

Annual Report

of the Implementation Committee April 1, 2000–March 31, 2001



Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement





2001 Annual Report

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The Implementation Committee is pleased to provide its seventh annual report on the implementation of the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. The report covers the fiscal year from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.

The Implementation Committee comprises a senior official from each of the parties: the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated (SSI), the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and the Government of Canada. It functions by consensus and serves as a forum where parties can raise issues and voice their concerns.

The role of the Implementation Committee is to oversee, direct and monitor implementation of the Agreement. This

annual report describes achievements and developments during the year. Information is contributed by various federal and territorial departments, the SSI and other bodies established under the Agreement.

We are committed to strengthening the partnerships that are key to the successful implementation of this Agreement. Our achievements to date are the product of partners working together to recognize Aboriginal rights in an atmosphere of mutual respect, and the commitment of the parties to fulfil obligations pursuant to this Agreement.



John Tutcho
Sahtu Secretariat
Incorporated



Mark Warren
Government of the
Northwest Territories



Aileen Nabigon
Government of
Canada

table of contents

Foreword	i	7 Government of Canada	14
Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv	7.1 Economic Activity and Employment	14
1 Features of the Agreement	1	7.2 Environmental and Wildlife Management	15
2 Highlights	2	7.3 Heritage	16
3 Implementation Committee	3	7.4 Land and Water Management	16
4 Implementing Bodies	4	7.5 Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	17
4.1 Enrolment	4	7.6 Other Implementation Activities	17
4.2 Arbitration Panel	4	7.7 Federal Co-ordination of Implementation Activities	18
4.3 Sahtu Renewable Resources Board	4	Appendices	
4.4 Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board	6	Appendix A1: Membership of Implementing Bodies (as of March 31, 2001)	19
4.5 Sahtu Land and Water Board	7	Appendix A2: Map of Sahtu Settlement Area	20
4.6 Sahtu Land Use Planning Board	8	Appendix A3: Schedule of Capital Transfer Payments, 1994 to 2000	21
5 The Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated	10	Appendix A4: Implementation Payments, 1994–1995 to 2000–2001	22
5.1 Board of Directors	10	Appendix A5: Payments under Section 10.1 with Respect to Resource Royalties Received by Government 1993 to 2000	23
5.2 Head Office	10	Appendix A6: Property Taxes Paid to GNWT 1994 to 2000	24
5.3 Community Renewable Resources Councils	10		
5.4 Land Ownership	10		
5.5 Sahtu Trust	10		
5.6 Special Harvesting Areas	11		
5.7 Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement	11		
5.8 Deline Self-Government Negotiations	11		
6 Government of the Northwest Territories	12		
6.1 Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs	12		
6.2 Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development	12		
6.3 Education, Culture and Employment	12		
6.4 Justice	13		
6.5 Public Works and Services	13		
6.6 Transportation	13		
6.7 Municipal and Community Affairs	13		
6.8 Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	13		

glossary of acronyms and abbreviations

AGJV	Arctic Goose Joint Venture	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
AHRDA	Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement	MVEIRB	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
AIP	Agreement-in-Principle	MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
C&S	Conservation and Preservation	MVRMA	<i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i>
CEAA	<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>	NEB	National Energy Board
CEAMF	Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management Framework	NWT	Northwest Territories
CIM	Cumulative Impact Monitoring	PAS	Protected Area Strategy
CIS	Commemorative Integrity Statement	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service	PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	RRC	Renewable Resources Council
GIS	Geographic Information System	RRRC	Regional Renewable Resources Council
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories	RWED	Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
HRDC	Human Resources Development Canada	SLUPB	Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
IB	Implementation Branch	SLWB	Sahtu Land and Water Board
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	SRRB	Sahtu Renewable Resources Board
IPG	Institutions of Public Government	SSA	Sahtu Settlement Area
MAA	Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs	SSI	Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated

In July 1993, the Sahtu Dene and Metis voted to approve the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. After being approved by the governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories, the Agreement was signed on September 6, 1993, in Tulita (formerly Fort Norman). The *Sahtu Dene and Metis Land Claim Settlement Act* came into effect on June 23, 1994.

Under the Agreement, the Sahtu Dene and Metis:

- received title to 41,437 square kilometres of land in the Northwest Territories (NWT), an area slightly larger than Vancouver Island. Subsurface rights are included on 1,813 square kilometres of this land;
- will receive financial payments totalling \$75 million (in 1990 dollars) over a 15-year period, as well as a share of the resource royalties paid to governments each year in the Mackenzie Valley;

- have their right to hunt and fish throughout the Sahtu Settlement Area (SSA) confirmed and their exclusive right to trap in the SSA established; and
- are guaranteed participation in institutions of public government (IPGs) for renewable resource management, land use planning, and land and water use within the SSA, and environmental impact assessment and review within the Mackenzie Valley.

The Agreement also provides for the negotiation of self-government agreements that will be brought into effect through federal and/or territorial legislation.

- On the seventh anniversary date of the Agreement, the SSI received a capital transfer payment of \$8,300,094 after negotiation loans were deducted, and was paid \$344,224 in resource royalties for the year. See Appendixes A3 and A5.
- The Implementation Committee signed off amendments to the Implementation Plan as a result of the Five-Year General Review.
- As of December 31, 2000, 2,726 beneficiaries were covered by the Agreement.
- The Sahtu Renewable Resources Board, Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee signed the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for the Inconnu of the Lower Mackenzie River. The Sahtu Renewable Resources Board also signed the second draft of the Co-Management Plan for the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West and Bluenose-East Caribou Herds.
- The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board received 186 notifications of preliminary screening, of which seven were referred for environmental assessment.
- A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board and the National Energy Board which outlines how these boards will co-operate on oil and gas environmental assessments.
- The Sahtu Land and Water Board received and processed 13 land use permit applications and six applications for Class B water licences.
- The Sahtu Land Use and Planning Board's activities focussed on work related to capacity building, awareness creation, strengthening partnerships, information collection and analysis, land use plan production and management activities.
- The Sahtu Land Use and Planning Board's information collection and analysis campaign resulted in over 1,000 library holdings which have been catalogued in a Microsoft Access database. A search engine for the database was developed.
- The Economic Strategy Panel established by the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development of the GNWT released its report on economic strategies for the GNWT.
- The Protected Area Strategy Implementation Advisory Committee was established and includes representation from each of the regional Aboriginal organizations, including the SSI, industry, environmental non-government organizations, the Government of Canada and the GNWT.
- The allocation to the Sahtu Dene and Metis under the federal Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement was \$882,562.
- Canada, through the Canadian Wildlife Service, developed Species at Risk legislation which is being studied by a parliamentary committee. The Sahtu Renewable Resources Board has been involved in the consultation process by means of regular appraisal and direct participation in workshops and meetings.
- The Edacho/Sahyoue NWT Protected Area Strategy Working Group composed of Parks Canada, Sahtu Dene, GNWT and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada developed the Commemorative Integrity Statement and the Conservation and Preservation Plan in consultation with the community and elders of Deline.
- Lands for the Edacho/Sahyoue National Historic Site were withdrawn for five years in February by Order-in-Council P.C. 2001-204 pursuant to the NWT Protected Area Strategy. Parks Canada was the sponsoring agency for this interim land withdrawal during which economic, cultural and ecological resource evaluations will take place.
- As of March 31, 2000, Natural Resources Canada had surveyed all municipal lands for the Sahtu communities. In addition, 73 percent, or 190 of the remaining 262 parcels of Sahtu lands had been surveyed.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada provided \$352,434 to Sahtu bands and the SSI to support the traditional economy and encourage employment.

