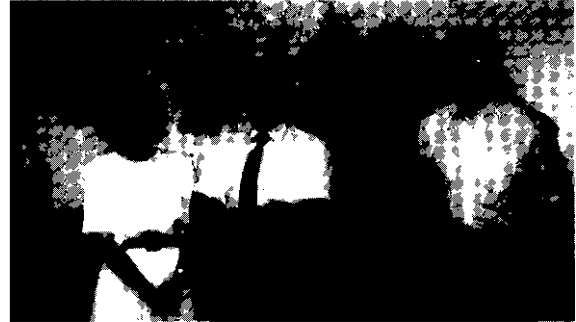


## 6. Implementing Bodies

### 6.1 ARBITRATION BOARD

The Arbitration Board was created under Article 38 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. The role of the nine-member board is to resolve disputes arising from the implementation of the Agreement.

The Board held its 1997-98 annual meeting in Iqaluit. The Board took this opportunity to further its training with mock hearings pertinent to Nunavut issues.



*Front row, left to right: Letba J. MacLachlan, Andrew Tagak (chair), Elizabeth Copland (Vice-chair)  
Back row, left to right: Keith Crowe, Edward Pisco, Robert Stanbury and David T. McCann  
(Missing: Anne Crawford and Violet Mac Ford)*

### 6.2 NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) completed four years as the main instrument of wildlife management in the Nunavut Settlement Area pursuant to Article 5 of the Agreement. The NWMB enjoyed a full complement of staff during the report period.

#### Wildlife Management Highlights

Research is necessary to ensure that wildlife resources are harvested in a knowledgeable and sustainable way so that Nunavummiut can continue their hunting and fishing so essential to their way of life. The NWMB has the lead role and is committed to making wildlife research responsive to the needs and concerns of people, to recognize Inuit knowledge and culture, and to address their priorities.

The NWMB recognizes the importance of ensuring that the communities and regions in the Nunavut Settlement Area have a voice and can participate in wildlife research as outlined in Article 5.2.37 of the Agreement. To this end, the NWMB hosted workshops on developing wildlife research priorities. These workshops brought together representatives from across the Nunavut Settlement Area, as well as government researchers and managers to prioritize wildlife stocks and research questions. The research priorities of the NWMB are conveyed to government and non-governmental organizations for action, and to direct its own research funding.



The NWMB funds its own wildlife research and research by non-governmental organizations. The NWMB through the Nunavut Wildlife Research Trust funds government departments to carry out research pursuant to Section 5.17 of the Implementation Contract.

### **Nunavut Wildlife Research Trust**

More than \$700,000 was made available in 1997-98 to government departments to carry out research that was of high priority to the NWMB. Funding proposals are considered by the NWMB annually at the February meeting. The following projects were funded under this program in 1997-98.

#### *Canadian Wildlife Service:*

- selection of polar bear denning habitat (\$20,000);
- common eiders in South Baffin (\$31,800);
- king eiders in Karrak Lake, Kitikmeot (\$32,000); and
- common eiders in the Belcher Islands (\$65,000).

#### *Department of Fisheries and Oceans:*

- southeast Baffin beluga tagging (\$67,500);
- Baffin Bay narwhal tagging (\$25,010);
- Keewatin coastal fishery monitoring (\$25,000);
- walrus satellite tagging (\$34,000);
- whale sampling program (\$50,000);
- habitat selection of bowheads in Foxe Basin (\$25,500);
- walrus population studies (\$54,000);
- Baffin arctic charr fishery information collection (\$32,500); and
- Arctic charr in the Thiewiaza and Tha-Anna Rivers (\$20,000).

#### *Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED):*

- see Summary of Activities: Territorial Government above.

### **NWMB Research Funding**

More than \$106,000 was made available to non-governmental organizations to carry out research. Funding proposals were considered by the NWMB throughout the year.

#### *Alviit Hunters and Trappers Association, Coral Harbour:*

- winter range study of Southampton Island caribou (\$10,000).

*Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development on behalf of the Nativak Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), Clyde River and Mittimatalik HTO:*

- Baffin Bay's polar bear inventory project (\$55,000).

*Aviq HTO:*

- Peary caribou workshop in Grise Fiord (\$5,000).

*Nattivak HTO:*

- benthic survey of the areas around Broughton Island (\$19,350).

