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Yukon Government

This report outlines the activities and projects undertaken by the Council during the two-year term from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2001.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Norm Barichello

Over the last two years, the Council has focused its attention on improved information-sharing and communications, and advancing conservation and management planning on the Yukon North Slope.

The Council established a Web site at www. taiga.net/wmac and posted a wealth of material about the Yukon North Slope and the activities that have resulted from the establishment of the special conservation management regime there, as required under the 1984 Inuvialuit Final Agreement. Species status reports, the Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan for the Yukon North Slope, past newsletters, proceedings from Yukon North Slope Conferences, regional databases – these are just some of the resources located there. The Council completed its Research Guide to facilitate better working relations between researchers and communities and organizations in the region. It also continues to support the efforts of the unique Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative. Finally, the Council completed its Yukon North Slope Atlas – a compendium of mapped information about the Yukon North Slope. To educate the general public about the human, natural and international significance of the Yukon North Slope, the Council published a poster with a state-of–the-art satellite image of the area. The poster has been sent to organizations around the circumpolar North and throughout the rest of the world.

The Council has also worked hard to facilitate wildlife conservation and management planning in the Yukon North Slope. The updating of species management plans, the Ivvavik National Park Management Plan, the Herschel Island Territorial Park Management Plan, and the regional conservation plan for the area have occupied the Council's attention. The Council has worked with Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories communities and government agencies to complete a muskox management plan for the Yukon North Slope – one that can stand as a companion to management planning on the Alaska North Slope.

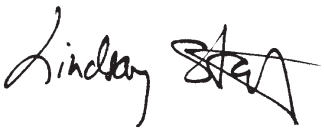
Finally, the Council played an active role in convening the 2000 Yukon North Slope Conference – "The Challenge of Change." The sixth such conference, it brought 150 participants together from Alaska, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and other parts of Canada to look at the challenges the region faces today as a result of twenty-five years of change. The emergence of climate change and the return of hydrocarbon exploration and development to the Western Arctic were the focus of much of the discussion. It was driven by several key questions all participants struggled to address: how prepared are we to address these changes? And, in the case of heightened oil and gas industry activity – are the region, its governments and its people better prepared today to address the social, economic and environmental challenges of megaproject developments than they were twenty-five years ago?

As with previous conferences, the discussion articulated many of the issues the Council must wrestle with over the next few years – regional issues that are also international issues. The Conference Chair – Mr. Thomas Berger, who also chaired the conference in 1990 and authored the ground-breaking report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry in 1978 – made the observation that "if you're going to build a pipeline, if you're going to build a dam, make sure you know the real price that's being paid, in social, economic and environmental terms." This is a challenge for government, for aboriginal organizations like the Inuvialuit Game Council, for co-management organizations like the Council, and, of course, for the IFA-based environmental screening and review process.

A number of individuals have worked particularly hard to help us accomplish our work's objectives. Among them are Duane Smith, Danny C. Gordon and Herbert Felix of the Inuvialuit Game Council, Norm Snow of the Joint Secretariat, and Alan Koprowsky and Manon Moreau of the Department of Renewable Resources. Dorothy Cooley, Yukon Government biologist, has worked to build a cooperative research program to achieve a better understanding of Porcupine Caribou herd and Yukon North Slope muskox ecology. To these individuals, we are most grateful.

Finally, as I have said in the past, the Council is blessed with a hard-working and dedicated secretariat in the person of Aileen Horler. She has kept us well-organized and prodded us to get our work done. Most of all, the Council has benefited from members who work well together, who embrace positive change, who respect each others' interests and ideas, and who are committed to new ideas and creative approaches to wildlife and environmental management on the Yukon North Slope. To these people and the agencies that support them, I extend my gratitude.

Sincerely,



Lindsay Staples

Chair

Yukon Government

THE YUKON NORTH SLOPE

C. McEwen

The Yukon North Slope is located in the northern region of Canada's Yukon Territory and encompasses the western portion of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. It is an area of land and sea stretching from Alaska to the Northwest Territories and includes all of the Yukon's mainland whose waters drain into the Beaufort Sea, as well as Herschel Island, other islands and nearshore and offshore waters. One of Canada's most diverse Arctic environments and home to many species of wildlife, the area is of international importance.

There are no roads or towns. Only a few "mothballed" drilling caissons and several isolated North Warning System radar sites along the Arctic coast mark the thin presence of the industrial and technological age. Seasonal hunting camps are the only reminders of an active and enduring human occupancy.

The Yukon North Slope is the home of the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic, who have relied on the region's wildlife for hundreds of years. While most Inuvialuit now live in nearby communities such as Aklavik and Inuvik, many return to the North Slope on an annual basis to hunt, trap and fish. They still use traditional gathering places in the mountains and along the coast.

In recognition of the international importance of the wildlife and habitat of the area and of the dependency of the Inuvialuit upon it, the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) was negotiated with detailed provisions to secure and protect this area and its people. Negotiated by the governments of Canada, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and the Inuvialuit, and proclaimed on July 25, 1984, as the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act, the Inuvialuit Final Agreement established a broad conservation regime for the Yukon North Slope. The Inuvialuit Final Agreement recognizes the Yukon North Slope's uniqueness and importance to the Inuvialuit people and the rest of Canada.

Yukon Government

THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (NORTH SLOPE)

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), or WMAC(NS), was established in 1988 under the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Settlement Act, which arose out of the 1984 Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA). Section 12(2) of the IFA states: "The IFA established a co-management council to oversee and maintain this conservation regime for the Yukon North Slope, and to develop a wildlife conservation and management plan to give the regime ongoing practical effect."

Jim Hawkings

Responsibilities of the Council are defined in section 12(56) of the IFA, which states:

"The Council shall provide advice to the appropriate minister on all matters relating to wildlife policy and the management, regulation, and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting for the Yukon North Slope and without restricting the generality of the foregoing the Council shall:

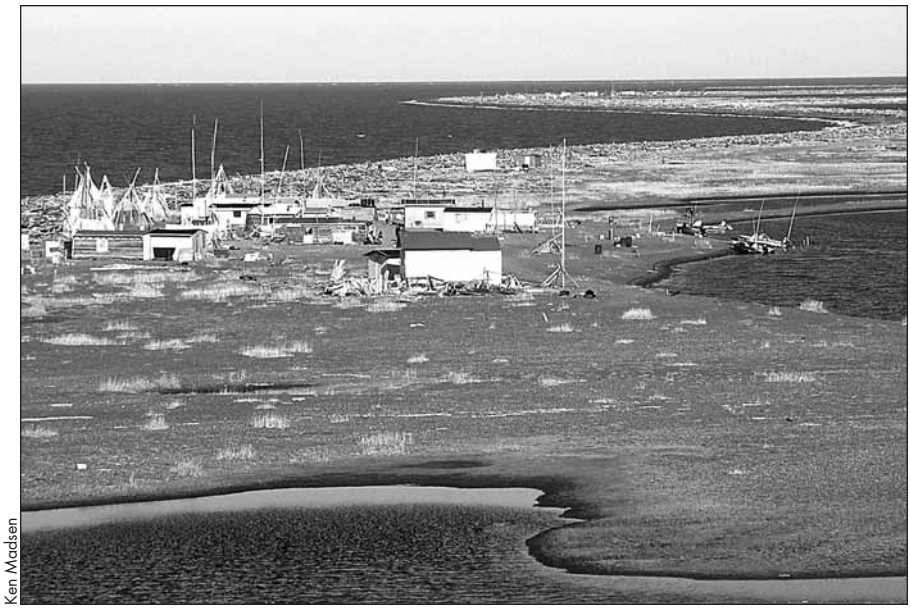
a) provide advice on issues pertaining to the Yukon North Slope to the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, the Yukon Land Use Planning Commission, the Review Board and other appropriate groups;

