

**Nunavut Electoral  
Boundaries Commission  
2006  
Final Report**





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## **A Note from the Chairperson**

The Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission plays a fundamental role in our territory's ongoing search for the most effective system of democracy. A Boundaries Commission must be an independent process - MLAs and ordinary citizens have equal opportunities to make suggestions. We have enjoyed the privilege of visiting many of Nunavut's communities and have received a warm welcome from each one. We have distilled in this report the comments and concerns raised by various communities during our visits. Our recommendations, unfortunately, do not always reflect the views of each community. Our mandate was to consider many factors, including the views of the community, but was not limited to those views. The final decision on the establishment of electoral boundaries is a decision for the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. We hope that the information contained in this report and the recommendations that we have made will be carefully considered by each and every Member of the Legislative Assembly during their deliberations on this important issue.

The Honourable Justice Beverley Browne  
Chairperson  
2006 Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission



# Introduction

The establishment of Nunavut's electoral boundaries is necessarily a complex process. Nunavut is Canada's largest province/territory, covering nearly two million square kilometers. Nunavut's relatively small population of about 30,000 people is scattered across the coasts of northern Canada and Baffin Island. The 25 communities range in size from 150 - 6,500 people. Transportation between communities is most often by plane, except in some seasons when, weather permitting, people travel by boat or skidoo. History, family connections and transportation links are integral ties that bind our communities together.

## ***The Mandate of the Commission***

The Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission was created March 1, 2006, pursuant to s.14-22 of the *Nunavut Elections Act*, S.Nu. 2002, c.17.

In 1997, prior to the creation of Nunavut, a Boundaries Commission was constituted to develop recommendations for the establishment of the original Nunavut electoral boundaries. The members of this first Electoral Boundaries Commission were Justice J. Edward Richard, Titus Allooloo and Sandy Kusugak. They were given a relatively short timeframe in which to conduct their consultations and prepare the report and recommendations that ultimately led to the creation of our current electoral boundaries. Throughout our hearings and discussions, we have on, numerous occasions, commented on the thorough, careful and appropriate recommendations made by the first Commission. Most of the electoral boundaries recommended in their report will be again recommended by our Commission. This is a tribute to their good work.

Once our Commission has completed its mandate, the next Boundaries Commission will be formed in ten years time, subject to s. 15 of the *Nunavut Elections Act*.

The mandate of the 2006 Boundaries Commission is set out in s. 21 of the *Nunavut Elections Act*, the relevant section of which is reproduced for easy reference:

*21(1) A Boundaries Commission shall establish the boundaries of constituencies on the basis of the following factors:*

- (a) geographic and demographic considerations, including the density or rate of growth of the population of any part of Nunavut and the accessibility, size of shape of any part of Nunavut;*
- (b) the need for the populations of the constituencies to be of similar size;*
- (c) any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of Nunavut;*
- (d) the minimum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the Nunavut Act;*

- (e) the minimum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the Nunavut Act (Canada);*
- (f) Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit;*
- (g) any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the Commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly;*
- (h) section 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; and*
- (i) any other relevant factors that the Commission consider appropriate.*

We were also bound by sections 3 and 15 the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*:

*3 Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.*

*15(1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.*

*(2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.*

## **Challenges and General Recommendations**

Consultations and consensus are the hallmarks of governance in Nunavut. However, community meetings dealing with a single issue are costly, and, despite advertising, sometimes poorly attended. This is particularly true during certain times of the year, or when the issue at hand is not well-defined. We presumed that a community was content with the *status quo*, if only a few people attended a public consultation.

Fiscal responsibility and the challenge of encouraging interest in the important issue of electoral boundaries suggest a different process for the next Boundaries Commission. Many groups expressed concern about community attendance at consultations. Our communities' residents are busy with their lives and their families' activities, particularly in the spring. Our Commission went on the road asking for input without having assessed potential changes and realignments to Nunavut's electoral boundaries. Our Commission would like to recommend that the next Commission gather population figures, community information and prepare an advance proposal of changes or alternatives to the various electoral boundaries. Once those proposed changes or alternatives are published and well advertised public input would be focused on those proposals.

The timing of the creation of the Commission provided some significant challenges in completing our tasks. In setting our travel schedule, we attempted to avoid the summer months. After the cold, dark and long winter months, many Nunavut families take to the



land for short excursions for revival and renewal of body, soul and spirit - the best medicine a natural world can provide. The summer time is reserved for re-stocking of food and other essentials by the domestic, public and private sectors. Gathering and harvesting of wildlife and receiving of goods by annual sealift are welcomed during this period.

Despite the cold, dark and long winter months, no community in Nunavut is totally inactive, but the public sector would find this time the most favourable to do community consultations across Nunavut. The weather and transportation system plays a major role in determining the result of desired processes up here in Nunavut. A more realistic timeframe must be considered for future Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commissions. Ideally, the Commission should be appointed in the fall with its report due the following spring thereby allowing for travel and consultation during the winter months.

### ***Format of Meetings***

Upon the creation of the Commission, information was sent to all Hamlets inviting expressions of interest to host public meetings. We made significant efforts to ensure that all Nunavummiut had an opportunity to address the Commission with their views on the future of Nunavut's electoral boundaries. Appendix 5 details these efforts.



Generally, in each community, we tried to have an afternoon session for high school students and others that would be available at that time. After the afternoon session, when possible, we hosted a radio call in show. Our evening sessions were opened with the lighting of a qulliq and an opening prayer by one of the Elders of the community. The communities understood the purpose of the Commission, and were interested in our work.

### ***Regional and Small Community Issues***

The vision of some Inuit leaders before the creation of Nunavut was that there would be no regional boundaries in the new Nunavut. Nunavut has a public government and is therefore subject to the Constitution of Canada. During consultation visits to the communities across Nunavut, we saw that regional boundaries and disparities still exist. The creation of the Government of Nunavut was meant to bring the government closer to the people it serves. The Boundaries Commission, during its visits, saw that small communities which shared an MLA with a larger community often felt under-represented in the Legislative Assembly.

Every community in Nunavut, regardless of size, cultural or historical background, wants to have its own MLA. Communities do understand the reality and limitations of a population-based representative government and are reluctantly willing to share an MLA with another community. In the smaller communities, family connections and cultural connections were seen to be less significant than economic and transportation connections.

Nunavut is the only jurisdiction without the benefit of roads or highways between communities and electoral districts. Some communities with non-resident MLAs wished that their representatives would visit more often. Representation by population was mentioned a number of times during the Boundaries Commission's consultation process. The perceived large size of the bureaucracy in Iqaluit was also mentioned. Access to government programs and services is perceived to be more easily accessible to the residents of the Capital City. Nunavut covers a large, sparsely inhabited territory with no roads between the communities with transportation of goods and people primarily limited to airline travel. Many small communities depend on larger regional centres for specialized services. Some communities are not linked by the same scheduled airlines. Even-handed representation by population is a most significant challenge in Nunavut.

Nunavut's politicians and bureaucracy must find ways and means to address the needs and concerns of small, remote, have-not communities in order to honour the spirit and intent behind the creation of Nunavut.

Each community in Nunavut is unique and each told us about their uniqueness at their meetings. History, family ties, culture and language are aspects of that uniqueness. If each community had its wish, and, therefore its own MLA, we would have a large and costly Legislative Assembly. In carrying out our work, we have been mindful of the wishes of the communities and have balanced those wishes with the other factors that we are bound to consider. We are aware that not everybody will be pleased with our recommendations. We hope, however, that we have accurately set out the communities' submissions to us and made recommendations that will allow for an efficient, workable Legislative Assembly.