The Implementation Committee comprises three senior officials representing each of the parties involved in the Agreement. In 2000–2001, Brian Davidson represented the SSI, Mark Warren, Assistant Deputy Minister, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs represented the GNWT, and Aideen Nabigon, Director, Implementation Management Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) represented the Government of Canada.

As provided for in section 29.2 of the Agreement, the responsibilities of the Implementing Committee are to:

- oversee, direct and monitor the implementation of the Agreement and the Implementation Plan;
- adjust the schedule for carrying out implementation activities, reallocating implementation resources and amending the Implementation Plan as required;
- address disputes between the parties; and
- prepare a public annual report on the implementation of the Agreement.

The Committee met three times during the 2000–2001 fiscal year, in Yellowknife, Deline and Ottawa. Its activities included:

- finalize and distribute the Five-Year General Review of Implementation;
- sign off amendments to the Implementation Plan as a result of the Five-Year General Review;

- produce the 1999–2000 Annual Report;
- reallocate implementation funding as required;
- consider a number of implementation issues raised by the parties;
- oversee the reappointment of members to the Arbitration Panel;
- discuss the draft terms of reference and upcoming meeting related to the economic measures provisions of the Agreement;
- continue to review the proposed wording to the amendment of the Agreement on land exchange; and
- resolve the special harvesting areas issue before it was referred to the formal dispute mechanism.

The GNWT co-ordinated a joint Sahtu/Gwich'in Implementation Committee workshop to discuss operating guidelines and a formal procedures manual to be used by the respective implementation committees.

4 implementing bodies

The Agreement includes provisions to establish implementing bodies responsible for determining eligibility for enrolment as a beneficiary of the Agreement; managing wildlife resources, planning and regulating land and water use; settling disputes related to the interpretation of the Agreement and conducting both environmental impact assessments and reviews of development proposals. The membership, functions and time frame for the establishment of each of these bodies are specified in the Agreement.

Chapter 25 of the Agreement calls for the development of legislation to create several implementing bodies.

Progress in establishing implementing bodies is outlined below.

- The Arbitration Panel, Sahtu Land and Water Board (SLWB), Sahtu Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB), Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB), Sahtu Renewable Resources Board (SRRB) and Renewable Resources Councils (RRCs) are operational. Current memberships of these implementing bodies, excluding RRCs, are listed in Appendix A1.
- The Joint Working Group on Sahtu Heritage Places and Sites was operational.
- Chapter 27 of the Agreement mandates the establishment of a surface rights board after separate federal legislation is passed. This quasi-judicial body will resolve disputes between landowners and holders of surface or subsurface commercial interests over entry to the lands and compensation for their use. The board will consist of members residing in the NWT and, when dealing with Sahtu lands, shall act through a panel of its members at least one of whom will be a resident of the SSA. Since the surface rights board has yet to be created by legislation, relevant surface rights disputes in the SSA may be referred to the Arbitration Panel.

4.1 Enrolment

The SSI took over responsibility for the Agreement's enrolment function on June 18, 1999. As of December 31, 2000, 2,726 beneficiaries were enrolled under the Agreement. The Enrolment Registry is distributed to all land claim corporations in the SSA.

As required by section 4.4.2(j) of the Agreement, a certificate and a photo identification card are provided to each beneficiary as proof of enrolment.

4.2 Arbitration Panel

In 2000–2001, the Arbitration Panel was not called upon to convene an arbitration proceeding.

The Panel held its annual general meeting in Deline from August 30 to September 3, 2000. This is consistent with the Panel's intention of holding its annual meeting in the SSA on a biennial basis. During the meeting, Panel members met with representatives of the Deline Band and elders, SLWB, SLUPB and the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED). These meetings helped Panel members become more acquainted with the SSA.

The initial terms of the Panel members expired on September 13, 2000. Seven of the eight original members indicated they were prepared to be considered for an additional term. All seven members were re-appointed effective February 9, 2001.

4.3 Sahtu Renewable Resources Board

The SRRB was established as the main instrument of wildlife management in the SSA. It is the responsibility of the SRRB and all other affected parties to protect, conserve and manage, in a co-operative spirit, all renewable resources within the SSA in a sustainable manner to meet or exceed the needs of the public today and in the future. The SRRB is a regional public board, thereby representing beneficiary as well as both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations of the SSA.

The seven-member board is composed of three members and three alternates nominated by the SSI, three members and three alternates nominated by the federal and territorial governments, and a chairperson nominated by the members. All appointments are made jointly by the Governor in Council and GNWT Executive Council. In October, two federal members and two alternate members were appointed for five-year terms.

The SRRB continued to implement the board's objectives and goals as laid out in 1995. The Board and staff continue to develop and expand their close co-operative working relationship with the RRCs, regional and territorial IPGs and government and private agencies. In December, the SRRB sponsored the Woodland Caribou Workshop, involving the RRCs, government biologists, IPGs and private agencies from the NWT, Yukon and Alberta. Both Aboriginal and scientific advisors worked together to identify significant areas for mountain and boreal Woodland caribou, research priorities and acceptable methods for conducting research.



The SRRB's investment goal in the Wildlife Studies Fund is to use its interest annually to support wildlife studies within the SSA. The fund was valued at approximately \$3.26 million at year end. As the fund has grown at a slower rate than expected, the SRRB changed its investment portfolio to be slightly more aggressive as the Board plans to begin withdrawing funds to continue its research activities in 2001–2002.

The Regional Renewable Resource Committee (RRRC), comprises representatives of the five community-based RRCs. It continued to be the body to assist in dealing with wildlife management issues common to the five communities. In January, the RRRC finalized proposed changes to the muskox hunting regulations in the SSA, which the Minister of RWED approved for the 2001–2002 season. As well, RRCs are involved with research projects, managed by the SRRB and outside agencies, in their own community.

The IPGs within the SSA shared knowledge and ideas about traditional environmental knowledge, land use planning, the issuance of water licences and land permits, environmental best practices in oil and gas development, and geographic information systems (GIS). Issues addressed dealt with both short-term concerns and long-term strategic planning approaches. The SRRB met with territorial IPGs in July to share experiences, issues and lessons learned and to work toward the creation of an alliance. In August, the SRRB, Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board and Fisheries Joint Management Committee signed the *Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for the Inconnu of the Lower Mackenzie River*. Also in August, the SRRB signed the second draft of the Co-Management Plan for the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West and Bluenose-East Caribou Herds.

Consultations continued between the SRRB and government agencies on matters dealing with the development of new territorial and federal wildlife acts, Species at Risk legislation, the Protected Area Strategy (PAS) and a Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management Framework (CEAMF).

Renewable resource research continues to be the main activity of the SRRB. Major areas of involvement are as follows.

Research Projects

Twelve research projects, costing over \$245,000, were carried out during this fiscal year. The majority of funded projects were completed by outside agencies — RWED, Department of Fisheries and Oceans [DFO] and the Department of Sustainable Development of the Government of Nunavut. Studies included

research on Woodland and Barrenground caribou, Dall's sheep, moose, waterfowl and fish on the Mackenzie River and Great Bear Lake. These studies focussed on population, distribution and migration patterns, reproduction and survival rates, age distribution and cumulative effects. Initial research studies for the Mackenzie Mountain

Woodland Caribou Project, initiated by the SRRB with outside human resources, were completed during the past year under the supervision of the resident biologist. Further research will include satellite tracking of the Redstone caribou heard to help determine seasonal range use, migration routes and timing of migration.

Sahtu Settlement Area Harvest Study

The Sahtu Settlement Area Harvest Study is a five-year initiative designed to record all wildlife harvesting activity by Sahtu beneficiaries and to protect Sahtu Dene and Metis harvesting traditions. It will also provide the background data to assist with the establishment of a minimum-needs level for each species. The study continued to focus on community-based interviewing and compiling harvesters' data from April 1998 onward into a database. Database software designed to capture non-confidential information from the harvester interviews will assist in the final analysis of data. In January, the Harvest Study trainee, a Sahtu beneficiary, took over the Harvest Study co-ordinator position, following a two-year training period.