b) prepare a wildlife conservation and management plan for the Yukon North Slope for recommendation to the appropriate authorities as a means for achieving and maintaining the principles of conservation set out in subsections (2) and (3);

c) determine and recommend appropriate quotas for Inuvialuit harvesting of game in the Yukon North Slope; and,

d) advise on measures required to protect habitat that is critical for wildlife or harvesting including those referred to in subsection 14(3)."

Since its inception, the Council has been an active and effective supporter of cooperative management on the Yukon's North Slope.



Ken Madsen

YUKON NORTH SLOPE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Jim Hawkings

As one element of the special conservation regime it established, the IFA requires the preparation of a Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan for the Yukon North Slope. The Plan is to provide direction to long-term wildlife conservation management consistent with the goals of the IFA.

Volume 1 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan was completed in 1996. This environmental overview provides an introduction to the land, its people and its resources and has been distributed to over 500 agencies and individuals.

During 1999-2001, the process of reviewing and updating the draft of Volume 2 of the Plan was begun. Objectives and actions were assessed to ensure that they reflect the current and emerging conditions on the Yukon North Slope. In addition, Parks Canada's Ivvavik National Park Ecosystem Management Plan was integrated into the Plan.

A revised draft of Volume 2 was distributed, for review, to the delegates at the 2000 Yukon North Slope Conference. The draft was also distributed, in the fall of 2000, to a number of additional interested agencies and individuals. Review comments will be assessed by the Council and incorporated as appropriate. The final version of Volume 2 is due for publication and distribution in fall 2001.

A status update of actions from the draft of Volume 2 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan was also prepared for the 2000 Yukon North Slope Conference.

YUKON NORTH SLOPE LONG-TERM RESEARCH AND MONITORING PLAN

The need to develop a long-term research plan was identified in the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan and is considered an important tool for directing future studies in the region. The overriding objective of the research plan is the conservation of wildlife and habitat on the Yukon North Slope and the protection of traditional native use. The Plan is intended to promote cooperative initiatives among government agencies, communities and universities, and to facilitate projects across settlement region boundaries and state and territorial borders in Alaska, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Its goal is to develop programs that are truly interdisciplinary, involving local communities and their knowledge of ecosystem health and functioning.

The Yukon North Slope Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan was completed early in 1999. In January 2000, WMAC(NS) held an Implementation Workshop in Whitehorse, with representatives from various federal, territorial and state government agencies, and research institutions, as well as the communities of Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. Participants spent two days reviewing the numerous action items identified in the Plan, in order to identify priority actions and strategies for their implementation.

Catherine Kennedy

A Yukon North Slope Research Guide, a component of the Long-term Research Plan, was produced early in 2000. As a result of both the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the increasing responsibilities devolved to territorial governments, more permits, licences, and review processes are now required for conducting research on the Yukon North Slope. Expectations of both researchers and communities regarding the conduct of research have also changed in the past few years.

The Yukon North Slope Research Guide is a resource document for both researchers and communities. It attempts to clarify expectations and develop common understandings that will help communities and researchers work together. It also provides information and references related to conducting research on the Yukon North Slope and adjacent areas, including the Gwich'in Settlement Area of the Northwest Territories.

Topics covered in the Research Guide include:

- How to involve communities in research and monitoring;
- How to consult with communities;
- How to access traditional and local knowledge for research and monitoring;
- How to communicate information to the communities;
- How to conduct research in an ethical way;
- Where to find funding;
- What support services are available for research; and
- What permits, licences, and review processes apply.

Many excellent publications contain information about conducting research in Arctic regions. This guide differs in offering a "one-window" approach, with information for both researchers and communities. It highlights existing information, provides direction on how and when to access it, and offers additional information not contained in other guides.

The draft of the Research Guide was distributed, for review, to the delegates at the 2000 Yukon North Slope Conference. The draft was also distributed, in the fall of 2000, to a number of additional interested agencies and individuals. The final version of the Research Guide will be posted on the Plan website once completed. The Yukon North Slope Long-term Research and Monitoring Plan can be viewed on the internet at www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan.

Don Russell

Yukon Government

ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

Yukon Government

WMAC(NS) continued to participate in and support a number of ecosystem monitoring initiatives.

In conjunction with Environment Canada, the Council co-ordinated the Fifth and Sixth Annual Gatherings of the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-op. The Coop is a component of the national Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN).

The fifth gathering was held in Old Crow, Yukon, in February 2000. Over 50 participants, representing government agencies, First Nations and Inuvialuit from the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Alaska, worked together for three days to maintain and enhance a system of ecological monitoring that is relevant and feasible to the Co-op's members. More than twenty residents of Old Crow attended the gathering as well. Presentations included a report on the status of contaminants in the Arctic Borderlands and a synthesis of findings from the Co-op's first five years. The community-based monitors from Aklavik, Old Crow and Fort McPherson presented and discussed the results of their programs. A report was given on the collection of loche livers conducted over the winter, and there was a public presentation of a study conducted by the Canadian Wildlife Service titled "Are the Old Crow Flats Drying Up?"

The sixth Annual Gathering – the largest gathering to date – was held in Aklavik, NWT, in March 2001. Representatives from the communities of Kaktovik, Arctic Village, Aklavik, Old Crow and Fort McPherson joined government and co-management board participants from Alaska, Yukon and the NWT. Reports were given on the results of several of the Co-op's programs, including this year's Community-based Monitoring project in Old Crow, Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Arctic Village. An Elders' roundtable focused on changes observed in the duck and geese populations. Co-op members decided on their priority actions for the following year, one of which is a project on songbirds.

Catherine Kennedy

WMAC(NS) also worked in conjunction with Environment Canada to administer the fourth and fifth year of the Community-based Monitoring Program. Community researchers, in Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Old Crow, were contracted to conduct interviews with local experts and record their observations on ecological conditions over the past year. This included observations about caribou movements and condition, fish, berries, weather, and general observations about changes in the health of the environment. The community researchers used a standardized questionnaire. A training and development session was held to refine the questionnaire and develop good interview and reporting techniques. Community experts who were interviewed received an honorarium. Arctic Village was added to the Community-based Monitoring Program in 2001.