*Resolute Bay HTO:*

- Peary caribou workshop in Grise Fiord (\$5,000).

*Arviat HTO:*

- habitat monitoring of snow geese (\$12,000).

### **Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study**

The NWMB completed two years of the five-year Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study mandated under Article 5.4 of the Agreement. Inuit participants report the number of animals they harvest each month to the NWMB. The Board will use this information to ensure that Inuit maintain priority over the use of wildlife resources in the Nunavut Settlement Area and contribute to the sound management and utilization of these resources.

During the second year of the study, the NWMB concentrated on collection and management of the data. This will remain the priority for the next three years. On completion, the NWMB will analyse the data and produce a comprehensive report on the number of animals harvested and on any seasonal patterns and locations of the harvest.

Data collected by the study will be available free to government and Inuit. During the past year, data were provided on request whenever possible.

### **Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study**

During 1995 and 1996, 257 individual interviews with elders and hunters in 18 communities were carried out to record sightings, location and concentration of bowhead whales in the Nunavut Settlement Area in compliance with Article 5.5 of the Agreement. Of these interviews, 175 have been translated and transcribed. Small group workshops were carried out in eight communities. All map data collected during the study have been digitized and will be entered into a Geographical Information System (GIS) at the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) office.

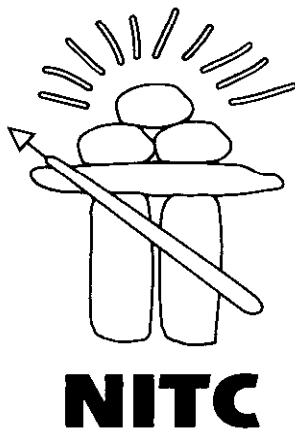
In November 1997, the Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study Committee met to draft a preliminary table of contents for the final report of the study. The committee decided on these main topics in the final report:

- importance of the bowhead to Inuit culture;
- whaling;
- population changes; and
- environmental factors and bowhead whales.

A protocol for analysis and synthesis of the text information in relation to the above topics was developed. For the final report, digital map information will be composed using a GIS at the Nunavut Planning Commission to display Inuit knowledge of distribution and migration of bowhead whales at different seasons, as well as the locations of Inuit and commercial whaling grounds.

The final report of the Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study was expected to be completed by August 1998 with publication by December 1998.

### 6.3 NUNAVUT IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING COMMITTEE



The Nunavut Implementation Training Committee (NITC) was established under Article 37, Part 5 of the Agreement. NITC held a workshop in September 1997 to bring together implementation organizations, training institutions, facilitators, and the staff and board of the NITC. Presentations included the NTI Building From Within project, the Consolidated Implementation Training Work Plan and the Training Support Request Guide.

The Building From Within project is the first implementation organization training plan NITC has received. It identified training needs of the organization and board. It also identified full-time Inuit senior management trainee positions required to meet Inuit representation levels. The training needs assessment form and process were available for use and adaption to all implementation organizations.

The workshop was viewed as beginning the process of building the capacity of implementation organizations in human resource and organizational development.

The Nunavut Beneficiaries Scholarship Program continued to encourage post-secondary students pursuing academic excellence. There were 120 scholarships awarded in the 1997-98 academic year. One scholarship recipient, Allen Mikitok Duffy, graduated with honours from the University of Saskatchewan with a degree in physics and a certificate in mathematical physics.

The NITC continued to receive, co-ordinate and provide assistance to implementation organizations in developing their Inuit human resources for the continued implementation of the Agreement.

#### 6.4 NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION



The Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) was established pursuant to Article 11 of the Agreement. During the reporting period, NPC submitted two revised land use plans to government, published a third plan, launched a new land use planning exercise, began work on monitoring in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and was nominated for a public sector award. Land use planning is either under way or complete in four of the six planning regions in Nunavut Settlement Area.

One of the most important tasks the NPC undertook was to ensure existing land use plans were updated and within the terms of Article 11.4.4 of the Agreement. To that end, the NPC submitted for approval by government the Revised Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan and the Revised North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan. These were developed following community meetings and informal public hearings in both planning regions. The NPC is awaiting a reply from government on these plans.

