵

Will researchers working on other commissions of inquiry encounter similar technical problems in accessing research reports and transcripts of public hearings? The spring 2016 addition of more years of content to the Government of Canada Web Archive has improved

access to the outputs of COIS; the latest version of the archive, released in 2016, includes the web archives of four recent COIS (Cohen, Major, Iacobucci, and Oliphant). Commissioners of COIS choose the material that is to be placed for public dissemination on a COI website. Websites do provide improved access (over physical format) to COI outputs. Web archives, properly preserved, can provide for long-term dissemination and stewardship.

For the seven federal COIS chosen for this chapter, tables 4.1 to 4.7 show the results of examining each COI for dissemination and stewardship of its outputs, in particular the reports, submissions, hearings, and exhibits. It can be assumed that final reports are all listed in the Government of Canada Publications Catalogue, in all formats available at the time of publication and as added afterwards, for example, PDF versions. As previously noted, the Privy Council Office transfers all records of a COI (outputs) to LAC. When the OIC establishing a commission has included a section on disposition of documents, this has been noted in the table for the COI. Questions about federal COIS may be sent to the Privy Council Office. Abbreviations used in the tables can be found in the Abbreviations section at the start of this book. As with the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, commercial publication of outputs and donations of papers to libraries and archives are not unusual for federal COIS.

Access to the documents of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the *Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement* [IRSSA] is still evolving. The work of the TRC ended in December 2015. As of August 2016, the TRC website was live. It has been web archived and is available in two Internet archive collections: Canadian Government⁴⁶ and Columbia University.⁴⁷ The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation (NCTR) at the University of Manitoba will continue the work of the TRC, including the responsibility for the core of material gathered by the commission, described as “7,000 video statements of Survivors and intergenerational Survivors of the schools, and in the millions of documents from government and churches that attest to their experience.”⁴⁸ The NCTR has underway a project, “Websites of Reconciliation,” that will include the websites of the TRC and IRSSA.⁴⁹ The final report of the TRC was published on the TRC website and is included

in the Publications Canada electronic collection; the print version was published for the TRC by McGill-Queen's University Press.

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls was established on August 3, 2016, by Order-in-Council P.C. 2016-0742 (website <http://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/>).⁵⁰ The OIC details the requirements for interim and final reports, the availability of transcripts of public hearings, and the deposit of records with the Clerk of the Privy Council. The Government of Canada held a “pre-inquiry design process” that lasted from December 2015 to January 2016.⁵¹ Overviews of the pre-inquiry design meetings and a final report are available on the Pre-Inquiry Design Process website. This COI is also referred to as the Joint National Commission into Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls; to date, OICs from Saskatchewan and Alberta have been issued. A previous example of provinces joining a federal COI was during the Commission of Inquiry on the Blood System in Canada.

TABLE 4.1.

Royal Commission on the Status of Women, 1970 (Chair: Florence Bird)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
oic P.C. 1967/312, section 9(d), "file with the Dominion Archivist the papers and records of the Commission"	Privy Council, Final report included	Privy Council, LAC
Final report	Print; Publications Canada	DSP, LAC, LACEC
Commissioners	Listed in oic, Final report	
coi staff/secretariat	Final report, listed in appendix	
Studies prepared	Final report, listed in appendix. Print, Publications Canada	DSP, LAC, LACEC
Consultants	Final report, listed in appendix	
Submissions (briefs)	Final report, listed in appendix	LAC
Briefs and transcripts	Final report, listed in appendix. Micromedia 1972 briefs drawn from RG 33/89, vols. 11–18, National Archives of Canada	LAC, MM
Information kit	Print, Publications Canada	LAC, DSP

TABLE 4.2.

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, 1977 (Chair: Thomas Berger)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
o1c P.C. 1974/641 pursuant to s. 19(f) and (h) <i>Territorial Lands Act</i> ; now 23(h), “report to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development...dispatch and file with the Minister the papers and records of the inquiry”	Privy Council, Final report included	LAC
Final report	Print, Publications Canada 1977; republished 1988. CD-ROM INAC, published 2004	INAC, LAC, LACEC, DSP, GCWA
Transcripts of community hearings	INAC CD-ROM	INAC, LAC, DSP
Transcripts of public hearings, briefs, exhibits, submissions, and index	Print; Micromedia film of verbatim transcripts of public hearings and most textual exhibits (briefs, submissions)	INAC, LAC, MM

TABLE 4.3.

Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies, 1993
 (Chair: Patricia Baird)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
01C P.C. 1989-2150	Privy Council, Final report (excerpt included)	Privy Council, LAC
Final report	Print, Publications Canada	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP
Commissioners	Final report, listed in vol. 1	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP
CO1 staff/secretariat/contractors	Final report, listed in vol. 2, appendix F	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP
Participants in public hearings	Final report, listed in vol. 2, appendix B	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP
Participants in symposia colloquia, and other commission activities	Final report, listed in vol. 2, appendix C	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP
Written submissions and opinions	Final report, listed in vol. 2, appendix D, plus a report of 500 personal submissions in research report volumes	LAC
Briefs submitted at public hearings with lists of intervenors	30 print volumes of transcripts of hearings, submissions, and related material	LAC, LP
Research studies	15 print volumes, listed in vol. 2, appendix E; Print, Publications Canada	LAC, DSP
Background papers, other contributors	Final report, listed in vol. 2, appendix E	LAC
Information kit	Print, Publications Canada	LAC, DSP

TABLE 4.4.

Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996
(Chairs: George Erasmus and René Dussault)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
OIC P.C. 1991/1597, section 11, states “the Commissioners be directed to file papers and records and papers of the inquiry as soon as reasonably may be after the conclusion of the inquiry with the Clerk of the Privy Council”	Privy Council, Final report (only schedule 1 to the OIC included)	Privy Council, LAC
	<i>The Mandate Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Background Documents</i> ⁵²	DSP
Final report	Print, Publications Canada; Libraxus CD-ROM; INAC html, Queen’s IR ⁵³	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP, GCWA
Commissioners	Final report, listed in appendices	
Staff and advisors	Final report, listed in vol. 5	
Commission consultations and research	Final report, listed in vol. 5, appendix C, providing an overview of the public hearings	
Commission publications	Final report, vol. 5	LAC, LACEC, DSP
Research studies, special studies	Libraxus CD-ROM	LAC, LACEC, DSP
Round-table reports	Print, Publications Canada; Libraxus CD-ROM	LAC, DSP, LACEC
Transcripts of hearings and round tables	Libraxus CD-ROM; University of Saskatchewan Archives (Smith 2009); StenoTran Services Ltd.	LAC, University of Saskatchewan Archives ⁵⁴

TABLE 4.4. (cont'd)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
Briefs and submissions, and research studies not published in book or CD-ROM	Final report, vol. 1, page ii	LAC
Education guide	Libraxus CD-ROM; University of Victoria Archives holds manuscripts	University of Victoria Archives
Videos (VHS)	Final report, listed in VHS format, vol. 5, appendix C, p. 303; streaming digital, University of Victoria Libraries	Privy Council, LAC, University of Victoria Libraries

TABLE 4.5.

Commission of Inquiry on the Blood System in Canada, 1997
(Chair: Horace Krever)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
o i c (1 federal, 3 provincial) P.C. 1993-1879, section J, states that the Commissioner “is directed to file papers and records of the inquiry with the Clerk of the Privy Council”	Privy Council, Final report includes Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island	Privy Council, LAC
Final report	Print, Publications Canada	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP
Commissioner	Listed in o i c	
Persons appearing before the inquiry	Final report, listed in vol. 3, appendix F	
Public submissions	Final report, listed in vol. 3, appendix G	
Exhibits of hearings and supplementary documents	Print	LAC, Dalhousie Law School Library
Transcripts	Computer disc by International Rose Reporting	LAC, computer disc by international Rose reporting, held at Health Canada, Saskatchewan Legislative Library, LP

TABLE 4.6.

Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada, 2002
(Chair: Roy Romanow)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
OIC P.C. 2001/569, section d(vii) states: "the Commissioner is to file papers and records of the inquiry with the Clerk of the Privy Council."	Privy Council, Final report included	Privy Council, LAC
Final report	Print; Publications Canada	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP, GCPE
Website	Health Canada	GCWA
Staff	Final report, listed in appendix D	
Submissions	Final report, listed in appendix A; Gc.ca web archive	GCWA
Consultations including open public hearings	Final report, listed in appendix B; CPAC video archive (partial); website includes summaries of open public hearings	LAC, GCWA
Research	Final report, listed in appendix C; website, discussion papers; research projects summarized on others by request to LAC or by request to principal researchers. Expert research round tables by request to host. Selected papers republished in <i>Romanow Papers</i> , 3 vols. (Marchildon, McIntosh, and Forest 2003) ⁵⁵	LAC, GCWA
Transcripts	Website	GCWA

TABLE 4.7.

*Commission of Inquiry into the Decline of Sockeye Salmon
in the Fraser River, 2012 (Chair: Bruce Cohen)*

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
o1c P.C. 2009/1860, directs the commissioner to use an automated document management system specified by the Attorney General of Canada and the Privy Council; directs the commissioner to ensure that members of the public can obtain transcripts of public proceedings; all records to Privy Council for transmittal to LAC; Ringtail Legal database to remain confidential	Privy Council, Final report included	Privy Council, LAC
Final report	Print, Publications Canada; DVD, Publications Canada; website	Privy Council, LAC, LACEC, DSP, GCPE, SFU
Interim report	Print, Publications Canada; CD-ROM, Publications Canada; website	LAC, LACEC, DSP, GCPE, SFU
Commissioner and staff, public forum presenters, submitters, witnesses, hearings, participants	Final report, listed in appendices	
Commission process	Final report: see its vol. 3, ch. 5, "Commission Process," which outlines use of Ringtail Legal database for document management	

TABLE 4.7. (cont'd)

OUTPUT	DISSEMINATION	STEWARDSHIP
Exhibits	Website; Ringtail Legal	LAC, SFU, GCWA, DSP
Research reports	Website; DVD; Ringtail Legal	LAC, SFU, GCWA, DSP
Technical reports	Website; DVD; Ringtail Legal	LAC, SFU, GCWA, DSP
Policy and practice reports	Website; DVD; Ringtail Legal	
Transcripts	Website; DVD; Ringtail Legal	
DVD: terms of reference, final report, interim reports, statutes, transcripts, cited exhibits, 15 technical reports, 21 policy and practice reports	CD-ROM, Publications Canada	LAC, DSP
Website: introductory videos, calendar, transcripts, exhibits, policy and practice reports, submissions, witness and participant lists, reports and publications. The website will continue to be available through LAC.	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	LAC, GCWA, SFU

TRIBUNALS

Tribunals are created by federal, provincial, or municipal legislation. They fall under the area of administrative law. There are many legal and scholarly works available that discuss Canadian boards and administrative tribunals, such as *Administrative Law in Canada*,⁵⁶ which opens with this quotation: “in Canada, boards are a way of life. Boards and the functions they fulfil are legion.”⁵⁷ Tribunals issue decisions on applications, conduct investigations, and issue reports, guidelines, and standards. These outputs have the same characteristics as other government documents; they inform citizens, have enduring value, are precarious, and, because of their “difference,” require attention to their dissemination and stewardship.

Tribunal decisions may involve citizens as individuals or affect all citizens collectively. Tribunals are created by government and can be dissolved by government. A recent example is the establishment of British Columbia’s Civil Resolution Tribunal in July 2016 to focus on strata title and small claims disputes. The Canadian Wheat Board was established by the Government of Canada in 1935 and dissolved in 2012. The National Energy Board regulates pipelines and energy in Canada, and its recent panels and decisions (regarding Trans Mountain pipeline, Kinder Morgan Canada, Energy East pipeline) affect all Canadians. The decision of a provincial workers’ compensation board can have grave consequences for workers and their families—as may the decision of a veterans tribunal.

