

DRAFT NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION REGIONAL PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE

TRANSCRIPT

**Session #2:
Thompson, Manitoba**

October 21, 2016

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OPENING REMARKS AND NPC OVERVIEW VIDEO

Sharon: Good morning, everyone. I'm Sharon Ehaloak. I'm the Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. We're going to start with an opening prayer by Simon, or Joe?

Joe: *Opening Prayer*

Sharon: Thank you, everyone. Before we do our introductions, we're going to have our Chairman of the Planning Commission, Andrew Nakashuk do opening remarks. Then we'll get into the introductions and opening remarks by participants and the Commission. Thank you. Andrew?

Andrew: Thank you, Sharon and thank you, everybody for coming to Dene Prehearing Conference. My name is Andrew Nakashuk. I'm the Chairperson for the Nunavut Planning Commission, and I've been with the Nunavut Planning Commission for almost four years. I just got recently appointed as the Chair in July.

I would like to recognize all the Chiefs and Councils here today. The purpose of the Prehearing Conference Community Engagement – these community engagements today have been designed specifically for you and each of your communities to provide you with understanding of the June 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan; to prepare each of you and your communities for the upcoming Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan Public Hearing in March 2017; and to ensure that your community voices are heard as outlined in Article 11 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Part 2: Planning Principles, Policies, Priorities and Objectives, 11.2.1. Under Article 40, Dënesųłiné, they have full standing also.

The various other planning partners have been engaged throughout the consultation Technical Sessions and recent Prehearing Conference held in September 27 to 29, 2016 in Iqaluit. The Commission is now here to focus on and engage communities. The Commission is holding six Regional Prehearing Conference Engagement Sessions, starting two days ago in Cambridge Bay, then October 21 in Thompson, Manitoba for Dënesųłiné, October 24 in Rankin for the Kivalliq, Kuujuaq in November 2, Pond Inlet on November 4, and Iqaluit on the 7th.

The Commission is actively engaging the Nunavut Association of Municipalities as additional support for the communities' preparedness. The Nunavut Planning Commission – the Commission – is an institute of public government more commonly referred as IPG. The role and responsibility of the Commission is set out under Article 11 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Article 11 directs the Commission to prepare and implement a land use plan.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan is intended to guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area. The Nunavut Land use Plan applies to land, water, and marine and resources including wildlife and landfast ice zones. The Nunavut Land use Plan does not apply to traditional uses, such as hunting, fishing, camping. The Plan does not apply within established parks. The Nunavut Land Use Plan must devote special attention to protecting and promoting the existing and future wellbeing of Inuit and Inuit Owned Land; reflect the priorities and values of residents; and take into account cultural factors and priorities. It will give great weight to the views and wishes of municipalities and take into account any goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Land.

In order for the Nunavut Land Use Plan to promote your goals, you have to tell us what is important to you, and today we are again going to provide you with an overview of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, engage you, and provide an overview of the process and timeline provided by the Nunavut Planning Commissioners. We are now going to watch a video, and then I'm going to turn it over the Commission Executive Director, Sharon Ehaloak.

NPC VIDEO SHOWN

Sharon: That's a work in progress. We still have to include the Dene in our video. We are here today, and footage will be taken. Willi, our videographer, and David hopefully get a chance to speak with some of you individually. As I said before, my name is Sharon Ehaloak. I'm the Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. I've been with the Commission for 11 years. I lived in Cambridge Bay since 1986, and I've been recently transferred to the Commission's new office in Iqaluit. Well, it's an old office, but it reopened in Iqaluit. I'm very grateful that this is our second stop on our Prehearing Conference tour, and that we get an opportunity to engage, hear from you and speak with each of you.

For the facility, we have emergency exits here at both ends. Washrooms are out in the main area, and for each of you, we are recording these sessions. So when you speak, if you can please say your name and who you are representing every time that you speak. The YouTube video from all of our sessions will be linked to Nunavut.ca to our website.

I'd like to introduce our Commission team and our independent facilitators that are here today. David Livingstone to my immediate right: David has worked in senior level positions for the Government of Canada for over 30 years and was instrumental in getting the Sahtu Land Use Plan through the planning process and successfully approved with the signatory parties.

Steve Kennett over in the corner: Steve is an experienced policy analyst with an interdisciplinary background in law, political science, and over 24 years of professional

work on complex issues in the areas of natural resources, environmental policy, regulation and management. It's critical for the Commission to engage these external resources to ensure integrity to our process. Steve has also worked in land use planning, cumulative effect assessment and management for the regulatory processes in Alberta, Northwest Territories, the Nunavut Settlement Area, and Yukon.

I'd like to introduce the Commission staff that are here today, and I'd ask the staff to either raise their hand or stand up. Our Director of Policy and Planning, Brian Aglukark: Brian has been with the Commission since the Commission started way back when. Jonathan Savoy is Manager of Implementation. Jonathan Ehaloak is Manger of Information Technologies. Peter Scholz is Senior Planner in the Arviat office. Where's Peter? Alana Vigna is our Senior Planner in Cambridge Bay. Goump Djalouge is our Senior Planner in Iqaluit. Allan Thompson is our Planner in Iqaluit. Hugh Nateela beside Al, is our Development Tech in Arviat.

Tommy Owlijoot is our Translator over in the corner. Ryan Mason: Ryan's the check guy and all the forms, so that's who you see. He's our Office Administrator and Executive Assistant to all of the directors. Sohail Dham is our GIS. Alan Blair is our Legal Counsel. John Marzaloff is our Sound Tech. Jazz is our Transcriber. Willi – I'm going to say you're name wrong – Willi Puerstl is our videographer, and David is also a videographer over there. NTI, the Government of Canada, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association are traveling with us today as well to be here to see how the proceedings go.

Before I review the agenda, I just want to – we've had some talks about some of these issues that are outstanding and some correspondence back and forth. Through our presentation, we will also address the issues, but read into the public sessions that the NPC shall present the withdrawn lands in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan as being exclusively Mixed Use designation for the purpose of ensuring the present Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan does not interfere with the Dene ongoing treaty negotiations.

A commitment was made by the Commission former Chair, Hunter Tootoo on February 5, 2015 advising that the land withdrawn for the disposition by the Order-in-Council would be presented at the Public Hearing as Mixed Use designation. NPC staff – the Commission staff – intended the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan to be consistent with the commitment made in the February 5, 2015 letter. The Commission understands the Dene are involved in a unique process, negotiating and ratifying a Land Claim, and that the Protected Area designation may complicate this process.