The draft West Kitikmeot Regional Land Use Plan was published in September. This plan was circulated for comment and was the subject of the West Kitikmeot Regional Land Use Planning Workshop No. 6 in January 1998 in Cambridge Bay. Attended by community representatives from Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Omingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet, as well as government and industry, the workshop provided the opportunity to assess the draft plan and its recommendations. Following the workshop, a revised plan was published and used at community meetings. Once the West Kitikmeot plan is finalized, it will be submitted to government for approval.

A new land use planning process was launched in the South Baffin involving the communities of Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset, Kimmirut, Broughton Island and Iqaluit. The NPC held two planning workshops in Iqaluit for communities, government and industry. The meeting identified land use planning issues and will guide the next stages of the planning process.

Under the Agreement, the NPC is required to work with DIAND to generate a monitoring program for the Nunavut Settlement Area. West Kitikmeot was identified for a pilot project since land use planning is advanced in the region. Work began with a workshop in Cambridge Bay with representatives from regional and community organizations. The participants identified a list of indicators and provided direction for further work on the monitoring program.

The NPC held a community meeting in Cape Dorset in November 1997 to discuss issues related to the ownership and use of islands in the waters between the Nunavut Settlement

Area and the Nunavik Marine Region under Article 40 of the Agreement. More than 100 people attended, along with the local member of the Legislative Assembly and two representatives from Makivik Corporation. Of special importance to the communities is the status of Nottingham and Salisbury islands, which are lands equally shared by the Inuit of northern Quebec and the Inuit of Nunavut. Further work is planned on the issue of the offshore boundaries.

Together with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Nunavut Water Board and the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the NPC held the first meeting of the Institutions of Public Government in December 1997. The meeting allowed members of the boards to discuss issues of common concern. These bodies began discussions about the development and role of the Nunavut Marine Council, which may be established under Article 15.4.1 of the Agreement.

Mapping work began in the South Baffin with the NPC's regional liaison officer visiting all the communities to collect information on the use of lands and waters. This information will be digitized, along with data on clean-up sites, archaeological and heritage sites, and wildlife habitat. It will become the foundation of the land use maps for the planning process. Similar work continued in the Keewatin, North Baffin and West Kitikmeot Regions.

NPC moved map making north. In March 1998, NPC offices in Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Iqaluit, Pond Inlet, Cambridge Bay and Taloyoak were upgraded with new GIS facilities. These communities now have complete regional GIS data sets. They can produce maps locally for interested individuals, groups and organizations. In addition, GIS training continued to ensure that regional co-ordinators can expand their knowledge of GIS software, hardware and data.

The conversion of the National Topographic Data Base was completed. All 350 map sheets for the Nunavut Settlement Area are now in Arc/Info format. The GIS Department of the NPC performed quality assurance work on the files, which will be sent to partner agencies this fall.

The NPC entered into a partnership program with ESRI Canada Limited and Jonah Amit'naaq Secondary School in Baker Lake. Under the program, the NPC provided GIS hardware, data and expertise to the school. ESRI Canada provided GIS software at no cost to the students and staff.

Work continued on the West Kitikmeot Slave Eskers Study. The NPC integrated further field data and produced numerous additional maps.

The NPC provided mapping services in support of Parks Canada's Inuit place names project in the Keewatin.

The NPC provided data and expertise to the RWED's Coronation Gulf mineral development area initiative.



Settlement Area. Board members travelled to all communities in North Baffin in September and October in 1997 and the Kitikmeot in October. NIRB visited the most of South Baffin in February 1998.

At public meetings, community members discussed their concerns and priorities and learned about the NIRB. Since the tours, NIRB has received more public input on project proposal screenings.

A six-page colour brochure, the "Summary of the Environmental Assessment Process", was produced and translated for the general public.

NIRB finalized its Human Resource Manual, as well as policies for tendering, contract administration and investment.

NIRB also considered the creation of an independent scholarship and trainees bursary society to support individuals from the Nunavut Settlement Area pursuing post-secondary education in fields related to environmental assessment. NIRB offered summer and part-time employment to youth from the Nunavut Settlement Area. This informed young people about the NIRB and opportunities available for students who remain committed to their studies.

The Institutions of Public Government established under the Agreement discussed related mandates and issues of common concern. They also considered opportunities for cost sharing on initiatives related to each board and the resource management system as a whole, such as joint publication of annual reports, Web page development and public education.

