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Information and Procedures

Developing the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

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Information and Procedures Developing the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

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**SPENCER ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD**

for:
Land Management, Northern Affairs Program

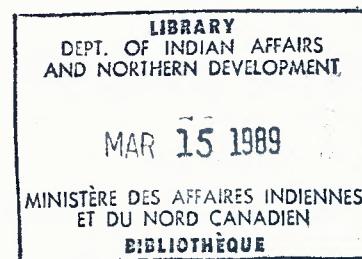
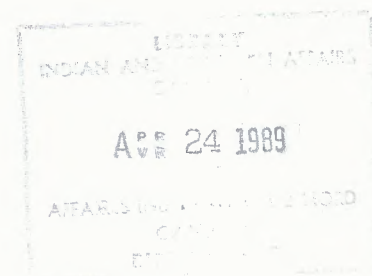


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Preface

This document is intended to assist resource-based operators who are interested in developing projects in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (the Region). The Government of Canada is obligated to ensure that any resource development within the Region benefits the Inuvialuit and all Canadians.

This document provides a synopsis and interpretation of those aspects of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (the Agreement) of special importance to developers. It is intended as a guide to the developer for operating in the new environment created by the Agreement. Some procedures and organizations remain the same, while others, particularly for Inuvialuit owned lands, have been more recently created and are emphasized for clarity.

Information of interest to developers about the Agreement, land use, and approvals processes in the Region is available by referring to several subject-specific documents. Developers should refer directly to the source documents identified in Appendix A and contact the pertinent agencies and organizations presented in Appendix C. Developers should also maintain close contact with key government and Inuvialuit administrators in order to keep advised of any important changes to the procedures described in this document.

Appreciation is extended to all those who contributed to the content of this document including the Inuvialuit Lands Administration, Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

On 5 June 1984, the Government of Canada signed an agreement with the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) regarding a land claim settlement with the indigenous people of the Western Arctic – the Inuvialuit. The Agreement, called the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, was enacted by The Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claim Settlement Act, 1984.

The basic goals of the Agreement are to:

- preserve native (Inuvialuit) cultural identity and values;
- enable the Inuvialuit to effectively participate in the northern Canadian and national economies; and
- facilitate environmental protection and renewable natural resource conservation.

The Agreement significantly changes land ownership and resource management procedures in the traditionally used and occupied 435 000 km² area now termed the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Figure 1). The Inuvialuit have received title to approximately 91 000 km² of land within the Region, for the most part located in the vicinity of six western arctic communities. Ownership of certain non-renewable resources has also been transferred to the Inuvialuit.

Major Impacts of the Agreement on Developers

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement has significant implications for developers

The Agreement is of special significance to developers who operate, or are considering operating, within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. As a result:

- developments in the Region may require approvals from two jurisdictions, Department Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) and the Inuvialuit Lands Administration (ILA). In such instances, developers will be required to seek approvals and licencing from both jurisdictions. (In the case where administration of the lands has been transferred to the territorial or municipal government, the developer should also deal with one or both of these governments);

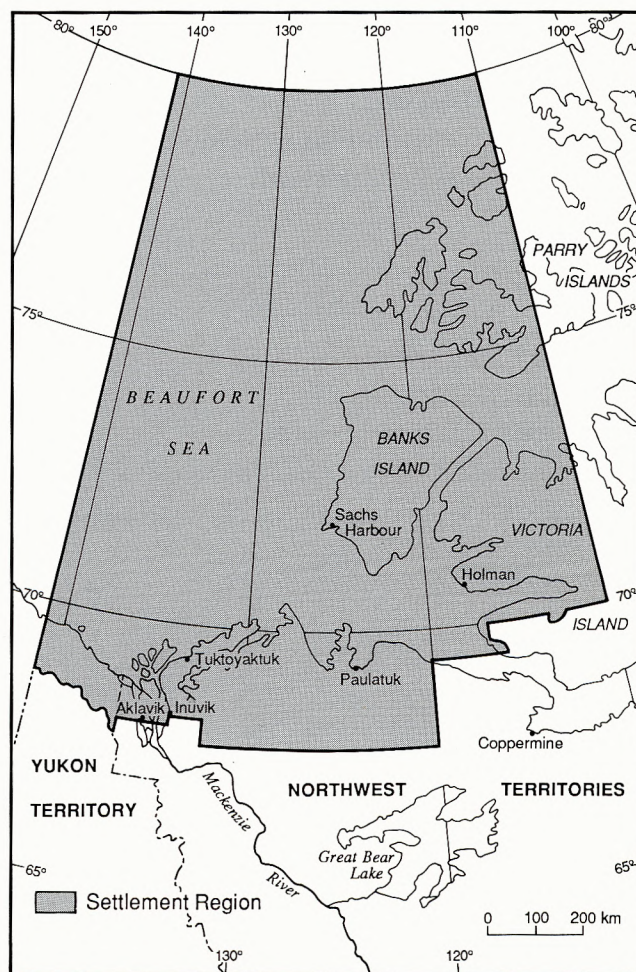


Figure 1-1 Inuvialuit Settlement Region

- projects within or impacting on the Region require environmental screening before federal authorities can issue authorizations;
- developers will be required to provide a comprehensive project description at the project approval stage. This includes information about environmental impacts and planned remedial measures;
- developers requiring access to Inuvialuit lands for any aspect of an operation may be required to establish a *participation agreement* with the Inuvialuit. Negotiating such an agreement will facilitate development approval;
- developers arrange participation agreements directly with the Inuvialuit as a condition of access to their lands;
- development of the Yukon North Slope in the Region is governed by the special conservation regime in place for this area; and
- early consultation with key Inuvialuit agencies is important.