# Community Profiles and Recommendations

## *Arctic Bay (Ikpiarjuk)*

### Community Summary

2005 population: 662<sup>1</sup>

The electoral district of **Quttiktuq** includes Arctic Bay, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord. Arctic Bay is a non-decentralized community whose economy has suffered following the closure of the nearby Nanisivik mine. The community lobbied unsuccessfully to have the mine's infrastructure converted into a training facility. The community still relies on the Nanisivik airport for incoming and outgoing transportation links. The economy of Arctic Bay is largely traditional. Construction projects, including a new airport create some seasonal employment within the community.

### Community Submission

Due to poor weather, we were not able to land in Arctic Bay for its scheduled consultations. Because of a scheduling conflict, the mayor was unable to attend a planned conference call. We did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### Recommendations of the Commission

We recommend no change to Arctic Bay's electoral district. Although each of the communities within the electoral district of Quttiktuq is unique in its history, hunting practices, dialects and economic base, the current population does not warrant a change to the electoral boundary. There are no other community combinations that would be more appropriate for this electoral district.

## *Arviat*

### Community Summary

2005 population : 2,319

Arviat is the only community within the electoral district of **Arviat**. Arviat has rapidly grown into the third largest community in Nunavut. Arviat has benefitted from new positions created by the Government of Nunavut's decentralization policy. Arviat is a potential Northern terminus for a proposed road and/or rail link between Manitoba and Nunavut. Areas around Arviat are being actively explored for mineral deposits. The community is also developing a tourism industry based on sport hunting and bird watching.



<sup>1</sup> As per Government of Nunavut, Statistics Division, Population Report, July 2005

### **Community Submissions**

Arviat is a rapidly growing community with little employment. Because of those factors, every member of the community attending the meeting recommended that a second electoral district be created to represent Arviat. It was strongly stated that if there are two MLAs there must be significant cooperation between the MLAs, including a joint office to encourage the Members to work together to the benefit of the community.

### **Recommendations of the Commission**

We recommend that Arviat and the area around the community be divided into two electoral districts.

We recommend that the districts be named Arviat North and Arviat South.  
(see Appendix 2 – Map 1 & Map 2)

## ***Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 population: 1,683

Baker Lake is the only community within the electoral district of **Baker Lake**. As a decentralized community, Baker Lake has seen an increase in employment opportunities and population. The community has a well-established reputation as an arts and crafts centre. Baker Lake is poised for continued growth with the development of the Meadowbank Gold Project just north of the Community. Baker Lake has been selected to house a satellite campus of the Piquusilirivvik Nunavut Cultural School. A recent government report has suggested the construction of upgraded breakwater and port facilities for the community.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not host a public consultation in Baker Lake and did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendations of the Commission**

The current population of Baker Lake does not warrant the consideration of an addition to the number of electoral districts in Baker Lake.

We recommend adjusting the boundaries of the Baker Lake electoral district in order to accommodate the new district comprised of Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1)

We recommend changing the name of the Baker Lake electoral district to Qamani'tuaq in order to reflect the traditional name of the community.

## ***Cambridge Bay (Ikaluktutiak)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 1,387

Cambridge Bay is the only permanently-occupied community within the electoral district of **Cambridge Bay**. The seasonally inhabited outpost camps of Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok also lie within the Cambridge Bay electoral district. Cambridge Bay has benefitted from creation of new government jobs as a result of decentralization. Cambridge Bay houses the headquarters for the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. Economic development includes a growing commercial fishery, an annual muskox harvest and widespread mineral and resource exploration and extraction. Cambridge Bay is a potential site for a military training facility promised to the North during the 2006 general election campaign.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not host a public consultation in Cambridge Bay and did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendations of the Commission**

The current population of Cambridge Bay does not warrant the consideration of a change to the electoral boundary.

We recommend changing the name of the Cambridge Bay electoral district to Ikaluktutiak to reflect the traditional name of the community. .

## ***Cape Dorset (Kingait)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 1,193

Cape Dorset and Kimmirut comprise the **South Baffin** electoral district. As a decentralized community, Cape Dorset has benefitted from the creation of new Government of Nunavut employment opportunities. Cape Dorset is a world-renowned arts and crafts centre. Nearly a quarter of the community's residents earn all or part of their income from the arts and crafts industry. The nearby Mallikjuak Territorial park attracts tourists to the community during the summer months.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not host a consultation in Cape Dorset and did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendations of the Commission**

Option 1: We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Cape Dorset and the area around the community.

We recommend that the district be named Kingait. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1)

Option 2: As an alternative, we recommend that no change be made to Cape Dorset's electoral district. Under this option Cape Dorset, along with Kimmirut, will remain part of the South Baffin electoral district.

## ***Chesterfield Inlet (Igluligaarjuk)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 366

Chesterfield Inlet and Coral Harbour comprise the **Nanulik** electoral district. As a small community, Chesterfield Inlet's economy is largely traditional. The Naya Isabelle Centre, a long-term chronic care facility provides employment for some residents. In the 1950s and 1960s Chesterfield Inlet was the hub of the Kivalliq region with the central regional office of the Roman Catholic Church, R.C.M.P., Ministry of Transportation weather station and the Sir Joseph Bernier Federal Day School and residence. A Government of Nunavut report has suggested that small port facilities should be constructed within the community.



### **Community Submissions**

Attendees at the Chesterfield Inlet consultation repeatedly highlighted several key points. They expressed frustration with sharing an MLA with Coral Harbour. Transportation links between the two communities are inefficient and expensive, requiring an overnight stay in Rankin Inlet. There are few historical and cultural similarities between the two communities.

In general, attendees indicated they would prefer to share an electoral district with Whale Cove or Rankin Inlet. Chesterfield

Inlet and Whale Cove are among the smallest communities in Nunavut. In that regard, they share many of the same issues and concerns. Attendees at the meetings acknowledged that the overall population of the two communities was not sufficient to create a new electoral district but felt that a special exception should be considered based on the unique needs and structures of the two communities.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

**Option 1:** We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and the areas around the communities. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1) In both Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet, there was a strong argument for recognition of small communities. We hope that the combination of these three communities will allow for the best representation of the Kivalliq's small communities in the Legislative Assembly.

**Option 2:** As an alternative, we recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and the areas around the communities. Like Sanikiluaq, the unique issues of these two small communities may justify the creation of a separate electoral district to represent their needs. Under this option, Repulse Bay would share an MLA with Coral Harbour.

### ***Clyde River (Kangiqtugaapik)***

#### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 868

Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq comprise the **Uqqummiut** electoral district. Clyde River is the largest non-decentralized community in Nunavut. The Government of Nunavut has recently announced that the Piqqusilirivvik Nunavut Cultural School will be built in Clyde River. A Government of Nunavut report has also suggested the creation of a small port facility within the community.

#### **Community Submissions**

We did not host a public consultation in Clyde River and did not receive any written submissions from the community. We had received a letter from Qikiqtarjuaq indicating that they were content with the boundaries and did not require us to visit.

#### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Clyde River's electoral district. The current populations within the electoral district do not warrant the consideration of a change to the electoral boundary.

### ***Coral Harbour (Salliq)***

#### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 780

Coral Harbour and Chesterfield Inlet comprise the **Nanulik** electoral district. Coral Harbour is the site of an annual caribou harvest. Construction projects within the community create seasonal employment opportunities. Upcoming projects include development of a road to the Duke of York Bay fishing and hunting grounds. The creation of the Ukkusiksalik (Wager Bay) National Park will also create some employment and benefits within the community.

#### **Community Submissions**

Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet formed an electoral district in the NWT prior to 1999. Attendees at the Coral Harbour consultation indicated that though their preference was to have their own MLA, they would be willing to share an MLA with either Repulse Bay or Chesterfield Inlet.