In April 1997, NIRB participated in the General Monitoring Workshop held in Cambridge Bay. Hosted by DIAND and NPC, the conference focussed on establishing the General Monitoring Program outlined in the Agreement. Follow-up meetings ensured appropriate scientific and Inuit knowledge resources were consulted to reflect the state of the environment of Nunavut accurately.

As the pace of development accelerates in the Nunavut Settlement Area, cumulative effects assessment is becoming an extremely important factor in NIRB screening and in determining the overall impact of a proposed project. This was recognized in the Agreement by ensuring that small projects normally exempt from screening must be referred to NIRB for cumulative effects assessment. A paper on cumulative effects assessment in the Nunavut Settlement Area was prepared by the NIRB and presented at the international conference of the Canadian Circumpolar Institute, May 1 to 4, 1997, in Edmonton. The cumulative effects assessment document will be published in the conference proceedings. NIRB intends to work with the other boards and agencies with a cumulative effects mandate to develop more concrete guidelines for proponents.

To acquaint the mining industry with the environmental assessment and regulatory process outlined in the Agreement, NIRB took part in the Calgary conference of the Canadian Institute of Resources Laws, Mineral Exploration and Mine Development in the Nunavut Settlement Area, December 11 and 12, 1997.



NIRB also participated in the Nunavut Mining Symposium in Cambridge Bay, March 27 to 30, 1998. It chaired a panel on the regulatory processes in Nunavut. The panel provided the mining industry and associated businesses with a better understanding of NIRB requirements and gave NIRB the opportunity to hear the concerns of industry. NIRB assured the mining industry and other private sectors that it is co-operating and co-ordinating with other agencies and boards.

As a part of NIRB's mandate, the Board must use traditional Inuit knowledge and recognized scientific methods in ecosystem analysis of project proposals. Since ownership and intellectual property rights are associated with this, NIRB decided to investigate appropriate actions and means of incorporating Inuit knowledge and value systems into the NIRB process.

NIRB participated in and supported the traditional knowledge conference of the Nunavut Social Development Council in Igloolik, March 20 to 23, 1998. The insight and perspective of traditional knowledge holders and community delegates will help develop protocols and guidelines for the application of traditional Inuit knowledge in Nunavut.

NIRB hosted a contaminants in northern environments course. With financial support from the Nunavut Implementation Training Committee, the course explained contaminant pathways in permafrost regions, as well as mitigation measures to minimize the impact of development activities on the Nunavut Settlement Area. Participants included the NIRB Board and its staff, as well as members of Grise Fiord and Baker Lake Hamlet Council, Ikaluqtutiaq Hunters and Trappers Organisations, DIAND, RWED, NWB, Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Nunavut Arctic College science and technology students.

## 6.6 NUNAVUT WATER BOARD



The Nunavut Water Board (NWB), established under Article 13 of the Agreement, marked its second year in 1997-98 and is fully operational.

Pursuant to a decision of the Board in June 1997, the head office is now in Gjoa Haven in the eastern Kitikmeot region where the public registry of applications and licences issued by the Board is maintained. The Board's permanent staff consists of an executive director, secretary to the Board, Inuktitut translator, technical advisor, office manager, project clerk and licence administrator.

To assist the Board with the review of applications, the services of a geotechnical engineer, a municipal engineer, an environmental scientist, and security and liability advisors are retained on a contractual basis. The chairperson of the Board works from an office located in Baker Lake in the Kivalliq region.

A fire destroyed the Gjoa Haven head office and seriously affected the work of the Board, delaying the review and approval of several applications. The building,



*Left to right: David Olooyuk, Guy Kakkianion,  
Frank Ipakobak, George Porter, Kono Tattuinec,  
Thomas Kadloo and Robert Hanson*

equipment and files of the Board were completely destroyed. Most files were reconstructed with the assistance of various organizations, but there are still gaps and missing data. Restoration of the files will continue in 1998-99.

The Board had eight members with a ninth to be appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on

nomination by NTI. The members and staff of the NWB were saddened by the death of board member Rose Okpik from the community of Pangnirtung.

The Board held five regular sittings including a public hearing in Igloolik. Training workshops, conferences and symposia were organized in conjunction with regular Board sittings. Board members also attended a Calgary conference on mining in Nunavut in December 1997 and met with co-management boards to discuss issues of common interest. They also took part in a training workshop on water management in the mining industry.