Chapter 2

Synopsis— Inuvialuit Final Agreement

Certain aspects of the Agreement have special significance for developers. This Chapter explains, as simply as possible, their ramifications.

Land Settlement

1. Inuvialuit Settlement Region

An Inuvialuit Settlement Region has been created

All developments proposed for the Region are subject to the *environmental impact screening and review process*. This process is further explained in Chapter 4.

2. Settlement Lands

The Inuvialuit own two categories of fee simple land, termed 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b).

These blocks of land are located in the vicinity of the communities of Aklavik, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbor and Holman (Figure 2-1).

7(1)(a) lands include surface rights and subsurface rights to all minerals whether solid, liquid or gaseous. 13 000 km² of these lands have been granted to the Inuvialuit. 7(1)(b) lands include surface rights and rights to all granular materials. Approximately 78 000 km² of these lands have been granted to the Inuvialuit.

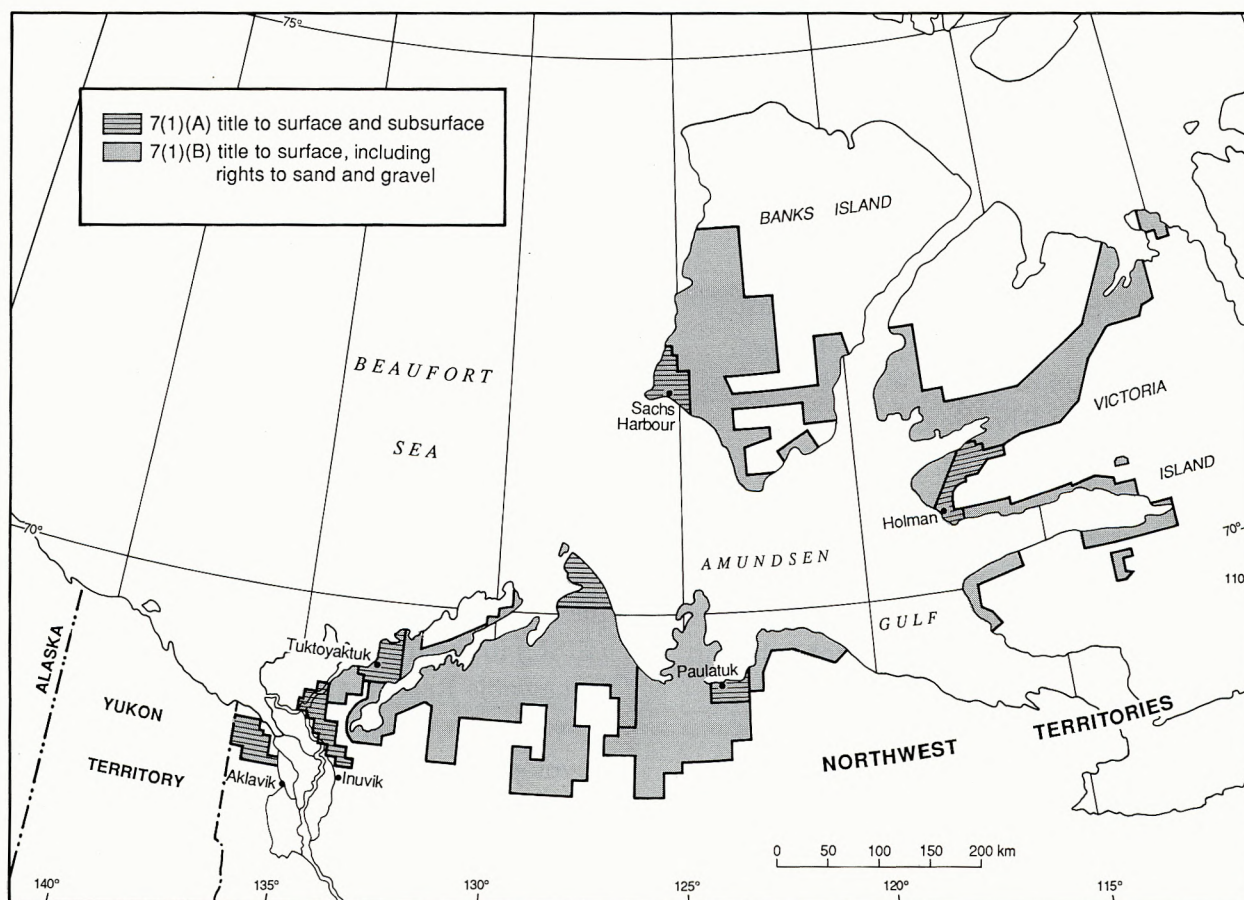


Figure 2-1 Inuvialuit Lands— 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b)

Non-Renewable Natural Resources

Granular resources are owned by the Inuvialuit on Inuvialuit lands

The Government of Canada and the Inuvialuit are obligated to identify and develop management plans for granular resources. Granular resources are of special significance as they are to be managed under a system of use priorities and quantity forecasts. **In order for a developer to obtain granular resources from Inuvialuit lands, the developer is required to obtain appropriate authorization from the Inuvialuit and could be expected to enter into a *participation agreement* with the Inuvialuit.** These agreements are more fully described in Chapter 5. Granular development projects are also subject to the Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process.