The “Federal Organizations by Category” section of the Government of Canada website lists 27 “administrative tribunals” and 110 “agency/boards”; a description of the difference between the two categories is not provided.⁵⁸ A 1970s study examining the print publication practices of administrative boards in Canada surveyed 145 Canadian boards, of which 35 were federal boards, agencies, or tribunals.⁵⁹ Recently, Warkaruk examined losses in access to the content of federal government databases, comparing the *Weekly Checklist of Canadian Government Publications* and *InfoSource: Directory of Federal Government Databases*.⁶⁰ She found that tracking changes and migrations of databases was “difficult and convoluted” and that publication of some board decisions on

government websites ceased in favour of publishing on CANLII. For example, the Immigration and Refugee Board states on its website: “A selection of decisions rendered by the IRB are available on the Canadian Legal Information Institute’s (CANLII) website.”⁶¹

ACCESS TO TRIBUNAL MATERIALS

Tribunal websites may publish their decisions as browsable or searchable lists or may embed them in a database. Some federal tribunals, such as the National Energy Board, had reports and decisions disseminated by the DSP. Prior to the Internet, requesting to be added to a tribunal’s “mailing list” for receipt of print reports and decisions was routine work for government documents librarians. Final reports and other documents of tribunals may also be found in the Microlog microfiche collection and the Canadian Public Policy e-book collection.

Tribunal decisions may also be republished by commercial legal publishers, as stand-alone print (or electronic) subject reporters (lists of these can be found in legal research handbooks and citation manuals)—for example, the *Canada Energy Law Service*, in which are published select National Energy Board decisions. Tribunal publications, including decisions, may be found in commercial online legal databases, such as LexisNexis Quicklaw, particularly true prior to the advent of the Internet. Commercial online legal databases would provide access to many individual databases on their mainframe computers, and the databases were accessible, pre-Internet, via “terminal access to mainframe computers via a telecommunications network.”⁶² As far back as the 1990s, Quicklaw (which merged with LexisNexis in 2002) had a practice of actively seeking board decisions for inclusion in its online service. Since the advent of the Internet and the creation of government websites and websites like CANLII, more decisions are easily and freely accessible. CANLII includes federal and provincial board decisions on its site; in 2008 alone, twenty-five databases of labour board and tribunal decisions were added. To date, nineteen federal boards have been included. The interest of CANLII and legal publishers in tribunal decisions likely arises from the right of appeal to the courts that is provided for by some tribunals.

A comparison of three important federal tribunals—the National Energy Board (NEB), the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA), and the Transportation Safety Board (TSB)—shows completely different approaches to online access to outputs. NEB uses a document management system (OpenText Content Service) for its *Decisions & Filings* and its *Regulatory Document Index*. The CEAA *Registries* and the TSB *Reports* use website search and browse functions for document retrieval.

When locating information from a particular board, agency, or tribunal, the following open sources should be checked:

- ▷ The website of the board, agency, or tribunal. Determine the kind of publications that the board releases—annual reports, reports of investigations, decisions on applications—and whether these are available on the website. If there is no website, check the website of the government ministry or department responsible for the enabling statute that created the tribunal.
- ▷ The enabling statute of the board, agency, or tribunal. Use the Government of Canada’s Justice Laws Website, CANLII, or a provincial laws website.
- ▷ Print publications. Determine whether publications have been or continue to be released in print, and where they might have been deposited, i.e., federally, in a provincial legislative library, a local university library, or a courthouse library.
- ▷ OCLC WorldCat (for holdings at research libraries and other contributing member libraries, in particular Canadian academic libraries and the Library of Parliament).
- ▷ Government of Canada Publications Catalogue website. Decisions by the federal board, agency, and tribunals listed in schedules I, I.I, and II of the *Financial Administration Act*⁶³ are required to be sent to the catalogue (see Canada Treasury Board Secretariat, *Procedures for Publishing*).⁶⁴
- ▷ Government and Legislative Libraries Online Publications (GALLOP) portal website for provincial boards.
- ▷ Government of Canada website. Search for “decisions.”

- ▷ The Open Government Portal’s search function does not provide useful results, i.e., links to the decisions of a specific federal board, agency, or tribunal.
- ▷ Municipal websites.
- ▷ Web archives.

CONCLUSION

The starting point for locating all outputs, documents, and activities of a commission of inquiry should be the enabling Order-in-Council, followed by the final report itself. Next, examine each for information relating to the documents that have been made publicly available and those that are subject to restrictions. Look for digital collections, websites, web archives, videos (including streaming), CD-ROMS, DVDs, and databases. Look for donated collections. Search for secondary works.