Geographic Information System

The Sahtu GIS project, which the SRRB co-funds, was widely used by not only the SRRB, but by other IPGs, the public and by private agencies, such as oil and gas companies. It has proven to be a beneficial investment, as a tool to educate beneficiaries and the public.

Summary

The SRRB continued to address its stated goals and objectives as per the Implementation Plan. Due to a consistent staff base, the Board has begun to focus less on administrative functions and more on renewable resource research and management issues. The Board has strived to increase communications with and utilize resources from the RRCs, the regional and territorial IPGs and government agencies. Activities to increase the visibility of the SRRB through the SSA included public board meetings, involvement of community members with research projects, and use of community resources.



4.4 Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

The MVEIRB is the main agency mandated by the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA) to undertake environmental assessment and review in the Mackenzie Valley. The Board's jurisdiction applies to all lands in the NWT, excluding the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Wood Buffalo National Park. The MVRMA replaces the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) in the Mackenzie Valley except under specific circumstances.

Staffing and Location

The Board's offices are located in Yellowknife and house a staff of five, including an executive director, two environmental assessment officers, a finance and administrative officer and a communications officer.

Preliminary Screenings and Environmental Assessments

The Board received 186 notifications of preliminary screenings. Seven preliminary screenings were referred for environmental assessment:

- ExplorData Ltd: an amendment to a land use permit for a seismic program near Nahanni Butte;
- Paramount Resources: Bovie Lake exploratory drilling program near Fort Liard;
- Paramount Resources: Arrowhead exploratory drilling program near Fort Liard (Note: this referral and the preceding one from Paramount Resources have been combined as the Paramount Liard East Program.);
- Paramount Resources: Cameron Hills exploratory drilling program south of Hay River;
- Canadian Zinc Corporation: Prairie Creek drilling program, and Cat Camp and fuel cache retrieval program (Note: The drilling program has been split into a separate assessment from the Cat Camp and fuel cache retrieval program.);
- Patterson Lumber Ltd: timber cutting licence application near Pine Point; and
- Robinson's Trucking Ltd: land use permit application for the Drybones Bay gravel quarry.

In addition, two ongoing assessments were carried over from the previous year and were completed: the BHP Sable, Beartooth and Pigeon kimberlite pipes, and the Ranger Oil, Chevron

Canada and Canadian Forest Oil natural gas pipeline near Fort Liard.

Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines

The Board revised its *Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mackenzie Valley—Interim Guidelines*. In addition, the draft Rules of Procedure for Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Review Proceedings were revised.

Board Activities

The Board members participated in 11 board meetings and 15 teleconferences. These meetings and teleconferences were held to discuss the full schedule of environmental assessments. Board activities included:

- a public meeting in N'dilo as part of the environmental assessment of the BHP Sable, Beartooth and Pigeon kimberlite pipes development;
- a tour of the Diavik site and BHP Ekati mine site in July to gain a better understanding of the ongoing diamond development activity; and
- several board orientation sessions designed to develop a better understanding of the environmental impact assessment process and board governance.

During the summer, the Board participated in a financial management review with INAC. Subsequently, a determination on funding was reached, resulting in the Board receiving an annual budget of \$1.1 million flowed through a flexible transfer payment agreement which allows the carry-over of surpluses to the next fiscal year for implementation activities.

The MVEIRB has a seat on the CEAMF Working Group, which comprises various government departments and Aboriginal organizations. This group is developing the framework for defining a cumulative assessment in the NWT. In November, the Board brought the northern regulatory and assessment agencies together to work on a "made in the North" approach to a possible application for the construction of a Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline. A meeting followed in December, which included for the first time, the chairs of the resource management boards, the National Energy Board (NEB), Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, GNWT and INAC to begin work on co-ordinating the various regulatory and environmental assessment legislation. This work is ongoing.



As a result of applications for oil and gas development in the Fort Liard area, discussions were initiated with the NEB to co-ordinate their respective environmental assessment functions. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed between the MVEIRB and NEB in December which outlines how the boards will co-operate on oil and gas environmental assessments.

Public Information

Board members hosted public information sessions, attended meetings to disseminate information, and built liaisons with other organizations. Staff met with the NEB on several occasions to discuss co-ordination issues on preliminary screenings and environmental assessments.

The Next 12 Months

There is a possibility that the DeBeers Snap Lake diamond development will be referred for an environmental assessment in the coming year. In addition to environmental assessments of projects referred by the preliminary screeners, Board activities in the next year will include:

- continuation of discussions between various exploration and pipeline companies and staff on the anticipated Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline;
- development of MOUs with other regulatory agencies and boards which operate adjacent to the Mackenzie Valley, to set out processes for transboundary environmental assessments;
- continued work on the MOU with the NEB;
- public consultations on the Environmental Impact Assessment in the Mackenzie Valley — Interim Guidelines; and
- public consultations on the draft Rules of Procedure for Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Review Proceedings. Following any required changes arising from the consultation, the Board will adopt the document.

4.5 Sahtu Land and Water Board

In its second year of operation following its establishment under the MVRMA, the SLWB received and processed 13 land use permit applications and six applications for Class B water licences. There were eight applications where permits were not required and three applications for small fuel caches.

The Board's staff consists of six positions: an executive director, office administrator, financial controller, land/resource geographer, hydrologist and permit/licence clerk.

The Board held 11 meetings in communities throughout the SSA, including Deline, Norman Wells and Fort Good Hope. Six of these board meetings were held by teleconference.

The SLWB, INAC land use inspector, and mining and geology advisors made a field trip to the east end of Great Bear Lake from July 31 to August 3, 2000. Some of the sites visited included the Terra Mine and Northrim Mine on the Camsell River, Contact Lake Mine, Cameron Bay, Sloan River, Great Bear Lake Lodge, Fort Confidence on the Dease River, Fault Creek and Arctic Circle Lodge. The objectives of this field trip included familiarization with selected sites, expired land use permits, abandonment and restoration requirements at former mining sites, and public relations.

The Board also met with the Arbitration Panel at Whiskey Jack Point (near Deline) on September 1, 2000 to learn more about its roles, activities and membership. The SLWB presented the procedures, guidelines and rules to be followed related to land use permits and water licences under the MVRMA. The documents *Resolving Disputes Under the Land Claim Agreement* and *Arbitration (Commencement of Proceedings) Rules* were received. This information exchange was beneficial in mutually understanding the Board's and Panel's roles under the Agreement.

Technical staff assisted with renewal of municipal water licences in two Sahtu communities. Working with applicants, permittees and licensees increases the awareness of obligations to better protect land and water resources through the SSA. The administrative duties associated with permits and licences require extensive time and effort.

An agreement was reached with the SSI whereby the SLWB will prepare preliminary (environmental) screening reports, when required on Sahtu settlement lands, on behalf of the First Nations in cases where a development does not require a land use permit or water licence. This arrangement better utilizes the technical expertise of SLWB staff and represents practical cooperation between the SLWB and SSI as called for under the Land Claim Agreement.



4.6 Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

Under the MVRMA, the SLUPB is tasked with developing and implementing a land use plan for all lands outside of municipal boundaries in the SSA.

The SLUPB has been working toward the fulfilment of its purpose:

- to prepare a draft land use plan;
- to facilitate people's understanding of land use planning;
- to ensure the interests of all parties are taken into consideration; and
- to build strong, effective partnerships.

The Board identified a number of program milestones in the annual work plan that contributed to the attainment of these goals. Specifically, it focussed on work related to capacity building, awareness creation, strengthening, information collection and analysis, land use plan production and management activities.