Yukon North Slope

The Yukon North Slope falls under a special conservation regime

Part of the Region in northern Yukon known as the Yukon North Slope has been affected by the Agreement in the following manner:

- The region bounded by Alaska in the west, Northwest Territories in the east, the Beaufort Sea in the north, and the height of land dividing the watersheds of the Porcupine River and Beaufort Sea, is included in the Region as a special area (Figure 2-2).
- **The Yukon North Slope's dominant purpose is the conservation of wildlife habitat and traditional native use.**
- **A national park has been established in the western portion of the Yukon North Slope.**
- **A territorial park has been established on Herschel Island and is administered by the Government of Yukon.**

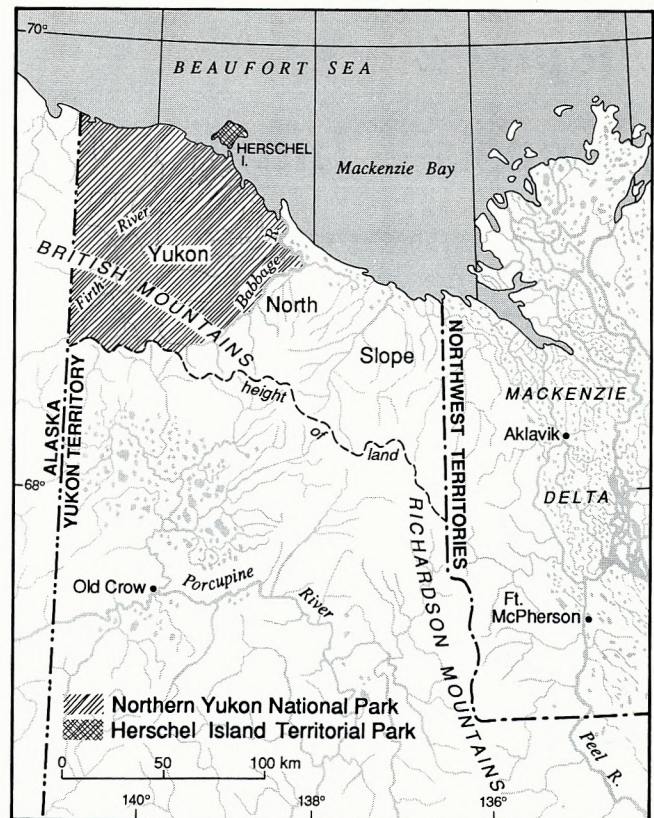


Figure 2-2 Yukon North Slope

- **All proposed developments for the Yukon North Slope are to be screened to determine their potential impacts on wildlife habitat and wildlife harvesting.**

There are important contacts for Yukon North Slope developers

Developers who contemplate developments for the Yukon North Slope should contact the Whitehorse offices of DIAND, specifically, the Regional Manager of Lands, and the Secretary of the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) in Inuvik, N.W.T.. The Department of Renewable Resources, Yukon Territorial Government, should be contacted for any development proposed for Herschel Island. For developments proposed for the national park, contact Parks Canada, Inuvik, and the Secretary of the EISC.

Existing Rights Holders

Existing rights holders are protected by the Agreement

Developers' rights on 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands prior to signing of the Agreement are protected. This includes developers who hold rights for oil and gas, coal, mineral and quarrying. The Agreement guarantees developers access to their holdings subject to arrangements between the developer and the Inuvialuit.

Access To and Across Inuvialuit Lands

Developer access on Inuvialuit lands will require Inuvialuit authorization

Developments of all scales require access authorization from the Inuvialuit in a form such as:

- participation agreement;
- access agreement;
- temporary or permanent right-of-way agreement; and/or
- land use permit.

Give prior notice of intent to enter Inuvialuit lands

All developers must provide the Inuvialuit Land Administrator (see Chapter 3) with prior notice of their intent to enter Inuvialuit lands. Once a developer is granted access, the Inuvialuit will assume no responsibility for damages suffered by the developer and the developer is responsible for damages to the land. Moreover, developers who do not comply with access provisions are subject to denial of further access.

Participation Agreements

If your project holdings are on Inuvialuit land, a participation agreement is required

A participation agreement is a business arrangement negotiated between the developer and Inuvialuit whereby the developer obtains access to Inuvialuit lands by agreeing to certain conditions. The Inuvialuit Final Agreement provides

for participation agreements as a mechanism for the Inuvialuit to participate in the economic benefits of northern development. **Without such an agreement, the Inuvialuit may withhold surface access to a developer's mineral rights on Inuvialuit lands.**

Participation agreements may include provisions respecting such items as:

- socioeconomic considerations such as employment, service and supply contracts, education and training, and equity participation;
- costs associated with all aspects of permitting;
- inspection and assessment costs; and
- costs associated with wildlife compensation, habitat restoration and impact mitigation.

Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process

All development proposals in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region must be screened

Development proposed for the Region is subject to a formalized environmental impact screening and review process. The main component of this process is an Environmental Impact Screening Committee composed of federal and Inuvialuit appointees. The committee determines, on the basis of a project description submitted by the developer, if potential impacts associated with a proposed project are of sufficient concern to warrant referral of the project to a formal review body. Details of the process are explained in Chapter 4.

Wildlife Compensation

Developers are required to compensate for loss to wildlife harvesting

The Agreement requires developers to pay compensation for demonstrable interruption or loss of harvesting activities including those offshore. Compensation may take the form of restoration

or mitigative action. Developers may be required to undertake *wildlife impact assessments* as part of the conditions of environmental screening and review.

Developers who propose projects for the Region may have to demonstrate financial responsibility and post security with the authorizing agency before receiving project authority. This ensures the developer's ability to pay any compensation claims that may arise.