The researchers reported their results to their respective communities and to the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative annual gatherings. This information, along with scientific monitoring information, is being archived and used through the Co-op to help in the understanding of changes occurring in ecosystems. The Council recommended funding for the fourth and fifth years of the Coop's Community Monitoring Program and for the development of ecological monitoring programs in Aklavik. (see IFA Funded Research, below).

Results of the Community-based Monitoring Program, as well as information on the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative, can be found on the internet at www.taiga.net/coop.

MUSKOX MANAGEMENT

Aklavik residents have expressed a desire to harvest muskoxen on the Yukon North Slope. As stated in Section 12 (56) of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, WMAC(NS) is responsible for determining and recommending appropriate quotas in order for such a harvest to be possible.

WMAC(NS) has prepared a draft Muskox Management Plan for the Yukon North Slope. This plan has been developed to recognize and incorporate the IFA's conservation criteria while addressing the rights of the Inuvialuit. One component of the Plan is to determine options for the establishment of a hunting quota for muskoxen. Consultation on the Plan was conducted over the winter of 2000-01 by representatives of the Yukon Government and Parks Canada. As part of the consultation, several communities and co-management boards in the Yukon and NWT were given the opportunity to comment on the Plan and communicate their concerns about the Yukon North Slope muskox population.

Meetings were held in Anchorage, in December 1999 and 2000, to discuss the management of muskox across the Alaska – Yukon North Slope. Canadian participants included representatives of the Inuvialuit Game Council, the Yukon Government, Parks Canada and the Chair of WMAC(NS). The Alaskan contingent consisted of federal and state Fish and Wildlife representatives as well as Inupiat representatives from Barrow and Kaktovik. The meetings were important steps in co-ordinating efforts around North Slope muskox management, such as the sharing of harvest information, integrating survey methodology, and working together on co-management plans that would be useful for both jurisdictions.

During 1999-2001, WMAC(NS) supported and recommended funding for a muskox satellite project, as well as for a population survey and composition count. (see IFA Funded Research, below).

Yukon Government

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT

Stefan Himmer

The management of grizzly bears on the Yukon North Slope is of ongoing importance to the Council.

WMAC(NS) passed a resolution in May 1999 and December 2000 for a total allowable harvest of 10 bears and a harvestable quota of 8 bears for the Yukon North Slope, during the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 hunting seasons. The remaining quota of 2 bears was transferred to the Northwest Territories portion of the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Hunting Area.

WMAC(NS) continued to implement the actions identified in the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, which was prepared by the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1998. Implemented actions included the support of vegetation studies and the collection of population information. WMAC(NS) provided comments to the GNWT on a pamphlet prepared on the co-management of grizzly bears in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

As the population estimates for the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Hunting Area are based on studies done in other areas, the Council continued to support a Government of the Northwest Territories program to assess grizzly bear reproductive rates and cub survival in the Richardson Mountains (see IFA Funded Research, below).

WMAC(NS) participated in a Grizzly Bear Research and Management Workshop held in Inuvik in March 2000. The objectives of the workshop included reviewing the status of grizzly bear population information and discussing and evaluating methods of estimating populations.

2000 YUKON NORTH SLOPE CONFERENCE

The Sixth Yukon North Slope Conference was held in Whitehorse September 18-20, 2000. The theme of the conference was "The Challenge of Change." Conference delegates spent three days learning about and discussing some of the changes that have taken place on the North Slope over the past 25 years.

The conference was chaired by Mr. Thomas Berger, O.C., Q.C.. Keynote addresses were given by Randall Pokiak of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Steve Cowper, a former Governor of Alaska and president of the Northern Forum, Doug Bruchet of the Canadian Energy Research Institute, and Fred Roots of Environment Canada and the Northern Sciences Network.

Conference workshops were held in a variety of topic areas, including oil and gas development, protected areas, traditional use, ecological monitoring, climate change, tourism development and implementation of the IFA. The conference was attended by over 160 delegates, including people from communities throughout the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, resource managers, researchers and industry representatives from across Canada, and a contingent of delegates who are working on related issues in Alaska.

The Council wishes to thank all the presenters, facilitators, organizers, rapporteurs and the many other people who helped make the conference a success. The next Yukon North Slope Conference will be held in 2003.

The proceedings of the 2000 Yukon North Slope Conference can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac/northslopeproceedings/northslopeconf.html.

IFA FUNDED WILDLIFE RESEARCH

WMAC(NS) reviews government proposals for IFA-funded research projects related to wildlife management and ecological monitoring on the Yukon North Slope consistent with the goals of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the objectives of section 12 of the Agreement. Recommendations are made to Parks Canada, the Department of Renewable Resources – Yukon Government, the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development – Government of Northwest Territories, and the Canadian Wildlife Service. Advice to these agencies is based on research priorities identified in the Yukon North Slope Long-term Research Plan, the Porcupine Caribou Management Plan, the ISR Grizzly Bear Management Plan, meetings with the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, the Aklavik HTC research priority list, community consultations through public meetings in Aklavik and research priorities identified at the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-op annual gatherings.

Grant MacHutchon

Reports on the Council's recommendations are conveyed to the Inuvialuit Game Council, the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, and the Environmental Impact Screening Committee.

The Council monitors the progress of all recommended projects by requesting status reports and final reports from all agencies that receive funding.

The following is a list of projects supported by the Council in 1999-2001.

Richardson Mountains Grizzly Bear Reproductive Rates

Lead implementation agency Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Yukon Government

A six-year study of grizzly bears in the Richardson Mountains was concluded in 2000. The objective of the research is to monitor 15 radio-collared adult female grizzly bears over a 6-year period in the Richardson Mountains to assess reproductive rates and cub survival. This work has been successfully conducted each year in the spring. Two field assistants were hired to help with the work on the recommendation of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee and Aklavik Renewable Resources Council.

Yukon North Slope Land Use and Wildlife Atlas

Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Canadian Wildlife Service

This atlas is a compilation of available mapped information about the Yukon North Slope, including GIS and resource maps, satellite images, wildlife habitat and distribution maps and topographical maps of the Yukon North Slope and surrounding regions of the ISR. It was produced in order to provide resource management agencies, co-management and environmental assessment bodies, and Inuvialuit organizations with a decision-support tool, as well as to provide a general reference. Copies of the atlas can be found in the offices of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Parks Canada (Western Arctic Region), YTG Renewable Resources, Whitehorse, and the Joint Secretariat.

Yukon Government

Porcupine Caribou "Adopt-a-Collar" Program

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

Implementation partners Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, Canadian Wildlife Service, Parks Canada and the GNWT.

This is a co-operative effort to maintain satellite collars on Porcupine caribou cows in order to document annual migration routes and winter range use. Annual documentation of range use is important. Analysis of conventional and satellite telemetry information shows a loose pattern of shifting winter-range use over the years. Satellite collars seem to reflect the general distribution of the herd and have proved to be valuable in recording routes used and timing of the migrations. They are cost-effective when only location information is needed because locations can be retrieved automatically, without flight monitoring. All the radio collars, conventional and satellite, are used to locate the herd during the composition fieldwork. Ten satellite collars were deployed in 1997. Contributions from various organizations pay for satellite system fees and data retrieval. WMAC(NS) supported the continuation of the caribou satellite collaring program by recommending funding for replacing collars and for data retrieval. Caribou locations are updated each week and can be viewed at www.taiga.net/satellite.