The NPC acknowledges that the Dene understood the notation as saying the withdrawn lands would be considered as Mixed Use in their entirety, regardless of caribou habitat, and that the Dene would have an opportunity to make submissions at the Public Hearing before any further changes were made to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

In light of these unique circumstances, the Commission staff commits to following the notation and will clarify the intended Mixed Use designation on the entire withdrawn lands to the Commissioners, and on the public record for consideration by all participants prior to the Public Hearing. For clarity, the Commission staff will follow the notation set out in the February 5, 2015 letter, and entreat the entire area withdrawn by the Order-in-Council as Mixed Use without any overlapping Protected Areas or other land use designations. In our presentations as well, when we're showing the maps, we will be addressing the issue again.

So just to review: Each of you have the agenda for today. It's a long day, and we apologize for the delay in the start. We had some charter issues, and half of our personal belongings and materials for our meeting are still sitting on the tarmac in Cambridge Bay. So I apologize. We had our staff up very early photocopying and getting materials. Our binders hopefully will arrive at some point today with the rest of our materials. As I said to the team before we started, "Things are going to happen, and we're just going to have to get through them, so it is what it is."

For our agenda today, we have an introduction and overview of the Land Use Plan that we will present. We will have community breakout groups for each of you for your specific area to talk about your interests in small groups, and focus discussions on each of your areas. We will have a regional summary of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, and NPC will present an overview of how the issues address to your relevant areas and to the regions.

We will have a roundtable on key issues to consider. We'll have an overview of tools that can be used to engage in communities and discussion of how the Commission will work with you to ensure you are prepared for the Public Hearing. We will have a feedback session late this afternoon, and then a feedback session to answer questions from the delegates first. Then if you have any questions for the Government organizations or NTI that are here today, we'll ask them to answer those questions that are specifically directed to them.

NTI will also be assisting and supporting us in the presentation and giving brief comments on Section 1-2-1 of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and the importance of the Inuit Owned Lands.

INTRODUCTIONS

So with that, I'm going to turn it over to...First of all, I'm going to just go around the table and ask if we can just do a brief introduction and everyone around the sides, so everyone knows who is in the room and attending here today. I'll ask with Jeff, could we start with you and just go around the room? Thank you.

- Jeff H: Good morning. My name is Jeff Harris. I'm Legal Counsel to the GKD, represented by the Sayisi Dene and Northlands Dënesų́łíné First Nations.
- Wayne: Good morning. My name is Wayne Wysocki. I'm an advisor to GKD as represented by Northlands and Sayisi Dene First Nations.
- Peter T: My name is Peter Thorassie. I'm the Chief Negotiator for Sayisi First Nation, Tadoule Lake.
- Geoff B: Good morning. It's Geoff Bussidor from Tadoule Lake. I'm one of the representatives for the Land Claims negotiation process.
- Joe A: Good morning. My name is Joe Antsane, Chief of Northlands Dene First Nation, Lac Brochet.
- Ben: Good morning all. Chief Negotiator Northlands First Nation, Ben Denechezhe.
- Simon: Good morning. My name is Simon Samuel, Negotiator for Northlands First Nation.
- Daryll: Good morning. My name is Daryll Hedman. I'm with Manitoba Sustainable Development. I'm also the Vice Chair of the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. I'm also from Thompson, so everyone welcome to Thompson. Sorry about the weather. I hope you all have a good meeting.
- (Laughter)*
- And this is my friend.
- Napoleon: Hello, my name is Napoleon Denechezhe. I represent Northlands First Nation. I sit on the Board of the Caribou Board Management.
- Ron: Hi. My name is Ron Robillard, Chief Negotiator, Athabasca Dënesų́łíné.
- Trevor: I'm Trevor Boneleye from Black Lake First Nation. I'm one of the Councilors.
- Coreen: Good morning. I'm Coreen Sayazie. I'm Chief for Black Lake First Nation. Thank you for letting us be here today.
- Jimmy: I'd also like to say good morning to everybody. My name is Jimmy Laban. I'm on the AD file from the beginning, and I also sat on the Caribou Management Board for 13 years. I was Chair on the Caribou Management Board as well. Thank you.
- Joe M: Good morning. I'm from Fond-du-Lac. I've also been on the Caribou Management Board and was on it ever since it started. Thank you.

- JB: Hi, I'm JB. I'm from Wollaston. I'm working for others.
- Georgie: Good morning. My name is Georgie McDonald. I'm a representative for Fond-du-Lac, Saskatchewan and a Band Councilor.
- Rudy: Good morning, everybody. Chief Rudy Adam, Fond-du-Lac First Nation.
- Elsie: Hello, I'm Elsie Adam from Fond-du-Lac.
- Miguel: Good morning. I'm Miguel Chenier with NTI Lands in Cambridge Bay.
- Jeff: Ublaahatkut. Good morning. Jeff Tulugak with Kivalliq Inuit Association.
- John: I'm John Hicks, Chief Negotiator for Dene File. Thank you.
- Hannah: Ublaahatkut. Good morning. Hannah Uniuqsaraq with NTI. No need to apologize for this beautiful weather.
- (Laughter)*
- Lou: Good morning. Lou Kamermans. I'm Manager of Environmental Assessment and Regulation with the Government of Nunavut's Department of Economic Development and Transportation.
- Baptist: Baptist Dettaouildaz, Northlands First Nation
- Lorraine: Lorraine Antsanen. I live in Thompson, but I'm originally from Fond-du-Lac, Saskatchewan.
- Tina: Good morning. My name is Tina Giroux. I'm an advisor for the Athabasca Dënesųłiné.
- Barry: Good afternoon or good morning. I guess it's good morning now. Good morning, my name is Barry Hunter, and I'm an advisor with the Athabasca Dene.
- Kim: Good morning. I'm Kim Pawley, Manager of Environmental Assessment, Land Use Planning, and Conservation with the Indigenous and Northern Affairs in Gatineau.
- Anita: Good morning. I'm Anita Gudmundson. I am the Regional Manager of Environmental Services with Transport Canada out of Winnipeg. Thank you.
- Spencer: Hello. My name is Spencer Dewar with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada in the Nunavut Regional Office.