In the event of a harvest loss claim, the Inuvialuit claimant must inform, in writing, the developer alleged to have caused the damage. **The onus is on the claimant to demonstrate loss.**

Arbitration Process

There is an arbitration process for settling disputes

There is an arbitration process for resolving developer-Inuvialuit disputes that cannot be settled otherwise. The main component of the process is an Arbitration Board with representatives from government, industry and the Inuvialuit. This Board may review the following:

- Conflicting subsurface resource claims.
- Sand and gravel disputes.
- Terms and conditions of participation agreements.
- Wildlife compensation.

Awards made by the Board are subject to review by the Federal Court of Appeal.

Water Management

Water management remains a federal government responsibility

Canada retains the right to manage and control water, waterways, beds of rivers, lakes and waterbodies for the entire Region including Inuvialuit lands for purposes of fish and migratory bird management. Water use continues to be managed by DIAND under the Northern Inland Waters Act, and applications for water use

licences are reviewed by the respective Territorial Water Boards.

Laws of General Application

Laws of general application still apply

Inuvialuit lands are subject to the laws of general application applicable to the entire Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

Northern Land Use Planning

Land use planning is not expected to create new legal responsibilities for developers

The Region is affected by an ongoing northern land use planning process. The Northwest Territories part of the Region is subject to the purview of the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission. For lands in the Region situated in the Yukon, a North Yukon Regional Planning Commission is being considered. A land use plan for the region will likely address general issues of resource conservation and environmental protection. Developers may benefit from the plan as:

- the information base available to them for project planning purposes will be increased;
- the plan may indicate more acceptable locations for developments and the types of acceptable activities (based on environmental sensitivity ratings for the region); and
- it establishes a recognized community consultation forum.

Chapter 3

Organizations and Functions

This chapter identifies and defines the Inuvialuit and government agencies responsible for land and resource management in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Points of contact are listed in Appendix C. Environmental review processes in effect in the Region are also described.

1. Inuvialuit Organizations

Familiarity with functions of Inuvialuit organizations will facilitate approval processes

Community Corporations (CC)

Each of the six communities has a Corporation. All applications are submitted to the appropriate CC for comment regarding potential impacts and business opportunities. The CC can request, through the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, that a project be referred to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (see Chapter 4).

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)

This key agency received the settlement lands and financial settlement resulting from the Agreement. It works to promote economic opportunities for Inuvialuit. The IRC administers Inuvialuit lands through its Inuvialuit Land Administration. The IRC is composed of representatives from the six Inuvialuit Community Corporations that represent each settlement. The IRC may recommend referral of development proposals for Inuvialuit lands to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) if conditions warrant.

Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA)

The ILA is of prime importance to developers

The ILA is the most important agency to developers who require authorizations for Inuvialuit lands. The ILA is staffed with professional

administrators who manage the Inuvialuit land portfolio. Applications for rights, such as land use permits, permanent and temporary rights-of-ways, commercial leases and concessions are processed by the ILA. Participation agreements and access are negotiated with a committee which may contain members of ILA, IRC and the appropriate CC (see Chapter 5).

The ILA administrator is a key contact

The key figure within the ILA is the administrator who manages the ILA office. All rights applications are submitted to the attention of the administrator.

ILA inspectors provide the ILA with background for reviewing permit applications. They also inspect authorized projects to assess compliance with operating terms and conditions.

Inuvialuit Land Administration Commission (ILAC)

This body reviews applications submitted to the ILA. The ILAC decides to accept, reject or take some other action on applications submitted. ILAC may also recommend referral of development proposals to the EISC.

Inuvialuit Development Corporation (IDC)

IDC is the business entity for the Inuvialuit and may enter into joint ventures with developers within or outside of the Region. Joint ventures with the IDC may result from negotiated participation agreements.

Community Hunters and Trappers Committees

Early consultation with community Hunters and Trappers Committees is important

Each of the six Inuvialuit communities has a Hunters and Trappers Committee. **All applications are referred to the appropriate Hunters and Trappers Committee for comment** regarding potential wildlife impacts.

Hunters and Trappers Committees can request, through the chairman of the Inuvialuit Game Council, that a project be referred to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee.

Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC)

This key body is formed from representatives of each Hunters and Trappers Committee. It works to protect the collective wildlife and harvesting interests. It advises government on wildlife management in the Region. The IGC also advises the chairman of ILAC regarding applications by developers and the specific arrangements developers have made with potentially affected community Hunters and Trappers Committees. The IGC may recommend referral of any development proposal within the Region to the EISC.

2. Joint Federal Government/Inuvialuit Agencies

Some important joint government/Inuvialuit agencies have been created

Joint Secretariat (JS)

The Joint Secretariat was created to provide administrative and technical support to a number of joint government/Inuvialuit boards created by the Agreement, including the Environmental Impact Screening Committee and the Environmental Impact Review Board. The JS is a good first point of contact for developers wishing more information on the environmental screening and review process. The JS also provides support to the Inuvialuit Game Council and is a point of contact for that organization as well.

Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC)

This committee is composed of appointees from the Inuvialuit and federal governments. **The committee is empowered by the Agreement to review all development proposals for the Region for an assessment of potential environmental impacts.** The EISC may refer development proposals to existing federal environmental review agencies or to the Environmental Impact Review Board.

Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB)

This board is composed of representatives appointed by the federal government and the Inuvialuit. Projects referred by the EISC are those that have potentially significant environmental impacts. Projects reviewed by this body are to be more formal and public. The EIRB may recommend whether or not development should proceed and, if it should, on what terms and conditions.