Because the Government of Canada failed to introduce implementation legislation with respect to water management in the Nunavut Settlement Area, the Board was faced with operational difficulties. For example, the Board could not constitute itself into panels in the absence of legislation, and all applications are initially subject to a hearing and an environmental screening because there are no classes or types of applications prescribed by regulation for which a public hearing need not be held. This caused serious concern to the Board and to the applicants, on which an unduly lengthy and costly process is imposed.

The Board waived public hearings for all applications received this year with the exception of the Igloolik municipal licence application. The Board can only waive this requirement when notice of application is given and no public concerns are expressed. A public hearing for this licence was held in February 1998. The Board continued to review the application and may issue a licence next year based on concerns expressed at the hearing and its own understanding of the issue.

The Board received applications and issued approvals for the following projects:

- Sissons project (Kiggavik) — mining exploration, Cogema;
- Ulu project — mining exploration, Echo Bay Mines;
- Kikerk, Victoria Island and Rockinghorse projects — mining exploration, Monopros;
- Meliadine and Peter Lake projects — gold exploration, WMC International;
- Wolverine and Windy Lake projects — mining exploration, BHP Minerals;
- Stickleback project — construction and operation of a weir, BHP Minerals;

- Epworth, Esker and Anteater Lake projects — mining exploration, Rhonda Mining;
- Tunnuq caribou harvest project — commercial caribou harvest, Coral Harbour Hunters and Trappers Association;
- Hadley Bay project — mineral exploration, Noranda;
- Occurrence 8: dewatering of a quarry, Echo Bay Mines;
- Heninga Lake project — mining exploration, Inco; and
- JDO3 — mineral exploration, Canamera Geological.

The Board also reviewed the preliminary environmental report filed by Lytton Mineral in support of a future application for the development of a diamond mine near Jericho Lake. Detailed comments on this report were to be made available to the proponent in June 1998.

The Board is also involved with NIRB, DIAND, NTI and Inuit land owners in a project headed by NPC to develop the Project Registry Information System to support the collection and integration of project-related data from applicants. This is intended to facilitate the submission of applications in a “one stop shopping” environment, allowing for faster review and decision making, and providing enhanced communication between the agencies and applicants.

## 6.7 SURFACE RIGHTS TRIBUNAL



The Surface Rights Tribunal is an Institution of Public Government established under Article 21, the land and resources management regime of the Agreement. It is a quasi-judicial, independent arbitrator. The Tribunal’s goal is to provide the fairest possible mechanism for

the resolution of disputes within the context of the Agreement.

The Tribunal will be responsible for settling disputes over access to lands, compensation payable to the surface titleholder for access, wildlife compensation claims and rights to carving stone or specified substances in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

Tribunal members were appointed in April of 1996.

In 1997-98, the Tribunal concentrated its efforts on the initial tasks required to establish and maintain itself through a series of planning sessions, training workshops and participation at mining conferences.

The Tribunal developed draft policies and procedures to govern its operations. Operational planning resulted in further revisions to initial drafts of the following documents: the operations and administration manual, personnel policies and procedures, rules of procedure, and bylaws.



*Back row, left to right: Emile Inumaritok,  
Peter Katorka, Tom Sammurtook (Vice-chairperson)  
Front row, left to right: Patricia Angnakak  
(Interim chairperson), Eva Adams-Klaassen*

The rules of procedure for hearings took a considerable amount of time to bypass improper procedures which could subject the Tribunal to judicial review.

The Tribunal developed a communications strategy for industry and the people of Nunavut to promote awareness of its roles and functions, and introduced itself through presentations at conferences and magazine advertisements. The conferences attended by Tribunal members or staff included the Surface Rights Board's conference, Mineral Exploration and Development in Nunavut, Prospectors and Developers' Convention and the Nunavut Mining Symposium.

The Tribunal and staff met with the Alberta Surface Rights Board to observe its operations and attended a public hearing to learn from an established administrative board dealing with surface rights and compensation issues.

Tribunal members or staff participated in training workshops on decision writing, the hearing process and surface rights issues. The Tribunal also visited a mine site to examine operations. Other workshops were held to practice mock hearings.

