



NUNAVIK MARINE REGION WILDLIFE BOARD

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR BELUGA WHALE HARVESTING IN NUNAVIK

January 22, 2020 - Volume 2

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2
3 --- Whereupon the hearing commenced at 9:42 a.m.

4
5 MS. SALAMIVA: We will resume from where
6 we left yesterday. People who wish to comment last
7 night, will have an opportunity after Qajaq explains
8 the schedule of the day.

9 MS. ROBINSON: Good morning, everybody.
10 I understand that the earlier morning started with a
11 prayer. So we'll thank you for that and we'll go into
12 the day. The schedule for today is to finish off the
13 questions of -- to start the morning by finishing of
14 the questions for DFO. There were a number of people
15 that still -- that raised their hand yesterday that
16 had questions. I think we're talking about 11 people.

17 And then, the Board staff and I have some questions
18 and then there will be an opportunity for the Board
19 members to ask some questions of DFO as well. After
20 that, then we'll go into the presentations of the
21 LNUKs and RNUKs and HTA.

22 I spoke with Johnny, and Salamiva and I
23 proposed that we start from the James Bay/Hudson Bay
24 communities and move up and follow that. So we'll
25 start with Chisasibi and then Kuujjuaraapik. If you
26 don't want to present, that's fine, just let us know.

1 And we'll go Kuujjuaraapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak.
2 Sanikiluaq and NTI will present together. I
3 understand that NTI does not have a full presentation.

4 They have some information that they want to provide
5 based on some of the questions that they heard
6 yesterday and comments, but also want to be available
7 to you if you have questions for them.

8 As for your comments during the pre-
9 hearing meeting on Monday night, you asked that the
10 RNUK be the last to present. So today, following
11 completion of the questioning of DFO, will be for the
12 hunters and the hunter's groups. And we will take
13 breaks at natural times.

14 We don't have time limits for you, but
15 please use your time to present information that will
16 help the Board make a decision about what management
17 plan should be in place. Should there be a TAT? If
18 not, what should there be? What kind of non-quota
19 limitations or (indiscernible) or rules should be in
20 place to help meet the objectives of the land claim
21 which are ensuring Inuit cultural rights, harvesting
22 rights, but also conservation? And what is the
23 conservation objective for some of these populations?

24 So give the Board information that helps
25 them make their decision. And when it's time for

1 questions, please leave it to questions because we
2 want to move quickly. If we spend a lot of time on
3 making statements that aren't actually questions,
4 you're taking time from somebody else. And let's try
5 to be considerate, respectful and as fair as possible.

6 So with that, we're going to go to the first person
7 on the list who is Johnny Akpahatek. This is your
8 opportunity to ask questions of DFO.

9 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you people of
10 Nunavik. My name is Johnny Akpahatek. I have a
11 question from yesterday's conversation. First, as
12 (indiscernible), since you say you want to collaborate
13 with us but your documents are not in Inuktitut yet, I
14 wonder why because we don't read English. So we need
15 the translations.

16 And, the upcoming research, we heard
17 that there will still be an aerial survey. In the
18 beginning when they did the aerial survey, we heard
19 that there were only two Belugas in Ungava. But the
20 traditional knowledge of (indiscernible) there is no -
21 - for Ungava they cannot wait for the Beluga every
22 day. It depends on the directions of the wind and
23 also the currents. So you need to know about those
24 situations when you are planning for the survey. And
25 also within Ungava Bay, we've been shown that there

1 are not many Beluga whales around Ungava. It might be
2 true, it might not be true. Do you also try to
3 observe during the night when they are -- when the
4 Beluga are travelling through the ice? Because Inuit
5 amongst ourselves, we have our own CB Radio, we are
6 able to hear that people from Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq,
7 Aupaluk, Kangirsuk that are harvesting on the same
8 day, the communities of Ungava Bay. That's how it
9 used to be. And today there are all kinds of tools
10 that you can use to survey, there are cameras, there
11 are drones that you can use, underwater equipments.
12 Everything is there now for you to use as a tool to do
13 your survey. And they are able to let you know that
14 where the animals are when they are migrating. So
15 look into those. Thank you.

16 MR. DIONNE: Our presentation was a --
17 well, we were trying to have that summarized because
18 we made many, many pages on our written submission at
19 first. So the written submission of 30 pages and more
20 is on the website as Mark just told me and in
21 Inuktitut as well. We provided the translation last
22 Friday. And this presentation as well can be provided
23 if this is the wish of the people to have a
24 translation. But well, even yesterday morning, since
25 we were hearing through the day that there was

1 expectations of some datas as well. Mike was trying
2 to update and prepare the presentation of new figures
3 and all, so it was a work in progress even yesterday.

4 So if there is a wish and a willingness to have that
5 presentation translated, we will gladly offer that.
6 But it will take the delay of translation prior to us
7 providing it.

8 MR. HAMMILL: For the survey, yes, the
9 first survey was done back in early 1980s, I think
10 were coastal surveys and that's what provided the
11 estimates of very few Beluga. In response to that,
12 and in response to comments from the people, we
13 redesigned the survey and that was the one in 1985
14 that went off-shore. And so the lines now, they're
15 going over 100 miles off the coast to the west of
16 Belcher Islands. We don't do observations at night.
17 There are techniques and it is possible, I agree, but
18 we do not do anyway.

19 We do use other techniques. Haven't
20 used them so much in the north but we have used drones
21 and other equipment in the south. We also had
22 hydrophones in the Hudson Strait for the last eight
23 years, I believe, to record noises from ships, ice and
24 other activities, and the whales and seals. We've
25 removed those hydrophones since the support for the

1 program is no longer there. But it does provide
2 baseline information, for example, if there's any
3 future environmental impact studies, we have some
4 background information that's available.

5 MR. NAPPAALUK: Luccassie Nappaaluk.
6 Thank you. For the people that are here to listen to
7 us, for example, SHQ never come up even though our
8 houses are very bad. And when they are constructed,
9 they are constructed anywhere when Inuit wish to have
10 a good view, so we finally convinced them. So now we
11 have an expectation of DFO to make changes. My
12 question is, I see the results of survey and they are
13 showing that the Beluga are decreasing. Those Belugas
14 are very important part of our meat, food, and it's
15 difficult just to stop eating them. Even though the
16 quotas were implemented, nothing was put in place.
17 For example, other meats because are depending on a
18 Beluga meat the whole year. So we get to be hungry
19 sometimes since the quotas were implemented. And
20 usually the decisions are based on the surveys.

21 I wonder if you do also the surveys
22 outside of Canadian waters because the animal will
23 tell you that they're going outside of Canada. And
24 when you do a survey while the Belugas are away of
25 Canadian waters, there is an assumption that they are

1 endangered. Every spring I see Beluga because they
2 migrate through my community in the spring and fall.
3 And to my observation, I don't think they are
4 decreasing because when they come back they have
5 babies. Even though we've been inviting DFO to come
6 and observe with us, they never come. They would see
7 with their own eyes that they are not decreasing. In
8 the Arctic, the animals go to deeper waters, they're
9 moving all the time in the Arctic. There's Russian
10 waters, England waters; they don't know those
11 difference. So I would want to be explained to the
12 survey that you have conducted. I want to know if you
13 can estimate Belugas that are also outside of waters
14 because looking at your surveys, it's a missing
15 information. What I see of your documentation and
16 what I see with my own eyes are not the same.

17 MR. HAMMILL: Getting back to the idea
18 that there are different stocks. So we surveyed
19 different stocks, so the stock in Eastern Hudson Bay
20 is the small one and due to the efforts by the
21 hunters, the decline appears to have stopped in that
22 stock, and the population is stable. It was possibly
23 increasing; we'll know after we do the next survey.
24 There are surveys, I don't do them, colleagues of mine
25 do surveys in Cumberland Sound. That is another

1 population that is very, very small and there are
2 quotas on that population. That's a population in
3 Nunavut, and it's the only one that has a quota on it
4 at the moment. The population there is approximately
5 1,000 animals. Their quota is only -- it's around 40
6 animals or so.

7 Again, I don't do the surveys but we
8 have colleagues working in Greenland who do the
9 surveys for the population along the west coast of
10 Greenland and that is a stock that is shared with
11 Canada. They also put in place harvest limitations.
12 And as a result, we've seen improvements in that stock
13 as well. There are Beluga along the Beaufort Sea. We
14 don't have recent estimates. A survey was done last
15 summer, I believe, so we should see how that
16 population has changed since the last one. And then
17 there's one that we don't have, I don't believe,
18 recent estimates for the High Arctic. So I can't
19 answer anything on that stock is going.

20 MS. SALAMIVA: Markusie Annauta.

21 MR. ANNAUTA: Thank you. Very good
22 morning. I want to talk about the Beluga that are
23 killed by human and polar bears, and other like killer
24 whales. That is my knowledge. Ever since I was a
25 little boy, there were a lot of Belugas around the

1 Qikirtajuaq Island. It was the first time I learned
2 that the Belugas were iced-in around that island. But
3 this is not really talked about. When the Beluga are
4 iced-in, they die off. So in my life, four times I
5 think I have witnessed that. And around Akulivik,
6 there are no islands, it's all open water, very far
7 away. So people of Akulivik sometimes see Beluga that
8 has died because of the ice. Especially when they
9 were iced-in, if they are not able to breathe anymore,
10 they die on their own. There are no scars on. When
11 you see those Beluga, they are not killed by human or
12 other animals because there is no scar on them. And
13 it's part of the Beluga decrease when they are
14 stuck in the ice.

15 MADAM INTERPRETER: He is repeating now;
16 so I won't repeat.

17 MR. ANNAUTA: In some summers, Beluga
18 are very newborn and it's easy to tell how they died
19 if they were -- they died because of the iced-in. So
20 you need to know that information also because Beluga
21 die because of the ice. Because sometimes the current
22 goes to one area and it cause those.

23 And secondly, sometimes when I'm in the
24 south, I go to the zoo and I see Arctic wildlife. For
25 example, the polar bears that are in the zoo are fed

1 with food that is not their food. They are fed with
2 fish which is not their main course of meal. Their
3 main course of meal is ring seal. But they are fed
4 with fish when they are in the zoo. The polar bear
5 needs to consume in order to survive so the zookeepers
6 should know that. I see that on television and I've
7 been to the zoos. Do you ever talk to the zoo? Do
8 you know about his happening as a DFO? I want to know
9 if you know about that.

10 MR. HAMMILL: I'm sorry that I don't --
11 I have seen polar bears in zoos as well. I'm afraid
12 the answer is that I just don't know. We don't check
13 into that. On the ice mortality it is something that
14 concerns us especially with climate change and how we
15 should deal with it. And I think we're open to ideas
16 on how we might consider it in our assessments. One
17 thing is that if we feel that it will increase
18 mortality, then we would have to compensate for that
19 in the models which means there could be some impacts
20 on any agreed-upon total allowable take. But it's all
21 open to discussion and it's something we just don't
22 know how to deal with it for the moment and so we're
23 looking for ideas.

24 MR. BASTERFIELD: Who's next?

25 MS. SALAMIVA: Charlie.

1 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Would you please speak
2 a bit louder? We are now being aired on
3 (indiscernible). What you showed in your presentation
4 on Ungava slide. Is it (indiscernible) enough to say
5 out of 122 Belugas and start that six percent for the
6 Ungava region instead of ten percent? That's my
7 question.

8 MR. HAMMILL: If I understand, you want
9 to know if we could use six percent in the model
10 instead of ten percent?

11 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: (indiscernible).

12 MR. HAMMILL: Okay. We want to redo
13 things in a major way. So that would be in a year's
14 time, or not quite. We want to do an update this
15 spring and we want to include the new genetic
16 information. So if this says -- I think in the table
17 it was six percent yesterday, so that would be
18 included in the analysis. So we use kind of the same
19 old approach with new numbers, so we would include the
20 six percent. So it's the ten percent that's in the
21 management tables as well. We will discuss that, but
22 I think we would be update for the -- that's for the
23 spring hunt, I think. Is the spring, yeah. So we
24 would update that. So when we do the -- we would do
25 the new numbers for the science review that we will do

1 in one month where we use the old method, but it's
2 just new numbers. And after that, we would talk to my
3 colleague here and we would update the numbers that we
4 would use in the table.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Noah Ittuk. I want the
6 listeners to know that we are now dealing with DFO --
7 questions for DFO. Please state your name you are now
8 being in the region.

9 MR. ITTUK: Noah Ittuk. I'm the
10 chairman of our local LNUK. And my question and our
11 request for our support because we are speaking for
12 the community. My first question for the Beluga in
13 the winter and there are other good stock, do they
14 winter in the same place? As Inuit, we know when they
15 winter that the bigger of Beluga leave later than the
16 fewer ones. And for three years, we have had the
17 quota up to 20 a year, but we are always harvest less
18 than that amount.

19 And we -- the samples from the spring,
20 they have been late because we had caught only two and
21 we wanted to catch the rest in the winter -- in the
22 fall. But they were caught by other communities and
23 take away. So I wouldn't want to share our quota with
24 other communities around because I wouldn't want
25 Kangirsuk other communities' quotas moved to other

1 communities.

2 And for the Beluga, in the summer we see
3 them all summer around Kangirsuk. We don't harvest
4 them, only in the fall. We like them that way because
5 the skin is healthier and they spend all summer in the
6 rivers nearby. All summer we don't harvest them and
7 we like harvesting them only in the fall.

8 And the 54,000 and for the 3,000 are
9 owned by DFO? Detect them as such because they're
10 always moving and the ones that you don't want us to
11 harvest, please keep an eye on them. And you keep
12 saying that you don't want them to do away with. So I
13 would ask that each community not go over their quota
14 because in our community, we always harvest less than
15 our quota. Thank you.

16 MR. DIONNE: Okay. Thank you for your
17 question. Okay. There's a lot of considerations to
18 your questions that are related to how do you get your
19 share every year? And it starts with the allocation
20 made by the RNUK and so as a first suggestion, I would
21 think that the many things you have said should be
22 known at first when the RNUK invite for local
23 consideration prior to do their allocation. And
24 especially regarding your preference of hunting in the
25 fall and, well, such preferences like that, local

1 preferences, I think they are the best suited to
2 acknowledge that and take them into consideration
3 before they do their allocations.

4 Okay. And you referred as well the fact
5 that you have not taken all of your allocation every
6 year. This is something that we have tried through
7 this year to offer as much as we can with other
8 partners from the Board and from Makivic as well, to
9 offer support to the RNUK into the design of what
10 should happen with the allocation throughout the year.
11 Because there's needs for adjustments sometimes
12 depending on what's happening and what are the needs
13 that necessarily evolves through the year as we have
14 witnessed this year, depending on what had been
15 harvested as well.

16 So your comments and your questions are
17 really important and I think they are showing that
18 there's a need for gearing up altogether on what's
19 going on with the allocation throughout the year. And
20 how we can support the RNUK in doing this
21 responsibility, well, the way it is expected from
22 hunters and local LNUKs as well. So we are ready to
23 explore what can be done to support them and help
24 them. And in that regard, your question is very --
25 it's really along the line of that need. So thank you

1 for this.

2 MR. ITTUK: Sorry. My other question,
3 there are port wintering places. Do you know if the
4 difference stock winter in the same place, endangered
5 stocks? And DFO, when they close, I wouldn't want
6 them to let us know. We don't want to hear that
7 anymore because we start fighting on our own and
8 because (indiscernible) wouldn't want the DFO to do
9 that job because we start fighting amongst ourselves.
10 And when it's closed, please go to that place where
11 they harvest because we're not there, we're not
12 wardens. Thank you.

13 MS. SALAMIVA: Next speaker is Johnny
14 Peters. Last comment had no question in.

15 MR. PETERS: I'm trying to make it
16 short. I had a question yesterday that Inuit are
17 being blamed for the over-harvesting and for the polar
18 bear. Because in the Fort Churchill area, there's a
19 lot of polar bears. And they have a very shallow
20 waters and a lot of them are taken by polar bears, the
21 Belugas. So they have an office in Winnipeg so I
22 think there's a lot of them taken by polar bears. I
23 mention that again for us elders, we want to -- we're
24 anxious to do our part. We want to see cooperation
25 among Inuit because if it's not there we'll always

1 have problems.

2 MS. SALAMIVA: Yes, you will have time
3 tomorrow. We're even asking elders from there, from
4 the community to join you. It's open.

5 MR. HAMILL: We agree, I mean, polar
6 bears are taking a lot of Beluga. It is an important
7 diet item in different areas. Churchill is one area
8 where we've seen it show up in our analyses. So,
9 yeah, I agree with the observation.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: Next is Adamie Kaittaq.

11 MR. KAITTAQ: Thank you. Adamie Kaittaq
12 from Salluit LNUK. With your presentation we saw
13 summering places of Belugas. Do you fly over the same
14 areas? Because mammals they move everywhere in Inuit
15 knowledge. I wonder if you look not only in the
16 summering places?

17 MR. HAMMILL: The surveys are designed
18 to cover the summering places. It goes back to the
19 basic concept that we're managing based on a summering
20 stock. So we want to count the animals in the
21 summering areas. We do realize they move around.
22 What is interesting is there's a lot of consistency
23 between all the surveys and were we see the largest
24 numbers of Beluga. But we cover an extremely large
25 area, basically, it's the whole Hudson Bay arc going

1 more than 100 miles off-shore. We also do the same in
2 James Bay. We cover James Bay from top to bottom.
3 It's always possible we miss some animals and that's a
4 problem with the design and also in all types of
5 surveys. Thanks.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: Next question coming from
7 Adamie Tayara.

8 MR. TAYARA: My name is Adamie Tayara,
9 member of LNUK of Salluit. I have a question about
10 Salluit. Usually in Salluit, we don't have -- we have
11 very few quotas. We are requesting for them to be
12 increased because I note that you are about to make a
13 decision. And the quotas that we get are not enough,
14 never enough. For example, we are allocated 40, if I
15 say we want 100 quotas, for sure you would not accept
16 that, but you would accept the lesser. I don't even
17 know the person who usually take decisions for us. I
18 don't even know his or her name. If I say the people
19 of Salluit wish to have 100 quotas so when the
20 minister tries to decide and decides to deny, who will
21 make sure that we get what we want and if we are being
22 understood properly? That's my question. Who tried
23 to assist the minister to make her understand? That's
24 my question. Maybe it's "her" now.

25 MR. DIONNE: Felix from DFO. Well, the

1 decision-making regarding quotas and when we are
2 reaching the point of having what's available locally
3 to communities, this is a shared decision process.
4 And for sure, we are a part of it and the DFO minister
5 has to accept the overall governance of all this. But
6 in the meantime, there's many partners involved into
7 this, and the first level is supposed to be -- well,
8 LNUKs in the definition, of what is needed locally.
9 And this should be in -- well, the actual plan since
10 the last three years, supposed that there's a plan in
11 place. And it is -- or the requests are made to the
12 RNUK that take care of compiling all those requests
13 and trying to make the right share among communities.

14 And this, we have tried to offer support with the
15 other partners as -- that are the Board and the
16 Makivic Corporation as well to offer any support.

17 MS. ROBINSON: Sorry, Felix, to
18 interrupt you but with the time we have, I think it's
19 important to focus on the question that was asked.
20 And my understanding of the question was that, within
21 the minister's decision-making process as part of the
22 NILCA structure that everybody here understands, what
23 is informing her decision? Is that correct in my
24 understanding of the question? Like we want to know
25 who is talking to the minister, where does the

1 minister get her information, what are the parameters
2 of that?

3 MR. DIONNE: Okay, sorry for ---

4 MS. ROBINSON: No, it's okay, I just ---

5 MR. DIONNE: I misunderstood.

6 MS. ROBINSON: --- know with
7 translation, it can be challenging. But I think it's
8 important and I hope I've narrowed the question more
9 specifically, and can you please answer?

10 MR. DIONNE: Okay. And thank you for
11 this. Okay. Well the decision process, it comes to
12 well, the Board in its last preparation of the
13 decision, have made a rationale for the plan. And
14 this is something that is climbing the different steps
15 into the department while that 60-days period is in
16 place after a decision from the Board. This is
17 something that, of course, we briefed the minister
18 about. So this is mainly how it works.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Next question will come
20 from Putulik Papigattuk.

21 MR. PAPIGATTUK: Thank you. My name is
22 Putulik from Salluit. People of Salluit are speaking
23 one after another, it was not planned like that.
24 People will mention this many times that they wish to
25 eliminate the quotas for Beluga. They wish to hunt on

1 their own, but myself, I'm one of the decision-takers.
2 I have a concern if we are going to eliminate the
3 quotas if they are going to push for that. Having a
4 quota is a prevention not to over-harvest. We also --
5 we have also been saying that we want our generations,
6 our descendants to be able to harvest still. But if
7 we are going to harvest whatever we wish to, there's a
8 concern because the quota is a prevention to over-
9 harvest. Because I'm officially elected while we are
10 trying to decide, I will fully participate to try to
11 find solutions and to propose something that will be
12 better because we are usually always trying to find
13 better solutions.

14 The quotas that we allocated in 2017,
15 they were reached this fall of 2019 and we have to
16 implement new quotas. I wish to continue to use the
17 quotas but with condition. Because some communities
18 never reach their quota, for example, in Ivujivik,
19 Salluit, Kangirsuk, Quaqtaq, those four communities
20 are the actual migrating routes in the fall and in the
21 springtime. So they have 35 quotas. It was like
22 that. But this is not a good solution. One community
23 of Salluit we are -- we have a lot more population
24 combined those three communities together.

25 So for the population if we are going to

1 satisfy our community, we need more quotas. And it's
2 possible if Inuit decided together and come up with a
3 solution. So I think we have no choice but to
4 continue to use the quotas because we need to think
5 about our generations, too, our descendants. Yes, we
6 need to have a discussion like we did before others
7 came in. We had a discussion amongst RNUK and LNUKs.

8 If we agree upon with one thing, we can start off
9 with that and also deal with other community concerns.

10
11 The communities that don't get Beluga
12 around their area and Ungava, especially they go to
13 Immilik near Quaqtaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq, and to
14 Ivujivik from Hudson Bay to Salluit sometimes.
15 Hunters comes. There's a concern. The hunters arrive
16 with booze also and sometimes it can cause accidents
17 or put people in danger. So these concerns, how can
18 we correct them? How can we find a solution that
19 would correct these because this is a very major
20 problem for the hunters, not only for the Beluga
21 hunters? Because we also have summer camps, we have
22 our own cottages there and sometimes people go to
23 those shacks to have party. So we really need to have
24 a discussion on that and try and find solutions
25 especially by the communities that are responsible for

1 the hunting. Because this has been our dispute.

2 If we say we have no choice but to
3 continue use the quota and show that the quotas are
4 not enough for the communities, if this is the
5 situation, we would be able to try and find solutions
6 together. There are also some pilot projects within
7 that management system. So we would be able to enter
8 these and try and find solutions. Thank you for
9 giving me an opportunity to speak.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: Before DFO responds.
11 There didn't seem to be a question, more
12 recommendations. So I will allow James to comment
13 before other people.

14 MR. MAY: My name is James May,
15 president of RNUK. Salamiva and Qajaq mentioned that
16 we are on a question period. Question for DFO's
17 submission; that's where we are at now. All of us
18 will have an opportunity to speak, to tell what we
19 know. We will be given an opportunity. So now, it's
20 a questioning period for the DFO. I'm just trying to
21 clarify that because both chairs have mentioned that
22 and now, we are asking outside of that. So I'm trying
23 to remind you that it's a question period because
24 we'll have another time to speak. Thank you.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: Okay. Next for

1 questions, Billy Palliser.

2 MR. PALLISER: Sorry, Mike, I have
3 another question. Sorry, my papers were under my
4 laptop yesterday, so I forgot two pages. That's why I
5 don't like working with papers anyway. I have two
6 question. I have a question about the Eastern Hudson
7 Bay Beluga, not the whole Beluga population. What do
8 the Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga or how does that
9 specific species interact with fresh water?

10 MR. HAMMILL: How do they interact with
11 fresh water? First part, based on traditional
12 knowledge, is that they're in the rivers and their
13 moulting. And based on that traditional knowledge,
14 some scientists went to check to see how that works,
15 and it's interesting to see how the skin changes in
16 response to the fresh water exposure. So their
17 moulting.

18 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Mike. I
19 agree. Second question: how does the La Grande Dam
20 had an impact on the relocation of that EHB
21 population? I agree that through traditional law,
22 it's the moulting in the fresh water, how does it -- I
23 agree with you. Second question: what has the La
24 Grande Dam had had an impact on the Eastern Hudson Bay
25 Beluga population to relocate to such a place?

1 MR. HAMMILL: To be honest, I don't
2 know. I can't answer; I don't know.

3 MS. SALAMIVA: Next question will be
4 coming from Mr. Tommy Palliser. Tommy is the last one
5 from yesterday's and this morning we will allow the
6 new people who raised their hands to be able to speak
7 -- I mean, to be able to ask questions. There are six
8 new people.