Community-based Monitoring Program

Lead implementation agency Canadian Wildlife Service

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), Yukon Government, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Fort McPherson, Aklavik and North Yukon Renewable Resource Councils.

The Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-op annual community-based monitoring project continued in 1999-2001 in Aklavik (Gwich'in and Inuvialuit), as well as in Old Crow and Fort McPherson, with a program being initiated in Arctic Village in February 2001. The objective of this program is to record observations, on an annual basis, of changes in the environment using local community experts and interviewers. A local researcher in each community was contracted to conduct interviews with community experts, in order to record their observations of ecological conditions over the past year. (For further information see www.taiga.net/coop)

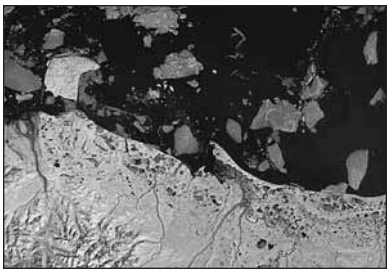
Inuvialuit Harvest Study — Yukon North Slope.

Lead implementation agency Inuvialuit Harvest Study

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Wildlife Management Advisory Councils (North Slope and NWT), Fisheries Joint Management Committee

Each year the Council recommends funds to be used towards the Inuvialuit Harvest Study.

Yukon North Slope Satellite Images and Poster Production



Lead implementation agency Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Implementation partners Canadian Wildlife Service

Two Landsat images of the Yukon North Slope purchased by the Council the previous year were used as a central feature in a poster of the Yukon North Slope. The poster is a combination map and source of general information about the landscape and wildlife of the area. It is an important educational tool in illustrating the regional, national and international significance of the Yukon North Slope.

Yukon Wildlife Act Amendments

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

In December 1998 the Yukon Government proclaimed amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act. The next step will be the establishment of regulations. The Council continued to support the work being done by the Yukon Government to identify regulation requirements and recommended funds to be used to this purpose.

Herschel Island Vegetation Studies

Yukon Government

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government, Fish and Wildlife Branch

Implementation partners Yukon Government, Herschel Island Territorial Park staff

The Council recommended funding for vegetation studies on Herschel Island, which continued during the summers of 1999 and 2000. This long-term monitoring program, begun in 1998, has been set up to obtain information on soils and vegetation on Herschel Island, in order to better understand the habitat use and ecology, and to obtain information on the use of habitat types by the animals on the island. Several long-term vegetation plots were established in different areas of the island. These plots are part of the International Tundra Experiment (ITEX), which is designed to measure the effects of global climate change on tundra ecosystems. Additional activities completed in the summer of 2000 included permafrost temperature monitoring and a re-survey of vegetation species/soil activities that have shown dramatic change over the past 15 years.

North Richardson Mountains Moose Survey

Yukon Government

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government

Implementation partners Parks Canada, Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

Because the moose in the northern Yukon were last surveyed in 1989, there was an interest among biologists and hunters in reassessing the population. The survey was flown in March 2000 in the northern Richardson Mountains and adjacent Yukon coastal plain. A biologist from the Yukon Government was accompanied by an observer from Aklavik and a Parks Canada representative from Inuvik. The moose population in the survey area was found to have increased by 67%.


Parks Canada

Muskox Ecology Studies

Lead implementation agencies Yukon Government, Parks Canada

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

There is still much that is unknown about muskoxen on the Yukon North Slope. The aerial surveys that have been conducted since 1993 have produced varying results regarding muskox numbers. It is believed that the muskoxen move back and forth across the Yukon-Alaska border to their parent population but it is not known how many animals move or for how long. Reproductive rates, calf survival rates and mortality rates are also unknown. These gaps in the knowledge of basis muskox ecology make predictions of population dynamics very difficult. The objective of the Muskox Ecology Study is to determine the habitat and movements of the muskoxen on the Yukon North Slope, in order to ensure proper and effective management and to assist in determining a sustainable harvest quota.

In the spring of 1999, YTG deployed satellite collars on 10 muskoxen on the Yukon North Slope. The collars will remain on the animals for 3 years. In March 2002, the muskoxen will be recaptured to remove the satellite collars. By maintaining 10 satellite radio collars on muskoxen for 3 years it is possible to check if groups are missed during the census, to monitor annual and seasonal range use by collared muskoxen and to estimate birth rate, calf survival, calving interval, and mortality rate. The satellite data is distributed to interested parties.

Additional activities in 1999-2001 include aerial surveys and composition counts that were conducted in order to obtain more information on age classes, sex ratios and locations of unmarked animals. Good estimates of population size and trend are necessary to consider a hunt on such a small population. Composition counts will estimate productivity and recruitment. Activity budgets on this population provide baseline information which it may be possible to relate to muskox-caribou interactions.

Grizzly Bear Research and Management Workshop

Lead implementation agency Government of the Northwest Territories

Implementation partners Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

The Council recommended funding toward the costs of community participation at this workshop held in Inuvik.

Muskox Meeting, Anchorage, Alaska

Lead implementation agency Yukon Government, Parks Canada

Implementation partners Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)


Yukon Government

Meetings were held in Anchorage in December 1999 and 2000 to discuss the management of muskoxen on the North Slope. The meetings were important steps in co-ordinating efforts around North Slope muskox management, such as sharing harvest information, integrating survey methodology, and working together on co-management plans that would be useful for both jurisdictions. Funds were recommended to be used towards the costs of Canadian community and agency participation at the meeting.

Porcupine Caribou Body Condition Monitoring


Yukon Government

Lead implementation agencies Yukon Government, Parks Canada

Implementation partners Aklavik Hunters and Trapper Committee

The objective of the program is to monitor the general health of Porcupine Caribou using hunter-submitted samples. Hunters from participating communities (Aklavik, Old Crow, Fort McPherson and Dawson) are asked to take measurements of any cow that they harvest in the fall. Hunters record the date and location where they got the caribou, whether or not the cow was producing milk, whether or not the cow had a calf at heel, weight of the front shoulder to estimate the total body weight and depth of back fat. Hunters are requested to submit three samples – a tooth (to determine the caribou's age), the lower back legbone (to measure the fat content of the marrow) and the left kidney (to compare the kidney fat weight to the kidney and for contaminant analysis). For their time and effort, hunters are paid for each caribou sampled.

Reproductive Ecology of Tundra Swans in the Mackenzie Delta Region

Lead implementation agency University of Northern British Columbia

Implementation partners Canadian Wildlife Service

This project will establish another method by which the cumulative impacts of development and environmental change can be measured into the future. The study takes place in both the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in settlement regions, and includes the participation of five communities. WMAC(NS) recommended funding for the first component of the study, which consisted of traditional knowledge interviews in Aklavik. The second component will be fieldwork in the summer of 2001.