Capacity Building

The organization operated in an efficient and effective manner with a reduced number of Board members, assisted by a full complement of professional staff (senior planner, natural resources specialist, social scientist, office manager and planner trainee) for most of the year. Sixteen community-based field workers were employed to map community land use and provide information about land use planning to community members. Three youth interns were employed for a portion of the year to assist with a variety of tasks from office management to graphic design and data entry (including GIS) and analysis.

The youth interns and the majority of the field workers are beneficiaries, and all are residents of the SSA. As well, the planner trainee position is designed to give a beneficiary the opportunity to learn about land use planning before taking on the role of plan implementation.

Board members and staff attended:

- conferences, workshops and community presentations on issues related to land use planning, such as protected areas, a GeoScience forum, cumulative effects, oil and gas best practices, pipeline development and traditional knowledge; and

- training sessions on topics ranging from media relations, bookkeeping and accounting, and the incorporation of traditional knowledge into environmental impact assessment, to shared decision making.

Three training workshops, centred on land and resource use mapping projects and protected areas, were held for the community field workers.

Working with the youth has been a priority of the Board. In addition to school visits, an educational game (modelled after Jeopardy) about land use planning was developed and distributed for use in the schools. Six scholarships were awarded to residents of the SSA who were studying land use planning topics at post-secondary institutions.

Awareness Creation

The mission of the SLUPB was publicized both within and outside the SSA through radio shows (in both English and Slavey), newsletters, a bilingual (English and Slavey) brochure, a web site (www.sahtulanduseplan.com), newspaper articles, a trade show booth and the scholarship program.

Other activities to increase awareness in the organization included the completion of two resource mapping projects with community members, interviews and workshops centred on "Mapping Our Future," community meetings to discuss land use planning in general, and participation in the "Career Days" forum which highlighted educational and career options for youth and other residents.

Strengthening Partnerships

To fulfil the requirements of section 40 of the MVRMA, a meeting was held in June with the SLUPB partners (SSI, RWED and INAC) where factors for consideration in the development of the land use plan were discussed. Consultation with the partners occurred on an ongoing basis regarding the progress of the Sahtu land use plan.

Formal presentations were made to the Arbitration Panel, resource industries, and other boards and agencies about the land use planning process. Input from these organizations was actively sought. A joint meeting was held with the Gwich'in Land Use Planning Board to consider transboundary issues. Discussions were initiated with the Nahanni National Park Reserve Consensus Team about the protection of the Nahanni River watershed.



A SLUPB priority is to work closely with sister boards and other agencies. The Board participated in the Sahtu GIS project with the SRRB, SLWB and RWED, and in a workshop concerning traditional knowledge which was sponsored by the SLWB.

Rising interest in the hydrocarbon resources in the SSA has resulted in increased requests for information about the land, resources and people of the area. The Board met with oil and gas companies and pipeline groups through public forums and small group discussions to exchange information and listen to their concerns and issues. To learn more about best practices in the oil and gas sector, the SLUPB, Gwich'in Land Use Planning Board and other agencies sponsored a workshop on this topic.

Other partnership activities included reviewing land use permit and water licence applications which were referred by the SLWB, and the completion of a report on the communities' visions for the land and its future entitled *Building a Vision for the Land*.

Information Collection and Analysis

Over 100 organizations, agencies and other groups were contacted in the Board's information collection and analysis campaign. This has resulted in a comprehensive library and GIS that describes the natural, social and cultural resources of the Sahtu. The information collection includes climate, geology, hydrology, soils, vegetation, wildlife, cultural and natural sites, land uses and management, and social indicators. The 1,000 library holdings have been catalogued in a Microsoft Access database and a search engine developed.

Special projects included traditional resource mapping, contaminant mapping, transportation mapping, oil and gas potential mapping, pipeline routing exploration, an anthropological literature search, wildlife species distribution mapping, wildlife harvest mapping and a community resources inventory. Some of these projects were undertaken in co-operation with the RWED, SRRB, other agencies and individuals.

Socio-economic forecasts on the SSA and communities were completed. The Board also explored the necessity of conducting a complete socio-economic impact analysis of the land use plan.

Land Use Plan Production

A document was developed and distributed which outlines the proposed form and content of the land use plan. Preliminary activities included the organization of relevant materials for use in the plan development.

Management Activities

The Board held four meetings, one in each of May and August and two in December, in Sahtu communities, as well as two special board meetings on the planning and analysis of communications activities.

Monitoring and evaluation is an important component of the management structure. Each program and activity was reviewed to ensure that project objectives were met and appropriate lessons learned.

Next Steps

The SLUPB will continue to work toward its goal of conserving, utilizing and developing Sahtu lands in a way that promotes and protects the present and future well-being of Sahtu beneficiaries, local residents and all Canadians. It will be focussing its efforts in 2001-2002 on completing the preliminary draft land use plan and working with stakeholders to refine the document into a final plan for submission to the GNWT and Government of Canada.

The SSI was formed by the seven Sahtu land corporations (four Dene and three Metis land corporations) on June 23, 1994, with the enactment of the *Sahtu Dene and Metis Land Claims Settlement Act*.

The SSI is mandated to:

- assist all members to negotiate and enter into arrangements with the federal and territorial governments concerning the implementation of the Agreement; and
- deal with issues and concerns of the Sahtu Dene and Metis.

The SSI participates in the implementation of the Agreement through the nomination of board members to the implementing bodies, involvement in the Northern Accord discussions and management of the capital payment through the Sahtu Trust. The SSI has a co-ordinating role in activities involving other designated Sahtu organizations and ensures that the government, industry and public are aware of the functions of the various implementing bodies, such as land access.

The SSI is the only joint Dene and Metis regional Aboriginal organization. It is the point of contact for all government agencies and departments on issues including education, health, environment, highways, wildlife, and political and economic development.

5.1 Board of Directors

The SSI Board of Directors has the following members:

Edwin Erutse	Chairperson
Wilbert Kochon	
Edward McCauley	
Ruby McDonald	
Winston McNeely	
Rocky Norwegain	
John Tutcho	

5.2 Head Office

The SSI's head office is located in the Chief George Kodikin Building in the community of Deline. The building also houses the Sahtu Dene Council. The SSI and Sahtu Dene Council staff include:

Larry Hutchison	Executive Director
Brian Davidson	Chief Financial Officer
Orlena Modste	Office Administrator
Danny Yakeleya	Implementation Co-ordinator

5.3 Community Renewable Resources Councils

Pursuant to section 13.9 of the Agreement, five RRCs were created to advise the SRRB and to encourage and promote local community involvement in conservation, research and wildlife management, and harvesting studies. The RRCs each received \$38,163 in 2000–2001.

Under the Agreement, designated community organizations (land corporations) appoint RRCs for each community. The following RRCs were active in the SSA:

- Colville Lake Renewable Resources Council;
- Deline Renewable Resources Council;
- Fort Good Hope Renewable Resources Council;
- Tulita Renewable Resources Council; and
- Norman Wells Renewable Resources Council.

During the year, the RRCs worked with the SRRB on the Settlement Area Harvest Study.

5.4 Land Ownership

The SSI does not own land. Title to all settlement lands outside of municipalities is vested to the respective district land corporations in Deline, Tulita and K'asho Got'ine. As such, responsibility for the ownership and management of these lands rest with the three district land corporations.

- The Deline Land Corporation owns all the land in the Deline district.
- In the Tulita district, the settlement lands are owned by the Tulita District Land Corporation, which comprises the Tulita Land Corporation, the Fort Norman Metis Land Corporation and the Ernie McDonald Land Corporation.
- In the Fort Good Hope district, the settlement lands are owned by the K'asho Got'ine District Land Corporation which comprises the Yamoga Land Corporation, Fort Good Hope Metis No. 54 Land Corporation and the Ayoni Keh Land Corporation of Colville Lake.