9 MR. (TOMMY) PALLISER: Thank you,
10 Salamiva, chairman. My name is Tommy Palliser from
11 NMRWB. Concerning the quota system, I feel this quota
12 is for the commercial fisheries, it's not following
13 the tradition of Inuit having a quota. So for the
14 Nastapoka whale, usually arrive first according to the
15 traditional knowledge of (indiscernible) in the fall,
16 they are the first one to come back to their wintering
17 area. And according to the DFO knowledge, it's about
18 25 percent in the fall.

19 But when we had a meeting in Ottawa, I
20 think two years ago, DFO's researcher were up to in
21 the middle of October only. And the Beluga from
22 Churchill usually are the second one to migrate after
23 the first one around the Hudson Strait. So according
24 to the DFO knowledge, these were done by Inuit but
25 Inuit don't give you all the information so you don't

1 know all the information.

2 So after reading the submission of
3 Tasiujaq, they did the samples and they found out that
4 they haven't caught any EHB yet. Is it possible to
5 return these to Hudson Bay because the pilot project
6 was started by Inuit people because they know the
7 animal, not the numbers? So within the pilot project,
8 within a year, Inuit that have a knowledge about the
9 EHB to see if they can -- if these can be given to
10 Inukjuak, Umiujaq, Kuujjuaraapik? People of Inukjuak
11 gets three and they are 1,800 population, and Umiujaq,
12 too, and Kuujjuaraapik, too, only they are allocated.

13 My first question, if those sample
14 Beluga, if they are from EHB, I would want them to be
15 a tool to allow to increase their quotas because
16 Hudson Strait people usually reach their quota while
17 the Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay gets very few. My
18 second question, the research funds are around
19 \$200,000 that usually -- the researchers usually are
20 allowed to receive almost 200,000 funds. And we need
21 to have more assistance on funds because we are trying
22 to create Inuit traditional knowledge.

23 Usually, we use our own money to do
24 that; they go out hunting to try to have more
25 information while they are hunting using their own

1 money. And DFO are using the money that we pay for
2 taxes. So we -- DFO needs to assist financially for
3 the research. So my question is, is it possible for
4 the DFO to assist (indiscernible) with the funds?

5 And also, the drones are also the tools
6 to use research and other tools. I wonder if they can
7 be surveyed while they are migrating? I have other
8 comments, but I will stop here now. Thank you.

9 MR. DIONNE: Thank you, Tommy. This is
10 Felix. Those are, of course, very good questions.
11 And it brings us to a part of our submission referring
12 to what do we do with science findings and how does it
13 integrate into the management plan? This is important
14 to have in mind that the Hudson Strait Pilot Project
15 was described in the last plan and it enables the
16 partners to use the findings from it into the course
17 of the plan.

18 So if there is to be a new pilot project
19 regarding another location into the system, well, it
20 will have to integrate the management plan at first,
21 and see what its outcomes -- well, the plan would have
22 to acknowledge what to do with the outcomes as well.
23 We have expressed -- although we have expressed
24 concerns about maybe not trying to implement those
25 changes too fast because it may sometimes leads to

1 problems in terms of, well, uncertainties and not
2 enough samples and stuff like that.

3 So, well, first things first, it has to
4 be into the plan, into a framework to make that
5 happen. This is something that have identified by the
6 community of Tasiujaq. This is important information
7 for everyone to have. And if this is the will of the
8 Board to have this integrated into the management
9 plan, well, this is the way to go to have that
10 structured and implemented throughout the next plan.

11 But as we outlined as well, we have to
12 be careful of how we do this, how we do integrate new
13 findings into -- from research and from initiatives
14 like that into management decision. Because we are
15 dealing sometime with limited information and maybe
16 it's not too careful to take decisions like that. And
17 you have another question about research funds.

18 Well, this is something that it's a
19 little delicate for us because most of your fundings
20 are coming from the implementation of the NILCA which
21 is not dealt with our department directly at first.
22 But also we have responsibilities in terms of research
23 and, for sure, we are open to ways to get fundings
24 available. But, well, this is a maybe more complex
25 discussion that what I can answer right now. And we

1 have to take into consideration that there's another
2 department related to it which is the Crown-relate --
3 the CIRNAC Department.

4 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. Again, I'll
5 ask that please try and be as concise as possible with
6 responses. Next question opportunity is for Ali
7 Qavavaaq.

8 MR. QAVAVAAQ: Thank you, my name is Ali
9 Qavavaaq from Ivujivik, president of LNUK. In the
10 beginning of the implementation of the quota, it was
11 supposed to be a pilot project for one year. Your
12 years has not ended yet? To me it's over 30 years
13 now. Because it was supposed to be a pilot project for
14 one year, but now DFO's year has not ended yet. To
15 me, it's been over 30 years. So my question, your one
16 year has not ended yet? And also, in your next
17 survey, you will have to include Inuit people. Thank
18 you.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Yes, he was asking if
20 your one year has not end yet.

21 MR. HAMMILL: This goes back to the days
22 of Mimi, Mimi Breton, back in the 1980s. It would
23 surprise me if it was really just for one year. I
24 wasn't involved in the discussions; I was part of the
25 science component but not the management. At that

1 time, we thought all the animals going past -- or most
2 of the animals going past Ivujivik belonged to Eastern
3 Hudson Bay. Since then, with the genetics, we've
4 learned a lot more. And this has led to us using the
5 proportions which has allowed the harvest to be
6 increased in Hudson Strait. In a way, the year is
7 still continuing but ...

8 MS. ROBINSON: Next person with an
9 opportunity for questions, Billy Dan May. Again,
10 quick questions, quick answers, please.

11 MR. MAY: Thank you. My name is Billy
12 Dan May, LNUK's President. We are on a question
13 period, so I am going to ask this question. I would
14 like to receive an answer. In Ungava when you harvest
15 Beluga, there are 87 percent of EHB and in Sanikiluaq
16 alone, 76.8 alone. Only Ungava, 87.4 percent, WHB is
17 harvested. Why are we all located -- very few amount
18 while Sanikiluaq alone have 76.8 percent spring
19 harvest alone? And Ungava is 87.4 percent. Why do we
20 still have a quota? And I don't want you to respond
21 it's because there's no Beluga in Ungava. There's
22 Beluga because 87.4 percent are from Churchill stock.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: After the response, next
24 person will be Willy Annanack.

25 MR. HAMMILL: I'm still trying to figure

1 out if I understand the question. For Sanikiluaq,
2 they've set the -- they set up a season so they limit
3 their harvest.

4 MS. ROBINSON: I think, Mike, if it
5 would assist, Kaitlin, I think can refine the question
6 or make it -- to help you better understand the
7 question being asked.

8 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: The question as I
9 understand because I had a similar question, but I was
10 going ask it related to EHB. So why is it the DFO
11 takes a different approach to managing the harvest in
12 -- or I shouldn't say takes a different approach
13 because that is approach is driven by Sanikiluaq. Why
14 is Sanikiluaq allowed a harvest that they control with
15 their regulations when the proportion of EHB is higher
16 than what the proportion of EHB is in Ungava Bay for
17 the period of hunt up until -- so in the case of
18 Tasiujaq, it's actually, it's 3.1 I think is what's
19 contained in Tasiujaq's statement. And in -- as
20 Charlie referenced, it's six percent which is very
21 close to what it is in Sanikiluaq in the spring. So
22 why is Sanikiluaq allowed to have a harvest that they
23 control with their regulations, where Nunavik Inuit
24 are confined to a quota limitation?

25 MS. ROBINSON: Billy Dan, just to

1 confirm that this is the question? Kaitlin has
2 reiterated it correctly? Okay, he's nodding for the
3 record. Mike, can you please answer the question?

4 MR. HAMMILL: Part of it is that we -- I
5 mean, the information -- the three percent or the four
6 percent for Tasiujaq, is something that's new; we
7 didn't have the information. So you had information
8 for Sanikiluaq, you did not have the information for
9 Ungava Bay. We set up a management framework for a
10 period of three years. So that's one aspect.

11 You will also note very closely that
12 Sanikiluaq has provided about 350 samples. So it's
13 something that we have been able to document very
14 well. It was an initiative that they led. The other
15 component is in Ungava Bay, we were trying and we
16 still are trying to protect two stocks. So you've got
17 the problem or the challenge of Eastern Hudson Bay for
18 which we did not have the genetic information. I'd
19 have to check the samples sizes for what we have for
20 Tasiujaq because when I look at it overall from all
21 the years of sampling, it's 11 percent. So this is
22 using a different approach but this is the -- so right
23 away, it's a much higher approach than what you're
24 proposing.

25 So we'd have go back and look at the why

1 the differences. The sampling rate is much smaller
2 for Tasiujaq so we have less information. We're
3 coming up to s new management period and I imagine
4 this would be something that would be discussed in a
5 new framework. But we still have that challenge of
6 trying to protect the Ungava Bay as well. So it's a -
7 - in a way, it's nice and clean, easy in the
8 Sanikiluaq place. More complex, more difficult for
9 Ungava.

10 MS. ROBINSON: Billy Dan, did you have
11 -- was that the only question? Mark will bring you
12 the mic.

13 MR. MAY: I'll speak in English. Billy
14 Dan, Tasiujaq. If you are going to look at previous
15 harvest data, I don't think it's -- it's not relevant
16 because we were imposed to go hunting in the Hudson
17 Strait for many years so we did hunt there. And
18 that's where you're getting 11 percent. Ever since we
19 were able to hunt in Ungava Bay, like I said, it's at
20 87.4 percent. So you'll have to look at the sample
21 location, where it was harvested. You can't just pool
22 it all in one for two different regions. I just want
23 to make you remember that.

24 So 6.6 unknown, 6.0 EHB, 87.4 percent
25 WHB. We -- why cannot -- why can't we hunt more than

1 15 whales when they can hunt 170? One community, why?
2 If we have higher proportion of WHB-hunted in our
3 area, then why do we still have quota limitation? And
4 if you're going to say, closure, so if my community
5 can have a closure from May 31 to July 1, coinciding
6 with Sanikiluaq's voluntary closure because you seem
7 to think that you and them have a maybe higher IQ than
8 us. We can coincide with their closure than according
9 you all EHB is already in Eastern Hudson Bay. So,
10 sorry, it's not really a question, I just want to put
11 that in your mind.

12 And when you said you were going to do a
13 survey if you have time in Ungava Bay, we want a real
14 survey. We don't want to be on the side. We're not
15 important enough and July is better for Ungava Bay.
16 If you look at the harvest data, most of the
17 harvesting happens in July. You're saying you're
18 going to come in August. You have to come earlier,
19 look at our harvest data and go by that.

20 MR. HAMMILL: You are right. We have to
21 look at the seasonal difference and when I go back and
22 say the 11 percent, it's from all of the samples
23 collected in Tasiujaq. So I agree but it has taken
24 time to build up the sample database for Tasiujaq and
25 I have to go back and see if we have enough now to

1 look at seasonal differences. This is something that
2 we can look at probably in the review after the aerial
3 survey when we come up with a brand new -- with a new
4 framework. The Sanikiluaq, they harvested 170 in one
5 year but usually it's around 30, 40. When we say it's
6 four percent, this is for the extended spring. If
7 they're taking samples before July 1st, then it's
8 actually only one percent Eastern Hudson Bay. And if
9 they're taking the animals in the fall, it's zero
10 percent. So it depends, we have to look at these
11 other factors when we're bringing it into our
12 discussions, and it makes it much more complicated.

13 MS. SALAMIVA: Willie Annanack.

14 MR. ANNANACK: For the surveys, I think
15 it's not fixed right.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: Please state your name.

17 MR. ANNANACK: Willie Annanack from
18 Kangiqsualujjuaq LNUK. Some whales go through
19 Killiniq in May, moving straight to Quaqtuq. And but
20 I wonder if it's known when now they are more going
21 nearby our community and we would like to know which
22 stock they're from either from Ungava or somewhere
23 else. And our quota would go -- we have 20, we have
24 to harvest from somewhere else, not from close by. I
25 would want this to be increased and to be able to

1 harvest from hear our community. The ones that
2 arrive, I would want a survey to be done to see which
3 stock they are from.

4 MS. SALAMIVA: Next speaker. Charlie
5 Papingajak.

6 MR. PAPINGAJAK: I'm Charlie Papingajak
7 from Ivujivik. I just want to say something that was
8 mentioned to me. And with the seasons that are set by
9 DFO, there are fines that are substantial that could
10 be done and they could have their taken -- their
11 government taken away. If this is a law by the
12 government, they wanted to know where this law come
13 from?

14 And we keep hearing increase of mammals
15 everywhere and in the Quebec area when there are
16 surveys, we see whales from -- in other countries like
17 Alaska and Norway and others. And I want to know if
18 their -- if we have the same, similar stocks from
19 different areas outside of Canada. And with the
20 survey results that we see, we know of other whale
21 stocks from other parts of the world, are they
22 included in Canada?

23 MR. HAMMILL: There are many -- there
24 are a few species that we share with other countries,
25 and narwhal is one. Beluga, there is the population

1 that overwinters along the west coast of Greenland.
2 Some of them do summer in Canadian waters. And that
3 population, the harvest is limited in Greenland by a
4 quota. And the quota limitation there has allowed the
5 population to recover to some extent.

6 In Alaska, we share stocks from the
7 exchange between Beaufort Sea in Canada and into the
8 United States. There are also other Beluga that do
9 not come into Canada. There is a population near
10 Anchorage, Alaska, a very, very small one currently
11 numbering about 360 animals. And there's no hunting
12 allowed on that population. There does not seem to be
13 a quota on other Beluga populations in Alaska such as
14 Bristol Bay where the population is doing quite well.

15 So, yes, there is some sharing or some across
16 international borders.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Simon Aliqu.

18 MR. ALIQU: Simon Aliqu from Akulivik,
19 LNUK. Why, why are you not answering straight to the
20 questions? With the three-year plan and with
21 insufficient responses to some questions and with this
22 new management plan that we are working on now, I want
23 to know why you are not straightforward with the
24 questions that we have for you. I want to be -- this
25 to be cleared up.

1 MR. DIONNE: Felix here. Well, I regret
2 that you feel that way. But I have to say that many
3 questions are directed to us and in part, many of
4 those considerations has to be dealt with our partners
5 into this definition of what will be the next plan.
6 The main starting point is that the Boards have
7 organized this gathering for listening to different
8 point of views and to take that into consideration.
9 So, of course, we are ready to answer your questions,
10 but we have to deal with the fact that many of them
11 have to take into considerations that we are not alone
12 in that decision process. So I regret the fact that
13 it is more complicated that if we were the only one
14 making the decision but this is the way it is. And
15 this is maybe why we are not able to have straight and
16 simple answers to your important questions.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Next question will be
18 coming from Mr. Jimmy Johannes. Our last question
19 from the hunters.

20 MR. JOHANNES: Kuujuaq LNUK. My
21 question is not with my submission. What happened in
22 the winter -- with the fall, in Mucalic there was some
23 waters that were taken for research and there were two
24 staff members from -- they took some water where the
25 Beluga was and they took other -- three samples. I

1 wonder what happened to the waters that were taken for
2 sampling? That's my question. Did you lose the
3 water?

4 MS. ROBINSON: I think the question is
5 do you have the results from that study?

6 MR. HAMILL: I think there are two
7 batches of water samples. There were some water
8 samples that were taken before we arrived and those
9 were no good because they were not properly preserved.
10 It was because they were sampled before we were able
11 to show the protocol. I believe also there was
12 samples that were taken after we showed our partners
13 how to do the sampling, and those are in the process
14 of being analyzed, that's the water. We have received
15 results from the three skin samples, the biopsy
16 samples. But it's only three; it's a very small size.
17 And we value those samples; they're like gold but we
18 need more. But they have been analyzed.

19 MS. ROBINSON: And the results have been
20 obtained although a small sample, and do you have
21 those results available?

22 MR. HAMMILL: One, two, three, yeah. So
23 for the moment, there are two EHB and one Western
24 Hudson Bay but we don't -- but because we don't have
25 an Ungava Bay sample, that's all we can say. So we

1 need more samples to build up to see if we can define
2 an Ungava Bay or an Ungava Bay sample population may
3 no longer exist, and then we can help answer the whole
4 question. But we need more samples.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Okay. We're going to
6 take a quick break and then the Board staff and the
7 Board have some questions for DFO. So 15 minutes,
8 back here at 11:25.

9
10 --- A BRIEF RECESS

11
12 MS. SALAMIVA: Welcome to
13 (indiscernible) until the food is delivered. DFO will
14 be asked by the NMRWB Board. Next questions for DFO
15 will be coming from Nunavik Marine Region and Eeyou
16 Marine Region, staff and Board.

17 MS. ROBINSON: Mark Basterfield.

18 MR. BASTERFIELD: Mark Basterfield,
19 director Wildlife Management for NMRWB. So I think my
20 first question would be directed to DFO science. It's
21 a series of brief questions. Am I correct, Mike, in
22 understanding that the 95 percent confidence interval
23 for the Ungava Bay stock population at the last
24 assessment was zero to 92?

25 MR. HAMMILL: (indiscernible)

1 MR. BASTERFIELD: He's nodding, for the
2 record.

3 MR. HAMMILL: One, two, three. Okay,
4 yeah. So, yes.

5
6 --- TECHNICAL PAUSE

7
8 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. In your
9 professional opinion, if approximately three to five
10 whales were taken from that stock since that last
11 estimate, is it realistic in your professional opinion
12 that the Ungava Bay stock would still be persisting?

13 MR. HAMMILL: Yes. More on the three
14 rather than the five, but, yes. But there would be no
15 recovery.

16 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay.

17 MR. HAMMILL: But there would be no
18 recovery.

19 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. And then in
20 terms of the sample results from those three samples
21 that you got this past summer, I'm not sure if it's
22 too early to say, but have you identified any unique
23 haplotypes from those samples?

24 MR. HAMMILL: Too early to say and my
25 impression is, no. But it's too early to say.

1 They've just completed the lab analyses; they've just
2 looked at them. It's -- and they had to do a rush to
3 get that, so ...

4 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. And the last
5 one on that line of questions is the EDNA methods
6 being used? Is there any sense that Ungava tides are
7 huge, some of the highest in the world? Is it
8 reliable with such huge tides?

9 MR. HAMMILL: I don't know. Those
10 (indiscernible) samples are still being processed
11 because they're in the line-up so to speak. We didn't
12 have them as high priority, they are going through the
13 system. I can't say. I would like to continue it
14 because that's an easy enough sample to get. So if it
15 doesn't turn out, it's not a big investment but it's
16 worth trying to see. So that's more something I hope
17 would answer in a year or two.

18 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. Thank you. The
19 next few questions are probably directed at Felix, DFO
20 management. So in the DFO presentation you mentioned
21 in terms of compliance and enforcement, DFO wanted a
22 system that had readiness in case of non-compliance
23 with a prepared set of progressive measures. So
24 despite Makivic's submission stating that enforcement
25 responsibility should be given to Inuit, currently

1 there's an understanding that enforcement is largely
2 DFO's responsibility. So the readiness in case of
3 non-compliance with prepared progressive measures,
4 what do you have in mind for this, or are you
5 expecting the Board to develop this through their
6 decision-making?

7 MR. DIONNE: Okay, Felix here. Well,
8 the idea about this was to begin the discussion, of
9 course. And we have thought of many examples, mainly
10 relying on providing more information should some
11 predetermined triggers would be attained like certain
12 level of harvests and coming close to what has been
13 allocated, for example. So who is responsible might
14 not be the right question for this in my mind in terms
15 of if there is a communication setup, well, our
16 thinking was that it may be, well, communicated from
17 all partners all together that would be -- that would
18 have a higher impact that if we at DFO just do it.

19 So that's the kind of mindset that we
20 are -- that we have. When I made allusion to
21 investigation as well, it doesn't mean that it should
22 be an investigation conducted by CNP officers. It
23 could be better to have an administrative
24 investigation done instead and the right body, the
25 right organization to do it still has to be precise as

1 well. But it was a line of thought mainly.

2 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. You also
3 mentioned that you have heard the whole range of
4 dissatisfaction with DFO enforcement from it being too
5 heavy-handed to it not being there enough. Does DFO -
6 - aside from what you just said, does DFO plan to
7 address that and specifically by increasing capacity?

8 MR. DIONNE: Yeah, well, this team is
9 trying to get all those positions filled which is not
10 the case at the moment, but they are having new
11 recruits right now. So this is progressing, making it
12 more -- yeah, more teams available to do patrols.
13 They have tried as well to look at the intense part of
14 the hunt to make sure that they have reached the right
15 community at the appropriate time. And, yeah, that's
16 mostly what they are about to do now. And, as well,
17 well, there's that invitation for dialogue on how
18 enforcement is done. It is coming from them and they
19 want to make sure that that message is sent at this
20 hearing.

21 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. Thanks, Felix.
22 The next few questions would be probably directed
23 towards Mike. This is following -- Billy Palliser
24 actually asked a question I had in mind yesterday
25 about the reference stock for the EHB, and it was

1 answered that that original reference stock was from
2 Nastapoka. Am I correct in understanding that this
3 reference stock continues to be updated?

4 MR. HAMMILL: Yes. And the samples have
5 continued well after Bill Doig into the 90s and
6 they're from all hunts that are -- where people are --
7 have reported taking animals within the Hudson Bay
8 arc. It's not to say we cannot improve on the
9 sampling, but it does -- just to clarify, we do have
10 more recent samples than 1990. So we're updating the
11 base, yeah.

12 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay. I think I'll
13 end there. Sorry, I did have one brief other line of
14 questions. It's regarding Beluga samples taken in
15 Western Hudson Bay. Are any EHB Beluga found in those
16 samples and specifically, males versus females of the
17 EHB stock?

18 MR. HAMILL: The answer is, yes.
19 There's a few haplotypes that we associate with
20 Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga. I think they tend to be
21 males but I have to check.

22 MR. BASTERFIELD: Okay, thank you.

23 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Kaitlin Breton-
24 Honeyman, a consultant to the Nunavik Marine Region
25 Wildlife Board. I just wanted to follow-up on a

1 couple of questions to start. So Mark just asked the
2 question about the reference population, the genetic
3 reference population that's used in Eastern Hudson
4 Bay. Could you comment on what the impacts of a
5 shifting baseline may mean? So if there's immigration
6 into Eastern Hudson Bay, say from a wandering James
7 Bay Beluga or a Western Hudson Bay Beluga that decided
8 to stay with Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga, and they are
9 indeed harvested in Nastapoka -- I shouldn't say "in"
10 Nastapoka -- near Nastapoka or in Richmond Gulf, by
11 definition, they are automatically assigned as Eastern
12 Hudson Bay Beluga. And that stock, therefore starts
13 to shift over time to reflect new Beluga who may be
14 immigrate. Is it possible that that EHB signature
15 over time to reflect new immigrants into the area?

16 MR. HAMMILL: Okay, the answer's, yes,
17 of course. I mean, yes, that's what I would expect.
18 What I would see, two possible outcomes, one is that
19 the Eastern Hudson Bay signature would be less defined
20 so it would resemble Western Hudson Bay. So we would
21 say -- probably say if that is happening, we would
22 probably report smaller proportions of Eastern Hudson
23 Bay in the Hudson Strait hunt. This is theoretical,
24 but that, I think could be one impact.

25 The other impact is that it increases

1 your uncertainty and if that is happening, larger
2 confidence limits around that, it may result in giving
3 a signature of more Eastern Hudson Bay animals in the
4 sample. So we might end up -- what I'm trying to say
5 is I think it could have -- it could work on both
6 ways. It could say either we could increase the hunt
7 because there are fewer Eastern Hudson Bay in the
8 harvest, and that's incorrect, if we want to base it
9 on the reference. Or it could the reverse possibly
10 and say there are -- because of the wider confidence
11 limits, there's actually more Eastern Hudson Bay
12 animals in the hunt and so we should reduce overall
13 takes.

14 This is something -- it's a very good
15 point. I would like you to remind us about it because
16 this is something we could look at when we do the big
17 review scheduled for fall 2020, yes.

18 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: So two follow-ups
19 to that. Is it possible then -- it sounds that it is
20 then possible that the increase in proportion of
21 Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga in Hudson Strait in the
22 fall, could be reflective of that issue with sampling,
23 kind of, bias? And then further to that, in I believe
24 it was 2017, Umiujaq harvested, you know, in the
25 individual stock identification, they had one Eastern

1 Hudson Bay Beluga and two Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga.
2 Can you -- they had two Western Hudson Bay Beluga
3 contained within their samples. Would those have been
4 also assigned as Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga once it got
5 into the model, the genetic mixture model?

6 MR. HAMMILL: Probably, yes.

7 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: So I'm going to
8 shift to talking about the population model. And I
9 was surprised to read a new population estimate based
10 on harvest data alone which I believe is the only new
11 input into the model. And so the most recent estimate
12 that we have from aerial surveys is about 3,800
13 whales. In DFO's submission, you talk about that being
14 revised down to 3,200 which is a decline of 600 whales
15 when the harvest of Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga in the
16 last three years has been 212 or 218, I believe.
17 Could you explain how that works?

18 MR. HAMMILL: Okay. This is messy. On
19 the graph that I have on the screen, we have a square
20 box. That's the aerial survey estimates, then we have
21 the black lines. Those are the confidence intervals.