Analysis of Change in North Slope Wetlands


Jim Hawkings

Lead implementation agency Canadian Wildlife Service

The Yukon North Slope coastal wetlands provide important wildlife habitat. The wetlands are sensitive to changes in temperature, precipitation, and permafrost, and are expected to change with changing climate conditions. The objective of this project is to determine if the extent of water cover in the North Slope wetlands has changed over the past decade, and establish a baseline for future monitoring. Analysis of satellite imagery will be used to measure changes in the extent of water cover in wetland areas of the coastal plain.

The amount of land that has dried up, the amount that has flooded, and the net change will be calculated for grid sections, and for the entire study area. This methodology has been developed and used for an analysis of changes in water cover in the Old Crow Flats.

INUVIALUIT HARVEST STUDY

Yukon Government

The Inuvialuit Harvest Study has been undergoing a process of review and restructuring since December 1996. The Chair of WMAC(NS) has been an active participant on the IHS Management Committee, which was established to review the key issues identified at the December 1996 workshop and to oversee the changes to the Harvest Study, including an overhaul of the administrative process. The membership of the committee consists of the Chairs of three co-management bodies, as appointed by the Joint Secretariat Board of Directors, and three people appointed by the IGC.

The IHS Management Committee met on a number of occasions in 1999-2001, along with a technical committee of representatives from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Department of Renewable Resources (YTG) and the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (GNWT), to discuss issues and recommend new strategies associated with the conduct and management of the IHS.

HERSCHEL ISLAND TERRITORIAL PARK

The Council has encouraged the review the Herschel Island Territorial Park Management Plan. The Plan, originally completed in 1991, needs to be updated to reflect the increase in visitor numbers and other management issues not addressed in the original Plan. These issues include garbage management, the recognition of by-laws and improving the economic opportunities for the Inuvialuit. The Plan will also address issues regarding cruise ships, user conflicts, human-wildlife conflicts, integrated resource management, cultural resource management and licensing requirements. The Council provided YTG with a detailed description of items that need to be addressed in the review, based on the Council's discussions with the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, the community of Aklavik, Herschel Park Rangers and other interested parties.

Yukon Government

The Council recommended funding for vegetation studies on Herschel Island, which continued during the summers of 1999 and 2000. Several long-term vegetation plots were established in different areas on the island. These plots are part of the International Tundra Experiment (ITEX), which is designed to measure the effects of global climate change on tundra ecosystems. Additional activities completed in the summer of 2000 included permafrost temperature monitoring and a re-survey of vegetation species/soil activities that have shown dramatic change over the past 15 years.

WMAC(NS) YOUTH INTERN

The Council developed an internship position to facilitate the completion of Volume 2 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan and its companion documents. As a means for achieving and maintaining principles of conservation as described in the IFA, the Plan needs to fully incorporate the conservation and management objectives and requirements of all those with interests in the Yukon North Slope. Working closely with the Chair, Secretariat and Council members, the intern reviewed, developed and incorporated appropriate revisions to the draft Plan.

PARKS CANADA AND IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK

WMAC(NS) has continued to work in partnership with Parks Canada on issues related to wildlife research, management and ecological monitoring in Ivvavik National Park. The Council was an active supporter of Parks' initiatives to ensure that the clean-up of the DEW-Line site at Komakuk includes the complete removal of all materials and waste.

The Council worked with Parks Canada in its review of the Ivvavik National Park Management Plan. WMAC(NS) also worked with Parks Canada on the integration of the Ivvavik National Park Ecosystem Management Plan into the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan.

Parks Canada played an active role in muskox management and research and in the establishment of muskox and grizzly bear quotas for the Yukon North Slope. A representative from Parks Canada sits on the Council as the alternate member for the Government of Canada.

Yukon Government

AKLAVIK HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE

WMAC(NS) works closely with the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee in order to ensure that the needs and concerns of the Aklavik Inuvialuit are addressed in the Council's decisions and actions. Through public meetings and through meetings with the HTC's Board of Directors, WMAC(NS) has provided information and exchanged ideas on the management of wildlife on the Yukon North Slope.

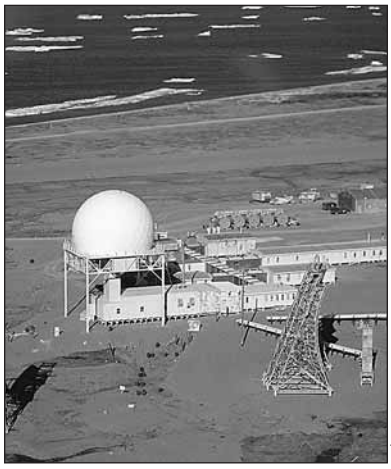
Concerns about muskox and caribou interactions, the clean-up of Komakuk beach and the management of Herschel Island Territorial Park are some of the topics that were discussed.

In preparation for the Yukon North Slope Long-term Research Plan Implementation Workshop in January 2000, the Council requested that the HTC update its list of priority research items. This list, which includes the incorporation of traditional knowledge in research and the clean-up of contaminants, was used to direct participants in assigning priority to actions at the Implementation Workshop.

The Council supported the HTC's Culture and Science camp, held twice during the summer of 1999, by facilitating the participation of an employee of the Canadian Wildlife Service to teach the camp's participants about the ecology of the North Slope.

Danny C. Gordon

OTHER ISSUES



Yukon Government

Yukon Government

Council members monitored and commented on a number of additional issues that have bearing on the Yukon North Slope. These included:

- the Yukon's proposed Development Assessment Process
- Komakuk and Shingle Point DEW-Line site clean-up
- polar bear protection in the off-shore region
- devolution of responsibilities from DIAND to the Yukon Government
- submissions to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee and the Environmental Impact Review Board
- the establishment of the Northern Climate Exchange
- proposed amendments to the Yukon Act
- the translation of the COPE tapes
- the clean-up of garbage at Shingle Point
- the amendment of Section 19.3 of the Yukon Act
- the Sustainability of Arctic Communities project
- the protection of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
- amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act
- the Canadian Species at Risk Act
- oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea, Mackenzie Delta and the northern Yukon
- the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Western Arctic/ Beaufort Sea integrated management planning and Oceans Management Strategy.
- Inuvialuit participation in the North Yukon Fish and Wildlife and Old Crow Flats Special Management Area Management Planning

Ken Madsen

COMMUNICATIONS

WMAC(NS) has further developed its web site, which can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac. The site includes information on the Council and its activities as well as Volume 1 of the Yukon North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan, the Council's Term Reports and links to related sites.

WMAC(NS) has continued to produce a newsletter, Wildlife Watch, to inform the general public, Inuvialuit communities, and government and non-government organizations of the Council's activities and provide updates on issues of community interest. Five issues were produced in 1999-2001 and included updates on Yukon North Slope research and review of plans and planning initiatives. Over 500 copies of each issue of Wildlife Watch were distributed. A fact sheet on the capturing and handling of large animals was also produced. Newsletters and fact sheets can be viewed at www.taiga.net/wmac/newsletters.html.