The starting point for locating all outputs, documents, and activities of a tribunal is its website or the website of the government ministry or department responsible for the enabling statute that created the tribunal. Then, look for collections of decisions published in print reporters and in online commercial and free databases. Determine if the publication of decisions is required and where deposit is mandated. Contact your local law library.

Commissions of inquiry are established by our governments to examine issues, events, or institutions within Canadian society. Tribunals are established to deal with specific interactions between government agencies and particular individuals or groups. During and at the conclusion of their inquiries, COIs and tribunals produce government publications that “underpin informed citizen engagement.”⁶⁵ Identifying the dissemination and stewardship practices for this category of government publications is complex and challenging. Complete, full-text collections of all the outputs of COIs and tribunals should be freely accessible with discovery technologies linking the activities of the producers of the outputs, the disseminators of the outputs, and the stewards of the outputs.

Notes

1. Maczko, "The Trend towards Administrative Tribunals," 146.
2. Government of Canada Publications, "The 2012 Budget and Publishing and Depository Services."
3. Canada, Privy Council Office, "About Commissions of Inquiry." See also chapter 2.
4. Law Reform Commission of Canada, *Administrative Law*, 5.
5. *Inquiries Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. I-11).
6. Canada, Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and Thomas R. Berger, *Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland*.
7. Residential Schools Settlement, "Official Court Notice: Settlement Agreement."
8. Ratushny, *The Conduct of Public Inquiries*, xix.
9. Canadian Legal Information Institute, CANLII.org.
10. Holmes, *Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry*.
11. Backhaus and Alberta Legislature Library, *Royal Commissions of Inquiry in Alberta*.
12. Maillet, *Provincial Royal Commissions*.
13. Bishop, *Canadian Official Publications*, 130.
14. Whalen and Government Archives Division, *Records of Federal Royal Commissions (RG 33)*, ix.
15. Law Reform Commission of Canada, *Administrative Law*.
16. Manson and Mullan, *Commissions of Inquiry*.
17. Ratushny, *The Conduct of Public Inquiries*.
18. Inwood and Johns, *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change*.
19. Ratushny, *The Conduct of Public Inquiries*, chap. 9.
20. Hubley and Beaulieu, "Locating Canadian Orders in Council," 85.
21. <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/politics-government/orders-council/Pages/orders-in-council.aspx>.
22. Henderson, *Federal Royal Commissions in Canada, 1867–1966*.
23. Micromedia Limited and Henderson, *Guide to Microform Edition*.
24. Micromedia ProQuest, *Canadian Government Information on Microform*, 10–14.
25. Ledoux, *Commissions of Inquiry*. Updated in 1991, 1994, and 2009.
26. Bishop, *Canadian Official Publications*, 132.
27. Library and Archives Canada, *Index to Federal Royal Commissions*.
28. Privy Council Office, "Commissions of Inquiry."
29. Library and Archives Canada, *AMICUS Canadian National Catalogue*, accessed September 21, 2016, <https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/amicus/index-e.html>.
30. Whalen and Government Archives Division, *Records of Federal Royal Commissions*, xvii.

31. *Access to Information Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. A-1), accessed July 27, 2016, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/a-1/index.html>.
32. Privy Council Office, "About Commissions of Inquiry," <https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/services/commissions-inquiry/about.html>.
33. Library and Archives Canada, *Legislative Restrictions: Records of the Government of Canada*, <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services-public/access-documents/Pages/access-documents.aspx#a>.
34. <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/politics-government/cabinet-conclusions/Pages/cabinet-conclusions.aspx>.
35. Inwood and Johns, *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change*, 19.
36. Inwood and Johns, *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change*, 35.
37. Lauriat, "The Examination of Everything," 45.
38. Inwood and Johns, *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change*, 24.
39. Lauriat, "The Examination of Everything," 45. Michael Orsini, "Manufacturing Civil Society? How the Krever Inquiry on the Blood System in Canada Shaped Collective Action and Policy Change," ch. 9.
40. "GALLOPP—Portal Search Help," accessed July 27, 2016, <http://aplicportal.ola.org/aplichelp-eng.asp?language=eng>.
41. Canada, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, *For Seven Generations*.
42. Castellano and Hawkes, "Research Reports Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples."
43. Smith, "The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Transcripts Online," 135–40, accessed July 27, 2016.
44. Canada, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Dussault, and Erasmus, *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*.
45. <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/royal-commission-aboriginal-peoples/Pages/introduction.aspx>.
46. Canadian Government Information Web Archive (University of Toronto), accessed September 27, 2016. Searched for <http://www.trc.ca> and found fourteen captures between May 14, 2011, and June 11, 2013. https://wayback.archive-it.org/3608*/http://www.trc.ca.
47. "You are viewing an archived web page, collected at the request of Columbia University Libraries using Archive-It. This page was captured on 21:22:27 Mar 06, 2013, and is part of the Human Rights collection" (Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada), accessed September 27, 2016, <https://wayback.archive-it.org/1068/20130306212227/http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=3>.
48. National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation website, <http://umanitoba.ca/centres/nctr/commissioners.html>, accessed August 3, 2016.
49. Email communication with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, July 2016.