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC (NWT))

The Council has equal numbers of native and government members with at least one member designated by the Government of the Northwest Territories and another by the Minister of the Environment. WMAC (NWT) advises government on matters relating to the management, regulation, policy and administration of wildlife habitat and harvesting in the western Arctic.

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC (North Slope))

The Council's membership and functions are similar to WMAC (NWT) except one member is designated from the Yukon Territorial Government and its advisory functions include reference to specific conservation and wildlife management issues.

3. Federal Government Agencies

Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA)

COGLA authorizations and other laws of general application remain a requirement for developers on Inuvialuit lands and within the Region.

Within the Region and on Inuvialuit lands, oil and gas industry developers are currently required to obtain federal approvals for geological and geophysical programs, drilling authorities, drilling program approvals and development plans. **COGLA will not issue authorizations or approvals unless the project has been screened by EISC.**

COGLA no longer issues oil and gas rights for Inuvialuit lands but continues to for territorial lands in the remainder of the Region.

A full description of COGLA's oil and gas permitting procedures is available by referring to COGLA published documents listed in Appendix A.

Territorial Water Boards

Canada retains the right to manage water within the Region, including Inuvialuit lands. Developers whose projects require water need to apply to the respective Territorial Water Board for water licenses. Information on this process is available from the Territorial Water Board offices in Yellowknife and Whitehorse (See Appendix C).

DIAND

DIAND's federal lands and land use offices in the Northwest Territories and Yukon no longer issue land use permits, dispose of land or issue rights for Inuvialuit Lands [7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b)] but will continue to issue rights for the remaining territorial lands in the Region. The Yukon Territory no longer issues rights for lands in the national or territorial parks. The Arctic Waters Advisory Committee (AWAC) reviews

proposed offshore projects and recommends to DIAND environmental operating conditions to be included in project authorizations.

Federal Environmental Review Agencies and Process

Established environmental review processes will continue for territorial lands within the Region

Two federal government environmental review structures preceded the Agreement and continue to function:

- *The Regional Environmental Review Process* is managed from DIAND's offices in Yellowknife for the Northwest Territories and from Whitehorse for the Yukon Territory. Developers may be required to prepare an Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) for review by the respective NWT or Yukon Regional Environmental Review Committee (RERC) on which both territorial governments are represented. The RERC may recommend that a project requires public environmental review. Alternatively, following evaluation of an IEE, RERC may recommend that a public review is not warranted and may suggest terms and conditions to be included in the various licences and permits required for a development.
- *The Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO)*, upon the recommendation of the Minister of DIAND to the Minister of Environment, reviews major projects with the potential for significant environmental impacts. Environmental assessment review panels are appointed by the Minister of the Environment, project developers prepare Environmental Impact Statements and there is a full public review of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts.

Chapter 4

Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process

All projects proposed for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region are subject to screening by the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC)

This process applies to all *onshore* developments proposed for the Region and to projects located outside of the Region that have potential environmental impacts within it. The process applies to offshore as well, but only for wildlife compensation purposes. The EISC may develop criteria for developments to be routinely excluded from screening and developers should consult with EISC in this regard.

A project description must be submitted to the EISC secretary in Inuvik

To initiate the screening process, developers must contact the screening committee secretary and submit a project description following guidelines established by EISC. Screening is completed on the basis of the project description and, if appropriate, a presentation by the proponent.

Early consultation with the committee secretary and appropriate Hunters and Trappers Committee is encouraged

Developers are encouraged to contact the committee secretary prior to submitting a project description in order to identify the type and scope of information to be included. They are also urged to consult with the appropriate community Hunters and Trappers Committee in order to determine any issues that the submission should address.

Assure that your submission is complete and submitted on time

Establish with the committee secretary the date for the meeting you want your submission discussed. The EISC holds regular meetings to consider submissions. Developers should contact the EISC with respect to the time required for submitting their project descriptions. Incomplete project descriptions are returned.

Developers will be informed of the screening results by the committee chairman who will also inform appropriate government regulatory and screening agencies. It is possible for a project to be referred to either the existing federal environmental review agencies, or to the EIRB.

Appendix D shows the various paths that submissions to the EISC may take.

Chapter 5

Permitting & Licencing Procedures on Inuvialuit Lands

Permitting and Licencing Procedures

Determine if you require access to Inuvialuit lands

This chapter describes permitting and licencing procedures for those projects, or aspects of projects, that require access to or across Inuvialuit lands.

The Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) manages all Inuvialuit lands and has established a land management system similar to that employed by the federal government on territorial lands in Yukon and Northwest Territories. There are, however, important differences. These include the possibility of a developer having to enter into a particular participation agreement with the Inuvialuit in order to obtain access.

Appendix B shows the various types of licences, permits and review processes that a developer may have to obtain or be required to follow depending on the project's location (Inuvialuit lands or territorial lands within the Region).

Determine which government and Inuvialuit authorizations are required

Developers are encouraged, at an early stage in project consideration and planning, to examine with the Inuvialuit Lands Administrator and Regional Manager of Lands in DIAND (Whitehorse or Yellowknife) the types of rights, permits and licences that may be required. The licencing and permitting process for Inuvialuit lands has a different fee schedule than for territorial lands. These fees could include but may not be limited to:

- application fees;
- inspection and enforcement fees;

- land reclamation fees in the form of security deposits and guarantees;
- wildlife compensation fees;
- special administration fees;
- royalties;
- concession fees;
- access agreement fees;
- land occupancy rent fees; and
- campsite fees.