### **Recommendations of the Commission**

**Option 1:** We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Coral Harbour and the area around the community.

We recommend that the district be named Salliq. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1)

We considered a non-regional pairing with Hall Beach or Cape Dorset but did not feel comfortable recommending that, as it would be inconsistent with our previous discussion about regionalism. With the other realignments in the Kivalliq region, there were no other communities with which to pair Coral Harbour.

**Option 2:** As an alternative, we recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay. Under this option, Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove would share an MLA.

## ***Gjoa Haven (Uqsuqtuuq)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 1,116

Gjoa Haven and Taloyoak comprise the **Nattilik** electoral district. As a decentralized community, Gjoa Haven has benefitted from the creation of new Government of Nunavut employment opportunities. There are multiple construction projects ongoing in Gjoa Haven, including large-scale renovations to both schools and the construction of a new continuing care facility. The area around Gjoa Haven is being actively explored by mineral companies seeking new mining opportunities. The community lies along the Northwest Passage.

### **Community Submissions**

Many attendees in the eastern Kitikmeot were concerned about regional issues. The Kitikmeot communities that we visited were anxious to have more Kitikmeot representation in the Legislative Assembly.

The strongly voiced position from the people of Gjoa Haven was that their community's population was large enough to warrant its own MLA.

Gjoa Haven is located on an island, so hunting, fishing and quota issues are different than other communities in the region.

People in attendance at the Gjoa Haven meeting suggested that Kugaaruk and Taloyoak share an MLA. This would maintain a balance in the population and regional representation in the area.



### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Gjoa Haven and the area around the community.

We recommend that the district be named Uqsuqtuuq. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1)

## ***Grise Fiord (Aujittuq)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 180

Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay and Resolute Bay comprise the **Quttiktuq** electoral district. Grise Fiord is Canada's most Northerly community and was created by the federal government in 1953, when several families from Northern Québec and Pond Inlet were relocated to the area. Grise Fiord relies on its air connection to Resolute Bay for incoming and outgoing transportation links. Grise Fiord is the closest community to Quttinirpaaq National Park on Northern Ellesmere Island.

### **Community Submission**

We did not host a public consultation in Grise Fiord. Poor weather prevented the mayor from attending our consultation in Resolute Bay. Because of a scheduling conflict, the mayor was unable to attend a planned conference call. We did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Grise Fiord's electoral district. Although each of the communities within the Quttiktuq is unique in history, hunting practices, dialects and economic base, the current population does not warrant a change to the electoral boundary. There are no other community combinations that would be more appropriate for this electoral district.

## ***Hall Beach (Sanirajak)***



### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 678

Hall Beach and Igloolik comprise the **Amittuq** electoral district. Hall Beach is a very traditional community, with many residents engaged in hunting and fishing activity. For many years, the local DEW Line station was a source of employment for residents of Hall Beach. Several mining companies are exploring areas around the community for diamonds and commercially viable mineral deposits. Local construction projects and DEW Line clean-ups create some seasonal employment within the community.

### **Community Submissions**

Attendees at the consultation in Hall Beach felt that they needed their own MLA. They felt that their MLA may feel conflicted when representing two communities whose needs and interests were often similar and whose resources are limited. The community raised concerns about a lack of decentralized jobs and available employment in smaller communities. They were concerned about the MLA being in conflict when there were limited financial resources available to the government for infrastructure and programs. They felt that Hall Beach needed its own MLA to address the needs of the community.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

#### **Option 1**

We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Hall Beach and a portion of Igloolik.

We recommend that the district be named Sanirajak – Igloolik South. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1 & Map 3)

#### **Option 2**

As an alternative, we recommend Hall Beach be placed in a single-community electoral district or share an MLA with another community of similar size. We did not fully explore these options.

#### **Option 3**

As a further alternative, we recommend no change to Hall Beach’s electoral district. Under this option, Hall Beach along with Igloolik will remain part of the Amittuq electoral district.

## ***Igloolik***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 1,404

Igloolik and Hall Beach comprise the **Amittuq** electoral district. As a decentralized community, Igloolik has benefitted from the creation of new government jobs within the community. Igloolik’s award-winning Igloolik Isuma Productions leads Nunavut’s new and growing film industry. Igloolik is known as a very traditional community and has been selected to house a satellite campus of the Piqqusilirivvik Nunavut Cultural School.

### **Community Submissions**

No one attended the Igloolik consultation. We did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

#### **Option 1**

We recommend the creation of two electoral districts for Igloolik, with one of those districts shared with the community of Hall Beach.

We recommend that those districts be named Igloolik North and Sanirajak – Igloolik South. (see Appendix 1 – Map 3)

### **Option 2**

As an alternative, we recommend the creation of a single-community electoral district for the community of Igloolik. Under this option, Hall Beach would be placed in a single-community electoral district or share an MLA with another community of similar size. We did not fully explore either of these options.

### **Option 3**

As a further alternative, we recommend no change to Igloolik’s electoral district. Under this option, Igloolik along with Hall Beach will remain part of the Amittuq electoral district.

## ***Iqaluit***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 6,304

The City of Iqaluit is the largest population centre in Nunavut. It is currently divided into three electoral districts:

- **Iqaluit East**
- **Iqaluit Centre**
- **Iqaluit West**

Before the creation of Nunavut, Iqaluit was the central administration point for the Eastern Arctic. After being selected as capital of Nunavut, Iqaluit experienced rapid growth. Newly-created government positions within the territorial and federal governments and the simultaneous development of the private sector has led to a growth in both the permanent and transient populations within the city. Iqaluit is currently one of several communities vying for a deep-water port facility.

### **Community Submissions**

Most of the attendees at our first Iqaluit meeting were from Apex. There were a number of interesting suggestions made during the Iqaluit meetings.

Almost all attendees indicated that electoral boundaries in Iqaluit are artificial, divisive and confusing. A common idea presented was to abolish the separately elected districts of Iqaluit East, Iqaluit West and Iqaluit Centre and conduct a mass run-off, similar to the system that the city of Iqaluit uses to select councillors, with the top three or four candidates being selected as MLAs for the community as a whole.

Attendees also spoke of the district to district population inequities from the last election. In the time since the 1997 Electoral Boundaries Commission there has also been significant growth in Iqaluit West and the Plateau Subdivision in Iqaluit Centre, making numbers even more disproportionate. Residents of Apex, citing their concerns and

priorities suggested that they should have a separate MLA. Pairing Apex with Kimmirut was also suggested several times.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

Option 1: We recommend that Iqaluit be divided into four electoral districts and that one of those districts encompass Apex, Kimmirut and a portion of Iqaluit.

We recommend that the districts be named Iqaluit Centre, Iqaluit Northeast, Iqaluit Northwest and Iqaluit South – Kimmirut. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1 & Map 4)

Option 2: As an alternative, we recommend that Iqaluit be represented by three MLAs selected by all eligible voters within the city. Under this option, Kimmirut and Cape Dorset will remain in the South Baffin electoral district.

Option 3: As a further alternative, we recommend that Iqaluit be represented by four MLAs without the inclusion of any other communities. Under this option, Kimmirut and Cape Dorset will remain in the South Baffin electoral district

The population of Iqaluit may support the creation of more districts within the city. However we feel strongly that Iqaluit already has strong access to government services and will be well represented in the Legislative Assembly. Much of the spirit of Nunavut is within its small communities and it is important that those voices continue to be heard within the Legislative Assembly.

## ***Kimmirut***



### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 470

Kimmirut and Cape Dorset comprise the **South Baffin** electoral district.