A brochure was produced to promote the Yukon North Slope Long-term Research Plan. This brochure provides information on what the plan is, where it can be found and how it was developed. The brochure was distributed to universities, colleges, libraries and interested individuals and agencies throughout Canada and the United States. A poster promoting the plan was also developed for display at workshops and conferences.

WMAC(NS) also produced a large-format colour poster of the Yukon North Slope. The poster, a combination map and source of general information about the landscape and wildlife, was developed as an educational tool. Three Landsat images were used as a central feature in a poster, with additional photographs and text being used to illustrate the regional, national and international significance of the area.

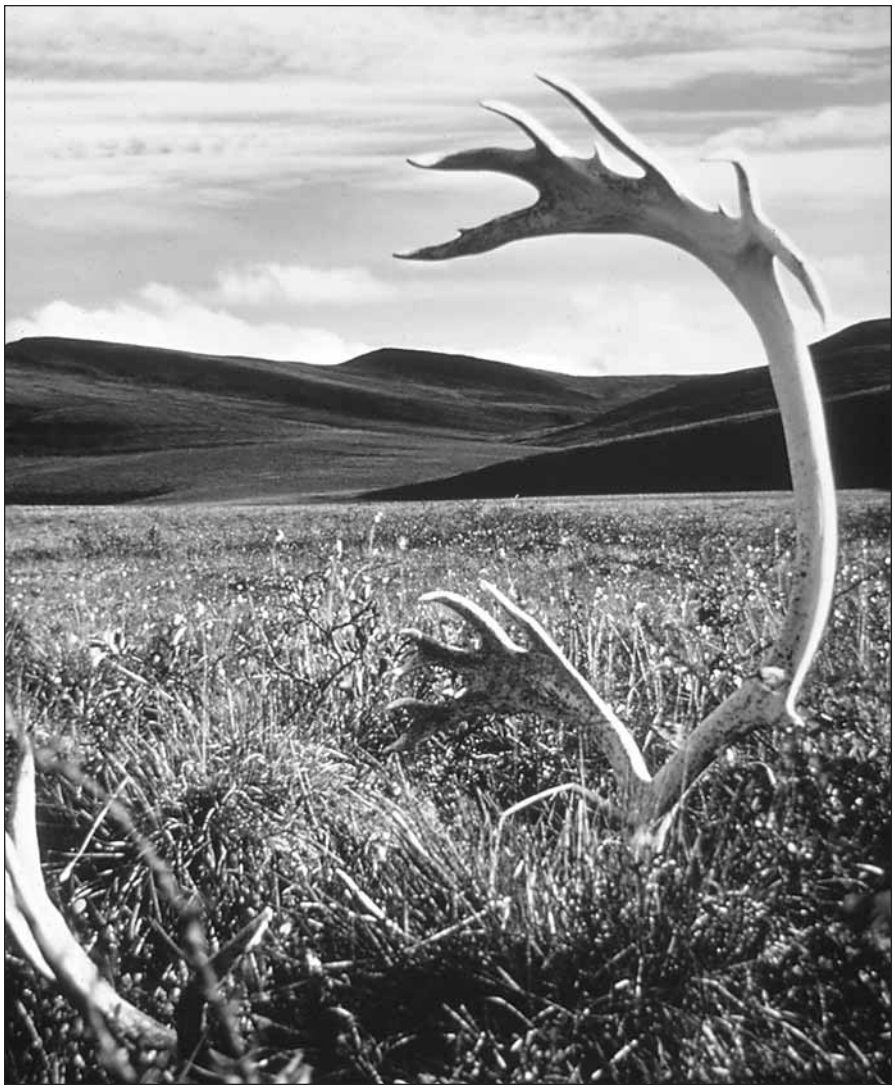
Yukon Government

Yukon Government

COUNCIL MEETINGS

During the two-year term from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2001, the Council held meetings in Inuvik, Aklavik, Whitehorse and Haines Junction. Two teleconferences were also conducted. A summary of meeting dates and locations is listed below:

April 26, 1999	Aklavik, NWT
May 28-31, 1999	Haines Junction, YT
September 27-28, 1999	Whitehorse, YT
December 13-15, 1999	Inuvik, NWT
March 7, 2000	Teleconference Call
May 8, 2000	Aklavik, NWT
July 7-10, 2000	Inuvik, NWT
September 11-12, 2000	Whitehorse, YT
December 10-11, 2000	Aklavik, NWT
February 2, 2001	Teleconference Call



Don Russell

OTHER MEETINGS

WMAC(NS) Chair, members, representatives and Secretariat attended a number of workshops and other meetings, throughout the term, associated with the ongoing activities of the Council. These workshops and meetings are summarized as follows:

April 1999	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Board of Directors
April 1999	Public meeting, Aklavik
September 1999	Parks Canada consultations on the review of the Ivvavik National Park Management Plan, Whitehorse
September 1999	Beaufort Sea Conference, Inuvik
September 1999	Inuvialuit Game Council, Whitehorse
December 1999	Muskox Management, Anchorage, Alaska
December 1999	Inuvialuit Harvest Study Management Committee, Inuvik
December 1999	Inuvialuit Game Council, Inuvik
January 2000	Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network's Fifth National Science Meeting, Toronto.
January 2000	Yukon North Slope Long-term Research Plan Implementation Workshop, Whitehorse.
January 2000	Parks Canada consultations on the review of the Ivvavik National Park Management Plan, Inuvik
February 2000	Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-operative – Fifth Annual Gathering, Old Crow.
February 2000	Workshop on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Strategies for Canada's Northern Territories, Yellowknife
February 2000	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Board of Directors
March 2000	Marine Ecosystem Health Workshop, Aklavik
March 2000	Inuvialuit Game Council, Inuvik
March 2000	Grizzly Bear Research and Management Workshop, Inuvik
March 2000	Joint Secretariat Board of Directors, Vancouver
May 2000	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Board of Directors
May 2000	Public Meeting, Aklavik
June 2000	Inuvialuit Game Council, Inuvik
September 2000	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Board of Directors
September 2000	Inuvialuit Game Council, Whitehorse
September 2000	Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources, Whitehorse
September 2000	North Slope Conference, Whitehorse
September 2000	AAAS Arctic Science Conference, Whitehorse
December 2000	Inuvialuit Harvest Study Management Committee, Inuvik
December 2000	Muskox Management, Anchorage, Alaska
December 2000	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Board of Directors
December 2000	Public Meeting, Aklavik
December 2000	Inuvialuit Game Council, Inuvik
January 2001	Joint Secretariat Board of Directors, Inuvik
March 2001	Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Co-op – Sixth Annual Gathering, Aklavik, NWT
March 2001	Circumpolar Climate Change Conference, Whitehorse

Yukon Government

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

The Council consists of four members and an independent chairperson. Two members are appointed by the Inuvialuit Game Council, one by the Government of Canada and one by the Government of Yukon. The Council is supported by a Secretariat located in Whitehorse.