Developers should confirm with government and the Inuvialuit all pertinent fees.

Your application for rights of commercial development will normally follow a public consultation approval process

Appendix E illustrates the application process from early planning and consideration of a project through to permit issuance. Referral to the EISC may be recommended by the Inuvialuit Lands Administration Commission (ILAC).

Assure that your application is complete and submitted on time if not in advance

ILAC reviews applications in the second week of each month provided there are enough development proposals and other issues pending to warrant a meeting. For project scheduling purposes, developers are encouraged to seek early consultation with the ILA administrator. By entering into a participation agreement with the Inuvialuit that specifies the specific rights to be granted, a scheduling for issuance of these, and company undertakings, the permitting process can be facilitated.

Participation Agreements

Determine what form of participation agreement is appropriate

The Inuvialuit Land Administration arranges three specific types of agreements:

- Participation.
- Access.
- Cooperation.

Participation Agreement

A participation agreement is a prerequisite for access to 7(1)(b) lands

While the Inuvialuit Final Agreement guarantees developers access across Inuvialuit lands to their holdings, access is subject to payment by the developer of fair compensation to the Inuvialuit for access, damage to lands and diminution of the Inuvialuit's interest in land. The Inuvialuit require developers to enter into a participation agreement for projects located on Inuvialuit lands requiring:

- commercial leases;
- land use permits;
- right-of-way agreements; and
- well-site leases.

The ILA will not accept applications for any of these authorizations unless developers demonstrate that they have entered into a participation agreement with the Inuvialuit.

Access Agreement

Access agreements are negotiated for development on Inuvialuit lands mainly to ensure that the Inuvialuit participate in economic benefits for surface development. Developers are required to enter into access agreements in order to advance any other right or interest for which a participation agreement has not already been required. The access agreement covers the same type of rights listed under participation agreements.

Cooperation Agreement

A cooperation agreement is a form of participation agreement but more general in nature. It may set the framework and schedule for future participation agreements and may cover those subject areas specific to participation and access agreements. A cooperation agreement is an agreement for developer and Inuvialuit to do business together and specifies the general terms and conditions for a broad range of subjects. Cooperation arrangements may be useful tools for developers contemplating long term involvement on Inuvialuit lands.

Appendix A

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Inuvialuit Lands Administration, 1986.
Inuvialuit Lands Administration Rules And
Procedures.²

Northern Inland Waters Act & Regulations.^{3,4}

Oil & Gas Production & Conservation Act.¹

Territorial Lands Act & Regulations (including
Land Use, Mining).^{3,4}

These publications may be obtained (addresses
in Appendix C) by contacting:

¹ COGLA, Yellowknife

² Inuvialuit Land Administration, Tuktoyaktuk

³ DIAND, Yellowknife

⁴ DIAND, Whitehorse

Permits And Authorizations Required For Typical Developments

JOINT PROCESS		INUVIALUIT AUTHORITY/PROCEDURE											GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY/PROCEDURE									
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Environmental Impact Screening	Participation Agreement	Land Use Licence (for research)	Land Use Permit	Quarry Licence	Commercial Lease	Well-Site Lease	Quarry Concession	Reconnaissance Permit	Concession	Temporary Right-of-way	Permanent Right-of-way	Regional Envtl. Review Process	Land Use Permit	Water Licence	Drilling Program Approval	Drilling Authority	Geophysical Program Authorization	Development Program Approval	Quarrying Permit	Prospecting Permit	Surface Lease
ALL WEATHER TRAIL OR ROAD (I)	x	x		x							x	x										
(F)	x												x	x						x		
AIRSTRIIP (I)	x	x		x		x																
(F)	x												x	x						x		x
MINE DEVELOPMENT (I)	x	x		x		x			x	x												
(F)	x												x	x	x						x	x
PIPELINE PROJECT (I)	x	x		x	x	x						x										
(F)	x												x	x	x					x		x
OFFSHORE EXPLORATION WELL (I)	x															x	x					
(F)	x												x			x	x					
ONSHORE EXPLORATION WELL (I)	x	x		x			x			x	x					x	x					
(F)	x	x											x	x	x	x	x			x		
OFFSHORE PRODUCTION FACILITY (F)																			x			

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Appendix C

Suggested List Of Contacts Regarding Inuvialuit Settlement Region Development

Inuvialuit Organizations

Hunters And Trappers Committees

President

Aklavik Hunters & Trappers Association

General Delivery

Aklavik, N.W.T. X0E 0A0

(403) 978-2723

President

Holman Island Hunters & Trappers Association

General Delivery

Holman Island, N.W.T. X0E 0S0

(403) 396-3004

President

Inuvik Hunters & Trappers Association

Box 1365, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0

(403) 979-2603

President

Paulatuk Hunters & Trappers Association

General Delivery

Paulatuk, N.W.T. X0E 1N0

(403) 580-3004

President

Sachs Harbour Hunters & Trappers Association

General Delivery

Sachs Harbour, N.W.T. X0E 0Z0

(403) 690-3025

President

Tuktoyaktuk Hunters & Trappers Association

Box 286, Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. X0E 1C0

(403) 977-2208

Community Corporations

Chief Community Councillor, Aklavik Community Corporation

Box 119

Aklavik, N.W.T. X0E 0A0

(403) 978-2414

Chief Community Councillor, Holman Community Corporation, General Delivery

Holman Island, N.W.T. X0E 0S0

(403) 396-4701

Chief Community Councillor, Inuvik Community Corporation, Box 1365

Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0

(403) 979-2603

Chief Community Councillor, Paulatuk Community Corporation, General Delivery

Paulatuk, N.W.T. X0E 1N0

(403) 580-3015

Chief Community Councillor, Sachs Harbour Community Corporation, General Delivery