Kimmirut is among the smallest communities in Nunavut. Although it has experienced some growth since the creation of Nunavut, it has not grown as significantly as its two closest neighbours, Iqaluit and Cape Dorset. Long an area of interest for geologists due to its deposits of blue lapis lazuli, mica and other semi-precious stones, the

discovery of the Beluga sapphire deposit has refocused interest in mineral exploration in the area. Kimmirut is one of several communities vying for a deep-water port facility, potentially connected to Iqaluit via an overland road.

### **Community Submissions**

Residents of Kimmirut indicated that they do not feel well connected to Cape Dorset. Transportation links between the two communities are inefficient. People at the meeting

expressed a desire to be represented by an MLA solely responsible for Kimmirut. Residents of Kimmirut strongly suggested that if the community had to share an MLA, it would be better to share with Iqaluit, as transportation links are efficient and the communities have family and cultural ties. Kimmirut Residents saw Apex in particular as an ally regarding the recognition of small community issues.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

Option 1: We recommend that Kimmirut share an MLA with an electoral district in Iqaluit, including the subdivision of Apex.

We recommend that the district be named Iqaluit South – Kimmirut. (see Appendix 1 - Map 1 & Map 4)

Option 2: As an alternative, we recommend no change to Kimmirut’s electoral district. Under this option, Kimmirut and Cape Dorset will remain in the South Baffin electoral district.

## ***Kugaaruk***

### **Community Summary**

2005 population estimate : 770

Kugaaruk and Repulse Bay comprise the **Akulliq** electoral district. Kugaaruk’s economy is split between a wage-based economy and a traditional economy. A number of residents have found employment in the mining sector. Additional employment is seasonal and based on projects such as DEW Line cleanup and construction projects. A recent GN report has suggested that small-port infrastructure be constructed within the community.

### **Community Submissions**

The people in Kugaaruk were unanimous in suggesting that Kugaaruk should be paired with Taloyoak rather than a community in the Kivalliq region. The combination of Repulse Bay and Kugaaruk is difficult. Travel between the communities is expensive and inconvenient, requiring transit through Yellowknife and Rankin Inlet. Different levels of government and various organizations have different mandates on a number of regional issues. The annual general meetings of public and private regional organizations often take place at the same time and it is impossible for the MLA to be in both places. The communication links from one region to another are challenging.

Attendees recognized that it would not be possible for Kugaaruk to have its own MLA and expressed a desire to share an MLA with Taloyoak, with whom they share travel and economic links.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Kugaaruk, Taloyoak and the areas around the communities. There are convenient transportation links between

the communities and they are both included in the Kitikmeot region's institutions of governance.

We recommend that the district be named Netsilikmiut East. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1)

## ***Kugluktuk***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 1,324

Kugluktuk is the only community within the electoral district of **Kugluktuk**. As a decentralized community, Kugluktuk has benefitted from the creation of new government jobs. Kugluktuk is the closest community to the newly-opened Jericho diamond mine. Active mineral exploration is continuing in the area.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not host a public consultation in Kugluktuk and did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Kugluktuk's electoral district. The current population of Kugluktuk does not warrant the consideration of a change to the electoral boundary.

## ***Pangnirtung***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population : 1,324

Pangnirtung is the only community within the electoral district of **Pangnirtung**. Pangnirtung is among the oldest continuously occupied settlements on Baffin Island. The community has experienced recent growth related to the decentralization of government positions to the community. Pangnirtung also enjoys well-developed tourism, arts and crafts and successful fishing industries. A recent Government of Nunavut report has suggested improvements to Pangnirtung's breakwater and dock facilities which may lead to an increase in fishing and fish processing activity within the community.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not visit Pangnirtung and did not receive any written submissions from the community

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Pangnirtung's electoral district. The population of the community does not warrant the consideration of a change to the electoral boundary.

## ***Pond Inlet***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population : 1,298

Pond Inlet is the only community within the electoral district of **Tunnuniq**. Pond Inlet is a decentralized community that has benefitted from new positions since the creation of Nunavut. Located near the Sirmilik National Park, Pond Inlet is a destination for many tourists planning a visit to the High Arctic. Pond Inlet is one of several communities recommended to receive a small craft port to support a new and developing commercial fishery in the area. Development of a large nearby iron deposit at Mary River will also likely bring new residents and employment opportunities to the community.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not visit Pond Inlet and did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Pond Inlet's electoral district. The population of the community does not warrant the consideration of a change to the electoral boundary.

## ***Qikiqtarjuaq***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population : 552

Qikiqtarjuaq and Clyde River comprise the **Uqqummiut** electoral district. As a non-decentralized community, Qikiqtarjuaq has not experienced the rapid growth enjoyed by some communities following the creation of Nunavut. Local industries include tourism and fishing. A proposed breakwater and safe harbour for Qikiqtarjuaq may result in an increase in these activities. Qikiqtarjuaq has recently withdrawn from the Baffin Fisheries Coalition and has established a locally owned commercial fishery.

### **Community Submissions**

We received correspondence from the Mayor of Qikiqtarjuaq indicating that the community was satisfied with its current electoral boundary. Therefore, we did not host a public consultation in Qikiqtarjuaq.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Qikiqtarjuaq's electoral boundary.

## ***Rankin Inlet (Kangiqliniq)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population : 2,376

Rankin Inlet is currently divided into two electoral districts:

- **Rankin Inlet North**
- **Rankin Inlet South – Whale Cove**

Rankin Inlet is the administrative centre of the Kivalliq region, housing offices for the Government of Nunavut, the Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. The area around the community has seen extensive mineral exploration.

### **Community Submissions**

The few people who did attend the Rankin Inlet meeting, along with people who called in to our radio show, indicated that Rankin Inlet had grown large enough to have two MLAs without having to share one with another community. There was also concern expressed that the current boundary line is confusing.

An idea was presented that in multi-member communities there should be no electoral boundary lines. MLAs should be selected in the same manner as hamlet, town and city councillors within Nunavut, whereby candidates who receive the most number of votes are selected to represent their community as “at large” representatives.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend that Rankin Inlet be divided into two electoral districts without the inclusion of any other communities.

We recommend that the districts be named Kangiqliniq North and Kangiqliniq South. (see Appendix 2 – Map 1 & Map 5)

## ***Repulse Bay (Naujat)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 686

Repulse Bay and Kugaaruk comprise the **Akulliq** electoral district. As a non-decentralized community, Repulse Bay has not experienced the benefit of new government positions following the creation of Nunavut. Repulse Bay’s economy is largely a traditional one, with many residents engaged in hunting and fishing activities. Non-resident sport hunters visit Repulse Bay to hunt caribou and polar bear. The creation of the Ukkusiksalik National Park will bring a new parks centre, employment opportunities and additional tourism to the community. A recent Government of Nunavut report has also suggested that the community would benefit from the creation of a small craft harbour.



### **Community Submissions**

No one attended our consultation in Repulse Bay. The mayor and several councillors indicated during a follow-up conference call that the best option for the community would be to have an MLA whose sole responsibility is to represent Repulse Bay.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

**Option 1:** We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and the areas around the communities. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1) We hope that the combination of these three communities will allow for the best representation of the Kivalliq’s small communities in the Legislative Assembly.

**Option 2:** As an alternative, we recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour. Under this option Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove would share an MLA.

## ***Resolute Bay (Qausuittuq)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 233

Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord and Arctic Bay comprise the **Quttiktuq** electoral district. The settlement of Resolute Bay was created by the federal government in 1955 when several families from Northern Québec were relocated to the area. Resolute Bay serves as the central administration and transportation hub for the High Arctic. The Polar Continental Shelf Project operates a busy research support base in Resolute Bay during the spring and summer months. Many cruise ships make seasonal stops in the community. Resolute Bay is one of several communities vying for a deep-water port and military training facility.