Chris: Good morning. I'm Chris Werner. I'm with the GKD, a Technical Advisor as represented by Northlands First Nation and Sayisi Dene First Nation.

Kelly: Good morning. I'm Kelly Olson, Legal Advisor for the GKD, Northlands, and Sayisi Dene.

Sharon: I agree with Hannah. No need to apologize for the weather. When we left Cambridge Bay – when we arrived a week ago, the water was still open. We got to watch it freeze and get pretty cold. It froze flat for the first time in many years, so it was very nice to see.

I thank you for letting us be here and meeting with each of you. It's very important. When we did go to your communities, it was a wonderful experience, when the Commission came and did the tour. Excellent input and information, and that is reflected in the community reports, also on our website, all the information and the Draft Plan. I'm going to turn it over to Brian to start our first presentation. It's a little long, but it's informative, so with that, Brian?

Brian: Qujannamiik, Sharon. Tina, Christopher, we have room around the table if you want to join us, and your technicians. You can sit around the table if you like. We don't have Inuktitut translator, so I'll be reading this in English.

OVERVIEW PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

Brian: *(Slide – NPC and Land Use Planning)*: The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement created a regulatory system that provides residents with opportunities to participate in regulatory decisions for resource use and development. Under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, the NPC, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, and the Nunavut Water Board all work in different ways to make sure that the land and water around your community is used appropriately. Land use planning is the first step in the regulatory system in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

We are in the final stages of completing a first generation Nunavut Land Use Plan. We are here today to help you understand how the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan works, how it would affect your community, to help you and your community discuss the Plan, and make suggestions for improvement at the final Public Hearing in late March.

From this point, we will refer to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan as the Draft Plan.

The NPC consults broadly during the development of land use plans. It does not consult when it receives individual proposals. This means it is very important that the land use plans are supported by communities. The planners at the NPC are not experts on any of the topics, and rely on input from participants in the planning process. Planners only develop options for managing land use based on the input received.

The Draft Plan uses Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit extensively. This was done in four ways:

- Community consultations
- Use and occupancy mapping
- Written input from communities and individuals, and
- Literary research.

The NTI will talk about this a bit later in this presentation.

(Slide: Process History): In Nunavut, the North Baffin and Keewatin Regional Land Use Plans have been in effect for 15 years. These plans are still being implemented today, but other areas of Nunavut do not have approved land use plans in place. Since 2007, the NPC has been working to create a single land use plan for Nunavut, which would also replace the two existing plans.

(Slide – Process History 2): Since 2004, the NPC has been conducting Use and Occupancy mapping interviews with Nunavut residents, which provides an overview of how communities are using the land. The NPC has used this information to supplement information coming from other participants.

In 2007, the NPC approved a document that was developed in close consultation with the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated on how the Nunavut Land Use Plan would be structured. Between 2008 and 2011, information was collected and the first draft of the Plan was written.

(Slide: Process History 3): In 2012 NPC publicly released the first versions of the Draft Plan. Between late 2012 and early 2014 the NPC consulted with over 30 communities, twice, in Nunavut, Nunavik, Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In June 2014, the NPC released a second Draft. In 2015 and early 2016 NPC held four Technical Meetings to discuss parts of the Plan that required more attention. These discussions and additional written submissions led to a further revised Plan released this year in June.

(Slide: Steps and the Public Hearing): A final Public Hearing on the Draft Plan is required before it can be submitted for approval to the Federal Government, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

The Public Hearing will be an opportunity for participants and communities to provide oral feedback and written submissions on the Draft Plan in a public setting in accordance with the requirements of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. The Public Hearing will be held in Iqaluit in late March 2017. After the Public Hearing, the Plan will be revised one last time before submission.

Your role in this process is essential. You are the representatives of your communities in this planning process. You will collect the input from all the people of your communities, and present that input to the Commissioners through a written submission that can be as detailed as you'd like. You may also provide a brief oral presentation at the Public Hearing. The written submissions must be provided to the NPC by January 13, 2017. This Land Use Plan is the detailed representation of how Inuit would like their land to develop now and in the future. It is very important work and we thank you for your participation.

The hardest part for you will be in getting agreement from your community on suggestions to improve or refine the Draft Plan for the areas around your community. This is a challenging task, and we thank you for it.

The purpose of our meeting today is to review the Draft Plan so that you understand how it works and what it means for your community and your region, and you are prepared to represent the views of your community at the final Public Hearing. The people who are here today are the same people that will be attending the Public Hearing in late March in Iqaluit. We will also provide you with tools to assist you in communicating with your communities in the next 3 months.

(Slide: Format of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan): We would like to begin our discussion of the draft plan with a quick overview of the different pieces that make up the Plan.

The main document of the Plan consists of seven chapters. There is an introductory chapter, then five chapters that each relate to a different planning goal. The last chapter is an Implementation Strategy, and there is a set of Annexes and a series of Tables. Also included in the Draft Plan is a series of poster-sized Schedules, which show all of the mapped information that is part of the Plan.

(Slide: Options Document): There is also a separate Options and Recommendations document that references all the information that was considered and recommends a preferred option for each issue. This document includes detailed maps for each location.

(Slide: The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan): Chapter 1 provides an introduction to land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area and covers a number of important concepts that are key to our discussions today. Sharon?

Sharon: *(Slide: Land Use Regulatory Concepts):* There are a few important terms that the plan uses to manage land use:

Prohibited uses: Prohibited uses identify land uses that do not conform with the Land Use Plan. This means that any activity that is listed as a prohibited use in a given area would not be allowed to happen. These uses are identified in Table 1.

Conditions identify requirements such as setbacks that land users must follow. So in this case, all land uses must follow the conditions identified in Table 1. We're going to have Jon give some examples here in a few minutes.

Valued Ecosystem Components (or VECs) are part of an ecosystem that have particular environmental value. These could be wildlife species, like polar bears; or habitat, or floe edge.

Valued Socio-Economic Components (or VSECs) are parts of our culture, society or economy that have particular economic, social, or cultural value. These could be resources such as minerals, jobs, carving stone, or community drinking water.

Areas valuable to certain Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socioeconomic Components are mapped on Schedule B. This information can be used by regulatory authorities during the review of project proposals, and by NPC to determine if there are any concerns on the cumulative impacts of projects.