The Tribunal began their collaboration of materials on Inuit traditional knowledge. Evidence of this nature will be given equal weight with scientific knowledge in the hearing process.

The Tribunal's legal review of its draft legislation resulted in consultations for changes in a draft of the Surface Rights Tribunal bill. The latest development to the draft bill is its amalgamation with the Nunavut Water Board's draft legislation, creating the proposed Nunavut Waters and Surface Rights Tribunal bill.

## *Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms*

CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DIO	Designated Inuit Organization
GIS	Geographical Information System
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization
IHT	Inuit Heritage Trust
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement
MACA	Department of Municipal and Community Affairs
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NITC	Nunavut Implementation Training Committee
NLCA	Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NSDC	Nunavut Social Development Council
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
QIA	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
RIA	Regional Inuit Association
RWO	Regional Wildlife Organization
RWED	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
SRT	Surface Rights Tribunal
TG	Territorial Government

## *Appendix 2: Features of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, also referred to as the Nunavut Final Agreement:

- was signed on May 25, 1993, in Iqaluit by representatives of the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories;
- received royal assent in Parliament on June 10, 1993, and came into force on July 9, 1993; and
- involves the largest number of claimants and the largest geographic area of any comprehensive claim in Canadian history.

Today, there are approximately 20,600 Inuit beneficiaries in the central and eastern Northwest Territories described as the Nunavut Settlement Area. This area includes approximately 1.9 million square kilometres in the Northwest Territories (one fifth of the total land mass of Canada), as well as adjacent offshore areas. Inuit constitute approximately 85 percent of the population in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

In exchange for ceding, releasing and surrendering to her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada all their Aboriginal claims, rights, title and interests, in and to lands and waters anywhere in Canada, the Agreement provides the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area with:

- title to approximately 350,000 square kilometres (136,000 square miles) of land, of which, 35,257 square kilometres (14,000 square miles) include mineral rights;
- equal representation of Inuit with government on joint management boards related to wildlife management, land use planning, environmental assessment and the regulation of water use;
- the right to harvest wildlife on lands and waters throughout the Nunavut Settlement Area;
- capital transfer payments of \$580 million in 1989 dollars with interest payable over 14 years (totalling \$1.173 billion less repayment of negotiating loans totalling \$39.8 million);
- a \$13 million training trust fund;
- a \$4 million implementation fund;
- a \$500,000 bowhead knowledge study fund;
- a share of government royalties from oil, gas and mineral development on Crown lands;
- a right of first refusal on sport and commercial development of renewable resources in the Nunavut Settlement Area; and
- a commitment to recommend legislation to establish a government of Nunavut and Nunavut territory.

## *Appendix 3: Membership of Implementing Bodies (as of March 31, 1998)*

### **Arbitration Board**

Andrew Tagak, *Chairperson*  
Elizabeth Copland, *Vice-chairperson*  
Anne Crawford      Keith Crowe  
Violet Mae Ford      Letha J. MacLachlan  
David T. McCann      Edward Picco  
Robert Stanbury

### **Nunavut Impact Review Board**

Larry Aknavigak, *Chairperson*  
Kane Tologanak      Ruby Arngna'naaq  
Duncan Cunningham      Elizabeth Copland  
Ludy Pudluk      Henry Kablalik  
Leona Aglukkaq      David Iqaqrialu

### **Nunavut Implementation Training Committee**

Peter Kritiqlilik, *Chairperson*  
Kenny Adams      Leona Aglukkaq  
Gabriel Nirlungayuq      David Omilgoitok  
Peter Tapatai      Mary Wilman

### **Nunavut Planning Commission**

Bob Lyall, *Chairperson*  
Bob Aknavigak      Jobie Nutaraq  
Louis Pilakapsi      Ronald Tologanak  
Peter Suwaksiork      Akalayok Qavavau  
Loseeosee Aipellee

### **Nunavut Water Board**

Thomas Kudloo, *Chairperson*  
Robert Hanson      Frank Ipakohak  
Guy Kakkianion      Peter Kattuk  
David Oolooyuk      George Porter  
Kono Tattuinee

### **Nunavut Wildlife Management Board**

Ben Kovic, *Chairperson*  
Harry Flaherty      Pauloosie Keyootak  
Gordon D. Koshinsky      Kevin J. McCormick  
Meeka Mike      Makabe Nartok  
Joan Scottie      David Tagoona