### **Community Submissions**

Resolute Bay welcomed us with a well prepared meeting and comments. The people in Resolute Bay advocated strongly for the creation of a new electoral district composed of only Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord. Residents feel that because their histories are similar, they have significantly different interests than any other communities and should be represented in the Legislative Assembly by their own MLA.

Attendees stated that they have little in common with the other High Arctic communities of Pond Inlet or Arctic Bay. Resolute Bay is a scientific base, a research base, a military base and a base for explorers. It had a number of cruise ships in 2006 during the open water season. It has the longest air strip outside of Iqaluit. The Quttiktuq electoral district has the largest physical area of all electoral districts in Nunavut and feel they are continually falling behind in the provision of infrastructure and other programs and services because the smallness of their communities. The cost of transportation is very high.

Recently the Government of Canada has been showing renewed interest in asserting sovereignty over the Arctic which brings Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay front and centre in a global issue.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend no change to Resolute Bay's electoral district. Although each of the communities within the Quttiktuq is unique in history, hunting practices, dialects and economic base, the current population of Resolute Bay does not warrant a change to the electoral boundary. There are no other community combinations that would be more appropriate for this electoral district.

## ***Sanikiluaq***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 742

Sanikiluaq is the only community within the electoral district of **Hudson Bay**.

Sanikiluaq is Nunavut's southernmost community and the only community in Nunavut without direct scheduled transportation links to other Nunavut communities. Travel to Sanikiluaq requires a connection via Montréal or an aircraft charter. Sanikiluaq has a distinct dialect of Inuktitut. As a non-decentralized community, Sanikiluaq has not grown as rapidly as other communities following the creation of Nunavut. Sanikiluaq is known for its unique arts and crafts, including the creation of lyme-grass baskets and stone carvings.

### **Community Submissions**

We did not hold a public consultation in Sanikiluaq and did not receive any written submissions from the community.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

Sanikiluaq's unique culture, language and extreme geographic isolation justify its continued status as a single-community electoral district.

We recommend changing the name of the Hudson Bay electoral district to Sanikiluaq in order to reflect the traditional name of the community.

## ***Taloyoak***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 851

Taloyoak and Gjoa Haven comprise the **Nattilik** electoral district. As a non-decentralized community, Taloyoak has not benefitted from the creation of new employment opportunities following the creation of Nunavut. Economic development opportunities and employment in Taloyoak are limited. There has been some mining exploration in the area immediately around Taloyoak and some employment as a result of the widespread mineral exploration and development in the region. A few construction projects provide some seasonal employment opportunities and there is a growing arts and

crafts industry. Many residents live in a traditional fashion, gathering country food from the land. Taloyoak's infrastructure is very well developed and with the proper economic stimulus the community could grow and prosper.

### **Community Submissions**

Residents were very prepared for our meeting and, without exception their position was that Taloyoak needs its own MLA. Attendees advocated for the need for greater equity in regional representation, especially given that in their opinion the Kitikmeot region, with its many mines in development, will soon be the engine driving Nunavut's economy. We once again heard that residents of the Kitikmeot region feel alienated by the government based in the capital city. There is a strongly held belief that decision-makers in Eastern Nunavut need to more closely consider the issues facing the communities of the Western Arctic.

### **Recommendation of the Commission**

We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Taloyoak, Kugaaruk and the areas around the communities.

We recommend that the district be named Netsilikmiut East. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1)

The population of Taloyoak does not justify the community having its own MLA. There are convenient transportation links between Taloyoak and Kugaaruk and they are both within the Kitikmeot region of governance.

## ***Whale Cove (Tikirarjuaq)***

### **Community Summary**

2005 Population: 316

Whale Cove and part of Rankin Inlet comprise the **Rankin Inlet South – Whale Cove** electoral district. As a small, non-decentralized community, Whale Cove has not experienced the rapid growth and increased job opportunities experienced in some other communities. Whale Cove is a traditional community with a large number of residents engaged in traditional hunting activities. There is a commercial fishery in the community and some new job opportunities. Some new job opportunities are anticipated as mining projects progress within the region.

### **Community Submissions**

Strong arguments were made by the people of Whale Cove to combine Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove into a new electoral district. In support of their position, meeting attendees indicated that small communities have different issues than larger communities. One participant put it very eloquently - that daily life in small communities is very different from that in larger ones. That is, of course, well confirmed for those who travel into the smaller communities. When asked about the cost of having an MLA for such a small population, the community replied that it was appropriate to spend money on an MLA to advocate for small community issues and that perhaps through that advocacy

some of their deficits in services and programs would be addressed. There was little interest in sharing a MLA with Rankin Inlet South, or Arviat.

**Recommendation of the Commission**

**Option 1:** We recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and the areas around the communities. (see Appendix 1 – Map 1) In both Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet there was a strong argument for recognition of small communities. We hope that the combination of these three communities will allow for the best representation of the Kivalliq’s small communities in the Legislative Assembly.

**Option 2:** As an alternative, we recommend the creation of a new electoral district comprised of Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet and the areas around the communities. Like Sanikiluaq, the unique issues of these two small communities justify the creation of a separate electoral district to represent their needs. Under this option, Repulse Bay would share an MLA with Coral Harbour.

## Conclusion

In this report, we have attempted to briefly identify, in the community summaries, some of the unique attributes and potential growth areas of each Nunavut community. We have, no doubt, been too brief and missed important characteristics or aspects of each community. Our apologies if that is the case.

In the 1997 Report of the Nunavut Boundaries Commission, the **population** of various districts was the basis used to determine the value of a vote. The comparison of each electoral district with the average population of Nunavut establishes the value of each individual's vote. The recent Northwest Territories Boundaries Report also uses **population** figures to determine the value of a vote. The *Nunavut Elections Act* directs us to use the number of **voters in the last general election** rather than the population in this calculation. To be thorough we have provided electoral district populations using both total population and registered voters. The variances between the average populations or voters per electoral district are indicated as a percentage.



We have spent many hours deliberating and considering various proposals in our attempt to create equitable representation for all Nunavummiut. This task is becoming increasingly difficult as the population of some communities has increased significantly as a result of government policy and economic development while the populations of other communities have not shown the same increase. We heard in the “small” communities a generalized feeling of under-representation in the Legislative Assembly.

As stated earlier in this Report, regional issues complicate the equitable distribution of electoral districts. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations, along with key airline transportation links are organized by region. Establishing electoral boundaries that cross over regional boundaries has caused significant voter dissatisfaction. We have focused on avoiding the creation of multi-region electoral districts.

In each of the largest communities, where more than one electoral district exists, people have encouraged a spirit of cooperation and fiscal responsibility amongst their MLAs. Some Nunavummiut who attended our meetings went further and suggested that multi-district communities should not be divided into separate electoral districts but rather that they simply have more than one Member serving their electoral district. The argument was that geographic boundaries within one community are artificial and divisive. This proposal is offered for discussion.

Finally, our report proposes an increase the total number of electoral districts to 23. Through the changes we have recommended we have attempted to decrease the variance of average population figure between districts while keeping in mind our statutory mandate. As was stated at the start of this report – the establishment of Nunavut’s electoral boundaries is necessarily a complex task.