Sachs Harbour, N.W.T. X0E 0Z0

(403) 690-3025

Chief Community Councillor, Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation, Box 30

Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. X0E 1C0

(403) 977-2390

Other Organizations

Chairman Of The Board

Inuvialuit Development Corporation

68 Mackenzie Road

Bag 7, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0

(403) 979-2419

Chairman

Inuvialuit Game Council

121 Mackenzie Road

Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0

(403) 979-3465

Administrator

Inuvialuit Land Administration

Box 290, Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. X0E 1C0

(403) 977-2466

Chief Commissioner

Inuvialuit Land Administration Commission

Box 290, Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. X0E 1C0

(403) 977-2202

President
Inuvialuit Petroleum Corporation
#2080, 255 5 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 1G2
(403) 237-8452

Chief Regional Councillor
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
125 Mackenzie Road
Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-2737

Joint Government/Inuvialuit Organizations

Secretary, Arbitration Board
(not yet established)

Secretary, Environmental Impact Screening Committee
Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-2828

Secretary, Environmental Impact Review Board
Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-2828

Joint Secretariat
Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-2828

Secretary, Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)
Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-2828

Secretary, Wildlife Management Advisory Council
(North Slope)
Box 2703, 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
(403) 667-5030

Government Offices

Federal

Chairman
Regional Environmental Review Committee, DIAND
Box 1500, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
(403) 920-8493

Chairman
Regional Environmental Review Committee, DIAND
200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1
(403) 667-3175

Director
Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office
(FEARO), Pacific & Northern Region
Vancouver, B.C.
(604) 666-2431

Chief Park Warden, Northern Yukon National Park
Box 1840, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-3248

Chairman, N.W.T. Water Board
Box 1500, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
(403) 920-8191

Chairman, Yukon Territorial Water Board
Suite 302, 4114 4th Ave., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 4N7
(403) 668-4884

Regional Engineer, COGLA
Box 1500, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
(403) 920-8178

District Manager, DIAND
Box 2100, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(403) 979-3361

District Mining Recorder, DIAND
Box 1500, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
(403) 920-8207

District Mining Recorder, DIAND
Box 249, Dawson City, Yukon Y0B 1G0
(403) 993-5343

Regional Manager Land Resources, DIAND
Box 1500, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
(403) 920-8165

Regional Manager Land Resources, DIAND
200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1
(403) 667-3170

Regional Manager Water Resources, DIAND
Box 1500, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
(403) 920-8241

Regional Manager Water Resources, DIAND
200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1
(403) 667-3145

Resource Management Officer, DIAND
Box 249, Dawson City, Yukon Y0B 1G0
(403) 993-5468