22 That means there's a 95 percent probability that the
23 true answer lies between those limits. We think the
24 central or the main point is at the 3,800 but as we
25 have seen in some of the -- in of the exercises I

1 tried to do at -- you take any one sample, it can come
2 from a distribution, but it's not the mean.

3 This is the problem with aerial surveys;
4 they have wide confidence intervals. This is also the
5 value of the model because it takes all of those
6 surveys, it weights their importance, but it
7 incorporates the other information that we have
8 related to biology, the harvest and it pulls it all
9 together and to say, well, the best estimate that we
10 can give you, is that blue thick line. But it still
11 could, between the -- it could still lie between the
12 upper and the lower blue line. So we're more
13 confident in the size of the population now with the
14 model, but there's still uncertainty.

15 That's why we tend to like the model
16 better than the aerial survey estimates on their own.

17 So when we ran the model the first time back in it
18 was 2015 I think for the advice, we had partial
19 harvest data at the time because we were trying to do
20 it before the end of the plan, which is fine, this is
21 the way the system works. So we had harvest data
22 available at the time, we made assumptions that the
23 harvest would not -- would stay within the quota by
24 the end of the plan, and we ran the model. And the
25 population estimate that came out from that advice,

1 was 3,400 animals.

2 Then because we were approaching the
3 time of the roll-over, or at least at the end of this
4 management plan, I said, okay, well, let's go back and
5 check things to see how things will turn out. We've
6 got harvest data and everything else. In the
7 meantime, since the 2015 advice, we had the total
8 harvest figures for the last year of the plan. So
9 just by running those, the slight changes, because
10 there was a quota overrun in the last year of the
11 plan, just by running that, the population in the
12 model dropped from 3,400 to 3,300. Not big change but
13 there's still a bit of a change. And there's actually
14 3,350 or something so that's basically -- if you want
15 to round off to the nearest 100, it's still -- you
16 could still stay at 3,400.

17 And then I assumed -- because I
18 presented to the Board in June, I assumed we would
19 stay within the quota and so what would happen,
20 basically what came out of that was that the
21 population is basically stable and if people -- if the
22 harvest quotas were respected, we would probably end
23 up with our predictions at the end with the population
24 of roughly 3,400.

25 Then we had the quota overrun and so I

1 went back and re-ran the model with the new harvest
2 data and up until the end of the year and putting that
3 through the model, it tells us the population is
4 currently -- our best estimate is about 3,200. So
5 that's how things have evolved. So during all of this
6 with the new updates, I've incorporated the new
7 genetics information, so it's still the same methods
8 but it's the result of the sampling program up until
9 the end of 2018. So same turning the crank but
10 updated information on genetics and harvest.

11 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: You spoke in your
12 response -- you spoke about weighting different
13 variables, model weights, different variables. Can
14 you confirm if it's DFO who is deciding on the weight
15 of those variables based on your understanding of
16 Beluga?

17 MR. HAMMILL: Weighting is -- the aerial
18 surveys, it's a bit of a function of the variance, so
19 it's just -- it's kind of weighted, it's kind of
20 unweighted, it's a bit more complicated. With the
21 struck-and-loss, it was based on some information that
22 we had and so that was a distribution. And this is an
23 area where I think we can definitely improve on things
24 because it's a bit more important than we figured at
25 the time. For the genetics data, the weighting is

1 related to the statistical outputs from the genetics
2 data. So it's not a DFO decision, it's a modeling
3 decision, it's a science -- it's a decision related to
4 the statistical analyses. So the genetics is not
5 something that we consciously make. The struck-and-
6 loss was based on some information we had which can be
7 improved. The population estimates, the contribution
8 or the weighting is related to the variance. So
9 again, it's a statistical thing.

10 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Okay. Figure 7 in
11 your submission shows -- provides a lower Eastern
12 Hudson Bay Beluga recommendation from DFO. That's the
13 figure -- the probability of a population decline. I
14 think go back.

15 MR. HAMMILL: This one or is it ---

16 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: No.

17 MR. HAMMILL: --- this one?

18 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Yeah, that one.

19 MR. HAMMILL: That's the 58 one because
20 there were a few. I can't remember what I put in
21 that, but, yeah.

22 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Yeah, it's the 58
23 one.

24 MR. HAMMILL: Yeah.

25 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Can you explain

1 this, how there's a lower quota recommendation coming
2 from DFO now than there was three years ago without
3 any new aerial survey inputs? And I'm guessing it may
4 be related to the conversation we just had about
5 updating the model. And I'm wondering if you can
6 elaborate on that?

7 MR. HAMMILL: Okay. There is no aerial
8 survey estimate and that's the weakness in this
9 because we have -- the nice thing about the aerial
10 surveys is you can always recalibrate, you can always
11 reset it to something that's hard and fast, or at
12 least this new information. So the last aerial survey
13 was 2015, the new estimates of the population size
14 that I provided are based on projecting the model with
15 the same parameters forward including the harvest
16 data. Two things operate, the further forward you go
17 since your last calibration, your confidence intervals
18 tend to widen out anyway, that's just a natural
19 function of the projection. You're less certain on
20 how things are the more you go into the future. You
21 can think of it as a weather forecast. We're often
22 pretty good at forecasting what the weather would be
23 like today in the afternoon, a few hours. We're not
24 too bad next day, but trying to go more than one or
25 two days, it becomes really uncertain, so we have less

1 confidence.

2 So the idea of this is the management
3 objectives set by the Board is that what is the
4 harvest that we can have that has a 50 percent
5 probability where the probability of a decline does
6 not -- is not higher than 50 percent. And this comes
7 up with the 5,800. If you kind of do the math, we
8 went over by 30 animals which is roughly 10 animals a
9 year. So it's actually -- I was happy in a way
10 because it's sort of -- we went over the quota by 30
11 animals and the model is saying that we should reduce
12 the quota by 10 animals per year, so that's 30
13 animals. So the two kind of line up.

14 So these are probabilities, so again, if
15 you have a higher -- if you want to have a higher
16 harvest, then the probability or the risk of
17 respecting your management objective, the risk will
18 increase. And that's something for the Board to
19 evaluate.

20 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Okay. I'm going
21 to shift into a question related to DFO management.
22 It may be most relevant even to Patt and that is, how
23 does DFO justify having such varied approaches to
24 managing Beluga stocks across Inuit Nunangat? How it
25 relates to the question that Johnny Oovaut asked about

1 why are you nicer to Nunavut than Nunavik, and about
2 Billy Dan's question about why does Sanikiluaq get
3 treated differently when the results are similar?

4 It also relates to the figure that you
5 put up about Nunavut harvests from Western Hudson Bay,
6 and by my rough calculation, the -- between the
7 harvests posted there plus other communities such as
8 Sanikiluaq that are also harvesting from Western
9 Hudson Bay and Nunavik who is also harvesting from
10 Western Hudson Bay. Those numbers equal the PBR that
11 you posted that you said would trigger a conservation
12 concern in Western Hudson Bay. And yet, we've never
13 heard about -- and I don't want take PBR on because
14 PBR has its own set of issues.

15 Potential biological removal, it's a way
16 of calculating allowable harvest. I'm just providing
17 those as examples of how different it is -- that DFO
18 is taking Cumberland Sound is another meaningful
19 example about how different approaches are taken. And
20 at the most simple, is how many Belugas are allowed to
21 be harvested based on what the population estimate is.

22 And that percentage varies dramatically between those
23 three populations that I referenced. So the question
24 is, how does DFO justify that kind of variation in
25 acceptable harvests?

1 MR. HALL: Thank you, Kaitlin, for your
2 question. My name is Patt Hall, I work for Fisheries
3 and Oceans, Central and Arctic Region. Louder? Okay.
4 There's a lot to unpack, Kaitlin, in your question. I
5 would say, in general, the DFO's approach to stock
6 management, goes stock by stock by stock. We also are
7 in a co-management relationship with all of the
8 wildlife boards that have been set up across Inuit
9 Nunangat. So for the management of Western Hudson Bay
10 Beluga that's projected on the graph here, the
11 information that we use for management is collected in
12 a way that is consistent with the Nunavut Land Claim
13 Agreement. There are no community quotas for Beluga
14 that we associate with the Western Hudson Bay
15 population. We work with the regional wildlife
16 organizations and the community hunters and trappers
17 associations. Hunters and trappers associations under
18 the agreement are responsible to coordinate the
19 activities of their members. Every year, the
20 community HTOs provide DFO with a harvest summary of
21 their catches. And DFO uses that in the tables that
22 it provides to the regional wildlife organizations, to
23 the Nunavut Wildlife Board and internally to our
24 science departments for use in their analysis and for
25 presentation at meetings.

1 Cumberland Sound Beluga, the situation
2 there is analogous to Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga
3 situation. There have been quotas in place for
4 Cumberland Sound Beluga since the mid-1980s. Based on
5 surveys that were done, the Nunavut Management Board
6 and DFO agreed to increase the quota. This was
7 implemented, I believe, in 2002. That quota increase
8 was accompanied by the development of Beluga hunting
9 rules by the Pangnirtung HTO and they, too, are asked
10 to provide an annual harvest summary to the co-
11 management organizations.

12 I'll just flip back up to that table for
13 2018, the orange squares represent information that is
14 still to come from the communities. I didn't include
15 that in the slide that I provided to Mike earlier, but
16 just to clarify that, that's what those orange square
17 represents.

18 MS. ROBINSON: Sorry to interrupt you,
19 Patt.

20 MS. HALL: Yeah.

21 MS. ROBINSON: I appreciate your
22 willingness to go into the different factors that you
23 consider in each of those regions but the question was
24 sort of what's the justification. And perhaps go a
25 little bit more high level in terms of this rather

1 than going into each of the different considerations.

2 I just -- I'm very mindful of the clock. I'm sorry.

3 MS. HALL: Yeah. (indiscernible),
4 Qajaq. The short answer is the DFO manages on a stock
5 by stock basis. Each stock has different
6 considerations associated with it. In Central and
7 Arctic Region, we work with our co-management partners
8 consistent with the provisions of the Nunavut Land
9 Claim. This applies to the Western Hudson Bay
10 communities that you see here and also to the
11 community of Sanikiluaq. And Mike has already spoken
12 to the amount of information that Sanikiluaq community
13 have provided over the years in terms of biological
14 samples, and also the voluntary harvest closure that
15 was implemented during the time that Eastern Hudson
16 Bay Beluga are thought to be most at risk of being
17 killed.

18 And I don't want to tread into
19 Luccassie's territory here. I believe that Luccassie
20 will be speaking to this again tomorrow. My question
21 I guess to you, Kaitlin, is that -- does that answer
22 your question sufficiently?

23 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Yes. Just a
24 follow-up to that point because you raise Sanikiluaq's
25 sampling again. It's my understanding that the past

1 regulations prevented harvesting in harvesting in
2 Ungava Bay for those communities. And so, is it
3 possible that it's related -- this is probably a
4 better question now for DFO Quebec. Is it related to
5 past harvest regulations that is the reason why there
6 are so few samples in Ungava Bay?

7 MR. HAMMILL: Yes. It's a vicious
8 circle, as you know. If you limit harvest, you limit
9 ---

10 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: That's good.

11 MR. HAMMILL: --- unit sampling.

12 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: So Mark's pulling
13 up a slide and I just have a quick question while he's
14 doing that. Your recommendation to go with status quo
15 will be very disappointing to many around the room who
16 are calling for transformative change. If it's
17 decided that more time is needed to be ready for that
18 kind of transformative change, is DFO prepared to
19 speed up the survey and genetic re-analysis so that it
20 could be a single-year roll-over rather than the two-
21 year roll-over that you've proposed? Also recognizing
22 your reference to how the model reacts to uncertainty
23 and that it's already been four years since the last
24 survey was done. And the last time it was more than
25 four years between survey intervals, was over 20 years

1 ago. And given that this is such a strong priority in
2 the region, could that survey not be done earlier?

3 MR. HAMMILL: No, the survey cannot be
4 done earlier but that is not the limitation, I think.

5 The limitation is getting the data analyzed. You
6 just don't walk out of the plane and have an estimate.

7 It still takes another month to a month-and-a-half to
8 pull the data and do the analyses. So that's the
9 limitation factor. The peer review is another thing
10 that's beyond my control. You would have to make a
11 strong case to Ottawa that we would have to have an
12 earlier peer review. So that's -- I can't answer
13 that.

14 The thing is, we do a survey and we will
15 be finished in August. It's not work doing end of
16 July because there's still ice. So it's -- we're
17 finished in August. You do your analyses, your peer
18 review is in the month of November, staff still have
19 to run the model after you have your analyses and then
20 you have to write the papers. And it's -- that's
21 tight. It's hard to do. So to get you -- and this
22 even -- that's why I left open the door that it may
23 not occur until later, but having it occur later would
24 probably be linked in a bit with other things on the
25 schedule for the peer review. But getting it ready

1 for November is going to be tight as it is.

2 MR. DIONNE: And may I add also,
3 Kaitlin, that in my mind there's also the fact that
4 getting peer-reviewed information might trigger as
5 well a need for consultation that would be needed
6 probably in terms of -- this is the science timeframe
7 and there's that management considerations above that
8 and that would need to be taken into consideration as
9 well.

10 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: My last question I
11 wanted to present to you a possible hypothesis, a
12 possible narrative around this figure. This figure
13 shows -- on the left-hand side are harvest numbers
14 prior to the implementation of the quota, a formal
15 top-down quota system that's implemented in between
16 those two harvest years that are separated. It's
17 evident that harvest was declining quite markedly in
18 the 1980s prior to the imposition of a quota system.
19 Is it possible that that decrease was an Inuit-led
20 response to concerns the DFO had raised about how
21 Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga were doing, and their own
22 concerns about how Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga were
23 doing that had already commenced prior to the
24 implementation of those quotas? And further to that,
25 could you -- I know you were just beginning then.

1 We're wondering if there's a record available of those
2 conversations that DFO had with hunters at that time.

3 Many people have referenced the pilot project, the
4 one-year quota that they agreed to do as a trial
5 period. We're wondering if there's meeting minutes or
6 workshop reports or some form of consultative record
7 that could be provided?

8 MR. HAMMILL: I showed in my
9 presentation that the major part of the decline
10 continued until '82, that was when Mimi started to
11 become more involved in the discussions. And I'm not
12 exactly aware of, you know, where we were as far as
13 those discussions. But the population, one thing
14 there's a -- quotas came into place, reported harvests
15 did decline but there's a lot of over-harvests, a lot
16 less respect for the quotas at that time. And the
17 population continued to decline right through until
18 about 2000. And then due to the efforts of the
19 hunters, the quota -- or the harvest went down
20 considerably and this is contributed to the
21 stabilization or the increase in the population.

22 There is some information available.
23 It's going to be hard -- we can dig it out. It's
24 going to be hard because it's -- there's a lot of
25 history. There were a couple workshops, for example,

1 some people here, I know Harry Okpik, I'm pretty sure
2 he came to the workshop in Mont Joli; things like that
3 we can dig out. But it's, whoa, yeah.

4 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. I just have
5 -- it's Qajaq here, legal counsel for the Nunavik
6 Marine Region Wildlife Board. There have been
7 significant changes in the Eastern Hudson Bay region
8 over the last 50, 60, 70 years. A major environmental
9 impact was the establishment of dams through
10 hydroelectric projects and there is considerable
11 evidence, scientific but also from hunters that the
12 hydro dams have shown to have an impact on the annual
13 flow of fresh water into Eastern Hudson Bay. It's
14 been noted that fresh water flows in Eastern Hudson
15 Bay less in the summer from the major rivers and it's
16 redirected into James Bay area.

17 With this in mind, is it your view that
18 the change in the salination, the saltiness, of the
19 water in Eastern Hudson Bay including the estuaries
20 has had an impact on the interest of Eastern Hudson
21 Bay whales to remain in this area?

22 MR. HAMMILL: The simplest answer is I
23 don't know because if you want me to try and present a
24 position based on science, we don't have it.

25 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. I don't want you to

1 guess. That's just -- it's not ---

2 MR. HAMMILL: But I will say, there is
3 hydrostatic rebound, so the land is rising, so this is
4 another contributing factor that could make a place,
5 such as Nastapoka less interesting.

6 MS. ROBINSON: Okay.

7 MR. HAMMILL: We do see that whales
8 still continue to return en masse to the Two Whale
9 River, so that's sort of makes me question, you know,
10 is the oceanographic impact is important. And we do
11 see that when we reduce harvesting, the population has
12 responded by increasing, so ...

13 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. In the
14 Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement, Article 5, the
15 provisions in relation to conservation, one of the
16 conservation objectives is the restoration and
17 revitalization of depleted stocks. What is DFO's
18 understanding of what those terms mean, what is the
19 goal for revitalization and what is the goal or
20 objective to be reached for restoration? And a
21 follow-up question to that is has there been agreement
22 between DFO and co-management partners including
23 Makivic, RNUK, LNUK, with respect to what the goal is
24 when we're talking about restoration and
25 revitalization?

1 MR. HAMMILL: This is one of those
2 circular questions, which is first, the chicken or the
3 egg. And my answer to that is we want to discuss with
4 our partners to see what kind of recovery objective
5 they would like to see. And we've had difficulty in
6 engaging that discussion. We can provide an estimate
7 to say what the population might have been in the
8 1800s when the Hudson Bay Company started to harvest.

9 But then, people would argue, and justifiably, that
10 eco-system conditions are not the same as what they
11 were 200 years ago. And we could agree with that.

12 So the discussion we would like to see
13 for a recovery, and this gets back to the
14 precautionary approach in the sense that what is the
15 population that the hunters, the LNUKs, RNUKs and the
16 Board, what would they like to see as a recovery
17 objective?

18 MS. ROBINSON: Okay, thank you. In your
19 presentation you talked about different management
20 objectives and modelling that's been used as you
21 develop your positions. What is DFO's internal
22 mechanisms to ensure that the development of these
23 objectives and models, consider Inuit and indigenous
24 rights, and include indigenous and Inuit knowledge and
25 practices including inter-generational knowledge

1 transfer? So to be more refined, what are DFO's
2 internal mechanism to ensure that the development of
3 these objectives and models are taking into
4 consideration and including these rights
5 considerations?

6 MR. HAMMILL: You're a lawyer.

7 MS. ROBINSON: Mm-hmm.

8 MR. HAMMILL: We do have consultations.
9 We do have meetings and traditional is identified by
10 the people that we work with, so pilot project is one
11 example that's the most concrete and easy to identify.
12 So the process, at least within science, is that it
13 depends on the inputs that we receive through these
14 meetings from people who present perspectives that are
15 worthwhile investigating further. And I go -- I guess
16 the easiest one to identify as a good example is the
17 pilot project.

18 MS. ROBINSON: Okay, thank you. Are
19 Nunavik Inuit and Cree of this region given the
20 opportunity to critique your setting of objectives and
21 the models you develop and implement?

22 MR. HAMMILL: The management objectives
23 are set through discussions and I believe we could say
24 the management objective is basically the one that was
25 accepted by the Board. The Board could have set

1 another objective if they had wished to. It's, again,
2 discussion but this is something that I think is open.

3 We do -- we have invited hunters to our
4 peer review meetings, generally the representation is
5 through members of the Board and members of Makivic.
6 For these meetings, they are asked to criticize or
7 critique the science components. Then after the
8 meeting ends, DFO has a science position and this goes
9 into the discussions. In the old system, it went into
10 the discussions carried out by the managers where they
11 considered the hunter's perspectives and the science.

12 Now I believe it goes into the Board's perspective
13 where the Board looks at the science and consider the
14 hunter's perspectives.

15 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. When you say
16 "the Board," you mean the Nunavik Marine Region
17 Wildlife Board?

18 MR. HAMMILL: That's correct.

19 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. And there's that.
20 But not signatories or rights holders, Inuit
21 signatories to claims and rights holders, because the
22 Boards are an independent institution.

23 MR. HAMMILL: I ---

24 MS. ROBINSON: My question was
25 specifically rights holders, signatories.

1 MR. HAMMILL: Okay, the information in
2 the peer review, the signatories have been invited in
3 the past, then the information is publicly available
4 and it's -- so they are able to examine that and when
5 they make their representations to the Board, they can
6 include it, as from their viewpoints, their
7 perspectives on how they feel about that science.

8 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. Thank you.
9 Finally, with respect to the minister's decision, and
10 this was a question asked earlier, and I just need to
11 understand this a little bit better. In response to a
12 question from the floor to how the minister makes
13 their decisions, the internal mechanisms, the response
14 was that the rationale developed by the management
15 board goes to DFO, there's an internal review process.

16 Then the minister is briefed and advised by DFO
17 employees prior to the respective minister making
18 their decision. Am I right to understand that DFO
19 employees, potentially the same employees that
20 formulated the submissions and recommendations that
21 have been presented before these two Boards, are the
22 same people briefing and advising the minister?

23 MR. HAMMILL: Yes and no. And I say
24 some of the initial briefing material is -- no, the
25 initial science -- the initial briefing material is

1 prepared by our management colleagues at the regional
2 level. And they take the material from the science,
3 then it's submitted up the scale. So those people are
4 the ones who look at that advice and they're the ones
5 who review it. So that includes managers that were
6 not involved in the review process. And then it goes
7 up to -- it can end up then going up to, I'm assuming
8 it's the deputy minister.

9 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. Those are all my
10 questions. The Board members may have questions for
11 you as well.

12 MR. SAVARD: Thank you. I would like to
13 go back to the model. The model assumes a growth
14 rate. Am I right to think that a model determine the
15 actual growth rate used to calculate your population?

16 MR. HAMMILL: The model takes -- the
17 short answer is yes. The model fits to the aerial
18 survey data and it does that by adjusting the growth
19 rate. It does a little bit more but that's the main
20 component.

21 MR. SAVARD: Okay. You asked us earlier
22 to specify what we would like to see. I would like to
23 see a much simpler model that assumes that the growth
24 rate of the population is at its highest. Because the
25 population is supposed to be below its normal level,

1 should be 8,000 according to your data. So the
2 pressure -- so that should be a population that's
3 always growing at its maximum rate. It would be
4 interesting to see what the results are.

5 MS. ROBINSON: Please introduce
6 yourself.

7 MR. SAVARD: I'm Jean-Pierre Savard and
8 I'm NMRWB Board member. Okay, Kaitlin asked you the
9 question of comparison between the allowable take or
10 the method they use in -- for different stock, like
11 Cumberland Sound. And the reason I'm raising it is if
12 you take Cumberland Sound harvest and apply it to
13 here, you should be allowed to harvest 150 Eastern
14 Hudson Bay Beluga. So it shows you how DFO seems to
15 be using different criteria depending where they are.

16 And not only that, that if we use what you recommend
17 in your submission which is 58 Beluga for 50 percent
18 chance, I came across your recommendation for 2018.
19 And if I follow your recommendation for 2018, I arrive
20 at 68 Belugas instead of 58. The reason for that is
21 that you changed your axis. In one case, you
22 calculate a probability for the target population
23 after 20 years and, in the other case, after 10 years.

24 And I don't understand why you're making that
25 difference. And I would like to ask you, could you

1 calculate for five years which is the aerial survey
2 schedule?

3 MR. HAMMILL: Yes, I can recalculate it
4 for five years. One of the difficulties in looking at
5 five-year blocks is that any changes in populations,
6 they won't be much so it's -- you kind of want to see
7 what are the longer-term impacts of a projection. I
8 don't think it will change too much. But the 68, that
9 included as well the allocation we identified for
10 Sanikiluaq which dropped down what the Eastern Hudson
11 Bay or the Nunavik allocation to about 62, 63. The
12 reduction that we're recommending now is based on the
13 over-harvest in the final year which is basically,
14 well, double what we suggested be the roll-over
15 number, but that's how high the harvest was. But I
16 can re-do it, yeah. And I can probably even re-do it
17 for you tomorrow.

18 MR. SAVARD: Okay. Thank you. One
19 more. The genetics seems to be a problem and, in my
20 mind, there seems to be a circularity here. You've
21 defined the stock based on old data and now you,
22 assuming that every bit of your present in the area,
23 represent that stock. And there's something wrong
24 there, so probably you'll correct it when your new
25 analysis is done. But you see what I mean here, it's

1 kind of like a circle. So make sure that it's -- you
2 explain it correctly or at least in a way that we can
3 understand, once you do the proper -- or the newer
4 analysis.

5 And my -- one of my last question is,
6 are there other Beluga stocks or population that are
7 managed based on the mitochondrial DNA like we're
8 doing, or do they use a regular population genetics?
9 The reason I'm saying that it is that if you take the
10 wintering areas as the base for the population
11 basically, you have a James Bay population and you
12 have a Hudson Bay population including the Eastern
13 Hudson Bay.

14 MR. HAMMILL: I don't think there are
15 other stocks. We're looking at -- actually, so the
16 best of my knowledge there are no other Beluga stocks
17 managed in this way. In a way, like if you look at
18 Greenland, it's a west coast versus east coast -- it's
19 west coast Beluga -- or west coast narwhal versus east
20 coast narwhal. James Bay is actually a separate
21 breeding population. It's micro -- nuclear DNA that
22 shows that it is a separate breeding population, so in
23 a way, that's a much cleaner system. The major aspect
24 that's contributing for why we define an Eastern
25 Hudson Bay stock is this idea of maintaining a

1 distribution or maintaining an availability of whales
2 for people living in the Eastern Hudson Bay area.