5.5 Sahtu Trust

The Sahtu Trust was created by the seven financial corporations eligible for settlement moneys and royalties under the terms of the Agreement. On September 6 of each year, the federal government makes a payment under Chapter 8 of the Agreement to the SSI, which is deposited into the Sahtu Trust. Under the



direction of the SSI, the trust is evenly managed by two fund managers. Twice each year, the net income earned by the trust is paid on a per capita basis to the seven financial corporations. As of December 31, 2000, the balance in the trust was \$59 million, and the net income generated by the trust for the year was \$4,293,552.

5.6 Special Harvesting Areas

Under Chapter 13 and Volume II of the Agreement, special harvesting areas exist for fish, moose and game birds (duck and geese). DFO maintains that the 28 special harvesting areas for fish are open to all persons with a fishing licence; the SSI disagrees. The SSI also disagrees with RWED's interpretation of the chapter regarding whether the special harvesting areas for moose are open to all hunters with a general hunting licence.

5.7 Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement

The SSI is a signatory to the Sahtu Aboriginal Human Resource Development Agreement (AHRDA). This Agreement extends to 2004 and provides financial assistance for labour market training activities for Aboriginal residents of the SSA. It also provides funding under the First Nations Child Care Initiative Program to increase the supply of quality child care services for children with working or studying parents who reside in the SSA.

The SSI is responsible for the assessment and recommendation of all applications for financial assistance under the AHRDA. District training committees in Deline, Tulita and Fort Good Hope are responsible for the final approval of the applications. For the 12 months ending March 31, 2001, 65 labour market projects were funded and the First Nations Child Care Initiative Program contributed to the ongoing availability of 79 preschool and child care spaces in the SSA.

5.8 Deline Self-Government Negotiations

The Agreement provides for the negotiation of self-government agreements to be effected through federal and territorial legislation. Provisions relevant to self-government are contained in Chapter 5 and Appendix B of the Agreement.

The Deline Land Corporation is negotiating a self-government agreement pursuant to Appendix B of the Agreement and the federal government's inherent right policy. This involves the following activities:

- negotiation of a process schedule agreement;
- negotiation of an annual internal work plan, schedule and funding arrangements;
- negotiation of the listed subject matters agreed to in the process schedule agreement;
- initialling the Agreement-in-Principle (AIP); and
- ratification of the Final Agreement.

During the year, the Deline Land Corporation negotiation process included the following subject areas under the process schedule agreement:

- governing structures sub-agreement;
- elections sub-agreement;
- citizens sub-agreement;
- education (K-12) sub-agreement;
- transition sub-agreement;
- general provisions sub-agreement;
- municipal services sub-agreement (formerly local government sub-agreement);
- adult education, post-secondary education and training; and
- student financial assistance.

The GNWT agreed to perform various implementation activities pursuant to the Implementation Plan and related funding agreements as described below.

6.1 Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA) co-ordinated GNWT implementation activities. This included liaising with the SSI, federal and GNWT representatives, preparing status reports for the Implementation Committee and providing the GNWT component of this annual report.

A Ministry official actively participated as the GNWT representative on the Implementation Committee dealing with issues such as:

- economic measures provisions of the Agreement;
- approval of an amendment package stemming from the Five-Year General Review;
- municipal tax rebates for beneficiaries;
- board appointments;
- development of a land exchange amendment;
- special harvesting areas;
- departmental obligations; and
- the reallocation of implementation funds.

In conjunction with the April Implementation Committee meetings held in Yellowknife, Ministry officials co-ordinated the joint Sahtu/Gwich'in Implementation Committee workshop held to discuss operating guidelines and a formal procedures manual for the Implementation Committee.

The Ministry represented the GNWT on the Five-Year General Review Working Group. The finalized report was signed by the Implementation Committee members and was printed and distributed.

In accordance with Chapter 5 and Appendix B of the Agreement, the Ministry also participated in the self-government negotiations that are ongoing with the community of Deline. With continued progress at the negotiating table, a Self-Government AIP may be completed by March 2002.

6.2 Resources, Wildlife And Economic Development

RWED continued to meet its obligations through ongoing consultation with the Sahtu designated organizations. The Department works closely with these organizations along with

the SRRB, SLUPB and SLWB. RWED promotes, assists and advises these bodies on wildlife management, forest management, resource development and economic development issues.

Research and Management Projects

Work continued on the development of a management plan for the proposed Canol Trail and Dodo Canyon Park with the Tulita District Land Corporations and SSI. A draft plan was completed, and following approval by the park committee, community consultations will be conducted. These consultations are expected to occur during the next reporting period.

A close working relationship continued between RWED and SRRB which included several joint research and management projects.

Economic Activities

The Economic Strategy Panel, established by RWED, released its report in June. The Panel consulted with a variety of stakeholders to develop an economic strategy report for the GNWT. The SSI was represented on the Panel.

RWED worked in close co-operation with Sahtu organizations and communities to support and encourage beneficiary involvement in business development and employment opportunities leading to economic self sufficiency. Business advice, counselling and support were provided by RWED, as well as assistance to participating businesses and individuals to access financial support from various sources.

6.3 Education, Culture and Employment

The Inuvik regional office continued to co-ordinate employment projects in the SSA. These include:

- the *Healthy Children's Initiative* and early childhood programs in all Sahtu communities;
- the Oral Traditions Project in Colville Lake;
- library contributions in Norman Wells and Tulita;
- community employment officer funding to Deline, Fort Good Hope and Tulita;
- *Working Together* projects in all Sahtu communities;
- *Apprenticeship Training on the Job* contracts in Norman Wells, Deline, Fort Good Hope, and Tulita; and
- *Training on the Job* contracts in Tulita.



The Culture, Heritage and Languages Division continued with work related to the acquisition and preservation of, and provision of public access to, the Bern Will Brown photo and film collection that documents the historical development of the Sahtu region. The moving images in the collection were processed, and significant progress was made with the large collection of black and white photographs. This project will continue for several years.

This Division also provided ongoing advice to the SLWB and SLUPB on the possible impact of land use operations on heritage sites. To assist with this task, heritage site information was converted into a GIS format.

6.4 Justice

Plans of survey have been registered in the Land Titles Office for all municipal parcels, and certificates of title have been issued for all but nine of these parcels. Thirty-seven plans of survey have been registered for specific sites and, pursuant to requests, 23 certificates of title have been issued for specific sites. One hundred and ten plans of survey have been registered for the portions of the boundaries of the settlement land parcels and, pursuant to requests, 78 certificates of title have been issued for settlement land parcels.

Legal Division continued to provide legal assistance in implementing the Agreement as required by departments. This involved general advice on implementation and on the Agreement in respect of government decision making in a number of areas, including land and resource issues. In addition, the department provided legal assistance in relation to the land exchange at Canyon Creek, the development of other documents relating to GNWT transportation-related interests and in discussions on the proposed amendment to the Agreement to clarify the legal effect of land exchanges.

6.5 Public Works and Services

In support of the economic measures provisions of the Agreement, and consistent with the GNWT preferential contracting policies and procedures intended to maximize local, regional and northern employment and business opportunities, Public Works and Services awarded a sole-source contract for \$112,000 to Sahtu Contractors Ltd. to haul gravel in Colville Lake.

A multi-year negotiated contract with Sahtu Petroleum Ltd., awarded in February 2000, remains in place. The contract was for Phase 1 of a three-part commercialization of certain Petroleum Products Program functions involving the preventive maintenance, and repairs to bulk fuel storage and distribution facilities in Tulita, Deline and Fort Good Hope.