**All which is respectfully submitted this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2006.**



Justice Beverley Browne



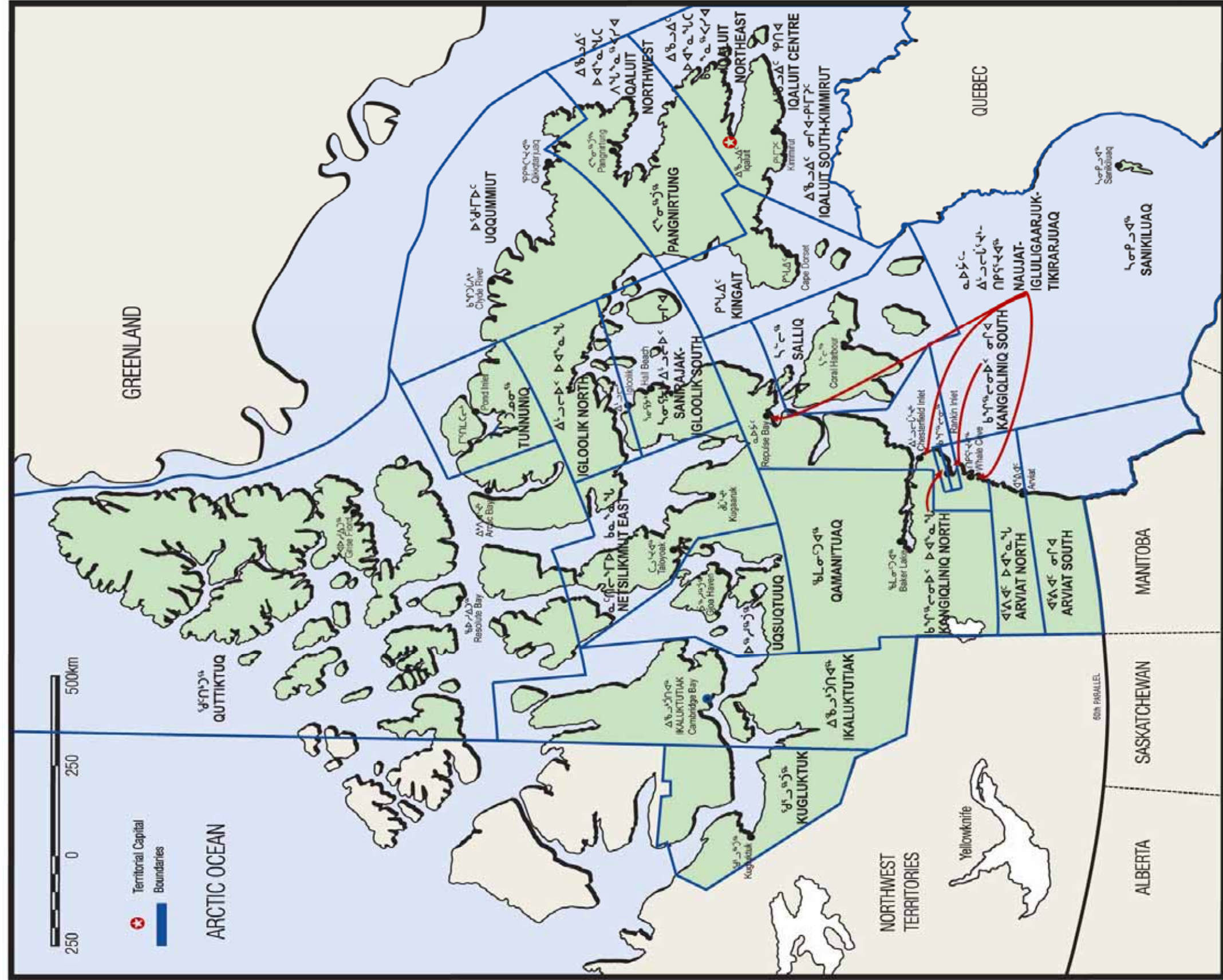
John Ningark



Bernadette Niviatsiak

## Appendix 1 – Maps

Map 1 – Nunavut Electoral Boundaries