3 What we've seen is that when you drive
4 down a stock, they don't come back. They abandon
5 areas and so you don't -- you can see the odd whales
6 coming, the odd whale coming back but you don't see
7 any recovery in any significant numbers in any
8 reasonable time. So you and I will be long gone
9 before there's any possibly that we might see any
10 recovery or re-colonization if we eliminate the stock.

11 MS. SALAMIVA: Short arms. There you
12 go, Peter. State your name first.

13 MR. HALE: My name is Peter Hale, I'm a
14 member of the Eeyou Marine Board. My question relates
15 to S. 2.1 of the DFO submission. And in that you
16 state:

17 "... The aerial survey counts are
18 corrected for diving animals using data
19 from satellite transmitters that provide
20 information on the time that the animals
21 spend under water ..."

22 So my questions are is this satellite
23 information collected at the same time and in the same
24 location as the aerial survey?

25 MR. HAMMILL: No. The satellite

1 telemetry data was collected in the same area. So
2 it's relevant in that aspect. It has not been
3 conducted in the same year and the people have asked
4 us not to conduct satellite telemetry studies, so
5 we've been unable to try and update that information.

6 So we used a fixed value based on the studies that
7 were done in the early 2000s, but they were not
8 conducted in the same years necessarily as the
9 surveys.

10 MR. HALE: Peter Hale, again. Do you
11 have information to suggest that the time spent below
12 the surface by the Beluga changes over the seasons and
13 might it be different when the survey was conducted
14 than whenever the data on diving were collected?

15 MR. HAMMILL: From the information we
16 have, we see that after August, the time spent diving
17 increases. So this would require a more significant
18 correction factor. This is one of the reasons why we
19 work hard to try and get the surveys finished by
20 August 31st. It's not always possible. There are
21 other indications from areas where people have been
22 able to update their satellite telemetry work such as
23 Churchill where different factors can be applied, but
24 it's related to water clarity. We've been working
25 intensively in the St. Lawrence to try and develop a

1 new approach to improve the correction factors, but
2 it's a work in progress.

3 Cumberland Sound, where the stock is
4 very small, they've been working also very hard with
5 the people with the satellite telemetry to try and get
6 better or more updated correction factors. So there's
7 more information coming along and hopefully, within
8 the next couple of years, we can look to see if these
9 correction factors vary between populations or areas
10 or are differences more related to time of year and
11 water clarity.

12 MR. SAVARD: Thank you, Mike. That's
13 helpful. I have just a couple of short questions
14 related to the Cumberland Sound harvest. My
15 understanding is that initially the harvest level was
16 approximately 35 animals and that it then increased to
17 I think 41, and that the increase was in part because
18 of a community-based management system that was put in
19 place. Could such an approach be adopted in the area
20 under discussion here?

21 MR. HAMMILL: On the science part of it,
22 it was partly increased due to aerial survey
23 estimates. I think it was a 2002 aerial survey that
24 was quite high. Based on that, it provided the
25 information that the population could support a higher

1 harvest. Subsequent surveys have shown that the
2 population has declined dramatically or it was never
3 actually that high, and that a much lower quota would
4 be needed to respect -- would be needed to stop the
5 decline. But now we're getting into management
6 discussions and I can't answer those because they're -
7 - like in every situation, they're quite complex. And
8 I don't know if -- no, Patt might be it because Patt's
9 been in the firing line on that a bit, so ...

10 MS. HALL: This is Patt Hall, Fisheries
11 and Oceans in Winnipeg. Peter, you're correct in
12 terms of the historic harvest and the subsequent
13 increase to 41 animals. In terms of community-based
14 management, Pangnirtung was not part of that
15 initiative because it was harvesting under quota.
16 Iqaluit, Kimmirut, operated under community-based
17 management and reported their harvests to DFO. They
18 did not have quotas previous to that.

19 The other thing I would point out with
20 respect to Cumberland Sound Beluga, is that population
21 is harvested mainly by one community, the community of
22 Pangnirtung, so in that case, considerations of other
23 communities were not a focus of those conversations.
24 And with respect to what's going on with Cumberland
25 Sound now, I am not on that file anymore. So -- can

1 you hear me? Okay. There is a co-management working
2 group that is operating now that has representatives
3 from all of our co-management organizations involved
4 in that file. They are having regular working group
5 meetings to discuss the new science information, and
6 ways to go forward with management considerations. I
7 hope that's helpful.

8 MR. HALE: Peter here. Yes, it is,
9 would you recommend that we investigate their approach
10 more closely to see what we could learn from it?

11 MS. HALL: You mean the Cumberland Sound
12 Beluga example?

13 MR. HALE: Yes, the community-based
14 management approach.

15 MS. HALL: Well, a community-based
16 management certainly is something that the Board might
17 want to consider, and there is historical information,
18 historical record amongst all the co-management
19 partners, so DFO, the Nunavut Wildlife Management
20 Board, Nunavut Tunngavik and others. And if
21 requested, we can make that available.

22 MR. HALE: Thank you.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: One last question. We
24 will have lunch after.

25 MR. CARON: My name is Daniel Caron, I'm

1 with the Eeyou Board. And my question to Fisheries
2 and Oceans is related with your S. 3.8 in your
3 presentation, title "Communication and Collaboration,"
4 where we can read that DFO believes that the Board,
5 the Nunavik Board, can have a significant influence
6 over the level of collaboration that partners can have
7 together. DFO is certainly one of those partners.
8 And, obviously, my sense is that there is a gap in
9 terms of communication and this, my question would be,
10 how to address this gap?

11 You referred to it in your presentation
12 yesterday, Felix, in DFO 24 you talk about the
13 communication strategy but I'm not sure what is that
14 strategy. And when you talk about compliance and
15 other issue, you referred a couple of times to
16 communication. This is also recognized by other
17 partners that there is a huge gap in communication.
18 To answer the implementation of an approach, of a plan
19 or of an initiative, whatever our plan is a good
20 communication have to take place. And DFO will need
21 to address this issue in an efficient way with the
22 Inuit people, with Inuit institutions.

23 I understand there is no DFO office on
24 the territory. If you go to Newfoundland, I know that
25 Nova Scotia or Quebec (indiscernible), most of the

1 time when you go in a community, you see a post office
2 and an office of the Department of the Fisheries and
3 Ocean. That's where you have two flags of Canada in
4 the village. And we don't have an office here, I
5 understand the difficulty to have a permanent presence
6 for DFO, and you don't have DFO officer.

7 So this is a real challenge. But for
8 the benefit of the implementation of a plan, a future
9 plan, whatever it is, how -- what kind of -- when you
10 refer to a communication strategy, what kind of tools
11 you could use to better support the local partners,
12 better work with the local partners to have a common
13 approach to work together, to have better
14 collaboration from you, from other partners and to
15 achieve the objective that everyone wants to -- are
16 sharing? So this is my question.

17 MR. DIONNE: Okay. Well, first of all,
18 I cannot say if there's an intention of having a
19 physical facility from DFO in Nunavik. I'm not aware
20 of any intentions towards this. In our proposition,
21 well, the tools that we would have envisaged at first
22 would be maybe, well, trying first to have the proper
23 workshop that would address this important
24 consideration to discuss what's best. Maybe we don't
25 -- we have ideas of who we should make communications

1 to into every community. But maybe we are wrong and
2 we would like to have the discussion to see what is
3 the good persons to be in touch with. So this might
4 be a first tool having that discussion together. And
5 other than that, well, there's common practices that
6 seems to be implemented anyway as we can see the high
7 importance of radio stations across north. It seems
8 like a good reliable tool. And well, sometimes we
9 need to circulate also some announcement in the shape
10 of a paper. Well, where the best place to put that
11 out and make sure that the community obtain it. So
12 this is some of those tools, trying to reaching the
13 communities.

14 But also, we have in mind what are the
15 means for the community to get some feedback to us as
16 well. So taking the example of the Umajuit wardens'
17 network, we have made a weekly call, a weekly
18 teleconference with them that ensures that we have
19 regular feedback and conversation and, well, dialogue,
20 open the questions and precisions. So whatever the
21 means is actually, well, having that frequent
22 component, like the weekly calls for Umajuit is one of
23 our other ideas.

24 MR. CARON: Thank you. I would like to
25 know how many, if you can guesstimate at how many days

1 DFO representatives are spending in the region. And
2 the comment I would say, and I don't want that you do
3 like Donald Trump with Twitter, but I think we are in
4 the age of communication that (indiscernible) could be
5 put in place for hunters to call you if they have
6 something to report, video conferences, a Facebook
7 page, there's so many communication tools now. It's
8 all (indiscernible) and black books here and it's --
9 so I think we should go a little bit, again, to use
10 the expression that was used yesterday, outside the
11 box and be bit more proactive in terms of
12 communication. It's a main, like main problem I
13 believe that we are now facing here. Thank you, very
14 much.

15 MR. DIONNE: Thank you for this. And I
16 don't know the exact number of days that we spend in
17 Nunavik. I don't have that information. And, yeah,
18 thank you for this suggestion of using social media
19 and other technologies.

20 MS. ROBINSON: We're going to go into
21 lunch. I just want to make one small comment to have
22 on the record. The Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife
23 Board has struggled to have their appointments
24 maintained and have had to wait a considerably long
25 time for re-appointments and for designations of

1 chairpersons. And as a result of that, we -- the
2 Board has struggled at times to ensure they have
3 quorum. So in the sentiment of your submissions and
4 response to questions that you're committed to the
5 process, we'd ask that these issues around re-
6 appointment and appointments and the lack of them
7 being expedited, to meet the needs and the processes
8 in place, be addressed immediately so that the Board
9 can do their work. We'll go to lunch, we will back at
10 1:30.

11
12 --- LUNCHEON RECESS

13
14 MS. ROBINSON: Welcome back from lunch.
15 We have quite a lengthy afternoon planned. The Board
16 has -- I've spoken with both chairperson and in light
17 of how late we went last night and the night before,
18 and there are some health issues that are coming up.
19 I think it's important that tonight we end at 6:00 and
20 not come back after dinner. We'll get through what we
21 can get through this afternoon and what we don't
22 finish this afternoon, we'll resume tomorrow at that
23 point. So we have from now until 6:00 this evening
24 for the LNUK to present and then for questions for
25 each group as we go.

1 Again, this is your chance to tell the
2 Board what decision you want them to make, why you
3 want them to make the decision. You can tell us --
4 and you can tell the Board what information you think
5 is relevant, what is reliable and then you'll have an
6 opportunity -- the Board and others will have an
7 opportunity to ask you questions. We've developed a
8 list of the groups following the coast. So starting
9 from Chisasibi, Kuujjuaraapik, moving up the Hudson
10 coast. And then we'll finish with the RNUK. NTI is
11 going to present with Sanikiluaq during their
12 presentation, NTI might have some comments to make as
13 well, but will also be available during that time for
14 questions of NTI and Sanikiluaq.

15 I have talked to the representatives
16 from Chisasibi who do not wish to make a presentation,
17 as long as there aren't any questions for Chisasibi,
18 we can proceed now with the presentation from the
19 Kuujjuaraapik LNUK. If we could make sure there's
20 always a spot available. Can Kuujjuaraapik LNUK
21 please raise your hand and introduce yourselves and
22 you can begin. There are no time limits but we ask
23 you to respect that other people want to speak, too.
24 Please don't repeat yourself and stick to what's
25 relevant.

1 MS. SALAMIVA: We are looking for your
2 proposal how you would want us to decide. So then
3 NMRWB will be listening to your needs because they are
4 the one who will decide for you and lobby for you. So
5 it's your chance now to be -- to do your presentation
6 and I would want the people of Kuujjuaraapik to
7 comment. You are now ready, Jimmy-Paul? Please state
8 your name. That's better.

9 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: My name is Jimmy-
10 Paul Angatookalook, from Kuujjuaraapik, LNUK's
11 president. That's how -- this is our proposal. As
12 community of Kuujjuaraapik, we have never reached our
13 quota limit for a very long time. And we don't go out
14 hunting for Beluga because we are designated to go
15 very far while the weather is not always nice. So us
16 hunters we would like to be able to harvest close by,
17 even at the Little Whale River. This August 1 to 31,
18 we would want that back. Because some communities
19 have mentioned that they just don't want to see a
20 Beluga anymore without hunting them. They wish to
21 hunt them. We don't mind to have a quota because we
22 are also thinking about descendants. We will still
23 want them to eat muktuk, Beluga meat, I mean Beluga
24 skin. So we are requesting for you to reopen Little
25 Whale River from August 1 to August 31. Am I

1 understandable? That's it. Thank you.

2 MS. SALAMIVA: (indiscernible), so you
3 wish to comment? No.

4 MS. WEETALTUK: My name is Salamiva
5 Weetaltuk. I also have to represent my hunters so
6 that's why I'm going to comment speaking for
7 Kuujjuaraapik. For many, many years, we haven't been
8 able to harvest nearby Kuujjuaraapik, even last year
9 we did not harvest anything even though we were
10 allocated two because they were not -- the weather was
11 on the way and our children have never seen us
12 butchering anymore and many people are not drying meat
13 anymore. And when we brought back small piece of meat
14 people fight for it. So they go make dry meat because
15 we are asked to go down to Long Island and then if we
16 cannot have harvest to -- from King George Island and
17 then we go to Seal River. Usually, we hunt with
18 Umiujaq because if we try to go down alone, it's
19 harder to harvest.

20 But if we get help from Umiujaq, and for
21 one canoe, it costs \$750 and you have to have
22 sufficient food available, gasoline, and you need to
23 go to other area to get fresh water because at the
24 King George Island there is no fresh water. So we
25 have to go to other area to get fresh water. And we -

1 - because there is no fresh water in that area, we
2 have to bring fresh water and be very careful not to
3 run out of water because that island is a migratory
4 area for the birds such as Canada Goose and others,
5 and it's full of manure. So it's not drinkable. And
6 also there are -- if we harvested one Beluga, a polar
7 bear will be there right away because they smell it.
8 And as soon as we -- when we harvested one Beluga we
9 tried to go back home right away before it spoiled and
10 we ran out of food also sometimes.

11 The reason why we are able to go down is
12 because we -- I do funding requests from the local
13 organizations, Land Holding Corporation, Hunter
14 Support Coop, Coffee Shop, MV, and the rest of the
15 organizations and that's how I get my fundings. Every
16 year I do funding request. That's how we can have
17 more hunters going down but some are able to go only
18 during the weekend. And we always wish, hope for
19 weekend weather to be nice. Although people of
20 Nunavik are tired of having quotas, but us, we are in
21 Eastern Hudson Bay and those considered endangered are
22 nearby. So we don't mind having quotas.

23 But if we see enough Belugas, that is
24 same numbers as our quota, we want to be able to
25 harvest them all at once. So that all the people

1 would get their share more and we would be able to
2 teach our children how to butcher. Although one time
3 we -- the Beluga was landed here so that students can
4 watch people butchering. Nobody really got share
5 although they got one bite each because there were so
6 many.

7 Kuujjuaraapik area is also a close area
8 just like Nastapoka River and Little Whale River so we
9 don't really have -- we don't harvest from here. But
10 even though they migrate through Kuujjuaraapik,
11 hunters don't harvest them because they respect what
12 is been implemented for them. We make sure that they
13 listen to what is being asked from them. So I want
14 the request to be accepted. If we get 15 quotas, we
15 would want to harvest those all at the same time. And
16 then we would stop when we reach 15.

17 I want you to believe me because the
18 hunters here respects. And the people that used to be
19 in the Little Whale River for two months to make dry
20 meat, those elders have passed away. So we really
21 want to be let free. Respect what the hunters are
22 requesting because for many, many years they've been
23 respecting DFO. If I forgot something, my colleagues
24 will have a say. But that's what I really wanted to
25 say that we really, really want to be able to harvest

1 from near whole Kuujjuaraapik. And if we will be
2 designated to go to a certain area this time give us
3 some funds for that. You are now -- would you like to
4 say something?

5 MS. ROBINSON: Are there any questions
6 for Kuujjuaraapik from the floor, from the parties?
7 Johnny (indiscernible), wait, Billy raised his hand
8 first. I just want to make sure we have the list,
9 because once I get this list, we're not adding more
10 people. Putulik. Anyone else? Not Johnny Oovaut,
11 Johnny (indiscernible). Billy Palliser, Johnny
12 Oovaut, Putulik Papigattuk, Adamie Kaitak, Adamie
13 Tayara, Mike Hammill and Johnny Arnaituk. Yes, you
14 can start now, Billy Palliser.

15 MR. PALLISER: To the LNUKs of
16 Kuujjuaraapik, thank you. I have a question to Jimmy-
17 Paul. He was talking about what he used to do in
18 August. He requested for it to be reopened. In case
19 Kuujjuaraapik community is allowed to go down to
20 Little Whale River, what is your plan to -- in case
21 Little Whale River was opened what is your plan, how
22 are you going to take care of it? What is your plan
23 for that area if you were allowed to hunt there again?
24 That's my first question and when we were shown the
25 results, the samples, Kuujjuaraapik community had a

1 very high sample because -- so would you still
2 continue to do your sample kits if the Little Whale
3 River was opened? And how are you plan to conserve and
4 properly look after that area in case if it was
5 opened?

6 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: My name is Jimmy
7 from Kuujjuaraapik. This is how it used to be
8 starting from August 1 to 31. It was -- it used to be
9 opened. But because of the weather conditions we were
10 not even able to reach our quotas because other people
11 were already using the quotas. Because of the bad
12 weather, we were not able to go there. And in the
13 past, before the quotas were implemented, hunters used
14 to try and get enough for the community; it could be
15 the same today. And I'm sure they will not try and
16 overkill because one canoe can carry so much. And
17 when the two canoes were travelling, they would
18 harvest one and they take everything they can. That's
19 how it used to be. We will treat it very seriously.
20 Am I clear?

21 MS. WEETALTUK: Billy, I want to say
22 something before. In case Little Whale River is
23 reopened for sure people will be camping and people
24 who usually go out to teach their children and for
25 sure if the community of Umiujaq brings their students

1 there, we would try to go at the same time because we
2 don't try to go there while we cannot harvest. So we
3 want to be given an opportunity to go there again so
4 that we can pass on our knowledge to our children and
5 grandchildren.

6 MR. PALLISER: Second question, we've
7 been shown about the results and looking at the
8 results and community of Kuujjuaraapik are doing very
9 well with their sampling kit. Will you still be doing
10 the sample kits?

11 MS. WEETALTUK: Yes, of course, we have
12 no choice but to continue that. We try very hard, I
13 even myself personally go down to the beach to see if
14 the canoes that are about to leave are carrying those
15 kits.

16 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. That's it.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny Oovaut.

18 MR. OOVAUT: Thank you. It's not for
19 document of Kuujjuaraapik (indiscernible), I just want
20 to ask you because the Board member who is supposed to
21 deciding also is also speaking for Kuujjuaraapik.

22 MS. WEETALTUK: The comments are not
23 from me so I don't feel I'm conflicting because this
24 information are from the hunters. And I thought I was
25 going to be the only one speaking. They came here so

1 they're talking now. I'm asking Qajaq, she's a
2 lawyer.

3 MS. ROBINSON: I don't want to slow down
4 the afternoon. If it is the position of parties that
5 Salamiva is in a conflict and can't be part of the
6 decision, then raise that. I think that in Nunavik
7 and in many situations with small communities and many
8 people wearing different hats, we have to think about
9 these things in like a reasonable way. She's provided
10 information that's also included in the submissions
11 and I understand that that was done with all of her
12 fellow LNUK members. So I think that there was
13 nothing wrong with her reiterating what has been
14 shared with her by the -- her LNUK fellow members.
15 And if there's issues with her being part of the
16 decision when the time comes -- oh, sorry, she's the
17 manager, not the member, then we can address that
18 issue after this part.

19 Okay, next person with questions.
20 Putulik Papigatuk.

21 MR. PAPIGATUK: We heard that people
22 were planning about the Long Island to go down my
23 plane, build a shack for hunters. I wonder if you are
24 also planning to go down that way because the Eeyou,
25 the Cree are working on that -- working on overlapping

1 area. I'm also asking -- I'm also wondering if the
2 Cree would be supporting that and I'm asking
3 Kuujjuaraapik community what are their plan about the
4 Long Island? Thank you.

5 MS. ROBINSON: Is Kuujjuaraapik able to
6 answer?

7 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: Yes, the plan is
8 still going and they are seeking some funds. Although
9 they have found some funds but there are not enough
10 yet. But the plan is still going. But I don't know
11 the situation about the Cree, they also have a cabin
12 in that area. But I don't know their plan. During
13 the migratory birds are coming in such as Canada
14 Goose, everybody will be able to wait for the goose in
15 that area. But when it's time to hunt for Beluga,
16 it's a complete different story. We are planning to
17 build a cabin with solar panels so that we could have
18 freezers there to keep the Beluga meat skin there
19 fresh. For Mr. Blackned from Eeyou the same question
20 is for you.

21 MR. BLACKNED: Good afternoon. To tell
22 you the truth, I -- we don't have any plans up to this
23 point for Long Island or any section of the joints
24 zone with the Inuit. As far as I know, and I learned
25 that through some friends I have on Facebook, they do

1 come as far north at Long Island to do some hunting,
2 not for Beluga, but for other animals, and also for
3 waterfowl. But apart from that, and as far as I know
4 and I'm not sure if the member from Chisasibi there
5 would be able to confirm anything. I'm not even
6 certain if the Inuit in Chisasibi harvest any Beluga
7 any more. So with that, it's hard to respond but I
8 guess in future from here on in, we may have
9 discussions regarding the joints zone, but as it
10 stands now, we're not discussing for the time being.

11 I also should mention that the Cree
12 Nation Government also was supposed to send a
13 representative here for this hearing but nobody has
14 shown up and neither have we received any word as to
15 whether someone will be coming. So that is all I
16 know. I see a hand going up over there. Are you
17 responding to anything there? Isaac, do you have
18 anything to say. Maybe Isaac is familiar with -- he
19 comes from here. But not from Kuujjuaraapik, from
20 Whapmagoostui.

21 MR. MASTY: Thank you very much. I
22 cannot speak too much on that. I cannot speak on that
23 question in respect to regulations and so forth. But
24 I can tell you -- all I can tell you is that -- oh,
25 I'm sorry. Isaac Masty, from Whapmagoostui. I'm also

1 the chair of the EMR Impact Review Board. I cannot
2 speak to the regulations in respect to the Beluga
3 hunt. All I can tell you -- sorry, it's hard to
4 listen to the translator and speak at the same time.
5 All I can tell you is that traditionally, the Cree and
6 the Cree of Whapmagoostui and the Inuit of
7 Whapmagoostui, have lived together and harvested
8 together. And for a long period of time, now that the
9 Cree has never -- have not harvested Beluga anymore.
10 But that's -- we don't know what's going to happen in
11 the future as our elders have told us that we do have
12 guaranteed levels that were secured under the
13 agreement, a certain number of Beluga. And we're
14 going to keep that because we never know what's going
15 to happen that the Cree might decide to harvest Beluga
16 again in the future.

17 Most of Cree have harvested many years
18 ago Beluga during the summer months. And during that
19 harvest they will always shared the harvest with the
20 Inuit. And something happened that I'm not exactly
21 sure why the Crees were told one day that they -- that
22 it was not safe to consume Beluga. That there was
23 something like a boat or something within the bay that
24 sank that might affect -- have contaminated the
25 Beluga. That's the story that we got. And since that

1 time, the Crees have stopped harvesting Beluga and
2 they don't harvest as much as they used to.

3 So then the question about the Cree
4 having a concern with the harvests of Kuujjuaraapik,
5 I'm not aware of any. And I don't think there will
6 be, at least for the most of Cree, have never
7 complained about the harvest, the Beluga harvest. So
8 I think that's speaking purely as a Cree and as just a
9 person, not speaking to regulations. That's all I can
10 tell you that the Cree do not have a problem with the
11 Inuit harvesting. But we're also aware that there are
12 certain regulations in regards to Beluga and we expect
13 that those regulations to be respected. That's it.
14 Thank you.

15 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: Just to say, to add,
16 even if we do get a cheque, we'll have -- we'll set up
17 a freezer, using a generator. Do you understand?

18 MR. PAPIGATUK: Is there an airstrip
19 there? Are you planning to set up an airstrip?
20 There's one ready. There are three airstrips.

21 MS. ROBINSON: Next speaker. Adamie
22 Kaitak. Sorry, Adamie Tayara. No questions? Mike
23 Hammill, so you have a question? Mike Hammill?

24 MR. HAMMILL: We're hearing a lot of
25 interest to harvest in estuaries. This occurred many,

1 many years ago and some of the science advice that we
2 provided was that people tended to harvest more than
3 they normally would and there was a lot of wastage. I
4 guess the question is how would the hunters put in
5 place a system to ensure that large numbers of animals
6 from the same family groups are not taken or that the
7 system would not be abused? I know most hunters take
8 what they want and what they need, but sometimes when
9 you get many hunters together, people forget to share
10 and become more greedy. I say this because in
11 Nastapoka one time we had 30 canoes, over 100 people.