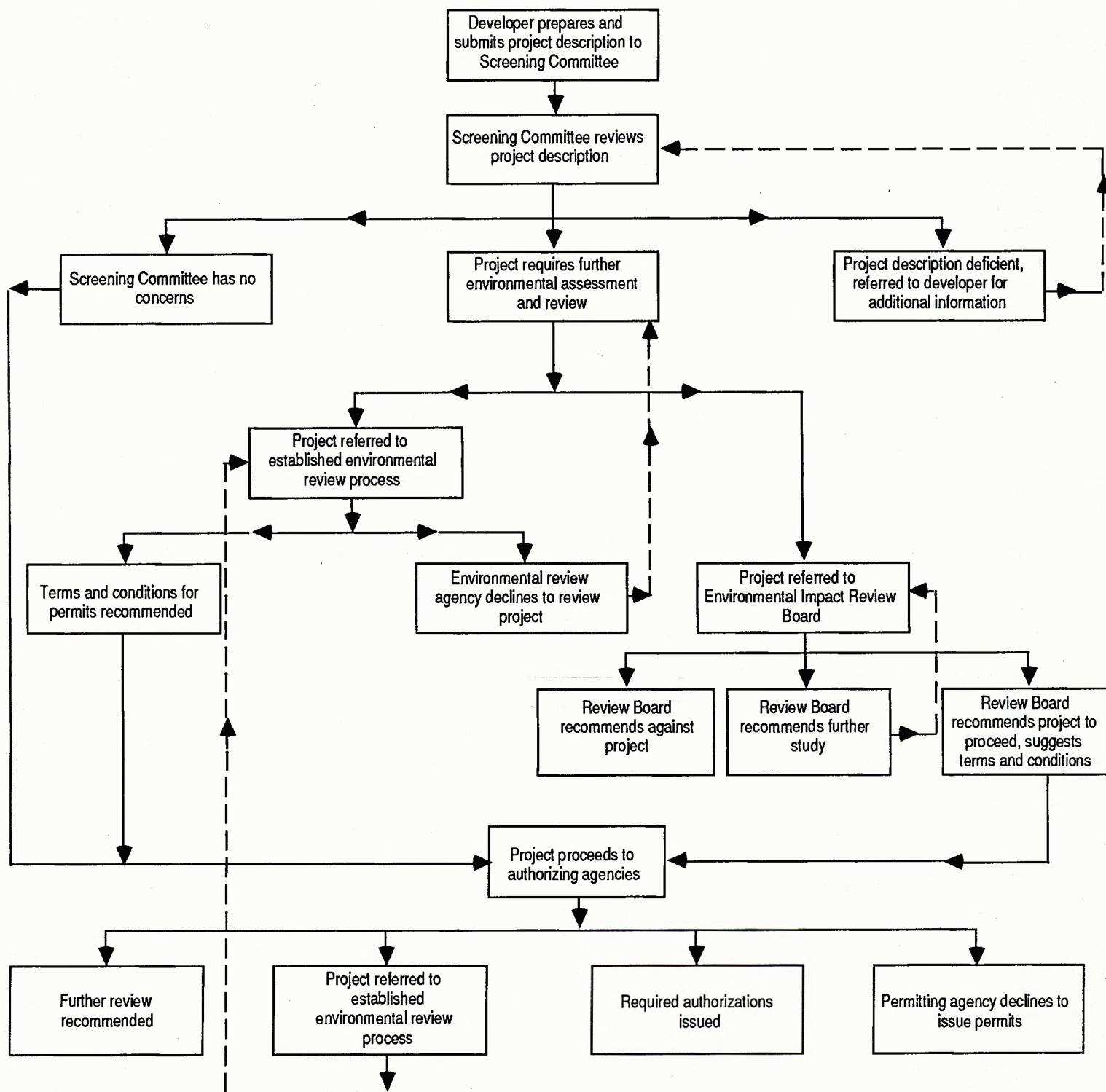
Territorial

Government of Northwest Territories
Dept. Renewable Resources
Box 1320, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9
(403) 873-7420

Government of Yukon Territory
Dept. Renewable Resources
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
(403) 667-5634

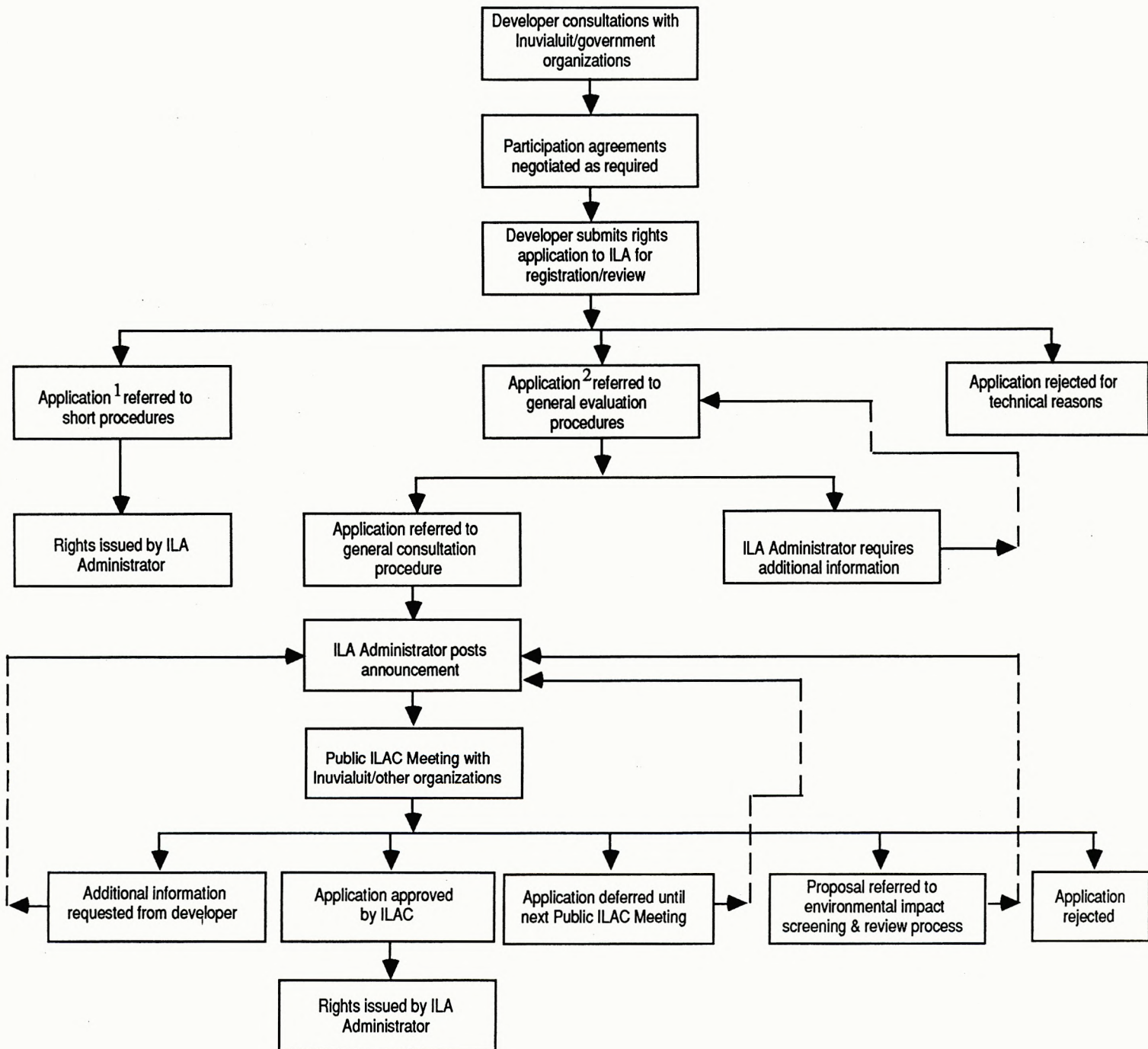
Appendix D

Inuvialuit Settlement Region Environmental Impact Screening And Review Process



Appendix E

Inuvialuit Land Administration Rights Approval Process



1 Application for Land Use Licence for small scale research (non-commercial).
2 All other applications.