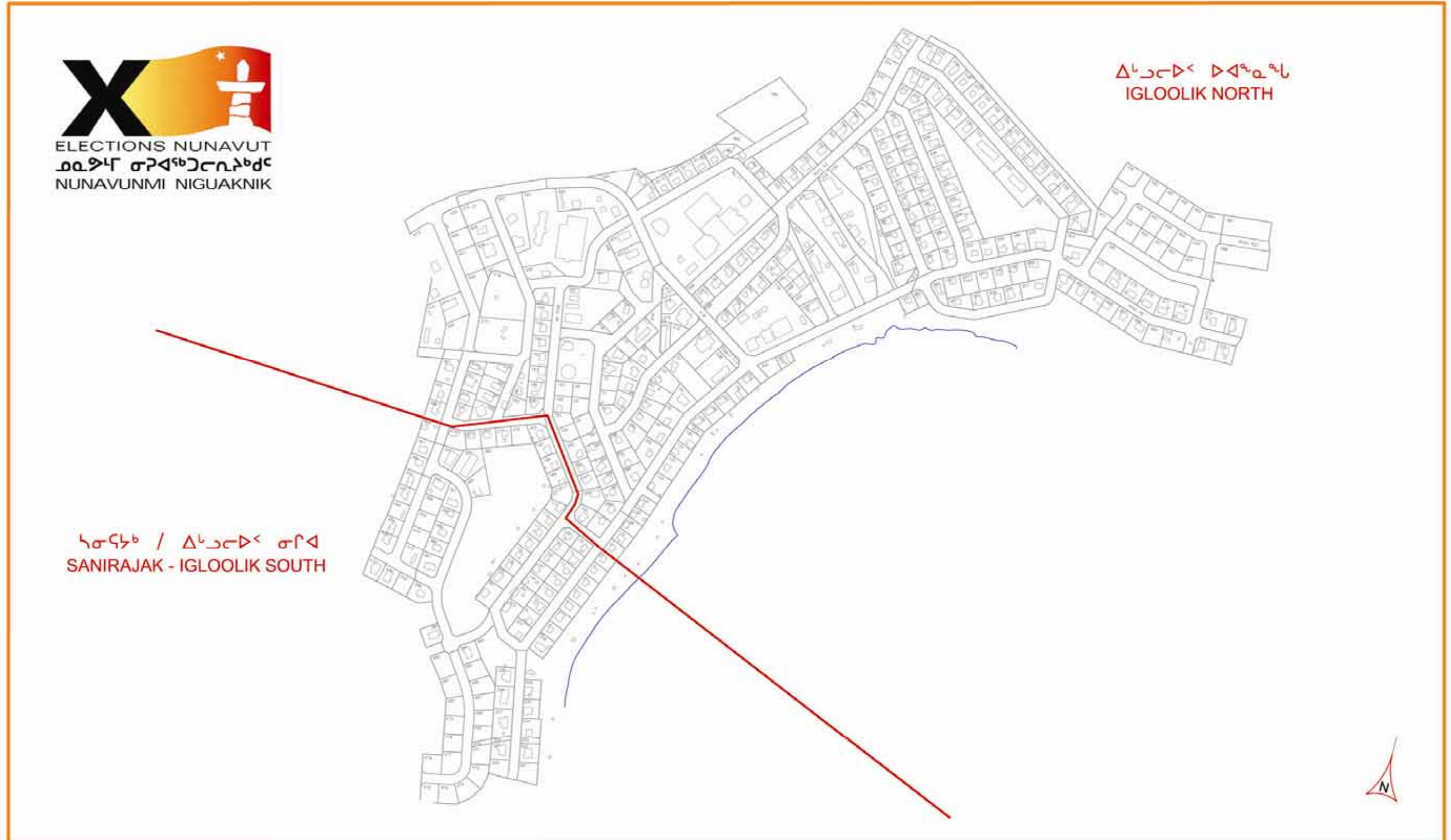




Map 2 – Arviat

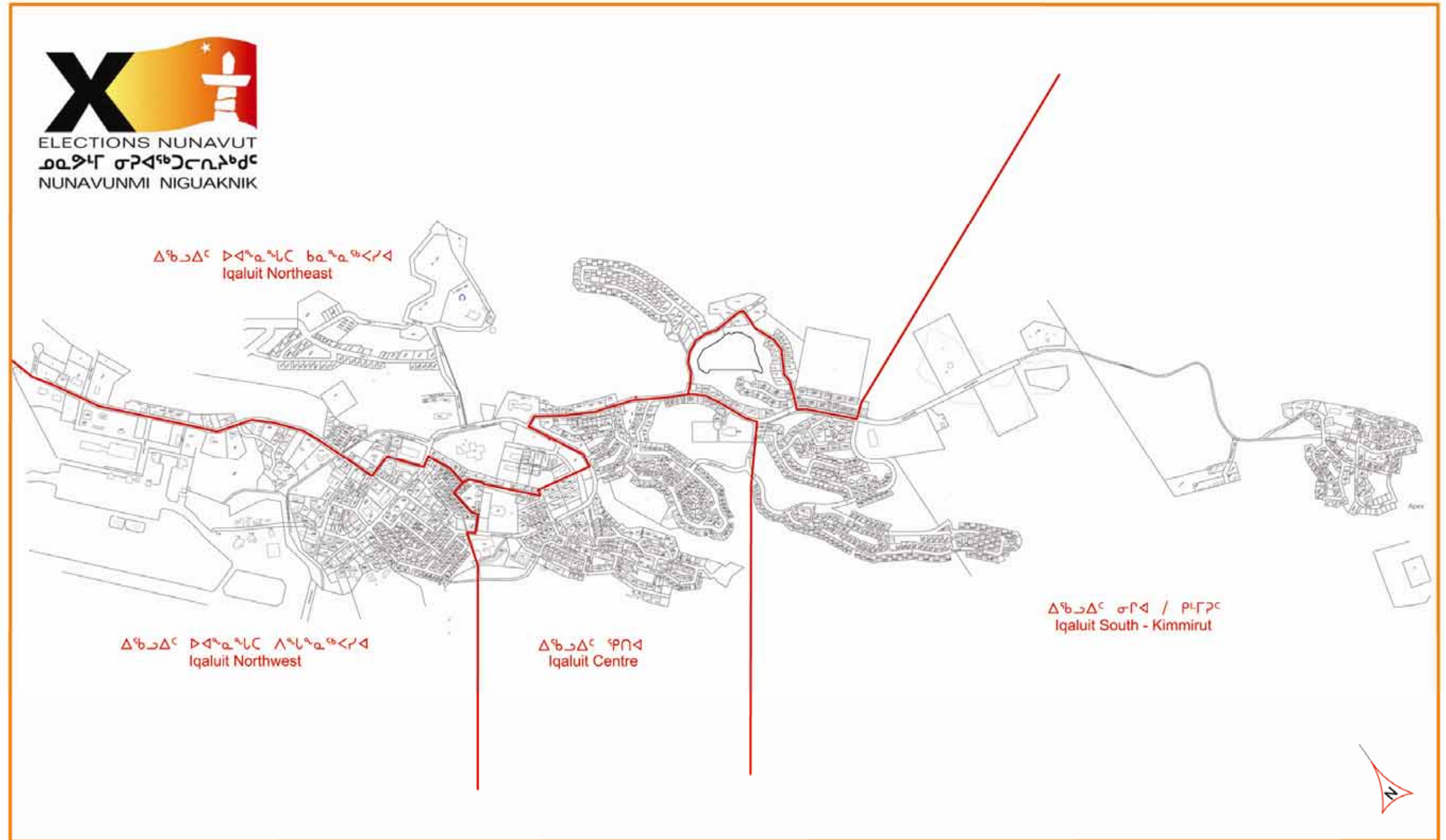


Map 3 – Igloolik



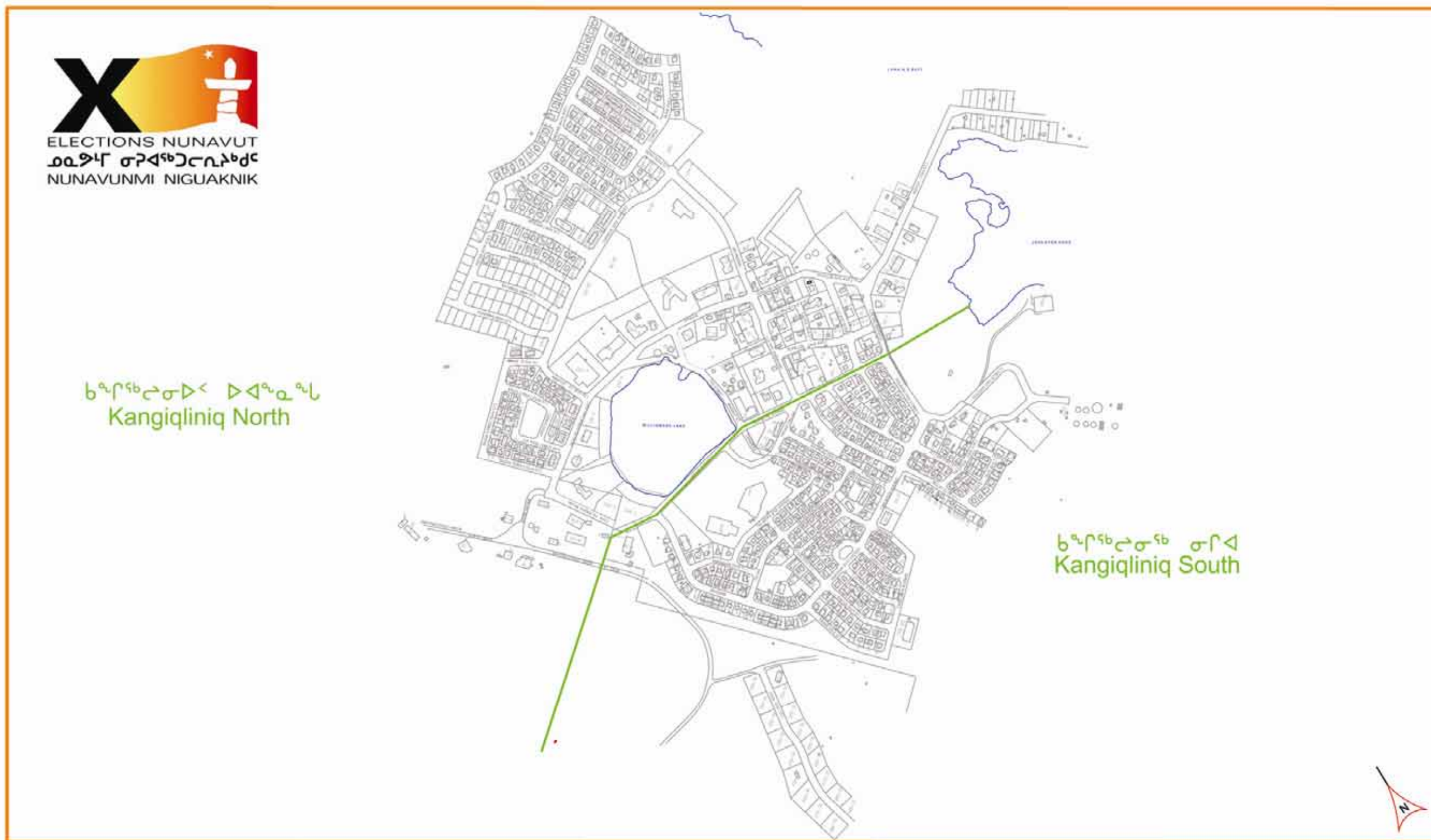
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Map 4 – Iqaluit