12 And it was, at that time, on the days when I was
13 there, there was some wastage. So how could the
14 hunters think about putting in a place to minimize the
15 wastage and to ensure that large numbers of animals
16 wouldn't be taken? Just some thoughts. It's a
17 question coming out of the blue, so just some thoughts
18 on it.

19 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: In Kuujjuaraapik, I
20 don't know how many canoes. There's not many canoes,
21 only 30, five, six who did (indiscernible). And we
22 try to take everything that we can to fit in our canoe
23 and bring back home. Those 30 canoes that you saw,
24 they were joint hunters from each community.

25 MR. HAMMILL: We saw 30 canoes and -- I

1 don't want to get into naming people. It's an example
2 and it's -- I mean, how would we put something in
3 place to make sure everybody's comfortable that
4 there's not too many animals being taken, and there's
5 not wastage. I don't want to blame people, this is --
6 because communities talk and they say, well, that
7 village took too many, that village took too many.
8 How do we put something in place so there's not too
9 many animals taken at one time and that we don't see
10 wastage, and everybody's confident that it's being
11 respected?

12 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: We have to consider
13 the weather, too. It's not always calm out there.
14 The only time we went was when the weather was
15 permitting and we never try to take too much. Okay?

16 MS. ROBINSON: I think those are all the
17 questions for Kuujjuaraapik. Thank you for sharing.
18 Right now, next to speak Umiujaq LNUK. Those from
19 Umiujaq -- sorry, I did something wrong. Our board,
20 even the staff, they were supposed to ask questions,
21 too. I don't have a question. Members of the Board.
22 Okay, we have questions from Jean-Pierre and Sandy
23 Akavak.

24 MR. SAVARD: Just a simple question.
25 What's your feeling about abundance of Beluga in

1 Little Whale River now after? Have you been there or
2 do ---

3 MS. ROBINSON: Can you repeat it?

4 MR. SAVARD: What's your feeling about
5 the abundance of Beluga in Little Whale River now
6 these days? Have you been there or do your community
7 have been there recently?

8 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: When we pass by
9 there, there's usually lots of whales. We've passed
10 by there not too often, but every time there's lots of
11 whales. Every summer I used to be there. And I
12 haven't been there since 20 years. We used to go
13 there to dry meat. We used to saw whales every day at
14 the time especially in the morning when we were
15 checking nets but they would swim away. There's still
16 lots of whales when we pass by. I don't how they say
17 their numbers are diminishing. Do you understand?

18 MS. ROBINSON: Sandy, do you have a
19 question?

20 MR. AKAVAK: Thank you, chair. I'm from
21 (indiscernible). I'm a member of the Board. I have a
22 short question. I just heard there is from
23 Kuujjuaraapik they wanted to harvest everything they'd
24 see and to have a quota like up to 15. I just want
25 something clear as to what you really want. And if it

1 were ever fixed and if the regulation was changed,
2 with the new -- will you be able to follow new
3 regulations that are -- that we could come up with.
4 And we're hearing different things that like students
5 teaching children about butchering. So if you make
6 regulations -- I'm not trying to tell you what to do
7 because it's usually better when there's a bit of a
8 regulation for the LNUK for their hunters that they
9 work on their own regulations. And this is the best
10 method that people can work with. So I would -- I'm
11 not trying to tell you what to do, you're free to do
12 as you please, whether there's a quota or not, would
13 you be able to come up with some sort of regulation?
14 Whether it's traditional because we try to make it
15 strong just to mention that. Thank you.

16 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: I hear from
17 Kuujjuaraapik ever since the quota started, we are the
18 ones who follow the regulations the most. We never
19 reach our quota. It's been like that for a long time.
20 And we -- our hunters try to respect and they seem to
21 be the only ones that follow this regulation. You
22 understand?

23 MS. ROBINSON: Qajaq Robinson, legal
24 counsel, Nunavik Marine Wildlife Board. The question
25 from Sandy. Coming with some regulation from LNUK,

1 would you be able to have make up your own regulation?

2 I wonder if you can respond to that?

3 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: For the LNUK, if we
4 make our regulations for our hunters, I believe our
5 hunters would respect that from what we ask of them,
6 they follow respectfully. So I would expect the same
7 respect because they've been respectfully following
8 all this time.

9 MS. ROBINSON: I don't believe there are
10 any more questions. Hopefully I'm not wrong this time
11 in our process. We thank you very much. Umiujaq is
12 next.

13 MR. TOOKALOOK: I'm sorry. My name is
14 Simon.

15 MS. ROBINSON: Excuse me, Simon. I
16 forgot someone who wanted to ask a question. Luccassie
17 Nappaaluk, do you have a question to Kuujjuaraapik?

18 MR. NAPPAALUK: I heard Isaac saying
19 that in the past, Cree used to harvest Beluga but
20 after they got the information that they were
21 contaminated, maybe we heard that information at the
22 same time in the 60s. The -- we were informed that
23 the Beluga whales had too many mercury in the 60s.
24 That was the first time we were told not to eat too
25 much anymore because they were not good for your

1 health anymore. And we were even told not to eat oil
2 anymore, so after that information we got, we would
3 feed our dog first and if they didn't die or get sick,
4 we would eat after, after the dogs. So we started to
5 continue to eat them again. And this anthropologist
6 named Bernard -- what's his name? I'll remember it.

7 So he was in Kangirsuk and he felt bad
8 for the Inuit so he decided to send the meat and the
9 fat to the universities in the south. And the
10 response was Inuit already have mercuries because
11 they've been consuming Belugas since the beginning.
12 So it's better for their health. But those non-Inuit
13 would get sick because they did not get the mercury
14 from their body. That's what we heard. But later on,
15 the ring seals were also -- we were also told not eat
16 ring seal anymore. How would we live? We don't want
17 to die and starve. So we decided to eat seal meat
18 even though we were told it was full of mercury. And
19 up to date, nobody has been killed by that or by the
20 Beluga mercuries. Maybe the government's idea was to
21 use this information to come up with regulations.
22 Beluga meat is very good food. You can dry it, you
23 can ferment it, you can eat it cold. So as an Inuk,
24 if you want to be healthy, eat Beluga. Thank you.

25 MS. ROBINSON: Jimmy-Paul.

1 MR. TOOKALOOK: We used to live here
2 also even though we're living now in Umiujaq.
3 (indiscernible) with them. We also wish -- we were
4 also shown the results right now before they decide
5 and we were told that we are given an opportunity to
6 make changes and the changes will be looked into by
7 the DFO and us. To me, this was very good
8 information. There was a proposal to make changes so
9 as a community of Umiujaq, I thought after listening
10 to what was mentioned because I'm also agreeing with
11 the community of Kuujjuaraapik to reopen Little Whale
12 River. We would also -- I was agreeing with them,
13 what they wish to harvest. I think it would be good
14 to create a steering committee for Eastern Hudson Bay
15 stock so that everything would be properly implemented
16 or created. Maybe that's another possibility for the
17 changes as if we have a steering committee for the
18 Eastern Hudson Bay stock, Ungava Bay and Hudson
19 Strait.

20 MADAM INTERPRETER: I'll let him finish
21 his sentence.

22 MR. TOOKALOOK: By doing that maybe the
23 needs of communities would be increased once we have
24 the steering committee. I've been talking about this
25 to the community of Umiujaq and so it would be good to

1 come up with this work with the DFO. Hunters has been
2 saying that we are not trying to eliminate Beluga.
3 It's true, so we are here to go further with a new
4 step. This public hearing is a very good place to
5 have a discussion and some ideas that we need to
6 consider on. This is a very, major important step.
7 After looking at the numbers that we saw yesterday and
8 what we have heard from the people of Kuujjuaraapik,
9 we would also want to be able to go down to Little
10 Whale River and also at the Long Island.

11 It seems that once the Cree Government
12 is created because we usually don't want to go down to
13 Cape Jones. We were told not to be around by the
14 people of Mailasiklut. We were told it's Mailasii-
15 Chisasibi? We were asked to move. Our grandparents,
16 Cree grandparents were not fighting and today, the
17 Cree of Kuujjuaraapik still go down to the north of
18 Umiujaq. We don't mind that because that is their
19 tradition. They're just continuing on their
20 tradition. So once the Cree Government is created,
21 maybe we will be prevented to go down to the Long
22 Island. And we need to remember that we have an
23 agreement. So we don't want to be prevented to hunt
24 in any way.

25 And I would want this to be considered

1 to create a steering committee; I'm repeating that.
2 As when the allocation are distributed, that would
3 increase a little bit. The DFO and the Canadian
4 Government and Makivik and RNUK to work together and
5 into this because Inuttitut and Cree have rights.
6 They are still there; they were never changed or
7 renewed so they're still there. I just wanted to
8 mention that. As people, Umiujaq hunters, we go very
9 far down to Long Island. For example, if I travel on
10 my own, I spend \$1,600, not less. And also during the
11 night at 2:30, if I would have to travel very late at
12 night before the Beluga is spoiled. That's how we do
13 because as soon as we harvest, we try to go back home
14 before the Beluga spoils and sometimes we travel very
15 late at night, during the night. So don't prevent us.

16 And the Beluga that are allocated to
17 harvest around Umiujaq I would want to see them to be
18 increased because what we have been hearing here are
19 good to brainstorm on good information. But we would
20 want to be able to harvest 15 nearby and at the Little
21 Whale River, 15 if we are not allowed to harvest in --
22 around Umiujaq and what's been happening in Long
23 Island, I would -- don't make changes how we do it
24 down there.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: Questions for Umiujaq?

1 Please raise your hand. You too, Billy. James May
2 and Billy Palliser are the only ones who wish to ask
3 questions. Umiujaq, please listen.

4 MR. MAY: I don't really want to ask
5 question; I just want to assist him. Because I'm
6 representing people of Nunavik in my position. I
7 mentioned about the conflicts between the Cree and
8 Inuit. It's written now that we need to correct it,
9 we need to make changes on that. Eeyou Marine
10 Wildlife Board, Nunavut Marine Wildlife Board,
11 Makavik, RNUK, and LNUKs has to come up with a
12 solution before there are another public hearing is
13 happening because we might have to do the similar
14 again.

15 Someone also mentioned that guaranteed
16 level of harvest belongs to the Cree. Maybe those
17 three communities can -- can they borrow from them?
18 Because they are being mistreated a lot by DFO so I
19 would want this to be tried. Eeyou Marine Board and
20 Nunavik Board and the Cree Government should really
21 have to look into this and try and find reasons to
22 maximize.

23 And what Johnny also mention it will as
24 an executive Board, we are not here to represent our
25 community. We are here to represent all the

1 communities. So it would be better for you not to
2 mention the problems of your community because there
3 are LNUKs representative. For example, I'm sitting
4 here; I haven't mentioned anything about Tasiujaq
5 because of my position. So I want you to do the same.
6 Thank you.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser.

8 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. I'm just going
9 to kind of ask him, it's good to hear your proposal
10 concerning Eastern Hudson Bay steering community.
11 Although there are Beluga management group but their
12 work didn't really bring us anywhere. So the steering
13 committee that you mentioned, who will be the steering
14 committee, where would they come from? Would they be
15 sitting with them, too, Simon? That's my question,
16 Simon.

17 MR. TOOKALOOK: Thank you, Billy.

18 Concerning the EHB as a community of Kuujjuaraapik,
19 Umiujaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnitug and Akulivik, we are
20 connected to EHB, so the steering committee that would
21 be created, same thing for Ungava and Hudson Strait to
22 have a steering committee. That way I think would be
23 better. This was also mentioned by someone from
24 Inukjuak and I agreed with that person. And I decided
25 that I would try to make it real, realized. You also

1 mentioned that at the Little Whale River, you said if
2 it was reopened you would support that and you wish to
3 practice your tradition that you used to have in the
4 past. So how would you have a plan for this to manage
5 the wildlife, the Beluga? What are your plans for
6 this in case it was opened again at the Little Whale
7 River?

8 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Billy. We
9 would want to use our tradition and still continue
10 what we usually do but open the Little Whale River and
11 create a steering committee who would make proposals.

12 Even I feel that my response to you is not directed
13 to your question but this area has been used by my
14 ancestors. I have used it; my dad has used it. But
15 it had stopped to me. I would want to see to be used
16 again for my children and grandchildren. Because I
17 know that we will still have to follow regulations but
18 we would have to follow the proposal that was proposed
19 to us. That's my answer, Billy.

20 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Simon. Second
21 last question, that Little Whale River in case it was
22 opened, is the community of Umiujaq would want to
23 harvest Beluga, how much they wish to harvest from
24 that Little Whale River because Kuujjuaraapik
25 mentioned 15.

1 MADAM INTERPRETER: He's repeating.

2 MR. TOOKALOOK: Thank you, Billy. I also
3 mentioned 15 if it's possible to increase, yes, to
4 increase but the number is 15. The population of
5 Umiujaq is growing and I can give you an example. We
6 harvest nine or ten Beluga. We are able to give out
7 to all the households but if we harvest less than
8 nine, not everybody gets their share. That's why I
9 was requesting to be able to harvest 15 nearby
10 Umiujaq. Same amount if we were allowed to go Little
11 Whale River and the Long Island.

12 MR. PALLISER: My last question, if the
13 request was accepted to reopen the Little Whale River,
14 would you also have a plan in your community to make
15 sure that to continue to -- would you still treat the
16 sampling kit seriously?

17 MR. TOOKALOOK: Yes, we would still we
18 will be more serious. We would be more serious after
19 seeing the numbers and those sampling kits are very
20 useful, so we would have no choice but to continue
21 using them. Because we have no choice but to follow
22 through what has been asked or regulated. So we would
23 still continue to follow through what is being
24 regulated by DFO. Thank you.

25 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Simon.

1 MS. ROBINSON: That is all the questions
2 from the floor. I understand, Kaitlin, you have a
3 question? And then we'll go to questions from the
4 Boards. Do any of the board members have questions
5 for Umiujaq?

6 MS. ROBINSON: No, there are no
7 questions from the Board from -- and one question from
8 Kaitlin.

9 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: I appreciate the
10 clarification in the change you made in your -- in
11 your written submission, you talked about wanting to
12 keep Little Whale River. And we understand, welcome
13 your oral presentation that you would like to follow
14 what Kuujjuaraapik proposed in terms of opening Little
15 Whale River. Kuujjuaraapik's proposal for Little
16 Whale River is a seasonal, not like an all-year thing
17 but to have it open from August 1st to August 31st, if I
18 understand well. Is that your same vision or do you
19 have a different idea for what the opening would be
20 for Little Whale River?

21 MR. TOOKALOOK: I will respond this. My
22 priority is for the steering committee to be created
23 so that that needs to be fixed would be treated
24 faster. So it will be better to accept our request,
25 the needs of Inuit individuals, our hunters needs and

1 use their rights. The only way we will be succeeding
2 is to collaborate together. But I wanted to mention
3 this so that people can think about it because there
4 will be no other choice but to negotiate and if we
5 agreeing amongst us, that will be the only time to
6 realize. So I would want the steering committee to be
7 created right away so that we would go faster. Thank
8 you, Kaitlin.

9 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: I certainly
10 appreciate the importance of the steering committee
11 for guiding harvesting in the Hudson Bay arc. Could
12 you confirm, is it that you would want Little Whale
13 River open all summer long while Beluga are there or
14 only for the period during August?

15 MR. TOOKALOOK: Kuujjuaraapik mentioned
16 about August. Same thing for us in Umiujaq, the month
17 of August. It will be wonderful and hunters would be
18 more at peace and the individual who have rights would
19 be more at peace because we are also looking for the
20 solutions. So Jimmy-Paul (indiscernible) from
21 Kuujjuaraapik mentioned and I am agreeing with him and
22 also with Salamiva of their plan. Because as people
23 of Umiujaq, we were living here before.

24 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: As the community
25 who sits between the two closed areas in Hudson Bay,

1 Nastapoka and Little Whale River, do you have any
2 similar ideas about Nastapoka? Would you like it to
3 remain closed, is that an area where you would also
4 like to see something like what you're talking about
5 for Little Whale River?

6 MR. TOOKALOOK: I myself, personally, I
7 would not really fight for the Nastapoka River due to
8 the numbers that we saw and to my knowledge, there are
9 more Beluga in the Little Whale River. We will not
10 consider the Nastapoka River for now. So we have a
11 same request as Kuujjuaraapik. Thank you, Kaitlin.

12 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you, right now,
13 Inukjuak LNUK.

14 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Thank you. Jobie
15 Oweetaluktuk, I am the president of the LNUK. Our
16 other members who were not able to come so Pauloosie
17 will help me. I'm thankful for him being here. In
18 the same way, our hunting area has been taken away for
19 40 years by DFO. At the time, when they closed
20 (indiscernible) and that time when it was about to
21 close, there were many canoes at the time. I think
22 you know about that time (indiscernible) government
23 (indiscernible) ---

24 MADAM INTERPRETER: Please speak with
25 one language.

1 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: For 40 years -- 40
2 years have passed and one-year pilot project has
3 lasted 40 years. (indiscernible). And since that
4 time, people of Inukjuak whenever they want to speak,
5 they're asked to go a certain place, Long Island and
6 up to Hudson Strait. Kangirsuk, Salluit, Ivujivik, we
7 are thankful that they were able to harvest from
8 there. We can only harvest only five from area and we
9 have a population of over 1,800, lots of hunters.
10 Lots of people don't have jobs, lots more people are
11 hunting, surviving from hunting. There are widows and
12 people with handicaps that need to be fed and we have
13 to travel far. We're able to harvest up to 25 and we
14 have to find our own funding for travelling.

15 And I'm thinking for Hudson Strait, take
16 off that quota from Hudson Strait to be shared by
17 Ungava and Hudson. Those from Hudson Strait, they can
18 harvest from the Western Hudson Bay stock. They know
19 them and they -- among the 25 that we are allowed to
20 harvest from far away, we want to harvest them from
21 nearby. It wouldn't be as expensive from having to
22 travel far and it's important to me that Inuit
23 traditional knowledge, it's knowledge -- it's a bit
24 more (indiscernible) collegial knowledge. There
25 wouldn't have to be quotas because they try to respect

1 everything they take, only what they need. That way
2 they will survive over the winter, that's the way it
3 has been for Inuit tradition. But this closing has
4 really affected our tradition and we would want you to
5 hear because it's even painful to keep repeating it.

6 Twenty-five, 30, no, 40, no, 50 -- I
7 want 50 for one season because they're over 1,000 in
8 Inukjuak, right? In the same way, we will respect any
9 regulation and we are not as respectful for the --
10 from that time, there were problems at the time with
11 the result of closing our nearby hunting grounds so I
12 thought it was a good idea for Hudson Strait that they
13 would give to Hudson Bay and Ungava using traditional
14 knowledge and to be -- and to make their own
15 regulations for closing and opening seasons for
16 harvesting. And for the barrels at Nastapoka River,
17 that's been buried in -- on the shore, they're
18 probably buried by DFO, they're probably dangerous.
19 And fresh water, the current is not as strong because
20 of the damming of the James Bay area. It's affecting
21 that -- those rivers way up north. And when the
22 current is not as strong, the Beluga has moved away.

23 When we were in Timmins, we were told by
24 the Cree, the (indiscernible) are starting to go over
25 to -- Beluga. And I want to mention about the pilot

1 project by DFO and I'm fully in support because it
2 will help Hudson Bay and James Bay because it's
3 mentioned it would be 50/50 for Long Island to be
4 shared by Cree and Inuit. It's written down, I would
5 want this to continue. And Pauloosie will add
6 something.

7 MR. KASUDLUAK: Thank you, Jobie.
8 Pauloosie Kasudluak, Inukjuak. With the quota system,
9 they're still from Little Whale River and researchers
10 or -- and from the samples nobody's ever caught any
11 from that area, from EHB, and the quota is not being
12 followed. For the next three years for Inukjuak, I
13 would want them to be shared by Inukjuak. From
14 Tasiujaq when they did their research, they never
15 caught anything from EHB and they still have -- and
16 there's still this quota and this restriction. So
17 something needs to be done about that. And maybe I
18 should ask DFO what happens from the quota that are
19 not caught, that are not harvested?

20 MS. ROBINSON: Who has a question for
21 Inukjuak LNUK? Maybe only two? Johnny and Billy,
22 just two of you.

23 MR. ARNAITUK: Johnny Arnaituk. You've
24 seen my hat and in support of Inukjuak and Kangirsuk
25 where there's lots of Beluga and people from Inukjuak,

1 they're usually the first ones to tell us that the
2 Beluga are on their way to our area. So we hear that
3 within two weeks -- within two weeks, then they
4 arrive. And they are allowed to harvest only so much
5 and it's big, bit population and they have to travel
6 far. Even people have died from those hunts. For the
7 next three years, couldn't we try to harvest -- have
8 them harvested nearby their communities because we see
9 a high number of -- from EHB stock that pass by our
10 area. So I would want this to be looked into again
11 because they're in a very bad state with this
12 regulation, and they're allowed only three. Maybe you
13 should open for a while and for three years see what
14 happens. And if there would be changes of the amount
15 of Beluga that pass by our area ---

16 MS. ROBINSON: That was more a comment.
17 Billy Dan right after. Billy?

18 MR. PALLISER: Just to support and
19 question. I go hunting there. What Johnny mentioned
20 was true. As soon as the ice opens in May, we see
21 Belugas passing by and it's getting to be more and
22 more. For the last 15 years, we've been going there
23 and today, it's every day now. I want to mention
24 that. And in May they're already available and when
25 they move and they pass by Inukjuak and the next day,

1 they go to Sanikiluaq. In the springtime, it's good -
2 - it would be good to harvest Beluga near the shores
3 in the spring.

4 My question is, from you with Jobie
5 mentioned, if I said up to 50 -- to be allowed to take
6 50, I just wonder if there are LNUK in Inukjuak with
7 their hunters if they would work with their hunters
8 for research purposes to be more in control, would
9 they be open to that? That's my first question.

10 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes. Yes, they're
11 starting to use back the kit, not all of them because
12 they were -- they felt they were deceived. But today,
13 as we get more information, using the sample kits
14 throughout the region, so we received the research
15 kits and they are known by the community. Thank you.

16 MR. PALLISER: And the next question,
17 for Inukjuak, since a long time they've been hunting
18 from the Little Whale River area since forever. How
19 would you feel about if that area was opened to be
20 given an opportunity to harvest from there, like
21 Kuujuaraapik, Umiujaq mentioned? How would you think
22 about this?

23 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: For Inukjuak, they
24 can go there, they can harvest from there, too. Even
25 from historically, that was their harvesting ground.

1 MR. PALLISER: Last question, do you
2 think it's important for -- from Umiujaq for the
3 steering committee for each Eastern Hudson Bay, do you
4 feel that it's important?

5 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes, very much.
6 Because I know there is (indiscernible) working
7 committee if we do get that for Beluga on Hudson Bay,
8 we could do similar things, same things.

9 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Dan May?

10 MR. MAY: Thank you. I have more than
11 one question. If your quota was increased and would
12 you be able to use the research kits more because they
13 could help? At the time it was closed we can go into
14 a worse situation because it would be better to use
15 the sample kits. Do you ever have non-indigenous
16 (indiscernible) stock pass by your community?

17 MR. KASUDLUAK: You be well to respond
18 to the second question. People of community has been
19 designated to a certain area from Kangirsuk, Ivujivik.
20 I think the sample kits are -- were considered to be
21 from Kangirsuk or Ivujivik because hunters are ordered
22 to go to designated -- to go to those communities.
23 Because of that, there are not many sample kits coming
24 from Inukjuak because they harvest the Beluga there in
25 those two communities where it is designated. That's

1 my response.

2 MR. PALLISER: Jobie, I want to respond
3 because I know. I lived there and I'm a user. We
4 know the Beluga very well that in the spring when they
5 are arriving, migrating in the spring, there are
6 different stocks because they're migrating through the
7 open waters. Then during the summer, we used to
8 harvest same stock and you can see them with your --
9 with the sample kits, EHB. So in the fall, Western
10 Hudson Bay stock are also migrating all around the
11 Hudson Bay so we used to harvest big Beluga in the
12 fall. But what you just mentioned, we were tricked
13 with those sample kits because there were basis coming
14 out of those sample kits. Because of that, we were
15 not happy with those sample kits because of that, we
16 decided not to the sampling as hunters. The Western
17 Hudson Bay in the fall usually migrate through our
18 area. Thank you.

19 MS. ROBINSON: Did you get your
20 response, Billy Dan? Mike Hammill.

21 MR. HAMMILL: A couple of questions. Do
22 you -- are there other types of samples or science
23 that you think could be done by sampling from the
24 harvest, is the first question?

25 MR. OOWEETALUKTUK: There was some

1 sample last year from the springtime about maybe
2 three.