(Slide: Land Use Designations – Schedule A): The Draft Plan has three kinds of Land Use Designations: Protected Areas, Special Management Areas, and Mixed Use. Schedule A of the Plan shows all of the land use designations.

Chapters 2 to 5 of the Draft Nunavut and Use Plan identify issues that are important in specific geographic areas, and assign one of three Land Use Designations to each area.

Protected Areas are shown in green on Schedule A, and are identified with green text boxes throughout the Plan. Protected Areas prohibit particular land uses that are incompatible with certain environmental and cultural values, such as wildlife conservation, protection and management. They can also include conditions to guide land use.

Special Management Areas, as we mentioned earlier, are shown in yellow-tan on Schedule A, and are identified with yellow-tan text boxes throughout the Plan. Special Management Areas may have some prohibitions, but usually involve conditions or seasonal restrictions. Special Management Areas support the identified values of an area, taking into account natural resources, linear infrastructure, environmental considerations, and cultural factors.

Mixed Use Land Use Designations are shown as grey areas on Schedule A, and are identified with grey text boxes throughout the Plan. Mixed Use areas do not have prohibited uses or conditions, but may include value components for the NPC and regulatory authorities to consider when reviewing project proposals.

The Draft Plan also includes **Recommended Actions** for some issues. These are included in blue text boxes in the Plan and are summarized in Annex C. Jon, I'll turn it over to you for some examples. Thank you.

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Sharon. I'm just going to take a minute to almost repeat some of what Sharon said, because a lot of the terminology bears a bit of repetition so we all get on the same page of what some of these words mean. As she mentioned, Schedule A is possibly the most important part of the Land Use Plan. It is the map that sets out specific geographic areas where certain rules apply, and those rules could be prohibited uses. These are uses that would not conform to the Plan, like a caribou calving ground, for example, identified in the Plan as Protected Areas. There is a list of prohibited uses that apply, including mineral exploration and development, the construction of linear infrastructure like a road or quarries, for example. So those green areas on Schedule A are the most restrictive areas in the Draft Plan that are proposed.

There are also yellow areas, known as Special Management Areas in the Land Use Plan, and there are actually very few of them in the Kivalliq. A good example might be something like a beluga calving ground. So these are more flexible land use designations. So for beluga calving grounds, for example, there is a condition of the Land use Plan that certain uses are not allowed to approach them during the season in which the beluga there. So it's not quite as restrictive as the Protected Areas or the green ones.

There are also the Mixed Use areas on Schedule A, and in these areas, there are no prohibitions or no conditions in the proposed designation. It is also worth noting that there are a number of other schedules in the Land Use Plan. Schedule B collectively, which is separated out into a caribou schedule, a marine schedule, and a terrestrial schedule. These collectively identify values that have been noted and would be passed on to proponents, other regulatory authorities and also considered by the Commission when reviewing project proposals, but have no restrictions associated with them.

So those are the key aspects of the Plan that we should all be aware of. Thank you.

Brian: Thank you, Jonathan.

(Slide: Seasonal Restrictions): Some Protected Areas and Special Management Areas, particularly marine areas, have restrictions that apply only during certain seasons. Seasonal restrictions in the Draft Plan are based on Inuit seasonal cycles and systems. There are six seasons in Nunavut. However, start and end dates differ from region to region. This figure presents a generalized description of these seasons.

(Slide: Chapter 2 – Protecting and Sustaining the Environment): In this chapter, you will find discussions and recommendations on wildlife and environmental concerns.

The following areas and issues have been identified to support the Goal of Protecting and Sustaining the Environment:

- Key migratory bird habitat sites
- Caribou
- Polar bear denning areas
- Walrus haul-outs
- Marine areas of importance
- Transboundary considerations
- Climate change

In this presentation we will cover a few of the issues as examples. Additional areas and issues that are important to this region will be discussed in smaller break out groups and presentations that will follow. I believe, though, we will be doing this room as one. There will be no breakout groups. We will just discuss the issues as one, under one room.

(Slide: Caribou): Caribou are an essential species in the north. The use of caribou is a fundamental part of Inuit identity. For mainland caribou herds, a number of different types of habitat were identified, and input was received from many participants regarding the sensitivity of caribou in these different areas. Based on the input received, the Draft Plan includes Protected Area designations for caribou calving and post-calving areas, key access corridors, and water crossings on the mainland. These Protected Areas include a number of Prohibited Uses such as mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration, quarries, and linear infrastructure.

Caribou that cross the frozen sea-ice during their annual migrations are vulnerable to changing sea ice conditions and disturbance by ice breaking activities. Sea ice crossings are assigned a Special Management Area land use designation that includes seasonal restrictions to prevent any form of shipping during Ukiuq and Upingaksaq.

(Slide: Polar Bear): Polar bear denning areas are found over thinly and randomly scattered areas all over the territory. Because the NPC did not receive sufficient information on this issue to recommend any prohibited uses or conditions in specific locations, polar bear denning areas are assigned a Mixed Use designation, and are presented as areas of a known Valued Ecosystem Component on Schedule B. Jonathan?

Jon: Thank you again, Brian. I'd just like to take another minute to note the different designations that are proposed based on information that was received by the Commission. So in the examples Brian just provided, caribou calving grounds were identified as areas where certain land uses may not be appropriate based on the information that was received. So the Draft Plan includes a designation that prohibits certain uses.

Again with the caribou water crossings, the interest or the value is a seasonal one. So the proposed designation is Special Management Area to reflect the difference in the value that was identified.

And then the third example, the polar bear denning area, no information was received on a specific prohibited use or condition that may be required to manage land use in these areas, so a Mixed Land Use designation is included in the Draft Plan with the value of polar bear denning still identified on Schedule B. Thank you.

Brian: Thank you, Jonathan.

(Slide: Chapter 3 – Encouraging Conservation Planning): Chapter 3 includes discussions relating to preservation of natural and cultural heritage, including Parks and Conservation Areas.

The following areas and issues have been identified to support the NPC Goal of Encouraging Conservation Planning:

- Parks Awaiting Full Establishment
- Proposed Parks
- Proposed National Marine Conservation Areas
- Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary
- Migratory Bird Sanctuaries
- National Wildlife Areas
- Historic Sites
- Heritage Rivers

(Slide: Parks): Although land use plans do not apply within established parks, they do apply to areas where parks are not yet fully established or are proposed. These areas are designated as Protected Areas, to help prevent incompatible development before the parks are legally established.