### **Makivik Corporation Nominees**

Henry Alayco      Johnny Peters

### **Surface Rights Tribunal**

Patricia Angnakak, *Interim Chairperson*  
Eva Adams-Klaassen      Emile Immaroitok  
Peter Katorka      Tom Sammurtok

## *Appendix 4: Schedule of Payments*

### **Capital Transfers to Nunavut Trust**

*(Net of Loan Repayment)*

Date

May 25, 1993 .....	\$ 79,307,736
May 25, 1994 .....	\$ 50,895,504
May 25, 1995 .....	\$ 67,860,673
May 25, 1996 .....	\$ 84,825,841
May 25, 1997 .....	\$ 84,825,841
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 367,715,595</b>

### **Resource Royalty Payments**

1993-1994 .....	\$ 1,260
1994-1995 .....	\$ 53,060
1995-1996 .....	\$ 1,089,078
1996-1997 .....	\$ 1,018,000
1997-1998 .....	\$ 1,034,221
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,195,619</b>

### **Implementation Payments**

Implementation Payments, pursuant to the Implementation Contract, made to the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Government of the Northwest Territories and implementing bodies for fiscal years 1993-94 to 1997-98 are listed below. Annual payments to individual recipients are available in previous Nunavut Implementation Panel annual reports.

1993-1994 .....	\$ 26,295,640
1994-1995 .....	\$ 6,320,187
1995-1996 .....	\$ 12,434,589
1996-1997 .....	\$ 13,306,032
1997-1998 .....	\$ 13,670,874
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$72,027,322</b>



## Appendix 5: Amendments

The following is a cumulative list of all amendments to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and to the Implementation Contract, which received Governor in Council approval following all-party recommendations.

*(Effective April 26, 1995)*

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement	Implementation Contract
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5.4.2:</b> extension to January 1, 1996 from July 9, 1994 for the start of the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study; and</li> <li>• <b>5.6.25:</b> extension for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to establish the basic needs levels for beluga, narwhal and walrus within 24 months, rather than 12 months, from the establishment of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5.2:</b> extending funding provided to the transition teams to year three of implementation;</li> <li>• <b>Schedule 1 Page 5-6:</b> extending the time frame for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to develop the methodology and design of the wildlife harvest study (to October 1, 1995), to identify the Designated Inuit Organization required to collect data (to January 1, 1996), and to prepare a multi-year budget for the study (to July 1, 1995);</li> <li>• <b>Schedule 1 Page 5-13:</b> extending the time frame for establishing Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Regional Wildlife Organizations from the first anniversary of the Agreement (July 9, 1994) to the second anniversary (July 9, 1995);</li> <li>• <b>Schedule 1 Page 19-13:</b> deleting the Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as a responsible agency respecting the rights to carving stone; and</li> <li>• <b>Schedule 2 Part 2:</b> transferring funding from the Nunavut Water Board and Nunavut Impact Review Board Transition Teams to the Territorial government to provide additional funding for the training of municipal land administrators.</li> </ul>

## *Appendix 5: Amendments (Continued)*

*(Effective September 17, 1996)*

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement	Implementation Contract
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5.6.25:</b> extension of the deadline for the establishment of the basic needs levels for beluga, narwhal and walrus to March 31, 1997;</li> <li>• <b>8.2.2:</b> extension to negotiate and conclude an IIBA for Auyuittuq National Park by July 9, 1997;</li> <li>• <b>8.2.3:</b> extension to negotiate and conclude an IIBA for Ellesmere Island National Park by July 9, 1997; and</li> <li>• <b>35.5.7:</b> extension to the deadline for the Appeals Committee to hear and determine appeals to July 9, 1996.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Page 8-2 of Schedule 1:</b> replacing the entry under the heading, "Timing," to July 9, 1997;</li> <li>• <b>Page 8-3 of Schedule 1:</b> replacing the entry under the heading, "Timing," to July 9, 1997;</li> <li>• <b>Page 24-1 of Schedule 1:</b> replacing the first entry under the heading, "Referenced Clauses," by 24.2.1; and</li> <li>• <b>Page 35-6 of Schedule 1:</b> replacing the entry under, "Timing," for the second activity by July 9, 1996.</li> </ul>