3 MR. HAMILL: Yeah, what I was thinking
4 is we collect only skin and a tooth.

5 MR. OOWEETALUKTUK: Yeah.

6 MR. HAMILL: But there's a lot, as you
7 know, that can be learned from the animals. So is
8 there any opening to collecting more samples? Fat,
9 for example, we can use to see if the animals are
10 pregnant or contaminants, length is something that
11 provides information on growth. And this is just two
12 examples and, of course, discussions have to occur but
13 is there any opening and it's just not for -- it's not
14 just for Inukjuak, it's for other communities as well,
15 but opening for more science to be done with the
16 animals that are caught by the hunters.

17 MS. ROBINSON: Very good question. I'm
18 not too sure how relevant it is for this decision, so
19 I encourage very much conversations during the coffee
20 hour about that.

21 MR. HAMMILL: Okay.

22 MS. ROBINSON: Okay? I don't mean to
23 disrupt it but future science, although very
24 important, but not help with the Board this week. To
25 be fair.

1 MR. HAMMILL: Okay. The other is we're
2 looking towards everybody wants to increase the
3 harvest. So -- and there's always the -- everybody
4 says, well, DFO comes in with the police and then
5 everybody gets angry. Are there other ways that we
6 could think of to ensure that people respect the
7 quota, and if they don't, what could be actions to
8 either reduce repeats, you know, repeat infractions or
9 to reduce the chances that the quota would not be
10 respected? How do the RNUKs and LNUKs view ways of
11 trying to control or make sure that harvesting is
12 respected?

13 MS. ROBINSON: And just to be clear,
14 this is a question just to the Inukjuak LNUK?

15 MR. HAMILL: Yes, for the moment, yeah.

16 MS. ROBINSON: So it's a question of how
17 would the Inukjuak LNUK sort of regulate and enforce?

18 MR. HAMILL: Yeah.

19 MS. ROBINSON: You can respond now,
20 Inukjuak.

21 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: The LNUK -- we can
22 talk to the hunters. If we can get a little from RNUK
23 or, you know, we can try to follow the sampling to
24 inform the hunters that they need to sample more.

25 MR. HAMMILL: I think what I'm trying to

1 get at is -- I don't want to get into an argument on
2 quota. But if the community decides that they will
3 only harvest a certain number of whales, how do they -
4 - what are their suggestions on how this harvesting
5 could be monitored and if people did not respect what
6 the community decided, what actions could be carried
7 out to either make sure it doesn't happen again, or to
8 discourage bad behaviour occurring again. So what --
9 how does the community view that they could make sure
10 there's support for the regulations they develop by
11 the community, yeah, for the LNUK of Inukjuak but it
12 could apply to other LNUKs later? But for Inukjuak.

13 MR. OOWEETALUKTUK: Okay. The
14 regulations, yeah, I think it would be good to have a
15 regulation to inform the hunters and try to come up
16 with the steering committee that would regulate. I
17 think that would be good.

18 MS. ROBINSON: Do you want me to
19 translate?

20 MR. HAMILL: This is good.

21 MS. ROBINSON: I think that's the rest
22 of the questions from the floor on our list. We have
23 questions from Kaitlin Breton-Honeyman and then we
24 have questions from three of the Board members.

25 MS. BRETON-HONEYMAN: Just the same

1 question that I asked to Simon about Nastapoka. We
2 understood that you want to follow what Kuujuaraapik
3 and Umiujaq are talking about for Little Whale River.

4 For Nastapoka, what is the wishes of the Inukjuak
5 hunters regarding that estuary? Do you want it to
6 stay closed, do you want it open, you want it open a
7 little bit?

8 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: It would be good to
9 have a certain month like in late August or to have a
10 season opening like they used to. They usually used
11 to go there in the fall time when the heat passed the
12 summer. In the fall time it's better to keep the food
13 in good condition because they rotten in the
14 summertime faster than the fall.

15 MS. WEETALTUK: My name is Salamiva
16 Weetaltuk, maybe I'm forgotten. I would like to ask
17 the community of Inukjuak and I wish to receive a
18 response. I'm the one who is pushing for the sample
19 kit because I know that we would have more freedom,
20 and slowly, we are. It's becoming visible now because
21 some communities respects to do the sampling. How
22 come when you know that these sampling kits would well
23 affect all the hunters, how come you don't respect
24 them? They're the only tool that we can have to have
25 more opening. And my second question, even though

1 it's not documented we already have a voluntary
2 agreement. We cannot go down to Little Whale River or
3 Nastapoka River in July.

4 How come you -- without respecting their
5 regulations -- how come you just go down and go ahead
6 without ever thinking us who has quota? So I always
7 wonder how you are able to go there without any
8 problem because when you try to work hard, when people
9 are not respecting it, it becomes very difficult and
10 becomes very stressful. And for a long time, we've
11 been trying to tell Inuit (indiscernible) every RNUK
12 in our general meeting, we always try to tell you to
13 use the samples. And because we would want the people
14 of Nunavik have more freedom to harvest because if we
15 use the sampling kit, it will be easier. So like you
16 mentioned earlier that you were tricked because of the
17 sampling kits. But it's been a long time and you
18 haven't used the sampling kits anymore and we've been
19 told by our parents not to be angry all day and not
20 fight over the wildlife.

21 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes, LNUKs always
22 inform their hunters that there are sampling kits
23 available at their office. And we cannot tell any
24 hunter not to go out hunting because they use their
25 own money to harvest Beluga, too, at the Little Whale

1 River but never inform us. So I want you to
2 understand that even if we try to tell our hunters not
3 to go to a certain area, there's always a problem. So
4 they use their money and go very far because they work
5 hard to catch a whale so that the people of Inukjuak
6 would get meat. And the ones responsible for the
7 quotas creation are the one who are causing this
8 problem now. And there are some sample kits at LNUKS
9 if you -- because we always inform the community
10 hunters that there are some sample kits available at
11 the office. Although some use them. Did I answer
12 your question?

13 MR. PALLISER: I can respond to that
14 because I'm part of Inukjuak hunters. So I'm going to
15 respond to Salamiva to assist Jobie. She asked how
16 come you don't use the sample kits while other
17 communities are using it? And she also mentioned by
18 using those sample kits, there are more opening. I'm
19 going to mention this again that we were tricked. And
20 the sample kits that we sent, every time we send them,
21 they become data information for -- 100 percent data
22 information.

23 The reason why we did not want to use
24 the sampling kits anymore because they were basing
25 from those from harvesting data, sampling data. For

1 example, there were two Beluga that were caught in
2 Umiujaq, Western Hudson Bay and Eastern Hudson Bay,
3 but at the end, they were treated as if they were all
4 Eastern Hudson Bay. Because of that, if the DFO will
5 be the only one to conduct the research and test, we
6 did not want to do that anymore.

7 But we have to work and collaborate and
8 today we are starting to recognize. And we wish to
9 reconcile with DFO in the future. And if you ask -
10 - you said you just go down to Little Whale River even
11 if it's closed up. That I cannot answer. And I don't
12 think nobody will be able to answer that. And to you,
13 please respond. I want to remove that if Jobie is
14 agreeing with me because we cannot respond to that
15 question. Do you agree, Jobie?

16 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes.

17 MS. WEETALTUK: So the sample kits are
18 being used by the hunters of Nunavik so that they will
19 get more freedom. And the community of Inukjuak is
20 the most reluctant. So if we are able to harvest
21 nearby, they wish to over-harvest, is that why they
22 don't accept? Or will they be able to respect because
23 I feel that LNUKs of Kuujjuaraapik will respect so the
24 hunters of Inukjuak, will they be able to respect the
25 regulations that are created by their LNUKs?

1 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes, if they are able
2 to increase then maybe we can find solutions.

3 MS. WEETALTUK: There's a lot of
4 conditions.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Sandy? Sandy Akavak.

6 MR. AKAVAK: I'm about to forget my
7 questions.

8 MS. SALAMIVA: Jean-Pierre, tell him to
9 put the microphone close to his mouth.

10 MR. AKAVAK: I had questions. There are
11 two. I don't have much awareness and Inukjuak is
12 allowed to harvest four, is that true? And if they go
13 to a designated area, looking at the results, I think
14 they harvested 25. Those 25 Belugas that you
15 harvested, were they sampled? That's my question.
16 Thank you. Trying to briefly ask my question.

17 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: That are nearby, we
18 were allocated three Beluga for many, many years but
19 because of the population growth of Inukjuak, we were
20 given five. That's the only -- those are the only
21 Beluga that were allocated to us were sampled because
22 that's the only amount we got. And for the other 25
23 that we harvested at the designated area, for sure
24 they were sampled, too, at that area while they were
25 still in that area.

1 MS. SALAMIVA: Luccassie, do you have a
2 question? Is it a question that you wish ask? After
3 that we'll go for a break. Harry? If it's a
4 question, if not ---

5 MR. ARRAGUTAINAQ: It's not a question.
6 The reason why I raised my hand is because some people
7 don't know how to deal with the Beluga meat anymore.

8 MS. SALAMIVA: It would be good if you
9 talk about it tomorrow instead because elders will
10 have an opportunity to talk about your experience from
11 the past. Harry?

12 MR. OKPIK: Thank you, Salamiva. People
13 has been talking about the sample kits. I'm one of
14 the people who pushed for the sample kits to be done.

15 So I would like to make a clarification. If a Beluga
16 whale be sampled, even the hunters are not from the
17 same community. So where the Beluga is killed, we
18 identify that and the person who killed a Beluga, they
19 have a lot of butchering to do. If they are not the
20 one are going to do the sampling kit, we allow the
21 students to do the sample and the person responsible
22 in my community for that. This way, it's better for
23 us and students are anxious to do it because they wish
24 to make money. And we increase the amount to pay for
25 them and they are able to get it in the community they

1 are able to get paid in it, Quaqtqa now. When we deal
2 with sampling and according to the hunters, hunters
3 that are there, if they are going to use the sampling.

4 And if they are too busy to care of what they caught,
5 we ask them if they don't mind to have our person to
6 do the sampling kit because they are harvested in
7 Quaqtqa. And then if they are harvested in Quaqtqa,
8 even harvester is not from Quaqtqa, we make sure to
9 identify where the hunter is coming from. And because
10 of the harvest was done in Quaqtqa, it's put under
11 Quaqtqa, that's why other communities usually have
12 less sample in numbers because they are designated to
13 our area.

14 The person responsible to deal with the
15 sampling kit will not just do the sampling without
16 asking the harvester. And if they accept for it to be
17 done, they do it. It's done very rapidly by our
18 students. For about ten years, we've been working
19 hard on sampling because for the past ten years, not
20 only the Umajuit warden, LNUKS and some students are
21 very anxious to work -- to take samples. So this is -
22 - must be a good -- therefore the communities who
23 doesn't really do the sampling kit. I just wanted to
24 explain that while we are at it.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Harry. Thank

1 you. He's not asking Jobie, so we'll go for a break,
2 15 minutes-break. Look at your watch first and then
3 come back in 15 minutes.

4
5 --- A BRIEF RECESS

6
7 MS. SALAMIVA: Right now, we go to
8 Sanikiluaq and we hear now from Nunavut Tunngavik
9 Incorporated, and there will be a question period
10 after.

11
12 --- TECHNICAL PAUSE

13
14 MR. ARRAGUTAINAQ: Thank you for
15 inviting us. We weren't sure what we had to say but
16 I'm here with Eli (indiscernible), from local HEOS
17 president. We'll just share what we've been doing
18 concerning the Beluga, Killiniq Beluga. At the time
19 in May 1998, there was a meeting with Nunavut Wildlife
20 Board (indiscernible), Nunavut Tunngavik
21 (indiscernible) and with Nunavut Tunngavik there was
22 some concern about the Killiniq stock. So as we heard
23 their concerns, we tried to find solutions Western
24 Hudson Bay stock, what could we do to support their
25 conservation efforts -- oh, Eastern Hudson Bay. We

1 were told right away from Nunavut Wildlife Board that
2 if we're going to do something about Beluga, we will
3 have to come up with our own regulations and that's
4 when we were able to do something.

5 And in the following fall, with the land
6 claim agreement, we came up with hunting rules and
7 this would be for -- with the Sanikiluaq people. With
8 the Nunavut Land Claim, each community they are part
9 of the Wildlife Board. And after that, if we're going
10 to support for the concern of the Hudson Bay stock and
11 there was a resolution and we came up with our own
12 regulations dealing with Beluga for the following
13 year. I took good notes so I took hurry with my notes,
14 I'm still hurrying with them. And as we were trying
15 to find solutions concerning the Hudson Bay stock how
16 we would be able to support that, and we make our own
17 regulations for Belcher Islands, Ottawa and Sleeper
18 Islands, we made our own regulations.

19 And after that, the regulations were
20 fixed, we would make an agreement with the Nunavut
21 Board. And then, after that -- after another meeting
22 and after that resolution, and then we were able to
23 apply and get an agreement with the DFO to abide by
24 them. At the time, for all the harvested whales, that
25 they would all be used for sampling and then we would

1 give each hunter their sample kits. We each give them
2 sample kits and after that, and we would pay for those
3 sample kits and we hired someone to watch over this to
4 make sure that all the regulations, all the things
5 have to be done were properly applied concerning the
6 Hudson Bay stock and not for other. Like I mentioned,
7 for the Hudson Bay stock in terms of what we wanted to
8 do to support. And we asked DFO and Nunavut Board and
9 after that, we decided that they would be closure of
10 harvesting for three months. And the first time, from
11 July 15 to October 15, we fixed that. And after that,
12 we met with our people and we had an agreement with
13 the m and we were able to apply the regulations.

14 And after about five years, for three-
15 months closure from July 15 to October 15, but we all
16 know at the end of September there's usually a lot
17 more Beluga. And at the time, if we could shorten the
18 three-months closure and we had an agreement with DFO
19 and Nunavut Board that we were having problems with
20 the three-month closure, we wanted to change it
21 concerning the whales that were evident in end of
22 September concerning the Hudson Bay coast stock. I'm
23 almost finished.

24 I think it would be good to share that
25 we wrote down to share when Belugas are iced-in, last

1 time they were iced-in it was 2011. At the time I've
2 been in school, there was 75 of them on the south of
3 Belcher Islands and they were all male, even the
4 calves were male that were iced-in. And they were
5 harvested by people and polar bears. But we used the
6 sample kits are only 12. And we heard after that from
7 sample kits that were iced-in, they were not of the
8 Hudson Bay coast. They -- we were told that they were
9 probably James Bay stock that the south of Belcher's
10 the stock could probably be from the James Bay. But
11 in the spring when they travel north, probably from
12 that stock. And we've been cooperating with Nunavut
13 Board and with the DFO and NTI, we cooperate with
14 them, collaborate with them concerning the Hudson Bay
15 coast. So we will continue that for the following
16 years. Maybe David could add something. Thank you.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Luccassie.

18 MR. LEE: Thank you, Madam Chair. My
19 name is David Lee with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.
20 I work for the Department of Wildlife and Environment.
21 Firstly, I wanted to thank the Nunavik Marine Regional
22 Wildlife Board and the Eeyou Marine Regional Wildlife
23 Board to participate in this process. And,
24 personally, I wanted to thank the Inuit of Nunavik for
25 their hospitality and also because about 19 years ago,

1 I visited a number of communities and interviewed
2 hunters and elders, many of whom have passed away, and
3 expressed many of the comments that we heard today.
4 So thank you very much.

5 I have a few general comments and -- but
6 I've tried to listen to -- but are also included the
7 Nunavut Tunngavik submission. As you know, the
8 Nunavut Agreement and the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims
9 Agreement recognize Inuit harvesting rights and the
10 rights to participate in wildlife management
11 decisions. As an advocate of Inuit harvesting rights,
12 NTI supports the needs of Inuit and the principles of
13 conservation. Inuit have always understood that a
14 sustainable harvest depends on the maintenance of
15 vital and healthy wildlife populations.

16 As Luccassie mentioned, Killiniq
17 community and HTO Sanikiluaq have taken their own
18 measures so that a total allowable harvest would not
19 be imposed upon them. In Nunavut as was explained, we
20 do have quotas in place, or TAH's, Total Allowable
21 Harvest, and our department takes the imposition of
22 them very seriously. They should be the measure of
23 last resort. They should not be the first option that
24 is proposed to be placed on Inuit. And that's why we
25 work as hard as we can with Inuit in Nunavut to come

1 up with solutions. And we take no credit at all for
2 the solution that Sanikiluaq developed. This is their
3 community-based management plan.

4 In this regard, Inuit consider it
5 important and NIT consider vitally essential that
6 Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is adequately considered and
7 that the inclusion is an essential part of all
8 decision-making. It should not just be an afterthought
9 or even integrated. Meaningful inclusion of IQ in co-
10 management is essential to ensure the Inuit harvesting
11 rights are respected and conservation goals are met.
12 I'll just reiterate the point that the legal counsel
13 for the Nunavik Marine Regional Wildlife Board
14 mentioned, that similar to the NILCA, the Nunavut
15 Agreement clearly states that:

16 "... There needs to be a recognition of
17 Inuit systems of wildlife management and
18 that contribute to the conservation of
19 wildlife and protection of wildlife
20 habitat and that there is a need for an
21 effective role for Inuit in all aspects
22 of wildlife management including
23 research ..."

24 In this regard, the community of
25 Sanikiluaq through information provided by them and

1 DFO, our department submitted an analysis for the
2 period of 2010 to 2018. The estimated annual number
3 of Beluga landed from the Eastern Hudson Bay stock as
4 defined by DFO is approximately two. NTI is making no
5 decision recommendation about the management plan in
6 Nunavik. NTI supports all Inuit and their needs.
7 (indiscernible).

8 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. Any questions
9 for Luccassie and NTI? James, Makivic. I think they
10 are the only one. Billy Palliser. Billy Dan is the
11 first one to raise his hand.

12 MR. MAY: Thank you. My name is Billy
13 Dan May, LNUK of Tasiujaq. My question will be like
14 this: EHB was just mentioned about that they estimate
15 with two. I think they know but they mentioned the
16 estimate only and the hunters I think know the exact
17 date with a -- I would like to hear how much is exact
18 -- how many do you harvest from them. Not just the
19 estimate. And when you harvest EHB stock because you
20 can tell where the Beluga is coming from just by
21 seeing them. I wonder if you do the sample when you
22 harvested EHB?

23 MR. ARRAGUTAINAQ: Like I mentioned, all
24 the sample kits we are responsible for that. We make
25 sure that a hunter do the sample kits so that we would

1 know where the stocks is coming from. We also know
2 that there are different stocks and the way of --
3 Inuit way of hunting has changed also, but we also
4 include them and also we include science. That way we
5 have no problem because we're not good at math just
6 like everyone else here.

7 MR. LEE: Thank you, Madam Chair and
8 thank you, Billy Dan, for the question. Actually,
9 you're quite right. This is an estimate, it's an
10 average taken from all of the samples that the
11 Sanikiluaq HTO hunters provide to DFO. So every year,
12 they provide the samples from their hunts and then DFO
13 uses their own models from the genetic analyses to
14 determine which are EHB whales and which are not EHB
15 whales. Depending on each year, that number can vary
16 but typically, on average from 2010 to 2018, it came
17 out to less than two. But to give you an example,
18 last year, not -- I'm not saying this is the exact
19 number but it could have been more than two.

20 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: We get the table
21 every year from the DFO. This explains where the
22 Beluga have been harvested. Based on that, we
23 estimate, to estimate which stock they are.

24 MR. LEE: And I'm sorry for going on but
25 I think this is important. Sanikiluaq is fortunate

1 they're in a location as Mike mentioned, where after
2 fall, it appears they harvest no EHB. Again, using
3 DFO modeling and their genetic analyses, the reason I
4 mention this is because I don't want to indicate that
5 if other communities provide genetic samples, that
6 they may have the same opportunities that Sanikiluaq
7 has. I want to be completely transparent. In fact,
8 you may provide information and as Mike said, that may
9 reduce your hunting opportunities if they find more
10 EHB in those samples. I make no judgment; I just want
11 to be transparent.

12 MR. (BILLY DAN) MAY: It's not a
13 question. I'm not trying to argue but looking at the
14 picture, I was able to tell that they were EHB. So I
15 don't really believe your report, I'm sorry.

16 MS. ROBINSON: James May.

17 MR. (JAMES) MAY: James May, thank you.
18 James May, RNUK president. Before I ask question, I
19 just want to thank you that you were able to come here
20 because what you just presented are very good examples
21 for the people of Nunavik. Yes, we know that we need
22 something to operate so I thank you for your
23 presentation and these are my questions. The
24 Sanikiluaq hunters when you started to produce those
25 regulations, what was the thought of the people of

1 Sanikiluaq; that's my first question.

2 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: At the time, when we
3 started we were not happy but our hunters are
4 following through because we explained that it will be
5 a pilot project and if we don't like it, we'll do some
6 modifications. That's how we explained to the
7 hunters, even DFO gave the same information that if
8 they don't like it, they would change it, make changes
9 on it. The DFO and the NTI have an understanding of
10 our situation in Sanikiluaq.

11 MR. (JAMES) MAY: Thank you, Luccassie.
12 I want to also ask you this, people of Nunavik and
13 Sanikiluaq there is an agreement, a sharing agreement
14 with Inukjuak. This agreement was a good idea but
15 unfortunately, it was broken by the people not from
16 Inukjuak. Although I tried to -- at the time, I tried
17 to support Inukjuak but it didn't go far, so if we
18 submit modified sharing agreement and have people of
19 Nunavik a better understanding, if we submit our
20 proposal again to Nunavut and Sanikiluaq, HTA and NTI,
21 would you be able to still consider that? Or is it
22 that agreement that was cancelled, will it be forever
23 or can we still work together with the people of
24 Inukjuak so that they can try to go and hunt there
25 again near Sanikiluaq?

1 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: Thank you. The
2 sharing agreement was for one year and NTI, Makivik
3 should have a discussion about this and then inform us
4 and I think it would be possible to resume that. But
5 NTI would have to accept that and Inukjuak make a
6 request to Makivik and then Makivik would do the
7 request to NTI. Finally, get to us to Sanikiluaq and
8 see if we like it. That's the only way. That's how
9 we can -- that's the only way we can resume that
10 agreement. Thank you.

11 MR. (JAMES) MAY: The reason why I ask
12 this question is it's because I want to know if your
13 community would be willing to accept it or the
14 community of Sanikiluaq if they can consider before we
15 do something, before we send our request to Makivic
16 and NTI. If the community of Sanikiluaq does not want
17 to try this again or should we try again? So I would
18 want to hear from the people of Sanikiluaq first
19 because in case they did not want to have this
20 agreement again, shared agreement again, we would not
21 just want to ask Makivic and NTI to do something about
22 it while the community already have deny. So I would
23 want to know in advance before we do those request.
24 If Sanikiluaq is accepting or not.

25 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: According to my

1 understanding with our land claim agreement, in our
2 agreement it says after you discuss and decide to do
3 something, you go through Makivic and Makivic go
4 through NTI and then together they would come to meet
5 us and then we would decide if we would accept it or
6 not. We cannot just go directly to the community
7 because the organizations has to be involved to it.

8 MR. (JAMES) MAY: We're not trying to go
9 directly to the community. But we want to know if the
10 community of Sanikiluaq still have this interest. I'm
11 not trying to go directly to you. I just want to know
12 if you know what the thoughts are of Sanikiluaq
13 people. Would they accept the sharing agreement or
14 have they decided to never to see other hunters around
15 their area anymore. After we understand that, the
16 situation of Sanikiluaq people, then we would go to
17 Makivic and then NTI. But not knowing if Sanikiluaq
18 people is willing or not willing, that's why we wanted
19 to know before we move on because it was the community
20 of Sanikiluaq decided to stop this agreement. Is it
21 because it was not over the community of Sanikiluaq
22 and if so, and if they don't want other hunters to be
23 around anymore completely, we're not going to try to
24 ask them because we don't want to go through Makivic
25 for no reason, for nothing.

1 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: We would have to
2 inform other communities that are also on the same
3 agreement, land claims, same agreement and inform them
4 that there has been a request. And then after hearing
5 from them, we would work on it through Makivic and
6 NTI. So this shared agreement would have to be created
7 also. So Makivic, NTI would have to sign an agreement.
8

9 MR. (JAMES) MAY: Thank you.

10 MS. ROBINSON: Are you done? Makivic.

11 MR. GILBERT: Thank you, Luccassie. I'm
12 wondering if you can give me an idea of how many
13 times, say a year, Sanikiluaq meets with DFO on
14 management issues?

15 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: About yearly. We
16 just had a -- we just finished a meeting last week
17 with them in Sanikiluaq. About yearly.

18 MR. GILBERT: Okay. Thank you. I just
19 have one more question. Considering -- I'm just
20 wondering if you have any insights or thoughts on why
21 Sanikiluaq is managed to avoid a total allowable
22 harvest being imposed on the community while there is
23 a total allowable take that Nunavik Inuit have to put
24 up with?