(Slide: Heritage Rivers): The Canadian Heritage Rivers System promotes Canada's river heritage. There are several heritage rivers in Nunavut: Thelon, Kazan, and Soper. Small areas of significance, based on the management plans, for the Thelon and Kazan Rivers are designated as Protected Areas, with the remaining areas presented as an area with value. The Soper River watershed has been designated a Protected Area.

(Slide: Chapter 4 – Building Healthy Communities): The following areas and issues have been identified to support the NPC goal of Building Healthier Communities:

- Community Areas of Interest
- Community Priorities and Values
- Community Land Use
- Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy
- Dënesųfiné Areas of Asserted Title Claim
- Unincorporated communities
- Alternative energy sources
- Community drinking water supplies
- Land remediation
- Waste Sites
- Department of National Defence Establishments
- North Warning System sites

(Slide: Community Areas of Interest): Several areas that have been identified by communities as requiring protection are designated Protected Areas that include prohibited uses. Peter? Jonathan?

Jon: Thank you, Brian. The slide that is up on the screen at the moment identifies the Community Areas of Interest that the Plan includes. As you can see, there are none in the southern portion of the Kivalliq region. There are some around Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet. Again, these are areas that are identified in the Land Use Plan based on input from communities that these areas need to be protected for certain values. The Draft Plan identifies these areas, and of course we're open to input throughout the process and encourage communities to continue their identification of areas that are important to each community. Thanks.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Jonathan.

(Slide: Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy): Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy are Hudson Bay islands where certain lands are jointly owned and managed by the Inuit of Northern Quebec (Nunavik) as represented by Makivik and the Inuit of Nunavut represented by NTI.

These areas are designated as Protected Areas because they were identified by residents of multiple communities in Nunavut and Nunavik as important for a variety of environmental and cultural reasons.

(Slide: Dënesųfiné Areas of Asserted Title Claim): Dënesųfiné living in northern Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan have a vested interest in the southern Kivalliq region because they traditionally used, and continue to use, these lands. There are two areas of asserted title claim currently under negotiation. The NPC received information from the Dënesųfiné land use in these areas, which has been included in the Draft Plan as Values that are summarized in Table 3.

To assist the Dënesųłiné Land Claims Negotiations, the Cabinet of the Federal Government withdrew a number of pieces of land owned by the Crown in southern Nunavut, through an executive direction called an Order-in-Council. This Order-in-Council does not affect any Inuit Owned Lands. The Dënesųłiné First Nations have recommended that these areas be designated Mixed Use in the Draft Plan in order to facilitate ongoing land claims negotiations. This designation was recommended to apply regardless of caribou or other potential values, due to the sensitivity of the Dënesųłiné Land Claim Negotiations. This designation was supported by NTI in their June 2015 submission to the NPC.

A commitment made by the former Chairperson of the NPC on February 5, 2015 advised that the lands withdrawn by the Order-in-Council would be presented at the Public Hearing as a Mixed Use designation. NPC staff intended the Draft Plan to be consistent with this commitment.

In the 2016 Draft Plan, while the withdrawn lands are presented as having a Mixed Use designation, there are some locations within these areas that have been assigned a Protected Area designation for caribou.

The Dënesųłiné are involved in the unique process of negotiating and ratifying a Land Claim, and the Protected Area designation may complicate that process.

NPC staff will follow the Notation set out in the February 5, 2015 letter, and treat the entire area withdrawn by the Order-in-Council as exclusively "Mixed Use", without any overlapping Protected Areas or other land use designations. This will ensure the present wording of the Draft Plan does not interfere with ongoing negotiations.

(Slide: Drinking Water): All community drinking water supply watersheds have been assigned a Protected Area designation, with the exception of Kugluktuk and Baker Lake. These two watersheds are extremely large in size, and have been identified as known Values. Peter?

Peter: Thanks. Peter, Senior Planner out of Arviat Office for NPC. All the watersheds for drinking water sources for all communities in Nunavut are Protected Areas except for Baker Lake and Kugluktuk, because the Kugluktuk draws from the Coppermine, and Baker Lake draws from the Kazan. Those two watersheds, or those large rivers are described as areas of valued components or things of value in those areas. So if any projects were to occur in those two watersheds, regulators are to consider that people will be drinking water from whatever happens downstream from those projects. Thanks.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Peter.

(Slide: Waste Sites): Waste sites are areas of land no longer used for any licensed, permitted, or otherwise authorized activity, because they pose potential adverse effects to the ecosystem and/or human health. There are many of them in Nunavut. This map shows only a few of the well-known ones, which have been designated as Special Management Areas.

In deciding which sites require attention first, the Draft Plan has adopted a process from the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan, and is found in Annex D. The NPC intends to revise this process and prepare a list of priority sites for remediation.

(Slide: Chapter 5 – Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development): Chapter 5 is about sustaining the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future. The following areas and issues have been identified to support the Goal of Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development:

- Preserving a “mixed” economy
- Mineral potential
- Oil and gas potential
- Commercial fisheries
- Developing new infrastructure responsibly and efficiently

(Slide: Mineral Potential): Nunavut has a wealth of minerals for exploration and investment. Areas of known mineral potential are illustrated in Schedule B maps and they are indicated as areas of known Values.

(Slide: Linear Infrastructure): This chapter of the Plan addresses linear infrastructure. We will be discussing this under Item #3: Regional Summary of the Draft Plan this afternoon.

(Slide: Marine Shipping): Marine shipping is an important component of future development in Nunavut. As the climate continues to warm and the seaways are open for longer periods of time, the opportunity for marine shipping in the Canadian Arctic is gaining international attention. Through written submissions and technical meetings, the NPC is aware of concerns regarding impacts on wildlife, which include noise, higher mortality rates, and oil spills, as well as the inconvenience and risk hunters will endure when crossing ship tracks.

For ecologically and culturally significant areas, site-specific seasonal setbacks for marine shipping have been designated in Table 1. Subject to safe navigation, vessels traveling in these areas must obey these setbacks. These restrictions do not apply to traditional activities.