The Council's membership in 1999-2001 was as follows:

Lindsay Staples: Chair

Lindsay lives in Whitehorse and works as a private consultant in the fields of land use planning, resource management, sustainable development and socioeconomic impact assessment. He has a long-standing interest in Yukon North Slope issues.

Danny C. Gordon: Member — Inuvialuit Game Council

Danny C. is a resident of Aklavik. He is an active hunter and trapper and is a director of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee. Danny has also served on the Inuvialuit Game Council.

Herbert Felix: Member — Inuvialuit Game Council

Herbert is a resident of Tuktoyaktuk. He is currently a member of the Environmental Impact Review Board and the Inuvialuit Harvest Study Management Committee. Herbert enjoys participating in co-management activities.

Billie Archie: Alternate — Inuvialuit Game Council

Billie was born and raised in Aklavik and is a past director of the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee. He enjoys hunting, fishing, and spending time on the Yukon North Slope.

Carol Arey: Alternate — Inuvialuit Game Council

Carol is a resident of Aklavik. From the time Carol was 6 days old she has spent her summers at Shingle Point and considers the North Slope her home. She has been active with the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee for many years and has recently served as its President.

Joan Eamer: Member — Government of Canada

Joan lives in Whitehorse where she works as a biologist for the Canadian Wildlife Service, as the Head of Ecosystem Health. Prior to joining Environment Canada, Joan worked as an environmental scientist for industry and government in the Yukon and B.C.

Alan Fehr: Alternate — Government of Canada

Alan is the Manager of the Ecosystem Secretariat in the Parks Canada office in Inuvik. He has also worked as an adult educator and biologist in Aklavik and was the manager of the Inuvik Research Centre prior to moving to Parks Canada.

Brian Pelchat: Member — Government of Yukon (until June 2000)

Brian is the Chief of the Yukon Government's Regional Management Section, whose primary purpose is to establish partnerships with first nations and the Inuvialuit and to deliver wildlife management services in Yukon communities.

Doug Larsen: Member — Government of Yukon (since June 2000)

Doug is the Chief of Wildlife Management for the Yukon Territorial Government. He has worked for YTG since 1978, starting out as a moose biologist. Prior to this work, Doug spent time in the Arctic working for the University of Alberta and for the Canadian Wildlife Service. He has helped with studies on muskox and ringed seals, and spent some time on Herschel Island in the mid-1970s, studying polar bears.

Dorothy Cooley: Alternate — Government of Yukon

Dorothy works in Dawson City as Regional Biologist for Yukon Renewable Resources. Dorothy is responsible for coordinating research and wildlife studies that are conducted by the Yukon Government on the Yukon North Slope. Her position is partially funded through IFA implementation funding.

Secretariat:

Aileen Horler has been providing administrative support to the Council since May 1995.

The WMAC(NS) office is located at Suite 3, Horwood's Mall, Whitehorse.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2000 AND MARCH 31, 2001

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT, MARCH 31, 2000

J. Kim Tanner, C.A., Ltd.
Chartered Accountant

I have reviewed the financial position of Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), as at March 31, 2000 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. My review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to me by the Council.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that operations in the year are not, in all material respects, in accordance with the terms of the contribution agreements entered into with Government of Yukon and Environment Canada during the year.

Chartered Accountant

Whitehorse, Yukon
June 5, 2000

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT, MARCH 31, 2001

J. Kim Tanner, C.A., Ltd.
Chartered Accountant

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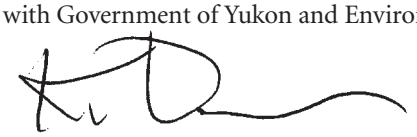

Chartered Accountant

Whitehorse, Yukon
June 12, 2001

Balance Sheet

	2001	(unaudited) 2000	(unaudited) 1999
	ASSETS		
Current Assets			
Cash	810	3,090	2,605
Accounts receivable	3,111	10,405	9,094
GST receivable	4,718	5,402	5,106
Prepaid expense	—	380	—
	8,639	19,277	16,805
Capital Assets (notes 2, 3)			
Cost	23,010	23,010	22,623
Less accumulated amortization	19,667	18,470	16,577
	3,343	4,540	6,046
	11,982	**23,817**	**22,851**
	LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities			
Bank indebtedness	1,898	—	—
Accounts payable	7,957	18,984	6,301
Due to Government of Yukon	253	253	253
Deferred revenue (notes 2, 4)	—	—	10,186
	10,108	19,237	16,740
	NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted Net Assets (Deficit)	(1,469)	40	65
Investment in Capital Assets (note 2)	3,343	4,540	6,046
	1,874	4,580	6,111
	11,982	**23,817**	**22,851**

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

	(unaudited) 2001	(unaudited) 2000	(unaudited) 1999
Revenue			
Government of Yukon–contribution	147,182	147,184	144,305
Government of Yukon–wildlife management	—	13,960	29,768
Government of Yukon–North Slope Conference	12,500	—	—
Environment Youth Corps	—	10.186	21,814
Environment Canada	—	—	22,000
Canadian Wildlife Service	—	1,671	4,000
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	—	—	1,400
Interest income and other	63	73	69
	159,745	173,074	223,356
Expenses			
Administration			
Bank charges and interest	46	24	41
Bookkeeping	737	1,180	1,346
Honoraria	29,263	30,228	30,212
Newsletter	2,390	939	2,535
Office and telephone	10,856	8,141	9,986
Professional fees	987	557	1,026
Rent	4,347	4,347	4,347
Secretariat fees	37,573	35,240	36,519
Term report	422	5,745	—
Travel and meetings	22,576	19,744	12,478
	109,197	106,145	98,490
IFA Implementation Project Costs			
Satellite Imagery	—	10,795	18,337
Intern	—	10,000	—
North Slope Atlas	—	8,235	5,799
North Slope Conference	30,853	—	—
Bylaws and regulations and legislation	—	—	6,621
Grizzly bear workshop	—	3,000	—
Environmental Youth Corps	—	11,493	33,523
Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan	12,886	1,952	2,769
Ecosystem monitoring	3,545	2,691	12,880
Long term research workshop	579	17,244	14,168
Web page development	4,194	650	—
Herschel Management Plan	—	507	—
Science Horizons Intern	—	—	26,024
	52,057	66,567	120,121
Total Expenses	161,254	172,712	218,611
Excess (Shortage) of Revenue Over Expenses	(1,509)	362	4,745

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended March 31, 2000

	Investment in Capital Assets	Unrestricted Net Assets (Deficit)	(unaudited) 2000 Total	(unaudited) 1999 Total
Balance at Beginning of Year	6,046	65	**6,111**	**3,782**
Excess (shortage) of revenues over expenditures	—	362	**362**	**4,745**
Purchase of capital assets	387	(387)	**—**	**—**
Disposal of capital assets	—	—	**—**	**—**
	6,433	40	**6,473**	**8,527**
Amortization of capital assets	(1,893)	—	**(1,893)**	**(2,416)**
Balance at End of Year	4,540	40	**4,580**	**6,111**