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Map 5 – Rankin Inlet



## Appendix 2 – Population Tables

<b><i>Community Population Growth</i></b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>1996 Population*</b>	<b>2005 Population**</b>
Arctic Bay	639	662
Arviat	1559	2319
Baker Lake	1385	1683
Cambridge Bay	1351	1387
Cape Dorset	1118	1193
Chesterfield Inlet	337	366
Clyde River	708	868
Coral Harbour	669	780
Gjoa Haven	879	1116
Grise Fjord	148	180
Hall Beach	543	678
Igloolik	1174	1404
Iqaluit	4220	6304
Kimmirut	397	470
Kugaaruk	496	770
Kugluktuk	1201	1324
Pangnirtung	1243	1324
Pond Inlet	1154	1298
Qikiqtarjuaq	488	552
Rankin Inlet	2058	2376
Repulse Bay	559	686
Resolute	198	233
Sanikiluaq	631	742
Taloyoak	648	851
Whale Cove	301	316
Total		29882***

\* Statistics Canada 1996 federal census. These are figures used by the 1997 Electoral Boundaries Commission

\*\* Government of Nunavut, Statistics division, Population Report July 2005

\*\*\* Does not include un-organized population

### ***Current District Populations and Registered Voters***

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Variation from average</b>	<b>Registered Voters**</b>	<b>Variation from average</b>
Akulliq	1456	-7%	517	-29%
Amittuq	2082	32%	987	35%
Arviat	2319	47%	993	36%
Baker Lake	1683	7%	923	26%
Cambridge Bay	1387	-12%	719	-2%
Hudson Bay	742	-53%	407	-44%
Iqaluit Centre*	2101	34%	749	2%
Iqaluit East*	2101	34%	955	31%
Iqaluit West*	2101	34%	718	-2%
Kugluktuk	1324	-16%	635	-13%
Nanulik	1466	-7%	568	-22%
Nattilik	1967	25%	886	21%
Pangnirtung	1324	-16%	682	-7%
Qutiiktuq	1075	-32%	580	-21%
Rankin Inlet North*	1346	-14%	550	-25%
Rankin Inlet South/Whale Cove*	1346	-14%	890	22%
South Baffin	1663	6%	845	16%
Tunnunig	1298	-17%	606	-17%
Uqqummiut	1420	-10%	687	-6%
Average	1573		731	

\* Based on population(s)/voters divided by the number of electoral districts in the community(ies)

\*\*Courtesy of Elections Nunavut

### ***Proposed District Populations and Registered Voters***

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Variation from average</b>	<b>Registered Voters**</b>	<b>Variation from average</b>
Arviat North*	1160	-11%	497	-18%
Arviat South*	1160	-11%	497	-18%
Igloolik North*	1041	-20%	494	-18%
Ikaluktutiak	1387	-11%	719	19%
Iqaluit Centre*	1694	30%	660	9%
Iqaluit Northeast*	1694	30%	660	9%
Iqaluit Northwest*	1694	30%	660	9%
Iqaluit South – Kimmirut*	1694	30%	660	9%
Kangliqiniq North*	1188	-9%	653	8%
Kangliqiniq South*	1188	-9%	653	8%
Kingait	1193	-8%	629	4%
Kugluktuk	1324	2%	635	5%
Netsilimiut East	1621	25%	540	-11%
Pangnirtung	1324	2%	682	13%
Qamani'tuaq	1683	30%	923	53%
Quttiquq	1075	-17%	580	-4%
Repulse Bay –Chesterfield Inlet-Whale Cove*	1368	5%	666	10%
Salliq	780	-40%	363	-40%
Sanikiluaq	742	-43%	407	-33%
Sanirajak - Igloolik South*	1041	-20%	494	-18%
Tunnunig	1298	0%	606	0%
Uqqummiut	1420	9%	687	14%
Uqsuqtuq	1116	-14%	538	-11%
Average	1299		604	

\* Based on population(s)/voters divided by the number of electoral districts in the community(ies)

\*\*Courtesy of Elections Nunavut

## Appendix 3 – Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the hard work of our support staff, Tony Rose, Erie Leighfield and Lisa Pollock.

We would also like to thank those Nunavummiut who took the time to attend public consultations and provide written submissions to share their views on the future of Nunavut's electoral boundaries.



We also thank the Interpreter-Translators who provided invaluable support during our public consultations and the preparation of this report. The skills of Donna Adams, Nick Amaotinuak, Lazarus Arreak, John Ayaruaq, Attima Hadlari, Mikle Langenhan, Mary Nashook, Blandina Tulugarjuk, John Komak and Josée Vilandré were essential to the successful work of the Commission.

Sandy Kusugak, Hilarie Mukpah and Patrick Orr at Elections Nunavut provided ongoing support by helping us prepare for our consultations and develop updated maps.

Schools, Hamlets, and local businesses in the communities that we visited were all essential to the success of our public consultations.

We were honoured to have local Elders open our meetings by lighting a qulliq and saying an opening prayer.



## Appendix 4 - Consultation Schedule

Tuesday, May 2	Iqaluit
Thursday, May 4	Igloolik
Friday, May 5	Kimmirut
Monday, May 8	Rankin Inlet
Tuesday, May 9	Arviat
Wednesday, May 10	Coral Harbour
Thursday, May 11	Chesterfield Inlet
Monday, August 14	Whale Cove
Tuesday, August 15	Gjoa Haven
Wednesday, August 16	Taloyoak
Thursday, August 17	Repulse Bay
Friday, August 18	Kugaaruk
Monday, August 28	Iqaluit
Tuesday, August 29	Hall Beach
Wednesday, August 30	Arctic Bay (Cancelled due to weather)
Thursday, August 31	Resolute Bay (Grise Fiord unable to attend due to weather)
Friday, September 22	Repulse Bay (via conference call) Arctic Bay (via conference call – Mayor unable to attend) Grise Fiord (via conference call – Mayor unable to attend)

## Appendix 5 - Summary of Public Notices and Advertising

- Letters to all Nunavut Mayors inviting requests to host public consultations sent via fax, mail and email – March 13
- Letters to Regional Inuit Association Community Liaison Officers inviting requests to host public consultations sent via fax, mail and email – March 13
- General Notice of creation and invitation to submit to the Commission
  - Nunatsiaq News – March 17 and March 24
  - News North – March 20 and 27
  - Kivalliq News – March 22 and March 27
  - Community Cable Advertising Stations – March 17 to March 31
- Notice of Baffin, Kivalliq and Kitikmeot Public Consultations May 2 – June 1 (Kitikmeot advertised and then postponed)
  - Posters faxed to local businesses and hamlet offices – 30 days prior to consultations
  - Radio PSAs and copies of interviews with Commissioners dispatched via air freight 2-3 weeks prior to consultations
  - Nunatsiaq News – April 21
  - News North – April 24
  - Kivalliq News – April 26
  - Community Cable Stations – April 21 – June 1
  - Live radio interviews on CBC Iqaluit – May 2
  - Taped radio interview on CBC Rankin Inlet – May 8
- Notice of Kitikmeot Public Consultations Aug.14 – Aug.18
  - Posters faxed to local businesses and hamlet offices – 30 days prior to consultations
  - Radio PSAs and copies of interviews with Commissioners dispatched via air freight 2-3 weeks prior to consultations
  - Letters to Mayors and Councils sent via fax and mail 2-3 weeks prior to consultation
  - Nunatsiaq News – August 3
  - News North – August 6
  - Kivalliq News – August 8
  - Community Cable Stations – August 4 – August 18
- Notice of Baffin Public Consultations August 28 – August 31
  - Posters faxed to local businesses and hamlet offices – 30 days prior to consultations
  - Radio PSAs and copies of interviews with Commissioners dispatched via air freight 2-3 weeks prior to consultations
  - Letters to Mayors and Councils sent via fax and mail 2-3 weeks prior to consultation
  - Nunatsiaq News – August 3
  - Community Cable Stations – August 18 – August 31