6.6 Transportation

As provided under section 19.1.5 of the Agreement, a land exchange was concluded with the Tulita District Land Corporation to construct a bridge for the winter road. To provide for future land exchanges, an amendment to the Agreement is being developed to clarify the process and details of such an exchange. The amendment was not finalized as a number of new issues arose during discussions. It is expected that work on the amendment will proceed during the next reporting period.

6.7 Municipal and Community Affairs

Municipal and Community Affairs paid quarterly resource royalties to the SSI and drafted the Homeowner's Property Tax Rebate form to assist beneficiaries in applying for municipal tax rebates.

6.8 Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

In support of the economic measures provisions of the Agreement, and consistent with the GNWT preferential contracting policies, the NWT Housing Corporation negotiated contracts with Sahtu businesses for home ownership repairs, public housing repairs and the construction of four seniors units and four singles units in Tulita. The Corporation also negotiated a contract in Fort Good Hope to construct and lease-to-purchase four seniors units.

7.1 Economic Activity and Employment

Human Resources Development Canada

Chapter 12 of the Agreement states the obligations of the Government of Canada in achieving the objectives of economic development programs in the SSA; specifically, section 12.1.2(c) and (d) dealing with training and employment opportunities for beneficiaries.

The SSI is a signatory to the Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement (AHRDA). This five-year contribution agreement, signed in April 1999 and extending to 2004, provides funding for labour market training for Aboriginal residents of the SSA. The agreement also provides funding for child care initiatives to increase the supply of quality child-care services for children with working or studying parents who reside in the SSA.

AHRDA enables the Sahtu to design and deliver a full service menu of options by integrating several Aboriginal programs including labour market programming and services, capacity building, an urban Aboriginal component, and programs for youth, and persons with disabilities, as well as child-care programming. Annual funding totals \$882,562.

Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) has an obligation to support the Land Claim Agreement, and Sahtu self-government aspirations through its existing programs and AHRDA, and to maintain an ongoing dialogue with the Sahtu with respect to their operations or activities under the AHRDA. HRDC officials in the NWT communicate with Sahtu AHRDA officials frequently to discuss operational issues, clarify and define various clauses of the AHRDA, and provide advice on implementing aspects of the agreement. A Human Resources Centre of Canada is located in Inuvik which provides employers and job seekers with information on available programs and services provided by HRDC and the Human Resources Centre.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

The following resources were provided to Sahtu bands and the SSI to support the traditional economy and encourage employment.

Behdzi Adha First Nation

- \$15,000 for community economic development: community-based, community-driven support.
- \$75,000 for community economic development: assist with the materials and construction costs for a new co-operative retail facility.

- \$60,800 from the Resource Access Negotiations Program: to negotiate concessions, benefits and surface access agreements.

Deline Band

- \$63,191 for community economic development.

Deline Land Corporation

- \$18,000 for the Regional Opportunities Program: to develop a human resources strategy for technology in the Mackenzie Delta.

Fort Good Hope Band

- \$53,716 for community economic development.

Sahtu Dene Council

- \$30,000 for the Regional Opportunities Program: to research and examine a First Nations governance services network platform in Sahtu Dene Council communities.

Tulita Dene Band

- \$36,727 for community economic development.

Industry Canada

Industry Canada continued to deliver its Aboriginal Business Canada program in the SSA through the Metis Dene Development Fund. This program is available to all persons of Aboriginal descent. The program's strategic priorities are youth, tourism, innovation and market expansion.

National Energy Board

The NEB has a specific responsibility under Chapter 24 of the Agreement for the expropriation of settlement lands required for pipeline facilities and electrical transmission rights-of-way that are judged to be in the public convenience and a necessity. The NEB has not had to deal with any activities under this chapter to date.

During the year, NEB staff members were involved in several activities directed to facilitating implementation of the Agreement, although these activities are not formally required by the Agreement. NEB staff participated on the SLWB Technical Advisory Committee reviewing the Imperial Oil Resources Limited water licence renewal application update (2000). Staff continued to provide information and technical explanations, as appropriate, to the SLWB on several geological, geo-physical and drilling proposals. Staff also provided the SLWB with a technical presentation on contaminated site assessment.



The NEB continued to be supportive of the implementation of the MVRMA. In December, the NEB and MVEIRB signed an MOU to establish a co-operative framework within which each party can exercise its respective jurisdiction over environmental impact assessments. At a broader, geographic level, the various boards and agencies responsible for assessing and regulating energy developments in the NWT issued a document in March entitled *Guidance on Provision of a Preliminary Information Package for Gas Development in the NWT*. This document helps ensure information is available to assist the various bodies in a timely evaluation of potential approaches for a co-ordinated review process for gas development and pipeline proposals. The SLWB, Gwich'in Land and Water Board, MVEIRB and NEB were among the parties to this agreement.

Public Works and Government Services Canada

Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) continued to provide opportunities to bid on government contracts by advertising procurement opportunities on the government electronic tendering system and by notifying all claimant groups of procurement of goods, services and construction destined for the SSA. The Land Claim Agreement requires that whenever PWGSC has a procurement opportunity which impacts one or more of the comprehensive land claim agreements, notification is forwarded to the claimant groups.

Assistance and information on the procurement process were provided as requested during the year, as well as information on contracts. Whenever it was practical and consistent with sound procurement principles, PWGSC recommended that evaluation criteria be included in bid solicitations to maximize socio-economic benefits to the claimant groups.

7.2 Environmental and Wildlife Management

Canadian Wildlife Service

In terms of renewable resource management and operation of the SRRB, 2000–2001 was probably the most successful year operationally for the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) since the implementation of the Agreement. A number of wildlife and fisheries projects were completed, and reports prepared. The SRRB continued to emphasize a community-based approach to its operation, and community RRCs played an important role in the functioning of the SRRB and in determining its management focus.

Settlement Area Harvest Study

The CWS has a seat on the Harvest Study Working Group, and has contributed to the design and ongoing implementation of the Harvest Study.

Harvest of Migratory Game Birds

Through its seat on the SRRB, the CWS advises the Board of all changes to migratory bird regulations that might have an impact on the Sahtu Dene and Metis. The CWS also provides the SRRB with annual migratory bird harvest statistics as compiled by the CWS and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The setting of a total allowable harvest for migratory birds has not been discussed by the SRRB. However, it is expected that the Harvest Study will provide information from which the SRRB could determine a total allowable harvest.

Management of Migratory Wildlife Species

The CWS, through its seats on the various flyway committees, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and other international initiatives, is closely involved in the management of migratory bird species that cross international boundaries. The SRRB is routinely apprised of issues arising from these international initiatives that may affect the Sahtu Dene and Metis.

The CWS sits on the Arctic Goose Working Group of the Arctic Goose Joint Venture (AGJV). This group deals with the overpopulation of snow geese in the Arctic, especially in the Central Arctic. Sahtu Dene and Metis harvest snow geese from the Western Arctic population where the problem does not appear to be as severe. The SRRB was kept informed about this issue. The AGJV is a co-operative Canada-United States body that co-ordinates goose management and research in both countries.

The SRRB was kept apprised on the federal non-toxic shot regulations that came into full effect in September. Brochures were distributed to Northern communities and information disseminated through the media.

The SRRB was updated on the peregrine falcon trapping issue with the United States and invited to submit comments on the issue and the Canadian position directly to the Director General of the CWS.



Species at Risk Legislation

As a signatory to the International Biodiversity Convention and other international conservation initiatives, Canada is obliged to take steps that ensure the continued viability of all wildlife species within its borders. Consequently, Canada, through the CWS, developed Species at Risk legislation which is being studied by a parliamentary committee. The SRRB was involved in the consultation process through regular discussions and direct participation in workshops and meetings.