50. Order-in-Council P.C. 2016-0736, Privy Council of Canada Orders in Council Database, accessed August 3, 2016, <http://www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/oic-ddc.asp>.
51. Government of Canada, "Pre-inquiry Design Process," accessed September 21, 2016, <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1449240082445/1449240106460>.
52. Canada, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and Dickson, *The Mandate Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. Section A, Press release by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney re the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples; section B, Federal order in council dated 26 August, 1991, reference P.C. 1991-1597; section C, Report of the special representative respecting the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.
53. *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*, accessed September 27, 2016, <http://hdl.handle.net/1974/6874>.
54. University of Saskatchewan Archives, "Our Legacy," Government Commissions: Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, accessed September 27, 2016, <http://scaa.usask.ca/ourlegacy/>.
55. Marchildon, McIntosh, and Forest, *Romanow Papers*.
56. Blake, *Administrative Law in Canada*, 3.
57. *Newfoundland Telephone Co. v. Newfoundland (Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities)*, [1992] 1 SCR 623.
58. "Federal Organizations by Category," accessed October 3, 2016, <https://www.appointments-nominations.gc.ca/1stOrgs.asp?type-tyt=3&lang=eng>.
59. Janisch and Canadian Association of Law Libraries, *Publication of Administrative Board Decisions in Canada*.
60. Wakaruk, "What Do You Mean You Don't Have a Copy?"
61. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, "Decisions."
62. John N. Davis, "The Digital Storage, Retrieval, and Transmission of Case Reports in Canada: A Brief History," in *Law Reporting and Legal Publishing in Canada: A History*, ed. Martha L. Foote (Kingston, ON: Canadian Association of Law Libraries, 1997).
63. *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C. 1986, c. F-11).
64. Treasury Board Secretariat, *Procedures for Publishing*, accessed October 3, 2016, <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=27167>.
65. Wakaruk and Li, "Introduction," herein.

Bibliography

- Access to Information Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. A-1. Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/a-1/index.html>.
- Alberta Digital Royal Commissions*. Accessed August 3, 2016. <http://royal.library.ualberta.ca/royal.cfm>.