25 MR. LEE: David Lee with Nunavut

1 Tunngavik Incorporated. The technical or official
2 reason is because that request for a total allowable
3 harvest would need to be submitted to the Nunavut
4 Wildlife Management Board and the decision to the --
5 would then need to be made by the Minister of Fisheries
6 and Oceans. Because Sanikiluaq has demonstrated they
7 are able to decrease or at least demonstrate what
8 their impact on the Eastern Hudson Bay stock is and
9 it's been taken into consideration in previous
10 decisions of this Board that has never been submitted
11 to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. I know
12 that's the answer to that question. But very briefly,
13 the closure is a restriction. It is a non-quota
14 limitation. This is also a hardship on the Inuit
15 Sanikiluaq but it's one that they've decided to take
16 on themselves. If they were to come to NTI or Nunavut
17 Tunngavik and ask us to challenge that or change their
18 decision, then we would equally follow the Nunavut
19 Agreement to ensure that there were no other measures
20 that could be taken to lessen the impact of that non-
21 quota limitation. Thank you.

22 MR. GILBERT: Nakurmiik, David. I will
23 be very brief. I was actually looking for more an
24 impression from Luccassie on this. Not necessarily a
25 technical response. I understand the technical

1 reasons why it exists but I'm more interested in the
2 community perspective on the difference.

3 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: It's a very broad
4 question. We're not really concerned about that
5 because we are more or less based on the Inuit
6 Wildlife Management Plan. Although we might use the
7 numbers but we use that as a base because that's where
8 we came in from. And for statistics and things like
9 that, we let the NTI and DFO to do that for us. But
10 technically, the overall -- the management plan,
11 Belugas or any wildlife in Sanikiluaq, we are based on
12 Inuit knowledge wildlife management.

13 MS. ROBINSON: Billy Palliser. Mark,
14 are you -- okay. Makivic, you're done? Okay. Billy
15 Palliser next on the list.

16 MR. PALLISER: I just want to ask first
17 -- I want to ask this question to Luccassie. When the
18 DFO came in for the first time, did they arrive
19 without any other information? Did they come just
20 because they were -- they had a concern of EHB without
21 any basis? Nunavut Wildlife Board informed us first
22 how it will be done. To explain about this table,
23 these are from 1990 and last week a table was produced
24 last week based on those. DFO came with that along
25 with the Wildlife board of Nunavut to try to come up

1 with what we can do and we wanted it to come from the
2 community because the DFO came with a table at the
3 time not with numbers in it.

4 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. What was
5 their reason when they decided to come to your
6 community? I want to see that in numbers if it's
7 possible. I understand they base themselves with the
8 research because we ---

9 MR. ARRAGURINAQ: Genetic and
10 contamination levels of Sanikiluaq and other related
11 Beluga population.

12 MR. PALLISER: I know that they came in
13 for the first time because of EHB. I think someone
14 informed them that how much they harvest from EHB,
15 yes. At the time, we were harvesting EHB, yes, that
16 was the reason.

17 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: And at the time the
18 closure for three month began because we were informed
19 not to harvest too much of EHB.

20 MR. PALLISER: How many did you harvest
21 at the time?

22 MR. LEE: Sorry for the delay. So what
23 Luccassie has passed to me is what he just mentioned
24 which is in May of 1998, Bridget G.E. DeMarche from
25 the Fresh Water Institute provided results about some

1 of the sample that they had tested for the first time
2 or at the time from the samples that they had
3 received.

4 And in it they describe the genetic
5 haplotypes that we've been discussing for the past two
6 -- day-and-a-half. The main focus is on contaminants
7 but she also mentions that there are potential
8 problems with the data and that -- I'll quote here to
9 answer your question, Billy.

10 "... We are still concerned that there are
11 not enough samples from Eastern Hudson
12 Bay that we can be certain about exactly
13 how different these animals are from
14 Sanikiluaq animals. We prefer to have
15 recent samples from Nastapoka, both for
16 genetic and contaminant analyses ..."

17 So back to your original questions, the
18 source population, which is the Nastapoka, was
19 obviously used and developed and that was used to
20 compare with the samples from Sanikiluaq, and that's
21 why this came into being. The concern and then the
22 Sanikiluaq HTO response to that concern. The HTO was
23 fortunate that Bridget had been doing this work so
24 that they were able to develop this plan well ahead of
25 when all these concerns about EHB became so prominent

1 in Nunavik.

2 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, David. When
3 DFO approached Sanikiluaq the first time, how many
4 percentage of mortality of Eastern Hudson Bay stock
5 was?

6 MS. ROBINSON: Is your question how much
7 of their harvest at that time was from the EHB?

8 MR. PALLISER: (indiscernible).

9 MS. ROBINSON: Okay.

10 MR. LEE: Yeah, sorry, Billy. I was not
11 clear. That information is not provided in this
12 document. It just describes their concern that some
13 of the harvest may be from the EHB stock.

14 MS. ROBINSON: Do any of your colleagues
15 have the answer?

16 MR. LEE: Did they tell you at the time
17 how many of your harvest is EHB?

18 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: It was really -- it
19 was a very small percentage from Eastern Hudson Bay.

20 MR. PALLISER: How many percentage?

21 MS. ROBINSON: Was this -- if this
22 information -- because I want to make sure that if the
23 answer is not in Sanikiluaq's ability to answer, if
24 you can't answer a question, you can't answer a
25 question. Right? You don't have the information.

1 Mike Hammill just raised his hand and indicates that
2 he may have that information. Is this relevant to the
3 Board's decision?

4 MR. PALLISER: No, I don't think so but
5 I think it is important that to -- in -- I think it is
6 important to know how much mortality on the Eastern
7 Hudson Bay had Sanikiluaq had.

8 MS. ROBINSON: How they contributed to
9 the takes from there?

10 MR. PALLISER: Because for sure before
11 they implemented the local management there were
12 samples. I want to know because in here it's only
13 based on 2010 to 2018 which is 4.4 percent. Because I
14 want to know in reality it's not 4.4 percent.

15 MS. ROBINSON: Because of previous
16 years?

17 MR. PALLISER: Yes, exactly.

18 MS. ROBINSON: Mr. Hammill, are you able
19 to answer that in a quick and concise way or would you
20 undertake to answer it after in writing.

21 MR. HAMMILL: Probably better I do it in
22 writing.

23 MS. ROBINSON: Is that acceptable?

24 MR. HAMILL: Because I can't access my
25 data right now.

1 MR. PALLISER: Yes, I think so. I think
2 it is important to know how much mortality that the
3 Belcher Island had on the Eastern Hudson Bay stock.

4 MS. ROBINSON: Which years do you want
5 to know?

6 MR. PALLISER: 1980s to today.

7 MS. ROBINSON: Is that possible?

8 MR. HAMILL: No, the information would
9 only be from about 1990 to today.

10 MS. ROBINSON: That's all that they can
11 provide.

12 MR. HAMMILL: Okay. That's great, at
13 least. Thank you.

14 MS. ROBINSON: Nakurmiik. Billy, do you
15 have any other questions?

16 MR. PALLISER: No, thank you, Dave.

17 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. Putulik Papigatuk.

18 MR. PAPIGATUK: Question to Sanikiluaq.
19 When we have a discussion on Beluga with Sanikiluaq,
20 when we talk about Beluga, we usually say that people
21 of Sanikiluaq can harvest whatever amount they want
22 while we have a quota here. So Luccassie, do you have
23 quota or do you have TAT or do you have limitation
24 even if you don't have a quota to harvest Beluga?
25 That's my question.

1 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: Thank you, Putulik.
2 We don't really talk about this. The Board never
3 really talk about it because we don't have a concern.

4 MR. PAPIGATUK: So do you allow your
5 hunters to kill Beluga every time they see one?

6 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: No, not all the time.
7 When we feel that we have enough, we stop hunting.

8 MR. PAPIGATUK: Thank you, I understand.

9 Under the Nunavut Agreement, in some
10 islands we have rights, we have overlapping rights.
11 They are recognized under Nunavut -- or agreement that
12 we have a right to have 50/50 on the overlap near
13 Sanikiluaq at the islands that are near Sanikiluaq.
14 Our hunters from Nunavik, would they be allowed around
15 your islands where we have overlapping area? And if
16 Makivic knows or Nunavut knows about it, please ---

17 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: According to my
18 understanding at the Hudson Bay -- according to my
19 understanding, if they are in our waters,
20 (indiscernible), Killiniq, Sanikiluaq Island, Sleepers
21 Island and some other islands, Long Island, King
22 George Island and according to my understand, the
23 environmental people are responsible for the land
24 mammals and the DFO are responsible for the sea
25 mammals. They are two different, they're two

1 different. So we have to go through them when there's
2 something to deal with according to the Land Claim
3 Agreements.

4 MR. PAPIGATUK: What is the position of
5 Makivic to this?

6 MS. ROBINSON: I appreciate that this of
7 interest but those areas are under the jurisdiction of
8 the Nunavut Wildlife Board, and I don't think it's --
9 hunting in that part is of the Nunavik Marine Region
10 Wildlife Board's jurisdiction. Unless you think that
11 that information will help them make decisions for the
12 parts of the NMR that they do have to make a decision
13 on. Otherwise, I suggest we go onto another question
14 because I'm not sure how it's going to help the Board
15 make their decision. Is there a connection between
16 harvest management in the Nunavik Marine Region which
17 is their jurisdiction and the overlapping areas which
18 this Board doesn't get to make decisions on? Am I
19 wrong?

20 MR. PAPIGATUK: You're asking the same
21 question as mine.

22 MS. ROBINSON: Maybe Luccassie again
23 answer.

24 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: So that you will know
25 according to my understanding, yes, we can -- Nunavik

1 can come down to the island to hunt according to the
2 overlapping agreement following the Environment Canada
3 regulations. But DFO regulations are also different.

4 DFO are responsible for the sea mammals so we would
5 have to be informed if they are people who wish to
6 hunt so that we would be able to consider it, what
7 they should do. Although we still base ourselves that
8 we are same people, Inuit people. But we also have to
9 follow through the regulations of the Land Claims
10 Agreement.

11 MR. PAPIGATUK: Just a comment.

12 MS. ROBINSON: Yes.

13 MR. PAPIGATUK: To those overlapping
14 area and to the agreement of the NILCA, it mention
15 there that we are recognized 50/50 sharing. So if
16 people of Sanikiluaq from Nunavut have a freedom to go
17 down to hunt, as same thing for Nunavik because we
18 have 50 percent overlapping agreement. I think that's
19 how it should be. It's just a comment.

20 MS. ROBINSON: I think we have some
21 questions from the staff and the Board. For my part,
22 I have a couple of questions. I'll try and keep it
23 quick. David you indicated it's Nunavut Tunngavik
24 Incorporated position that TAHs which is exactly the
25 same legally as a TAT, the two land claims are a cut

1 and paste of each other in a large degree, that the
2 use of a TAH is the measure of last resort. Is this
3 also the case in circumstances where a stock is
4 considered to have been depleted and in need of
5 replenishment and -- what's the word, replenishment
6 and revitalization? In those -- so many adjectives to
7 this. Let me make sure I have it right
8 (indiscernible). To revitalize and restore in
9 circumstances where a population or a stock are under
10 those circumstances, is it NTI's position that TAHs
11 continue to be the measure of last resort?

12 MR. LEE: Yes.

13 MS. ROBINSON: In circumstances where
14 you have a depleted population and the objectives are
15 restoration and replenishment or revitalization and
16 replenishment, what measures or approaches are used in
17 Nunavut or are supported by NTI that could meet the
18 objectives but not impose a TAH? You don't need to be
19 exhaustive; some examples would assist in
20 understanding.

21 MR. LEE: Sure. The challenge is that,
22 firstly, each situation will be different. Each dock
23 in population as some or as most of you may know, for
24 Baffin Island caribou, there is a TAH. For what is
25 termed, the "Bluenose East" caribou, there is a TAH,

1 but the community of Kugluktuk does not support that
2 TAH. They have developed their own community-based
3 management plan, which NTI supports, where they have
4 established "no hunting" zones, and other types of
5 non-quota limitations that they feel would be more
6 effective, similar to what Sanikiluaq has established
7 for Beluga which is what NTI supports.

8 The last example I will provide is from
9 the communities of Grise Fjord and Resolute who have
10 conducted their -- have their own practices and
11 guidelines with respect to Peary caribou. And NTI has
12 opposed the establishment or recommendation of TAHs of
13 Peary caribou even though they are also considered
14 endangered by the federal government because Inuit
15 have demonstrated that they are capable of managing
16 that population. And in the most recent assessment by
17 the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in
18 Canada, Peary Caribou was down-listed from endangered
19 to threatened.

20 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. So to be clear,
21 you're talking about it varies between stock and
22 population of animal, but it also varies based on the
23 Inuit community and their practices?

24 MR. LEE: (non-verbal response).

25 MS. ROBINSON: He's nodding for the

1 record. Finally, in between the time when concerns
2 became raised about harvesting of Eastern Hudson Bay
3 Beluga within the Sanikiluaq waters and the time where
4 Sanikiluaq's measures were developed, what management
5 was in place within the region? What was the stop-gap
6 or the interim measure, if there was at all, while
7 Sanikiluaq was doing their self-determining work?

8 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: With that we started
9 to document the information when we started
10 (indiscernible) Canadian (indiscernible), we
11 documented Inuit Wildlife Management Plan. Although
12 there wasn't really anything written down at that
13 time, but the (indiscernible) Inuit Wildlife
14 Management we jot them down just what it is and we
15 showed DFO, NTI this kind of approach that we're going
16 to use. And if you want to tap into it, you can tap
17 into it, too. Because we keep saying that
18 (indiscernible) in terms of science and that kind of
19 thing, we want to work with you in parallel. Not
20 dominating one or the other. That's the only way.
21 There is no other way if you dominate one, the other
22 one will go down (indiscernible). So ---

23 MS. ROBINSON: Maybe ---

24 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: --- there wasn't
25 really (indiscernible) at that time. But the

1 community, we talked about -- we really started to
2 talk about the Inuit Wildlife Management Plan.

3 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. So there wasn't a
4 quota in place? Okay, thank you.

5 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: Although that time it
6 wasn't really recognized but the -- but we said we
7 stand firmly, stand with it because that's where we
8 came in from.

9 MS. ROBINSON: So you continue to manage
10 it your ways and the other managing partners respected
11 you and trusted you in that process?

12 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: (non-verbal
13 response).

14 MS. ROBINSON: He's nodding for the
15 record. Those are my questions, I think. Mark, Jean-
16 Pierre and Daniel have some questions.

17 MR. SAVARD: Just a small clarification.
18 I understand that a shared zone is for both Nunavut
19 and Nunavik. My question is, whose regulation applies
20 when Nunavik Inuit are in the shared zone, are they
21 under the DFO Quebec and when Nunavut is under DFO
22 Nunavut, are -- you see? I don't know, I'm asking
23 because you have a different way of managing in the
24 two.

25 MS. ROBINSON: If you can't answer, it's

1 fine.

2 MR. LEE: David Lee, for Nunavut
3 Tunngavik and I am unable to answer that question
4 because I'm not legal counsel. I'm aware of some of
5 the discussion that's occurred but I would be speaking
6 beyond my ability going there.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: He's finished? Daniel.

8 MR. CARON: Daniel Caron with the Eeyou
9 Board. Thank you very much for being with us. It's
10 very interesting. Mr. Lee said that inclusion was
11 essential in your management approach and its
12 application. Could you elaborate briefly for my
13 education, my information on how the successful
14 inclusion operates in practice and maybe in terms of
15 communication? Consultation you referred to one
16 meeting a year with DFO and with other partners. How
17 -- inclusion is essential, I understand the principle
18 but in practice, how do you operate that?

19 MR. LEE: I'll start and I'll turn it

20 ---

21 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: Great, great.

22 MR. LEE: Since I mentioned it and it's
23 in our submission, I will be specific and then turn it
24 over to Luccassie. Sorry, David Lee with Nunavut
25 Tunngavik. What I said specifically was meaningful

1 inclusion of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in co-management
2 is essential to ensure that Inuit harvesting rights
3 are respected and conservation goals are met. We hold
4 a high standard in the *Nunavut Wildlife Act*. There
5 are Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principles that -- and to
6 my knowledge, have been -- are the first time have
7 been enacted or even proposed and approved by the
8 Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. And I'll turn to
9 Luccassie to discuss these IQ principles.

10 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: Like I was saying,
11 earlier I got the (indiscernible) traditional
12 knowledge today and wildlife and environment back in
13 1990s working with Nunavik, Hudson Bay, Cree, Eastern
14 Hudson Bay, Western Hudson Bay, James Bay, eastern up
15 to Naujaat, Coral Harbour. We had over 20 communities
16 that wasn't well with that one. Because the people
17 were telling us that the decisions -- the only way it
18 can work -- even though there might be the *Wildlife*
19 *Act* that kind of thing. Yes, there is a *Wildlife Act*
20 and that *Wildlife Act* is primarily based on Inuit
21 knowledge. And from that work that we did in
22 community, from that work that really the Nunavut
23 Wildlife Management Board a couple of years ago, I
24 think it was that they started to ask questions to us,
25 "Okay, give me something in the way of Nunavut and

1 Inuit wildlife management." So I think they took part
2 of that into *Wildlife Act*, I think at that time.

3 It works really well that way because we
4 worked parallel together. It seems to be working very
5 well because that's what we know how. Because
6 sometimes it get complicated where the *Wildlife Act* or
7 whatever they might be, if we don't know anything
8 about it, it's very -- it's very simple for us to make
9 an argument about it. But if we understand it, then
10 we feel comfortable with it, and we don't have no
11 comments on it because they are working towards the
12 way we know how.

13 MR. LEE: Just very briefly to give you
14 a specific example, there are IQ principles about
15 respecting wildlife which I don't want to speak on
16 behalf of Inuit for, and also working together. And
17 why I take those so seriously is because this was why
18 the Nunavut Agreement was established.

19 I'm sorry, I'm going to maybe divert
20 here, but I've been in -- one of my first public
21 hearings with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
22 was hearing Inuit upset that they had to hide their
23 catch from the federal government because it was
24 against the law. And now, the Nunavut Agreement had
25 been established so that they could work together as

1 equal co-management partners and not have to live in
2 that type of fear that they're fathers and themselves
3 had to experience.

4 MR. CARON: Thank you very much.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Mark Basterfield. State
6 your name.

7 MR. BASTERFIELD: Mark Basterfield,
8 NMRWB staff. I think this is going to be a very quick
9 question. There is talk from the other Eastern Hudson
10 Bay, Nunavik communities about the formation of a
11 steering committee. If this were to come into
12 practice, would the Sanikiluaq HTO be willing to work
13 with the committee? And I'm not getting into any kind
14 of designation about how they would work with it or
15 what role they would play. Maybe it would just be
16 expert opinion or advice in a system that doesn't
17 involve a quota. But I'm just wondering if the Sani-
18 HTO would be willing to work with those communities if
19 the that committee was informed?

20 MR. ARRAGURAINAQ: If we can see a draft
21 document or something like that, we can look at it.
22 That's the only way. So that's about it.

23 MR. BASTERFIELD: Thank you.

24 MS. SALAMIVA: After a presentation, we
25 ask questions from the floor, and then we ask

1 questions from the Boards. And we don't want to go
2 back to the floor and because you raise your arms
3 after. So I would ask Johnny to speak with his
4 question, ask his question.

5 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you. There's a
6 lot of work to do. Some are taking long and it's a
7 good example of what Sanikiluaq is doing on wildlife.
8 With a lot of questions that are being asked, will
9 they be helpful for coming up with a new regulation.
10 Please try to make them short.

11 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you very much.
12 It's only that we are searching things that would help
13 the work. All the topics have been -- comments have
14 been to work together. NTI and Sanikiluaq are
15 finished. I'm thanking Sanikiluaq because you are in
16 support of the EHB stock because you have your own
17 regulations. We're happy that you have a heart for
18 Nunavik people. We're now in (indiscernible). After
19 their presentation, for questions please raise your
20 hand. We reserve the last questions to the Boards and
21 organizations.

22 MR. ITTUKALLAK: Jackusie Ittukallak
23 from Puvirnitug from LNUK; I'm a member. We're
24 representing people of Puvirnitug; it's a big
25 population. We're always concerned about animal

1 stocks. I will mention something about Beluga on
2 Hudson Bay. All along the coast I would want this to
3 be open. As an example, they use samples, last year
4 we were able to harvest from nearby and there was
5 quite a number that were coming from non-concerned
6 species, the ones that arrived by our area.

7 So if the whole Hudson Bay was open, we
8 would be able to use sample kits for the whole area.
9 We would like to see that opening from Akulivik and
10 they would want to make limits. They want to go back
11 to being it opened for harvesting Beluga. Anywhere in
12 the world, animals don't belong to anyone and it's
13 been told from Inuit knowledge that if you harvest
14 from certain places, if you harvest from them and not
15 do away with them, they will always come back. So
16 that's the way we've been conserving historically in
17 Inuit way and with Inuit knowledge concerning animals.

18 Even if we will have quota until we come
19 out with something that we could be satisfied with.
20 We're thinking of that approach. We would be open to
21 using all sample kits from -- if we were able to
22 harvest from nearby. My partners will add some more.

23 So thank you for this opportunity for me to speak.

24 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. I'm not a
25 member in Puvirnituk. I've been asked to support

1 their presentation. For people of Puvirnitug, they
2 harvest -- they hunt Beluga in Akulivik up to Hudson
3 Strait and in the spring down by the floe edge. What
4 we're allowed from our allowable catch (indiscernible)
5 nearby is very few. Right now, we have population of
6 1,800 and what we're able to take, we don't reach our
7 quota. Sometimes we reach it and as much as we can we
8 use the sample kits, to my knowledge. I've been with
9 them with their hunts. We want to have a bit more
10 opening to be able to hope of a harvest of nearby
11 places as they've been doing. And right now, there's
12 getting to be more Belugas passing by Puvirnitug. As
13 an example, 45 -- up to 45 to be able to harvest from
14 nearby and whether it be from Hudson Bay coast, if
15 they want to have some luck or from right in front of
16 us, or a little bit south of us. Because south of
17 Puvirnitug in (indiscernible) area, we're getting to
18 see more whales in that area because we'll be
19 harvesting them all this time. Adamie will add
20 something. So I'll give it to him. But from what we
21 know, this is what I'm sharing.

22 MR. ANGIYOU: Thank you. I'm a member
23 of the LNUK, Adamie Angiyou. For the three-year plan,
24 with this new plan in the spring, we call spring, we
25 want to be able to harvest from nearby while there's

1 still ice. I would want this to be considered, and in
2 the summer, to be able to harvest from nearby. And
3 looking at the numbers whether it would be the same
4 amount of what we want because of the high population
5 in Puvirnitug, they go hunting. They hunt for the
6 community and with the numbers that's been given to us
7 are very low. And they don't get their fair share for
8 the community. So we've been thinking more than once
9 every time we go whale hunting. I wouldn't be able to
10 catch all I want even if they were shared. We are
11 able to get our share even if we don't hunt and with
12 the numbers that we're -- that we want to come up
13 with, we would be able to share more with the
14 population of Puvirnitug. So when the numbers are
15 being fixed, it seems that we'll have no choice but to
16 go with quota from what we're hearing from management
17 and others, authorities. And from what we hear, we
18 shall expecting quota so we want to be fully
19 considered and to be given a number that is more to
20 our -- what we want. We want more, yes, we want more.
21 Because whale meat is the best for us and the white
22 man best meat is T-Bone steak, so it's' the same with
23 us, we want the best food that there is just like the
24 other people with their favourite food. So we want a
25 sufficient number for us.

1 MR. PALLISER: I want to add that all
2 the time from what I know, they tried to follow the
3 quota in Puvirnitug wherever they go harvesting.
4 There was always somebody who looks over them. And in
5 the community, there is always somebody pushing to
6 apply the quota because disciplining from elders is
7 always there. It never stops, it's our tradition.
8 Thank you.

9 MS. SALAMIVA: Any questions for
10 Puvirnitug? I think you're very clear, no, it's --
11 Jimmy? Jimmy Johannes.

12 MR. JOHANNES: I would like to ask the
13 people of Puvirnitug, would be comfortable as a
14 Puvirniturmiut -- Puvirnitug LNUKs if you were able to
15 come up with your own regulation to be able to accept
16 or deny if someone wished to do a research? That's my
17 first question.

18 MR. PALLISER: I'm not clear about your
19 question, which -- please reiterate your question,
20 Jimmy.

21 MR. JOHANNES: Unfortunately, I don't
22 have NILCA with me. There's a lot in there. A lot of
23 rights are written in there to be able to create
24 regulation. We have that right, too, as LNUKs. But
25 we haven't really -- we haven't tried to use that so

1 that's why I'm asking you this question. Would you be
2 comfortable if you were able to make your own
3 regulations, for example, if somebody is requesting to
4 conduct research, for example, test your water, would
5 you be comfortable to be able to say, yes or no.
6 Maybe Jackusie or Adamie can respond.

7 MR. PALLISER: Yes, I can respond to
8 that, Jimmy. To your question, as LNUKs we cannot
9 just respond because we are representing our
10 community. We cannot just give our personal opinion
11 because there are other Board members and we need to
12 think of the community. Because we cannot respond to
13 this question right away, right now. But as Inuit,
14 according to our knowledge, all the disciplinary
15 measures are still there. So I just wanted to mention
16 that again.