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Assessment

The CWS provided environmental assessment advice to the SLWB on activities in the SSA. The CWS also provided advice and input to the MVEIRB on a number of procedural and environmental matters.

Fisheries and Oceans

DFO continued to support the work of the SRRB in its mandate of wildlife management in the SSA and its work in implementing the fourth year of the Settlement Area Harvest Study. DFO sponsored the following projects in the SSA:

- Fort Good Hope sampling of burbot for mercury and organo-chlorines; and
- telemetry survey of Bull trout.

From a fisheries perspective, the highlight of the year was the establishment of a mechanism to manage the shared fish populations with the signing of the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for the Inconnu of the Lower Mackenzie River. This plan was developed in co-operation with the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in.

The Canadian Coast Guard provided the Aids to Navigation Service on the Mackenzie River in the SSA from June 1 to approximately October 10, 2000. With respect to land administration activities of the Coast Guard, five applications for reserves (land sites) were submitted to the SSI and were pending at year end.

7.3 Heritage

Canadian Heritage

Chapter 17 of the Agreement specifies the production of public information material with respect to protected areas and heritage resources, facilities and projects that give appropriate recognition to the culture and history of the Sahtu Dene and Metis.

In consultation with the Sahtu Dene, a ceremony was conducted in March to celebrate Parks Canada sponsorship of the interim land withdrawal of Grizzly Bear Mountain/Scented Grass Hills.

Parks Canada participated in the Edacho/Sahyoue NWT PAS Working Group with the Sahtu Dene, GNWT and INAC. A Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS), and Conservation and Preservation (C&S) Plan were developed for the Edacho/Sahyoue in consultation with the community and elders of Deline. These documents outline the important values and resources of this site, and considerations for its management and protection. As per the preferential hiring policy of Parks Canada, contracts to undertake research and consultation activities associated with the CIS and C&S Plans were awarded to Sahtu beneficiaries. The repatriation of Sahtu artifacts and records was addressed as a long-term consideration in both the CIS and the C&S Plans.

Lands for the Edacho/Sahyoue National Historic Site were withdrawn for five years in February by Order-in-Council P.C. 2001-204 pursuant to the NWT Protected Area Strategy. Parks Canada was the sponsoring agency for this interim land withdrawal during which economic, cultural and ecological resource evaluations will take place.

7.4 Land and Water Management

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Environment

The NWT Region continued to co-ordinate INAC's technical input to environmental assessments undertaken by the MVEIRB. INAC co-ordinated, on an ongoing basis, the input of all responsible federal departments in responding to MVEIRB determinations on environmental assessments.

Sand and Gravel Resources

The NWT Region provided quarterly reports on the quarry royalties collected in the Mackenzie Valley. No changes in the quarry royalty regime were considered.

Hazardous Wastes

Due to the close proximity of forest fires to the Terra and its satellite mines, four transformers containing PCBs were removed from power poles, put in containers and secured. This work was done at an approximate cost of \$25,000.



Land Use Planning

The NWT Region continued to provide technical expertise and assistance to the staff of the SLUPB. Activities included participation in a number of public and informal meetings, and provision of feedback on processes and reports generated by the Board. INAC will continue to provide assistance to this Board on an as-required basis, as the Board works toward preparation and refinement of a preliminary draft land use plan.

Land and Water Use

The North Mackenzie District office continued to work with the SLWB in a number of areas. This included the recommendation of terms and conditions on applications for land use permits and water licences, and the provision of inspection services for the Board to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions attached to the issued authority. Land Administration submitted monthly reports to the SLWB on any activity in the SSA that was recorded in the Land Information Management System. Reviewing and signing off Sahtu survey plans were done for parcels within the SSA on an ongoing basis.

Natural Resources Canada

Land Surveys

Natural Resources Canada is responsible for surveying the Sahtu lands (as per project 19.5 of the Implementation Plan) and for the preparation of plans and delivery of such to the Register of Land Titles. The following surveys were completed between 1994 and March 31, 2001:

- Schedule I: Sahtu lands, excluding minerals
112 of 173 parcels (65 percent complete);
- Schedule II: Sahtu lands, excluding minerals
0 of nine parcels;
- Schedule III: Sahtu lands, including minerals
37 of 39 parcels (95 percent complete);
- Schedule IV: Specific sites
41 of 41 parcels (100 percent complete); and
- Schedule XVI: Unsurveyed Sahtu municipal lands (five communities)
(100 percent complete).

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency continued to work with INAC to clarify the relationship between the MVRMA and the CEAA.

7.5 Canada Customs and Revenue Agency

The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's (formerly known as Revenue Canada) responsibilities under the Agreement include provision of general information on the taxation implications for the settlement corporations, and the preparation of an information document on this topic. The draft of this information document dealing with settlement corporations and related tax aspects was completed and forwarded to the SSI in the previous fiscal year. No feedback on this report has been received.

7.6 Other Implementation Activities

Cumulative Impact Monitoring

Although the Cumulative Impact Monitoring (CIM) Program was largely on hold due to a funding shortfall, the CIM Working Group did expand to include all NWT regional Aboriginal organizations. Each organization determined whether it would assume member or observer status on the CIM Working Group. This group met once to review a draft plan for 2000–2001. The Deline District Land Corporation withdrew from the CIM Working Group in March, citing a lack of capacity and concerns with the delay in developing the program.

The CIM Working Group provisionally identified the priority valued ecosystem components to be monitored and supported an initial review of available information for these components. Limited funding was provided for an information management workshop in conjunction with the CEAMF initiative and for the Community-Land Relationship Project in the Gwich'in Settlement Area. Discussion papers concerning implementation of the CIM Program and development of terms of reference for the environmental audit were provided to the Working Group by INAC.

Protected Area Strategy

In September 2000, the PAS Implementation Advisory Committee was established. It includes representation from each of the regional Aboriginal organizations, including the SSI, industry, environmental non-government organizations, and the governments of Canada and Northwest Territories. INAC supported a PAS secretariat in partnership with RWED.

In February 2000, Edacho/Sahyoue was the first protected area to receive interim protection. A working group (with membership from the Deline Land Corporation, the Deline RRC, Parks Canada, RWED and INAC) was established in



October to plan and guide further evaluation and consultation concerning the area's candidature for protected area status.

Treaty Payments

The NWT region of INAC met with each of the Sahtu bands in Fort Good Hope, Colville Lake, Deline and Tulita, and made the annual treaty payments.

Self-Government

Negotiations continued on draft sub-agreements intended as part of a Deline self-government agreement-in-principle.

7.7 Federal Co-ordination of Implementation Activities

Implementation Branch (IB) is responsible for:

- monitoring federal obligations as identified in the Agreement;
- communicating with the GNWT, SSI and the implementing bodies on issues concerning the obligations of the Agreement;
- liaising with other federal departments to update the Land Claim Obligation System which provides a status of federal activities in accordance with the Agreement;
- co-ordinating the production of the 1999–2000 Annual Report;
- participating in the three-party Implementation Committee;
- managing funding agreements with implementing bodies created pursuant to the Agreement; and
- processing ministerial and Governor in Council appointments to the implementing bodies.

The IB successfully managed the first year of funding to the implementing boards using the Flexible Payment Transfer Agreement.

The Five-Year General Review of the Implementation Plan was completed, published and tabled at the Federal Steering Committee, an interdepartmental committee of assistant deputy ministers from federal departments and agencies involved in land claim and self-government agreements.

The IB continued to oversee the appointment process of the implementing bodies, either through order-in-council appointments or ministerial appointments. Two members and two alternate members were appointed to the SRRB, seven members were reappointed to the Arbitration Panel and one member was appointed to the MVEIRB.