(Slide: Marine Corridors): Through the Northern Marine Transportation Corridors Initiative, the Canadian Coast Guard has identified the most heavily used marine corridors in Nunavut, and the corridors most likely to see an increase in marine shipping

as the climate warms. Charting certain waterways can reduce the occurrence of ships traveling in ecologically delicate areas and improve overall safety. Based on all information received, the NPC recommends that responsible authorities work collaboratively in developing alternative routes for ships, learn about the impacts of ships travelling in convoys, and standardize procedures for spill containment in loose ice conditions.

(Slide: On-Ice Transportation Corridors): There are a number of traditional on-ice transportation corridors in Nunavut. In order to protect these established informal routes, NPC recommends that on-ice transportation corridors be assigned as a Special Management Area with seasonal restrictions, so that no shipping or ice breaking occurs during the seasons of Ukiaq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaq, Upingaaq. Proponents requesting to ice break on routes that cross recognized on-ice transportation corridors must answer a series of questions in their application.

(Slide: Chapter 6 – Implementation Strategy): All proposed projects must first be submitted to the NPC to determine whether they conform to the Plan before other regulatory authorities can consider them.

If the proposed use is not prohibited and complies with all applicable conditions and additional information requirements, it will conform to the Nunavut Land Use Plan and the NPC will forward the proposal to other regulatory authorities for consideration. If the proposed use is prohibited or is unable to comply with relevant conditions, it will not be in conformity with the Plan.

(Slide: Existing Rights): The Nunavut Land Use Plan and any future plan amendments may apply to some projects/project proposals that had existing rights before its approval. If a proposal is submitted and is considered to have ‘significant modifications’ to its original project scope, the project as a whole may have to be reviewed again. The Draft Plan identifies seven distinct stages in mineral exploration and development: prospecting, staking, exploration, advanced exploration, mining, closure and remediation, and monitoring. If a mining company submits an application and the activities clearly identify a change from one stage to another a new conformity determination may have to be conducted. Peter?

Peter: Thanks you. Peter Scholz, Nunavut Planning Commission, Arviat. The seven-step stage was adapted from materials that were published by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in Nunavut. Just to help conceptualize these seven stages, prospecting can be thought of as when people explore as geologists or sort of looking in general for minerals and resources that they can use. So they might be flying in helicopters. They may have planes that are taking studies. They may be on the ground with hammers, but the overall impact on the land is pretty minimal.

If they find something promising, they are likely to stake it. Staking means going out on the land and putting stakes on the ground and then recording it in a miner's office. This basically gives them rights to any minerals in that piece of land they have staked. Once they staked, they are likely to move onto exploration.

Exploration is like prospecting but more intensive. They are focusing in on where they think valuable minerals can be found. So there are more impacts on the land. There may be more helicopters. There may be ground access. There are more people around. There might be more holes being dug.

If exploration results are very promising, a company may find financing for advanced exploration. This is moving things up quite a few notches. They believe they have a minable deposit, and the purpose of advanced exploration is to get a good picture of where things are in the ground that are minable, so like a 3-D image underground of where they want to pull minerals out of the ground. They need to drill. They need to use other technologies to find out what's going on. They may do bulk sampling. They may dig into the ground. They will need an advanced exploration camp, which can sometimes be quite large, 50 or 100 beds. It's quite...It's a much bigger impact on the land.

If advanced exploration results are very good, then they may try to build a mine. We all know what a mine is, so I won't go into discussion there.

Closure and remediation: Closure is the process of shutting the mine down so it is closed properly and it's not releasing any more toxins or anything. Remediation is the process of returning the land to as close as possible to what it looked like before.

The final stage of monitoring is sending people out or have technology out on the land that just keeps an eye on things for many years after the closure and remediation, just to make sure the final closure and remediation goals have stuck. Thank you.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Peter.

(Slide: Additional Research): With the Canadian North undergoing rapid changes, constant research and monitoring must take place to understand the nature and implication of these changes. The Draft Plan identifies a number of areas where research is strongly recommended.

(Slide: Incremental Planning): The Draft Plan is a living document, which can be updated as new information becomes available. The Plan can be changed or updated through a public plan amendment process to consider new information or a project proposal that would otherwise not conform to the plan. A Plan amendment can be requested at any time.

In addition to Plan amendments, the NPC will periodically review the entire Plan to ensure the Plan does not become outdated.

(Slide: Conclusion): That concludes our overview. We will discuss the Plan in more detail shortly, and we will also review issues that are particularly important in this region in another presentation. There will be time to provide feedback or ask any questions. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Brian. We'll just take a quick 10-minute break and get some coffee. Then we'll come back to the table. Thank you.

BREAK

David: We'll get started again. Just to reintroduce myself, I'm David Livingstone, and I'll try to help moderate the discussions this afternoon and this morning. So what we'll do is turn to NTI, Miguel for some short remarks. Spencer and forgive me...Lou are here: Spencer from the Feds and Lou from the GN. Spencer tells me that they are in active listening mode but are available to answer questions. Lou with his team of one, I'm sure is in the same position. You'll already have noticed that I have difficulty with names, so be patient. When you speak, if you could introduce yourselves at the beginning, that would be great.

You'll notice that Sharon and I will be going back and forth from time to time. Sharon tries to tell me how to moderate, and I try to tell Sharon to just leave me alone. I'll get through this.

(Laughter)

Sharon: He has the mute button now.

David: Yeah, and also I have this great tool that I can mute anybody's mike from here. I've used it on occasion. Just a personal note, it's really neat to see the folks from the BQ Board. In my previous incarnation as a Director of Indian and Northern Affairs, I worked out of Yellowknife for 30 years, and still live in Yellowknife. I was the Director of Environment, and my counterpart, Floyd Adlem, was the Director of Lands and sat on the – you know Floyd – sat on the BQ Board.

I tried really hard to wrestle that seat away from him so I could go to these BQ Board meetings, because he really enjoyed it and told me some stories. I promise not to repeat the stories here. So it was nice to see the faces attached to the names that I always heard about. I've got to say, I admire the work of the Board. It was good, important work.

So, thank you. I'll open it up and turn to Miguel. Miguel is here, and he will have a few remarks. Thanks.

NTI STATEMENT ON INUIT OWNED LANDS

Miguel: Thank you, David. Again, I'm Miguel Chenier with NTI Lands in Cambridge Bay. Sharon said this morning that half our luggage ended up staying in Cambridge Bay, so hopefully you can tell by my T-shirt that my luggage ended up staying in Cambridge Bay too.