17 MR. JOHANNES: This is for Makivic, my
18 last question. Unfortunately, I don't have the NILCA
19 in front of me. Do LNUKs have a right to be able to
20 create regulations, that's my question. If there's a
21 lawyer that could respond. It's not a hard question.

22 MS. ROBINSON: Yes, I can respond,
23 rapidly. I'll switch to English there. Under the
24 Nunavik Inuit Land Claim Agreement, under Article 5,
25 S. 7(2), the powers and functions of LNUKs is

1 outlined:

2 "... And it shall include the following
3 including, (c) the regulation of
4 harvesting practices and techniques
5 amongst its members including the use of
6 non-quota limitation ..."

7 It goes on. There are a number of other
8 provisions that speak to the powers and responsibility
9 of the LNUK. I think this is a conversation about
10 roles and responsibilities that it's not up for
11 Puvirnitug to break down, but that is the relevant
12 section. And I hope you guys talk amongst yourselves
13 about what that means. Do you have another question?

14 MR. JOHANNES: Thank you. I feel that
15 my question is for all the LNUKs, although I asked the
16 question to Puvirnitug LNUKs, concerning the rights to
17 be able to accept or deny if the LNUKs could be the
18 first one to deny or accept. That was my question, my
19 only question.

20 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Jimmy. Yes,
21 we know the rules and responsibilities of LNUKs. Yes,
22 they can create regulations but we would have to
23 consult the community first. So I cannot respond
24 further.

25 MS. ROBINSON: Do any of the Board

1 members have questions for Puvirnitug?

2 MR. SAVARD: Jean-Pierre Savard, NMRWB
3 Board member. You mentioned you'd like Puvirnitug to
4 be -- to have its fair share of harvests. What do you
5 consider as a fair share?

6 MS. SALAMIVA: His question is what are
7 your thoughts about fair share?

8 MS. ROBINSON: You said you want your
9 fair share, what does that look like?

10 MR. PALLISER: Fair share?

11 MS. ROBINSON: The fair share of the
12 harvest.

13 MR. PALLISER: By numbers?

14 MS. SALAMIVA: By what you consider fair
15 share? Jean-Pierre, he wants you to repeat your
16 question in a more understandable manner.

17 MR. SAVARD: It's to try to -- I wanted
18 to know how big a harvest would you consider adequate
19 for Puvirnitug?

20 MR. ANGIYOU: We mentioned the number
21 because the population is growing, that's why we
22 increased the number. And to your missed question, I
23 don't understand your question, which researcher were
24 you talking about? Please clarify yourself.

25 MR. JOHANNES: Can I respond to him; I'm

1 asking the chairpersons? LNUK has a right to do what
2 they wish to do in their (indiscernible) with
3 anything, whether it be regulations, so that you would
4 have an authority. That's it?

5 MR. SAVARD: Yes.

6 MR. ANGIYOU: Yes, we would want because
7 usually we get our share from hunters following the
8 DFO's regulation. So it would be good for someone to
9 do a research, I don't know what, he didn't mention
10 what it is, because we want to work with our fellow
11 Arctic people. We wanted to be treated same.

12 MS. SALAMIVA: Any other questions for
13 Puvirnitug? You still can respond, there are no more
14 other questions. Adamie will answer to Jean-Pierre.

15 MR. ANGIYOU: We mentioned 45 for three-
16 year term -- oh, every year for three years we want to
17 be able to harvest 45 in the summer. Year-round to be
18 able to harvest 45 and with a new year, another 45 and
19 then the other third year, 45. Every year, 45 for
20 three years. This is our request.

21 MR. PALLISER: This 45 seems to be high
22 because of the growing of the population; we are now
23 1,800 so the number 45 is a reasonable number that was
24 given to us. Thank you.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: There's no more questions

1 for Puvirnitug. Now Akulivik. Did you raise your
2 hand? Please raise your hand when we ask to do --
3 when we ask you to do it. Charlie Angutinguak.

4 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Thank you. Just to
5 clarify the total allowable take on the EHB, is it 58
6 percent? I'm I correct, for one year? Mike? Is it
7 58 percent for one-year EHB total allowable take, what
8 you were presenting?

9 MR. HAMMILL: In what I presented, if
10 the Board keeps the same management objective, then to
11 respect that objective, the TAT would be 58 EHB
12 animals per year. That's assuming the same as the --
13 the same objective that they've had in the last plan.

14 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Okay.

15 MR. HAMILL: So that ---

16 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Because they're
17 requesting ---

18 MR. HAMILL: That's 58 EHB animals per
19 year for the next -- I've built it with the idea of a
20 two-year roll-over.

21 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: I think you will still
22 use the percentage, so I'm asking if Puvirnitug is
23 asking 4.5 percent or are they asking 45 total?

24 MR. PALLISER: I have a hard time to
25 understand your basis when you talk about percentage

1 but Adamie mentioned 45 Beluga.

2 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: According to my
3 understanding 58 percent is to be distributed to all
4 the communities. And if you are trying to ask for 45
5 percent to harvest in front of your community, the
6 rest would be only 13 percent for the whole other
7 communities.

8 MR. PALLISER: I think we don't have the
9 same understanding. The one we saw are not the
10 recommendation. It doesn't say it will have to be 58.
11 This is a hearing; nothing has been decided. After we
12 do our submission, then the decision will be taken.
13 So I cannot answer that question.

14 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: If you are asking for
15 45 percent to harvest nearby, 13 percent will be for
16 the rest of the Nunavik.

17 MR. ANGIYOU: I will respond. Every
18 year we wish to harvest 45 Beluga, not 45%. We're not
19 trying to use the percentages. We want to be able to
20 harvest 45 total every year. I think you understand,
21 eh? Am I clear?

22 MR. PALLISER: Charlie, sorry, I
23 understand now your question. Those 45, base yourself
24 the hunting areas Puvirnitug, if we were harvesting at
25 Hudson Strait it would be (indiscernible) EHB percent

1 -- it would be (indiscernible) Beluga if they were
2 caught in Hudson Strait. But where the basis are
3 where the Beluga is being harvested. Like we in in
4 Hudson Strait usually they go hunting down by the floe
5 edge. And other communities goes to their hunting
6 area, so it would be hard to be able to come up with
7 percentages because it's based on where the Beluga was
8 actually killed, and that's how you come up with
9 percentages. So if those 45 were harvested in Hudson
10 Strait, it would consider to be 45.

11 MS. SALAMIVA: Now we're going to move
12 onto Akulivik.

13 MR. ALIQU: Simon Aliqu from Akulivik.
14 Myself, I took some notes so I will mention them. I
15 will do my notes first and then I will talk about the
16 thoughts of people of Akulivik. As soon as the ice
17 breaks, we go to Ivujivik to hunt, three canoes,
18 sometimes five and we are not able to carry heavy
19 loads. Because as soon as the ice leaves, we go to
20 Ivujivik to hunt for Beluga so that is still the same
21 wish of the people of Akulivik and be able to harvest
22 nearby.

23 And usually we wait for the Beluga to
24 arrive down at the (indiscernible) in English. But we
25 want to be able to harvest nearby. We had 25 quotas

1 but sometimes we over-harvested. We always try to use
2 the sample properly so we don't mind not having quotas
3 in Akulivik because we will never going to try to
4 harvest as much as possible. We will only harvest
5 enough, sufficient enough to feed the people. And
6 this fall, we were harvesting Belugas so that we will
7 have food this winter. We did not over-harvest.

8 If I was on my own, I would still have a
9 lot of muktuk, Beluga skin. But we would want to
10 eliminate quotas even though we will have some
11 regulations to have a limit, we were able to harvest
12 25. Even if we are not going to get -- even if we are
13 still going to get 25 or less, but we would want to
14 eliminate the quota. Since people have been
15 announcing numbers, in Akulivik, 35 would be
16 sufficient for Akulivik. Although 25 is almost
17 enough, but it's a little too -- not enough.

18 MADAM INTERPRETER: While he's looking
19 for his notes, anthropologist's name was Bernard
20 (indiscernible), that I was going to remember earlier.

21 MR. ALIQU: Markusie, would you like to
22 comment while I go through my papers? I will repeat
23 that in Akulivik we don't want to be imposed with
24 quotas anymore. Even though people have been saying
25 that we still want to use the quotas because of the

1 concern. But I, myself, as a hunter, I'm not going to
2 try to harvest as much as I can. Since the people are
3 listening in Nunavik and when you go home for sure you
4 will go through your local radio to explain what's
5 happening. Even though they are listening through the
6 community (indiscernible) incorporated regional radio,
7 but we will have to make sure that -- we will have to
8 make sure to explain to our community. And as people
9 of Akulivik (indiscernible) to Beluga hearing to NMRWB
10 re community of Akulivik concerns on matters of Beluga
11 harvesting, whereas harvest on Belugas restriction
12 have gone long enough which compromise cultural
13 exchange between younger generation of hunters,
14 whereas this have been shown to be beneficial in terms
15 of safer harvest when harvesting, included the youth
16 better manners, better (indiscernible) and better
17 sharing. It is all good. Whereas, HBC harvested
18 Beluga blubber in the past for commercial purposes,
19 and communities today are under restrictions due to
20 this cause. Whereas, Hudson Bay communities currently
21 are under heavy restrictions as consequence expending
22 huge amounts of money following and abiding the
23 current management plan and this have been the norm
24 for far too long.

25 Therefore, the Wildlife Committee of

1 Akulivik with support of the community and its hunters
2 hereby resolve, that the hunters will no longer follow
3 any restrictions and any management plan or any
4 imposition relating to all Beluga harvesting.

5 (indiscernible) the community and hunters will follow
6 the traditional and cultural as for -- as quote
7 follows. Forefathers which have already proven to be
8 effective conservation. Re sampling, sampling Belugas
9 and research are supported in any terms for Beluga.

10 (indiscernible) are supported by the local RNUK, those
11 are coming from LNUKs of Akulivik and we send the
12 copies to NMRWB. Markusie will comment. I'm lost;
13 I'm kind of lost now.

14 MR. ANNAUTAQ: Thank you. Using nets we
15 we've been using them for the last three years. We're
16 not using them all the time but it's only in the fall
17 when the Beluga from the south are being seen we don't
18 use the net all the time. I want that to be known.
19 And we try to abide by regulations whenever we reach
20 out quota, we stop using the nets. And we want to
21 continue using nets. We used to travel far and
22 freight canoes, there's not a lot of them available to
23 hunt in the springtime. They go a bit beyond
24 Ivujivik.

25 There's not a lot of hunters from

1 Akulivik and canoe can't carry a lot of freight, and
2 it's very expensive for supplies, for gas, everything
3 expensive for supplies. So some people are not able
4 to travel even if they were able before. We want to
5 continue using nets because we will be careful. And
6 for the Cape Smith Island, where we wait for Beluga is
7 not a good place to wait for Belugas because of the
8 waves, big waves. So sometimes we have no choice but
9 to use nets. So we would like to continue and would
10 be thankful for DFO, if we were able to. If there are
11 any questions, we're open now.

12 MR. ALIQU: Just to give support. We
13 want to give support to other communities like
14 Puvirnitug, Inukjuak, Umiujaq, Kuujjuaraapik. We
15 would really want them to be able to harvest from
16 nearby because they are the same stock and they are
17 asked to travel very, very far. So if we are doing
18 away with the quota, as an example, I would like to
19 see those communities to be able to harvest from
20 nearby. And from Akulivik, I am in support of that.
21 Because now we're able to harvest from nearby, it's a
22 lot easier for us.

23 And for the students they were also
24 helping out with the harvesting and providing food for
25 the community, and participating in butchering and

1 dealing with the carcasses. So I would like this to
2 continue for the same -- for the other communities
3 that are no longer practicing that in their
4 communities.

5 We were asked to say anything we want.
6 Now I wasn't able to ask questions when they were
7 giving their presentations, and about Long Island.
8 They were talking about setting up a shack, trying to
9 find funding for that. So Akulivik would like to be
10 included in this. Just to mention that because we're
11 -- Akulivik is interested in participating. That's
12 all from us for now.

13 MS. SALAMIVA: Any questions for
14 Akulivik? From what I wrote, Luccassie Nappaaluk,
15 Adamie, James May, Billy Palliser, Jimmy-Paul. Did I
16 miss anybody? Okay, Luccassie.

17 MR. NAPPAALUK: I wasn't expecting to
18 hear something, it touched my heart. My father and I,
19 we took in our nets and never used them again so I
20 feel more now open to using them again.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Akulivik, they were able
22 to use nets with the letter request to the minister.
23 That's the way -- that's how they were able to use
24 nets. It's not a question?

25 MR. ANGIYOU: Akulivik is right next to

1 Puvirnitug. In the fall, we don't have Beluga passing
2 by us in the fall so we are thankful for
3 (indiscernible) to help us harvest from nearby their
4 community in the fall. So I'm asking Akulivik if they
5 would still be open for us to harvest from there.

6 MR. ALIQU: You are welcome to harvest
7 as you have been doing.

8 MR. ANGIYOU: And that's my only
9 question.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: James May?

11 MR. MAY: There was some questions about
12 quota and they wanted to do away with quota and catch
13 only what they need. Is it right for you, what is
14 right amount for you, sufficient amount for you. And
15 if you are going to your own regulations with
16 agreement with your community, with your family, will
17 your community be able to follow your regulations?
18 I'm asking that because last fall it was very
19 difficult for me as a chairman of RNUK. Because we
20 had to inform which community had left over from their
21 quota. And we were airing them to regional radio and
22 it was shared with the LNUKs.

23 So my question for Akulivik for people
24 of (indiscernible), it's not pointing at them but it
25 was very difficult for me that Akulivik had no more

1 left in the quota and that they continued harvesting.

2 And I wanted to support the other communities that
3 still had to finish off their quota and they continued
4 with their harvesting. So not to repeat this again,
5 I'm asking now on your own and what is sufficient for
6 you, now much would that be? How many would that be?

7 And would your hunters be able to listen
8 to you and to RNUK? Because some communities were not
9 abiding by the regulations and we were being caught in
10 the middle when that happened. So I want this to be
11 clear. What kind of plans for the quota -- if it was
12 done by DFO, what would your foundation be? Will you
13 be able to come up with written system where you have
14 closing, opening seasons?

15 And how about the nets? I don't want to
16 point my finger at Akulivik, but it was very difficult
17 this fall. And when that happened it all came to me,
18 letters came to me and we saw on Facebook that there
19 were still using nets that were shown to me on
20 Facebook. So it was very difficult for me. I want to
21 give support but I want to hear something clear what -
22 - will you have a management plan that is written down
23 and to be able to be followed?

24 MR. ALIQU: I can't answer it alone
25 James, sorry. But from what my own thinking, I

1 mentioned 35. If we're going to continue with quota,
2 we would like to have up to 35 because 25 is a bit
3 small for the community. Do you understand?

4 MR. ANNAUTAQ: Just to add, using nets,
5 some people were using nets and they didn't have
6 canoes. And there was this big wind that came in at
7 the time when the nets were about to be taken out, and
8 I was aware that they were being told that their nets
9 have to be taken out, but some didn't have canoes.
10 That were using nets, they were using somebody -- they
11 were going with somebody. And that was the reason why
12 there was this difficulty because that's why they
13 thought they were still using nets. And that's why we
14 came up with this problem because someone with no
15 canoe was using nets. And if they were able to tell
16 somebody to take their net out for them, but there was
17 this big wind at the time. So they had difficult time
18 to collect the nets. So, we're sorry that we got into
19 that situation. Because they were told to pull them
20 all out and some of them abided by it. Thank you.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Bill Palliser.

22 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. Thank you,
23 Simon for welcoming us from Puvirnitug for harvesting
24 Beluga. My question is, are we hearing different
25 things? And from what I'm reading from submissions

1 and tools that would be used. They have written a
2 letter to that effect and what I see and from what I
3 hear:

4 "... The Wildlife Committee of Akulivik is
5 satisfied with the current number of 25
6 Beluga annual harvest allocated for
7 community and it's non-closure condition
8 ..."

9 And from what I hear, I hear two points,
10 two arguments from the same community.

11 MR. ALIQU: We mentioned 35.

12 MR. PALLISER: So as we are getting
13 clearer, I have a question now. James asked a bit
14 about it. For Akulivik people, if the quota was do
15 away with and they would harvest what they need, how
16 would you be able to support more the conservation
17 using Inuit knowledge, how would you do that for our
18 LNUK?

19 MR. ALIQU: We would watch over to make
20 sure that they don't go harvest as they please. And
21 because if you had no regulation, somebody would have
22 to watch over what is happening. So we would be able
23 to watch over what is happening, that was the idea
24 behind this if we were able to do away with a quota
25 that the LNUK would be able to control it.

1 MR. PALLISER: Last question. I wonder
2 if you know that the ones that pass by Akulivik, how
3 many and which stock are from that pass by Akulivik?
4 Could you estimate us to how many pass by?

5 MR. ALIQU: I don't have an idea but
6 those from bigger stocks is mostly from that stock
7 that we harvest in the fall. But in the spring, they
8 would understand more. We harvest from the smallest
9 stock and we harvest from the bigger stock in the
10 fall. And looking at what's being caught with nets.
11 I believe that. Thank you.

12 MS. SALAMIVA: Jimmy-Paul.

13 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: I would like to ask
14 this question. Since you use the nets to hunt for
15 Beluga, how long are they supposed -- do you know how
16 long they're supposed to be or are you even allowed to
17 harvest bearded seal, ring seal, are the sizes of the
18 hole of nets indicated? Yes, we also have nets spread
19 out for the ring seal nets while we hunt for the
20 Beluga. Even the fish nets are able to catch a
21 Beluga, a small Beluga.

22 MR. ALIQU: Since those fishing nets
23 were starting to catch Beluga, we were able to know
24 that there are more Belugas today. Because a lot of
25 people use fishing nets in the summertime and their

1 nets have caught a Beluga when they are used for fish.

2 MR. ANNAUTUQ: There's a teacher from
3 Newfoundland, he's an elder and he really wished to
4 teach the students. So he usually teach students how
5 to make Beluga nets. The younger people use the nets,
6 as elders, we are not able to do that anymore. And
7 the teachers usually make sure that they are taken
8 care of their nets and if they harvest a Beluga,
9 usually they share that Beluga with the whole
10 community because they are being trained by someone
11 from Newfoundland who is their teacher.

12 MR. ALIQU: Jimmy, I didn't respond you
13 well concerning the nets. It could be short; it could
14 be long for the length of the nets. For example, the
15 holes are eight, nine inches that the students make.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: There are no more
17 questions from this floor. My watch ran out of
18 battery. It must be over 6:00. When we ask you to
19 raise your hands, please do. Putulik.

20 MR. PAPIGATUK: I have a bit of concern
21 myself. This matter concerning Beluga is very, very
22 important. We heard that students are making nets and
23 when their nets are completed they are able to put the
24 net in the water. How many have they made up to date?

25 So that you'll have a better control in

1 your community, I think you should indicate how long
2 and how big the holes are supposed to be for the
3 Beluga hunt. Although it's very good to train and
4 teach younger boys but this Beluga matter is very --
5 too serious. So we want you to do something about the
6 sizes of the nets and how many nets should be in the
7 water if there's nothing. There might be too many
8 nets. And in Salluit, I think there are two or three
9 that uses nets sometimes, but the boys are not the one
10 to hunt for the Beluga with their nets that they made.

11 So my concern is maybe there are too many nets now.

12 MADAM INTERPRETER: He is repeating now.
13 If he says something new, I will say it.

14 MR. PAPIGATUK: Thank you.

15 MR. ALIQU: I'll respond. Although
16 there are many, many people using nets, some people
17 don't harvest Beluga. And this fall, some hunters did
18 not catch a whale when the time was to pull out the
19 nets. Although they caught ringed seal and bearded
20 seal and this was very beneficial to the community.
21 The nets that were made by the students and we were
22 able to have muktuk. When I say muktuk, it's Beluga
23 skin.

24 Since we have a quota we try to abide by
25 all our quota. Following our quota when we feel that

1 we catch enough even if we didn't reach our quota, we
2 would also say enough.

3 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Simon. There
4 are no more questions from this floor. One Board has
5 a question. First of all, the students that are
6 learning to make nets, that's very good and they're
7 learning to butcher and the mothers are having tell
8 with other women experience that for the first time.
9 That was a very nice way to do, but the EHB Beluga and
10 Western Hudson Bay Beluga are two different stocks.

11 I think students need to be taught about
12 the difference of the population, not just how to make
13 nets. They should be informed in the beginning that
14 EHB is considered endangered by the government. And
15 teach them -- wait for the EHB pass through Akulivik
16 and then start hunting WHB. Don't teach them how to
17 make nets only, teach them how to conserve also, that
18 they are protected by the DFO even though we wish to
19 hunt without a limit. But I feel this should be part
20 of their learning. Education it's not because I'm not
21 happy of what you do, it's because they should be part
22 of the education.

23 It was -- someone mentioned that they
24 did not know who those nets belonged to. It's because
25 you're teaching students who don't own a canoe yet.

1 So that the person that was bringing students to set
2 up the nets should also be bringing them back to take
3 out the nets because those students have no canoes.
4 And some of my grandchildren are there and one of my
5 grandchild was part of the harvesting students.

6 So I think it would be good for them to
7 be informed about the states of the Beluga. And if
8 they are going to use the nets, for sure they know who
9 they bring to set up the nets if the owner doesn't go
10 down, I think the one who brought them down to set up
11 the nets, should also be responsible.

12 MR. ALIQU: The nets that you are
13 talking about that the students made, their fathers
14 already -- they already had a canoe.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: But this person, who can
16 pull out his nets at the time was not a student.
17 Harry will be the last one to ask questions. And then
18 we'll adjourn after this.

19 MR. OKPIK: While we are talking about
20 using nets, I always want to say something when we
21 talk about nets. As a Umajuit warden, every year we
22 have training more than once by our employer. We also
23 had a training about using nets. Yes, it's very good
24 that students are learning how to make nets and how to
25 take care of them. But I'm wondering if they are

1 following because they are supposed to pull out the
2 nets at the end of the day. The nets are not supposed
3 to be in water all night according to the regulations.

4 So do you inform students when they are using nets
5 that they're not supposed to leave their nets all
6 night?

7 MR. ALIQU: Yes, we always -- we are
8 always very careful and make sure that we reach -- we
9 don't over-harvest. And we go and wait down at the
10 Cape Smith Island. I'm sorry, I don't know that name
11 in English. Cape Smith Island.

12 MR. OKPIK: My question is you cannot
13 watch the nets at night. There's a regulation to
14 follow that you are supposed to pull out your net
15 before it gets dark. Have you ever thought about
16 that?

17 MR. ALIQU: No, we didn't think of it.

18 MR. OKPIK: This is part of our training
19 as Umajuit warden and if Umajuit warden thinks that
20 there are some nets at night, he's supposed to be able
21 to talk to the regulators.

22 MS. SALAMIVA: James knows, he was
23 there, too. James May.

24 MR. MAY: James May from RNUK. Because
25 of that KRG was supposed -- should have been here but

1 they're not here. It's the first time I hear about
2 that law.

3 MS. SALAMIVA: Me, too.

4 MR. MAY: I did not know that you were
5 supposed to pull out the nets at night. I'm sorry.
6 We have to be informed. Those are the jobs of Umajuit
7 warden that we don't hear about. If we want to say to
8 control ourselves, Kativik Regional Government will
9 have to assist us properly. Because as RNUK, we are
10 expect to enforce. This question wouldn't come out if
11 the hunters were informed in advance and if we are
12 going to operate on our own, KRG needs to respect
13 that. But there is nobody from regional government,
14 KRG. And it's only him who is representing Nunavik
15 Marine Regional Wildlife Board who is also an Umajuit
16 warden. Unfortunately, we were never informed.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Yes, we invited the
18 Umajuit warden and there -- we asked them to speak to
19 you to see what you think of and we invited the
20 minister. That minister didn't come because that
21 minister had to be in Manitoba. I think the
22 interpreters, they are tired, so we're going to do the
23 closing prayer. I thank everyone that been here and
24 respect the time even though you have a short lunch
25 hour.

1 So we really appreciate that you respect
2 the time. We will start again at 8:30. I'm not
3 saying you're going to have to come in at 8:30; we're
4 starting at 8:30. That means see you at 8:15. If you
5 are wearing a hat, please remove your hat. I will do
6 the closing prayer. When I was going to bed, I
7 regretted that I did not pray, so I will do the
8 closing prayer.

9 Father God, we thank you, we praise you,
10 we are standing here and we pray for our relatives
11 that we have left at home. Bless them, protect them
12 and protect our people in our community. And bless
13 Kuujjuaraapik because we are happy to be calling you
14 Our Lord, that's we pray. So we pray that you protect
15 us and from the night dangers. In the name of Jesus
16 Love. Amen.

17 MADAM INTERPRETER: Sorry, I don't know
18 how to pray that in English.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Amen. Have a good
20 evening.

21
22 --- Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the foregoing
is a true and accurate transcription of
my recordings and notes, to the best of
my skill and ability.

Barbellard

Barbara A. Pollard
Certified Court Reporter