- Backhaus, Christine E., and Alberta Legislature Library. *Royal Commissions of Inquiry in Alberta, 1905–1976*. Edmonton, AB: Legislature Library, 1977.
- Bishop, Olga B. *Canadian Official Publications*. 1st ed. Guides to Official Publications, vol. 9. Oxford and New York: Pergamon Press, 1981.
- Blake, Sara. *Administrative Law in Canada*. 5th ed. Markham, ON: LexisNexis Canada, 2011.
- British Columbia Royal and Special Commissions: 1872–1980*. Accessed August 3, 2016. <https://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/commissions/>.
- Cable Public Affairs Channel. “CPAC Digital Archive.” Accessed September 13, 2016. <http://www.cpac.ca/en/digital-archives/>.
- Canada. Commission of Inquiry into the Decline of Sockeye Salmon in the Fraser River, and Bruce I. Cohen. *The Uncertain Future of Fraser River Sockeye*. Ottawa: Commission of Inquiry into the Decline of Sockeye Salmon in the Fraser River, 2012.
- . Commission of Inquiry on the Blood System in Canada, and Horace Krever. *Final Report*. Ottawa: Commission of Inquiry on the Blood System in Canada, 1997.
- . Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada, and Roy J. Romanow. *Building on Values: the Future of Health Care in Canada: Final Report*. Saskatoon, SK: Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada, 2002.
- . Government of Canada Publications Catalogue. Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/ourCatalogue.html>.
- . Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. “Decisions.” Accessed August 4, 2016, <http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/Eng/BoaCom/decisions/Pages/index.aspx>.
- . Justice Laws Website. Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/>.
- . Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, and Thomas R. Berger. *Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland: The Report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry*. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1977.
- . Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (Canada), and Thomas R. Berger. *Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland: The Report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry*. Rev. ed. Vancouver, BC: Douglas & McIntyre, 1988.
- . Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (Canada), Thomas R. Berger, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. *Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland: Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, 1974–1977; Berger Commission Reports & Community Transcripts*. Yellowknife, NWT: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 2004.
- . Privy Council Office. “About Commissions of Inquiry.” Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/index.asp?lang=eng&page=information&sub=commissions&doc=about-sujet-eng.htm>.
- . Privy Council Office. “Commissions of Inquiry / Commissions d’enquete.” Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/index.asp?lang=eng&page=information&sub=commissions>.

- . Privy Council Office. “Info Source: Sources of Federal Government and Employee Information—Privy Council Office.” Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/index.asp?lang=eng&page=information&sub=publications&doc=info-source/index-eng.htm>.
- . Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and Libraxus Inc. *For Seven Generations: An Information Legacy of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. CD-ROM. Ottawa: Libraxus, 1997.
- . Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and R.G. Brian Dickson. *The Mandate Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Background Documents*. Ottawa: The Commission, 1991.
- . Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, René Dussault, and Georges Erasmus. *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. Ottawa: The Commission, 1996.
- . Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies, and Patricia Baird. *Proceed with Care: Final Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies*. Ottawa: Minister of Government Services Canada, 1993.
- . Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, and Florence Bird. *Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970.
- . Treasury Board. *Info Source: Directory of Federal Government Databases*. Ottawa: Treasury Board Secretariat, 1996.
- Canadian Legal Information Institute. “CanLII.” Accessed July 27, 2016. <https://www.canlii.org>.
- Castellano, Marlene Brant, and David C. Hawkes. “Research Reports Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Introduction.” In Canada, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and Libraxus Inc., *For Seven Generations: An Information Legacy of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. Ottawa: Libraxus, 1997.
- Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. F-11). Accessed August 3, 2016. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-11/>.
- Government and Legislative Libraries Online Publications (GALLOP) Portal. Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://aplicportal.ola.org/>.
- Government of Canada. “Federal Organizations by Category.” Accessed October 3, 2016. <https://www.appointments-nominations.gc.ca/lstOrgs.asp?type=3&lang=eng>.
- . “Pre-inquiry Design process.” Accessed September 21, 2016. <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1449240082445/1449240106460>.
- Government of Canada Publications. “The 2012 Budget and Publishing and Depository Services.” Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://wayback.archive-it.org/5060/20150611005749/http://www.publications.gc.ca/site/eng/news/2012/2012-006-eng.html>.