NTI is very pleased to have the opportunity to speak to community participants regarding the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Nunavut Agreement requires the active and informed participation and support of Inuit affected by the Land Use Plan. Your views on the Plan are very important and necessary.

The Plan should reflect how Nunavummiut and stakeholders would like to see Nunavut lands, waters, and resources, including wildlife managed in the short and the long-term. NTI and the RIAs have many responsibilities, including managing Inuit Owned Lands and making sure Inuit Owned Lands provide Inuit with economic opportunities, and are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

The percentage of IOLs in Nunavut is not large, making it critical that they be managed for the benefit of Inuit. Only 18% percent of lands are surface IOLs managed by the RIAs, and 2% are subsurface IOLs managed by NTI. Am I giving a good speech, Sharon?

Sharon: Yeah, I'm just watching to make sure it's good.

Miguel: Sharon gives me a hard time because I speak too fast usually. It is a requirement that the Nunavut Land Use Plan reflect Inuit goals and objectives for IOLs. Many of the proposed designations in the Land Use Plan overlap with IOLs and do not allow certain activities.

NTI and the RIAs want to hear communities' views on whether activities should be or should not be allowed on IOLs in the different proposed designations.

The Nunavut Agreement states that special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future wellbeing of Inuit and Inuit Owned Lands. It is important that the right balance be found to ensure that economic, cultural, and environmental values are all considered. We view this as a start of discussions on the Land Use Plan, and we hope to have more discussions with all community members in the future. Thank you.

OPEN DISCUSSION FORUM

David: Thank you, Miguel. So now the Plan is to just open the floor for comments around the table about the presentation, about anything they'd like to raise right now. Give it about half an hour, and then we'll break for lunch for an hour and 15 minutes or so. Then we'll do the community map exercise. Right now it would just be one breakout group with everybody together on that. Then we'll move through the rest of the agenda today and this evening. Ben?

Ben: Thank you. Good morning. This is great. It's a pleasure for the opportunity to be here at this Hearing. I understand the importance of the Nunavut Planning Commission. Also, I'm here today representing the Dënesųliné and the importance of the caribou that sustains us. We have the same goal.

So just for the record, I want to read. We drafted a letter here. Just for the record, I wanted to read it out loud:

It is important that Commission staff in the Public Hearing and the participants understand that caribou are the core of the Dënesųliné culture, and the underlying factors determining Dënesųliné land use and occupancy. This land use and occupancy is a foundation for the Land Claims, concluding that Land Claims and sustaining healthy caribou populations are indescribable and necessary to provide for a strong sustainable Dënesųliné culture and the economy in the future. The February 2015 understanding reached between NPC and GKD north of 60, and the federal interim land withdrawal order, results in caribou protection and facilitates completion for both the Land Claims Negotiation and the NPC process.

So I wanted to make that clear for the record. Thank you very much.

David: Thanks, Ben. We'll just go around the table if you like. Jeff?

Jeff: Thank you. Jeff Harris, Legal Counsel, GKD. I appreciate the acknowledgment by the NPC with respect to the designation of the land and noting the Mixed Use purpose of the land.

I guess my question is in terms of public notification – I guess it's a procedural type of question here – how is it that the public will know that the land is Mixed Use as opposed to Protected? What steps will the NPC take to ensure that information is out there?

David: Thanks, Jeff. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Jeff. Our presentations and these Hearings will be posted on our website, and in our consultation record we will note that, what the Commission has put forward.

Jeff: So, again just help me to understand here, because I want to make sure that you don't have to be specifically looking to find this information in order to know. If you look at the map, for example, will the map show that it's Mixed Use as opposed to Protected on the website? Will that show?

Brian: We also have an errata list that we will be making public. We are creating one. We do have one. We're going to post it soon, so that list will also be identifying a number of mistakes that we are finding under the 2016 Draft. That's the only way we will be informing the public.

As Sharon said, we are going through every region in this tour. We've got Rankin Inlet to go to early next week. The following week, we are going to have a similar session in Makavik in Kuujuaq, Pond Inlet for North Baffin, and Iqaluit. So we have public representatives being flown in, and they will be notified as well of this mistake. So that's another way we will be letting the public know.

Sharon: Thank you. And further, Jeff, what we read today into the statement and in our presentation will be consistent throughout all six presentations. And that presentation confirming was also given and delivered in Cambridge Bay to the Kitikmeot region at the Prehearing Conference a day ago.

Jeff: That all sounds very good. Can we have the map shown on the website indicating that is Mixed Use? Can we have that, so if somebody looks at the map, which is the Schedule I believe it is - Schedule A – have that specifically noted on that?

David: Thanks, Jeff. Alan, do you want to take that?

Alan: Thank you. Alan Blair, Legal Counsel for the Commission. Sharon and Brian have outlined generally how we will do that. I would think that the map that you saw this morning with the red circles could be attached to the errata list, which would make it very clear what we are saying.

I would also point out that I think this is the only errata that we're taking such great pains to put on the record at every one of the six meetings. So there will be transcripts of this, but I think these six visits to six different areas are bringing in people from all the other neighboring communities. Literally the key representatives from all the communities in the Nunavut Settlement Area will hear this.

Remember that the people that are coming to these six meetings are the representatives that will be asked to prepare submissions and be present at the Public Hearing. So we think we're actually getting the message directly face-to-face, person-to-person with

every community on this issue, which is far more effective in letting those communities know than a website, but it will also be available through the Commission's website. Thank you.

Jeff: Thank you.

David: Thanks, Alan. Brian and then back to Jeff.

Brian: And further, the community representatives that we're flying in, they will be going back to their communities and reaching out to the communities to inform them of what the Plan looked like, as well as seeking comments. So that's another avenue that we'll be informing the communities. Qujannamiik.

David: Thanks, Brian. Jeff?

Jeff: Okay, thank you very much.

David: Alright, shall we just go around the table clockwise? If anybody has any comments, please raise them now, and we'll come back to you later if you like. Ron?

Ron: Thank you. Good morning, everyone. My name is Ron Robillard, and I'm the Chief Negotiator for Athabasca Dënesųfiné, and I also sit on the BQ Board as well, just a new board member. But I've been working a lot with the Elders, too as well in terms of doing research on the caribou. Tina has also been assisting us as well in terms of doing TK studies with the caribou – migration patterns as well as important habitat sites.