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2000

	(unaudited) 2000	(unaudited) 1999
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from Government of Yukon	158,144	174,800
Cash received from Government of Canada	—	28,812
Cash received from Environmental Youth Corps	4,000	28,000
Cash received from Canadian Wildlife Service	—	11,438
Cash received from other sources	(533)	377
Cash paid for administration costs	(106,145)	(98,490)
Cash paid for IFA implementation project costs	(54,594)	(155,932)
	872	**(10,995)**
Cash flows from Financing and Investing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(387)	(818)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash for the Year	**485**	**(11,813)**
Funds at Beginning of Year	2,605	14,418
Funds at End of Year	**3,090**	**2,605**

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	Investment in Capital Assets	Unrestricted Net Assets (Deficit)	(unaudited) 2001 Total	(unaudited) 2000 Total
Balance at Beginning of Year	4,540	40	**4,580**	**6,111**
Excess (shortage) of revenues over expenditures	—	(1,509)	**(1,509)**	**362**
Purchase of capital assets	—	—	**—**	**—**
Disposal of capital assets	—	—	**—**	**—**
	4,540	(1,469)	**3,071**	**6,473**
Amortization of capital assets	(1,197)	—	**(1,197)**	**(1,893)**
Balance at End of Year	3,343	(1,469)	**1,874**	**4,580**

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	(unaudited) 2001	(unaudited) 2000
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from Government of Yukon	162,682	158,144
Cash received from Environmental Youth Corps	—	4,000
Cash received from other sources	63	(533)
Cash paid for administration costs	(100,176)	(106,145)
Cash paid for IFA implementation project costs	(66,747)	(54,594)
	(4,178)	**872**
Cash flows from Financing and Investing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets	—	(387)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash for the Year	**(4,178)**	**485**
Cash at Beginning of Year	3,090	2,605
Cash at End of Year	**(1,088)**	**3,090**
Cash is Represented by		
Cash	810	3,090
Cash paid for IFA implementation project costs	(1,898)	—
	(1,088)	**3,090**

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31 2000

1. Nature of the Financial Statements

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) was created pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement to advise federal and territorial governments on matters pertaining to Yukon North Slope wildlife and habitat issues.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) **Capital Assets**

Capital assets are recorded on the statement of financial position at cost, in the year purchased. Amortization is provided at rates sufficient to amortize the cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Capital assets are amortized using the declining balance method at rates set out in note 3.

The investment in capital assets reflects the total amortized cost of all capital assets owned by the Council.

b) **Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue represents funds received under a contribution agreement or a specific project which are available to cover expenses in the next fiscal year as described in note 4.

3. Capital Assets

		2000			1999
	Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Computer equipment	30%	15,411	12,518	2,893	4,133
Computer software	20%	2,524	2,524	—	290
Office equipment	20%	5,075	3,428	1,647	1,623
		23,010	**18,470**	**4,540**	**6,046**

4. Deferred Revenue

	2000	1999
Environmental Youth Corps	—	10,186

5. Financial Instruments

The Council's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and deferred revenue. Unless otherwise noted, it is the Council's opinion that the Council is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

6. Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make assumptions and estimates that have an effect on the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could be different from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2001

1. Nature of the Financial Statements

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The investment in capital assets reflects the total amortized cost of all capital assets owned by the Council.

3. Capital Assets

		2001			2000
	Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Computer equipment	30%	15,411	13,386	2,025	2,893
Computer software	20%	2,524	2,524	—	—
Office equipment	20%	5,075	3,757	1,318	1,647
		23,010	**19,667**	**3,343**	**4,540**

4. Financial Instruments

The Council's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and deferred revenue. Unless otherwise noted, it is the Council's opinion that the Council is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

5. Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make assumptions and estimates that have an effect on the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could be different from those estimates.

APPENDIX 1

Extracted from *Western Arctic Claim (The Inuvialuit Final Agreement) Settlement Act (1984)*

Yukon North Slope

12. (1) For the purposes of this section , "Yukon North Slope" means all those lands between the boundaries of Alaska and the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, north of the height of land dividing the watersheds of the Porcupine River and the Beaufort Sea, and including adjacent nearshore and offshore waters and islands.

Principles

12. (2) The Yukon North slope shall fall under a special conservation regime whose dominant purpose is the conservation of wildlife, habitat and traditional native use.

12. (3) Subject to subsections (5) to (15)*:

(a) all development proposals relating to the Yukon North Slope shall be screened to determine whether they could have a significant negative impact on the wildlife, habitat or ability of the natives to harvest wildlife;

(b) other uses within the Yukon North Slope shall be considered and may be permitted if it is shown that there would be no significant impact on wildlife, habitat or native harvesting;

(c)other uses within the Yukon North Slope that may have a significant negative impact on wildlife, habitat or native harvesting shall be permitted if it is decided that public convenience and necessity outweigh conservation or native harvesting interests in the area; and

(d)development proposals relating to the Yukon North Slope that may have a significant negative impact shall be subject to a public environment impact assessment and review process.

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

12. (46) In order to provide for joint planning by the native people and the governments in the North Slope with respect to the principles set out in subsection (2) and (3), a Wildlife Management Advisory Council shall be established as soon after the execution of this Agreement as is practicable.

12. (47) The Council shall have as permanent members a Chairman and an equal number of native and government members.

12. (48) The permanent members of the Council shall include at least one person designated by the Government of the Yukon Territory and one person designated by the Minister of the Environment of Canada.

12. (49) In addition to the permanent members of the Council representing government, temporary members may be co-opted from government departments as they may be required from time to time.

12. (50) The permanent members of the Council appointed to represent the native interests shall include persons designated by the Inuvialuit, and, subject to agreements, by other native groups that have acquired harvesting rights in the Yukon North Slope under their land claims settlements.

12. (51) The Chairman of the Council shall be appointed by the Government of the Yukon Territory, with the consent of the native members and Canada.

12. (52) The permanent members of the Council shall have one (1) vote. The Chairman shall have a vote only in case of a deadlock. Temporary members shall not have a vote.

12. (53) The Council may establish rules and adopt by-laws regulating its procedures.

12. (54) The Government of the Yukon Territory agrees to provide a secretariat to assist in meeting the administrative needs of the Council.

12. (55) Each party shall pay the remuneration and expenses of the members of the Council that it appoints or designates.

12. (56) The council shall provide advice to the appropriate ministers on all matters relating to wildlife policy and management, regulation and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting for the Yukon North Slope and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Council shall:

(a)provide advice on issues pertaining to the Yukon North Slope to the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, the Yukon Land Use Planning Commission, The Review Board and other appropriate groups;

(b)prepare a wildlife conservation and management plan for the Yukon North Slope for recommendation to the appropriate authorities as a means for achieving and maintaining the principles of conservation set out in the subsections (2) and (3);

(c) determine and recommend appropriate quotas for Inuvialuit harvesting of game in the Yukon North Slope;and

(d) advise on measures required to protect habitat that is critical for wildlife or harvesting in the Yukon North Slope including those referred to in subsection 14(3)*.

*Refer to act for complete references.