- Henderson, George F. *Federal Royal Commissions in Canada, 1867–1966: A Checklist*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967.
- Holmes, Marjorie C. *Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry under the “Public Inquiries Act” in British Columbia, 1872–1942: A Checklist*. Victoria, BC: King’s Printer, 1945. Updated by Judith Antonik Bennett and Legislative Library of British Columbia, 1943–80 and 1981–2009.
- Huble, Wendy, and Micheline Beaulieu. “Locating Canadian Orders in Council.” *Canadian Law Libraries* 26, no. 3 (2001): 83–86. Accessed September 27, 2016. http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/callb26&start_page=83&collection=journals&id=95.
- Inquiries Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. I-11). Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-11/page-1.html>.
- Inwood, Gregory J., and Carolyn Johns. *Commissions of Inquiry and Policy Change: A Comparative Analysis*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2014.
- Janisch, Alice H., and Canadian Association of Law Libraries. *Publication of Administrative Board Decisions in Canada*. London, ON: Canadian Association of Law Libraries, 1972.
- Lauriat, Barbara. “The Examination of Everything’: Royal Commissions in British Legal History.” *Statute Law Review* 31, no. 1 (2010): 24–46. <https://doi.org/10.1093/slr/hmq001>.
- Law Reform Commission of Canada. *Administrative Law: Commissions of Inquiry*. Ottawa: The Commission, 1977.
- Ledoux, Denise. *Commissions of Inquiry under the “Inquiries Act,” Part I, 1967 to Date*. Ottawa: Information and Reference Branch Library of Parliament, 1980.
- . *Commissions of Inquiry under the “Inquiries Act,” Part I, 1967 to Date*. Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Information and Technical Services Branch, 1991.
- . *Commissions of Inquiry under the “Inquiries Act,” Part I, 1967 to Date*. Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Information and Technical Services Branch, 1994.
- . *Commissions of Inquiry under the “Inquiries Act,” Part I, 1967 to October 2009*. Library of Parliament, 2009.
- Library and Archives Canada. *Index to Federal Royal Commissions / Index des commissions royales fédérales*. Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/royal-commissions-index/pages/index-federal-royal-commissions.aspx>.
- Library and Archives Canada Electronic Collection. Accessed July 2016, not available September 2016. <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/electroniccollection.index-e.html>.
- Maczko, Frank. “The Trend towards Administrative Tribunals.” *The Advocate* 32 (1974): 146. <http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.barjournals/advvbao032&collection=journals&id=146>.
- Maillet, Lise. *Provincial Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry, 1867–1982: A Selective Bibliography*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1986.

- Manson, Allan, and David J. Mullan. *Commissions of Inquiry: Praise or Reappraise*. Toronto: Irwin Law, 2003.
- Marchildon, Gregory P., Thomas A. McIntosh, and Pierre-Gerlier Forest. *Romanow Papers*. 3 vols. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2003.
- Micromedia Limited, and George F. Henderson. *Guide to Microform Edition of the Reports of the Royal Commissions of Canada, 1867–1966: A Supplement to Henderson, “Federal Royal Commissions in Canada, 1867–1966: A Checklist.”* Toronto: Micromedia, 1977.
- Micromedia ProQuest. *Canadian Government Information on Microform*. Ann Arbor, MI: Micromedia ProQuest, 2010.
- National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://umanitoba.ca/nctr/>.
- New Brunswick Commissions of Inquiry: The Early Years*. Accessed October 6, 2016. http://www.lib.unb.ca/texts/nbhistory/commissions/about_iti.htm.
- Newfoundland Telephone Co. v. Newfoundland (Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities)*, [1992] 1 SCR 623. CANLII 84 (SCC). Accessed October 3, 2016. <http://canlii.ca/t/1fsfo>.
- Ratushny, Ed. *The Conduct of Public Inquiries: Law, Policy, and Practice*. Toronto: Irwin Law, 2009.
- Residential Schools Settlement. “Official Court Notice: Settlement Agreement.” Accessed July 27, 2016. <http://www.residentialschoolsettlement.ca/settlement.html>.
- Royal Commissions of Ontario. Accessed October 6, 2016. <https://archive.org/details/royalcommissions&tab=collection>.
- Saskatchewan. Commission of Inquiry into the Wrongful Conviction of David Milgaard, and Edward P. MacCallum. *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Wrongful Conviction of David Milgaard*. Saskatoon, SK: Commission of Inquiry into the Wrongful Conviction of David Milgaard, 2008.
- Smith, David A. “The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Transcripts Online.” *Native Studies Review* 18 no. 2 (2009): 135–40. <https://ecommons.usask.ca/handle/10388/302>.
- University of Saskatchewan Archives. “Government Commissions—Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.” *Our Legacy*. Accessed September 27, 2016. <http://scaa.usask.ca/ourlegacy/>.
- Wakaruk, Amanda. “What Do You Mean You Don’t Have a Copy? An Attempt to Document Government of Canada Web Content Removed from Open Access.” Paper presented on Government Information Day 2015 in Vancouver, BC, hosted by Simon Fraser University Libraries. <https://doi.org/10.7939/R3H12VB2D>.
- Whalen, James Murray, and Government Archives Division, National Archives of Canada. *Records of Federal Royal Commissions (RG 33)*. Ottawa: National Archives of Canada, 1990.