In January 2001, the IB hosted a very successful federal inter-departmental workshop with departments and agencies involved in implementing land claim agreements. The two-day session included discussions on the concerns and challenges of ensuring the implementation of obligations.

In 2000–2001, funding was provided to the following organizations:

Organization	Amount \$
SSI	
• Implementation Funding	255,619
• RRCs	190,817
GNWT	336,303
SRRB	
• Implementation Funding	950,000
• Settlement Area Harvest Study	237,955
Arbitration Board	47,102
SLUPB	981,177
SLWB	661,614
MVEIRB	1,125,425

Membership of Implementing Bodies (as of March 31, 2001)

Arbitration Panel

Nigel Banks	Chairperson
Anton M.S. Melnyk	Vice-chairperson
Larry Chartrand	
James H. Davis	
Deborah Hanly	
Robert A. Kasting	
Francis Price	

Sahtu Renewable Resources Board

Winter Lennie	Chairperson
Russell Hall	
George Barnaby	
Danny Gaudet	
Paul Latour	
Ruby L. McDonald	
Celina Stroeder	

Alternates

Keith Hickling
Lucy Jackson
Leonard Kenny
Archie Lennie, Sr.
Norman Simmons
Fred Taptuna

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

Gordon Lennie	Chairperson
Danny Bayha	
Dennis Bevington	
Bertha Rabesca	
Charlie Snowshoe	
Gordon Wray	

Sahtu Land and Water Board

Larry Wallace	Chairperson
George Barnaby	
Walter Bayha	
Violet Doolittle	
Derrick Muyres	

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

Wilbert Kochon	Interim Chairperson
Barry Harley	
Clarence Campbell	

Web Site Addresses

Sahtu Land and Water Board
www.slwb.com

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
www.sahtulanduseplan.com

Sahtu Renewable Resources Board
www.srrb.nt.ca

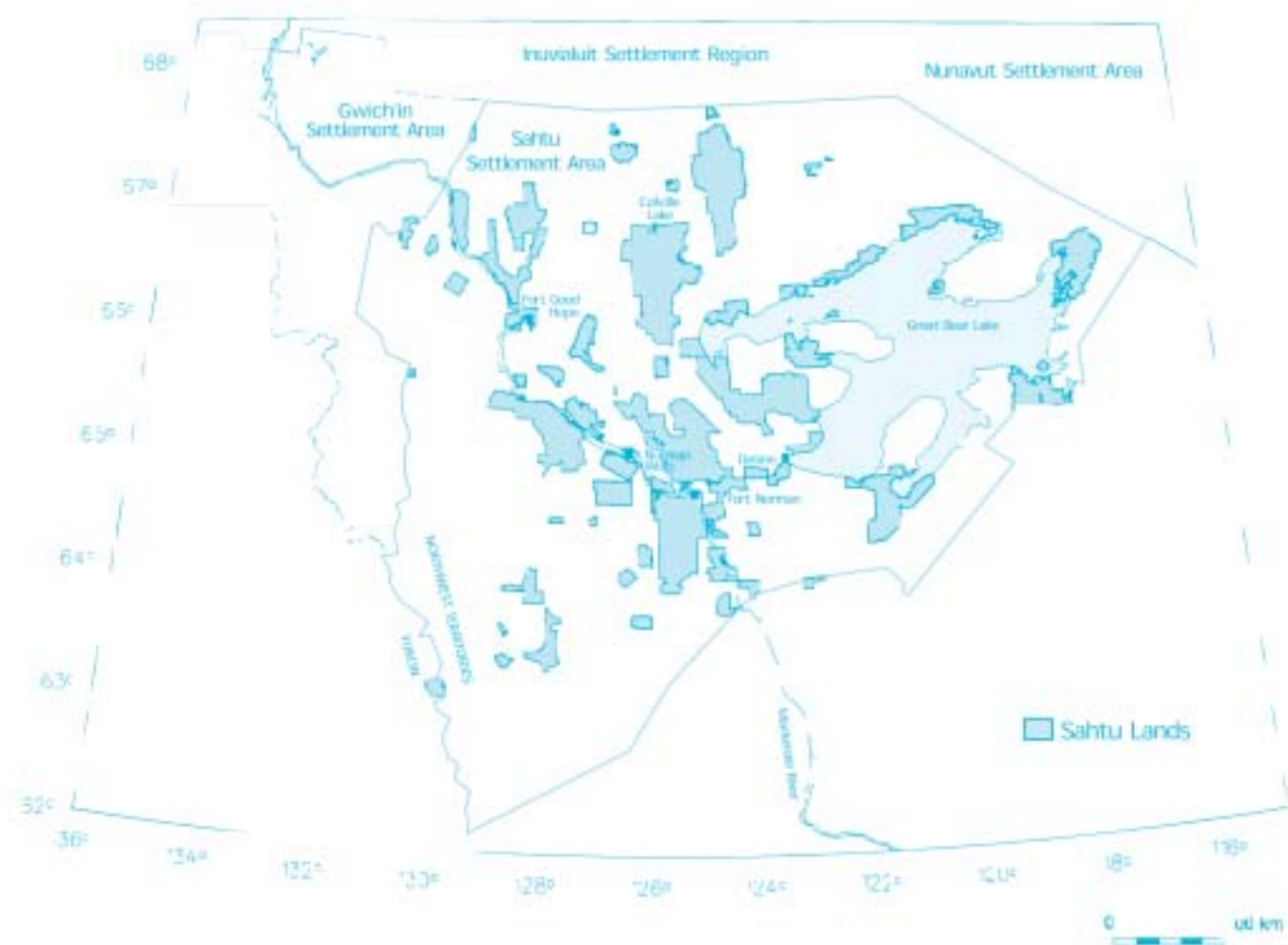
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
www.mveirb.nt.ca

Implementation Branch — INAC
www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ps/clm/impb_e.html

Government of the Northwest Territories — MAA
www.maa.gov.nt.ca

appendix a 2

Map of Sahtu Settlement Area



Schedule of Capital Transfer Payments 1994 to 2000

Date	Schedule of Payments \$	Loan Repayment \$	Total Paid to the SSI \$
September 23, 1994	9,000,000	0	9,000,000
September 6, 1994	3,853,940	-533,903	3,320,037
September 6, 1995	5,780,911	-800,854	4,980,057
September 6, 1996	7,707,881	-1,067,805	6,640,076
September 6, 1997	9,634,851	-1,334,757	8,300,094
September 6, 1998	9,634,851	-1,334,757	8,300,094
September 6, 1999	9,634,851	-1,334,757	8,300,094
September 6, 2000	9,634,851	-1,334,757	8,300,094
Total	64,882,136	-7,741,590	5,7140,546

appendix a 4

Implementation Payments 1994–1995 to 2000–2001

Fiscal Year	Implementation Payments \$
1994–1995	688,458
1995–1996	1,205,791
1996–1997	1,622,443
1997–1998	1,970,533
1998–1999	2,869,978
1999–2000	3,168,335
2000–2001	3,660,641
Total	15,186,179

Note: These amounts include payments to the SSI, GNWT and the implementing bodies.

**Payments under Section 10.1 with Respect to Resource
Royalties Received by Government 1993 to 2000**

Fiscal Year	Payments \$
1993	123,221
1994	198,041
1995	204,357
1996	278,782
1997	244,261
1998	211,263
1999	221,972
2000	344,224
Total	1,826,121

appendix a 6

Property Taxes Paid to GNWT 1994 to 2000

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes Paid to GNWT \$
1994 & 1995 (two years paid in one)	8,666
1996	9,739
1997	9,544
1998	9,562
1999	9,623
2000	18,945
Total	66,079