I think we sent a letter back on March 1, 2016 to Acting Chair at the time. It was Percy Kabloona. Is that her name? I don't know if I said that right. But we sent a letter and submission in regards to March 7 and 9th, 2016. There was a Technical Caribou Session that took place in Iqaluit. The letter was in submission to support the Athabasca Dene position on caribou.

The Dene people are highly dependent on the health of the Beverly, Ahiak, and Qamanirjuaq barren ground caribou herds. As you are aware, there are traditional territory extending into the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. That's where the caribou migrate yearly. So it's very important to our people.

Our Elders tell us that it's very important that we respect the caribou. When we talk about industrial development and so forth - mineral exploration – any impact to the calving grounds or the post-calving ground and important caribou habitat sites such as water crossings, should be protected.

As you are aware when you went to the communities the first round, you went to the Athabasca region, the Elders were very eloquent in terms of speaking about that, and

they did testimony on that. I hope that has been respected as part of your Plan development. I notice that in some of the chapters, you did a summary of it, and you talked about the caribou Protection Areas as well as post-calving. I don't know if we're going to be doing a workshop later on or a map exercise to identify those areas. I think that would be very helpful for the Elders too, as well so they can provide some input.

So I just wanted to say that there was a letter that was submitted back on March 1, 2016 to the Caribou Technical Session. I don't know if Tina wants to add anything to that or if I missed anything. Like I said, it's very important for the Elders, and they provided a lot of input into that, the work we have done in the past. Thank you.

Tina: Yeah my name is Tina Giroux. I'm a biologist with the Athabasca Dene. My question is to follow-up with what Ron was saying. This past year, I've been working a lot with the Elders to identify, specifically important water crossings, because it's something that was a gap in the information that we had. My question is, is it too late to submit some of those areas, because I noticed that in the southwest portion of Nunavut, there are a lot of blank areas, not necessarily meaning that is not important areas for caribou. So is it too late to submit those?

David: Thanks, Tina. I guess my comment would be it's never too late, but I'll turn it over to Sharon to outline the process.

Sharon: Thank you. Thank you, Ron for your questions, and Tina. As I said earlier, when we did do the consultations in your areas, the Elders were very eloquent, and we're grateful for them sharing their knowledge. The letter that you referred to is on the consultation record and is there.

In the earlier presentation, Brian highlighted – and we're going to highlight this to you several times today so it sticks – it's never too late, except January 13th is the final day for written submissions. Throughout the course of today, we want to talk to you about the written submissions, the process up to January 13th, and as we go through the workshop how we can assist you and work with you to ensure that your written submissions articulate your areas of concern.

Then at the Public Hearing, you will have the opportunity to do an oral submission, oral comments, hear all the parties, and be able to do a final comment. I want to highlight the participants that we've brought here today. You are the participants that we're going to be flying to Iqaluit to the final Public Hearing in March 2017.

So as we go through, Ron, the maps and we look at the areas, you can look at the data. If there is something you see that is not identified in your written submissions, that is where you would capture it. We also throughout the day in some of our presentations, we'll give you an issues list. It's just a list. It's not a definitive list. It's a list to help support you to formulate your issues and concerns.

Today we're trying to communicate with you and interact as much as possible for each of you to be successful with your final written submissions, and then to participate fully at the Public Hearing. Thank you.

David: Thanks, Sharon. Any follow-up, Ron? Alan?

Alan: Thank you, David. Alan Blair, Legal Counsel to the Commission. So just on process, and to make sure we really understand the key dates, we always encourage you to go to the Commission website where there will be notices posted, and there will be timelines that set things out clearly. But since we're all here today, it probably bears repeating in person.

As David said, submit anytime. There are some key dates, and you'll see that if you go to the website. The material is readily available there. But if you have an expert report – and by expert we don't just mean Ph.Ds. Expertise can come from Local Knowledge, so if you have an expert report, we've asked all participants to make those available by November 15th. We encourage you to: A. Put your own reports in by that deadline, but B. Really note after November 15th who has submitted a report, because the next deadline is December 15th to reply. So if you see an expert report that comes in from any party on an issue that's important to you, a month later you can either file a report to say, "Here, here I agree," or to say "I disagree" and give reasons. So those are two key dates.

The date that Sharon referred to as the last date for written submissions is January 13th, and that is a critical date. You can include everything. Of course, if you leave an expert report to that late, you haven't been fair to the other participants. They won't have an opportunity to reply, which is why we have expert reports ahead of that.

On January 14th, the day after the submissions are all due, we encourage you to go back onto the website, because we would like parties to look at everything that is on the record: your submissions, how your submissions tie in with other submissions, and comment back to all of us – the Commission and all of the participants – which specific documents, reports, submissions that you might be referring to when you come to the Public Hearing.

That does a number of things. It helps you find out where people have a common position, who shares your view, a central clearinghouse of positions, and it helps the Commission staff understand where people are coming from on issues – caribou and any other issue.

Then you yet again have one more chance at the Public Hearing to make oral submissions. But given the number of participants involved, it is necessarily a brief period of time. You are being invited to share time, but we're not mandating that. Every person

has full party status, but there are only so many hours in a long day, and you might find it advantageous to go under an umbrella organization or have one person speak longer. But necessarily, the participants will be giving up some of their time. Ten people only have so much time, and if they want to give up mostly to one person, you'll be encouraged to do that.

Then when the Hearing is over, the written argument follows roughly three to four weeks after the Hearing is over. So there are many times when you have an opportunity. Submit early and submit often, but really be aware of those critical deadlines. It will be very difficult to accept any submissions after January 13th, because it becomes procedurally unfair for others who did not know they were being submitted.

Enough on that, other than later today, the staff will help outline tools to help all of you meet some of these deadlines for submissions. Thank you. Sorry to be so longwinded there.

David: Thanks, Alan. I was just reaching for the mute button, but you beat me to it.

(Laughter)

Wayne did you have a comment?

Wayne: I just had a follow-up question for clarification on the written submission requirements with respect to translation. I haven't read all of your Rules of Procedure in detail, but what did catch my attention is the requirement for many copies – I think up to 20 copies – to be translated in English, French, and Inuktitut. For small organizations like ours, that's a pretty onerous task. We don't have the capacity or the financial resources to do that. So what consideration is the Commission going to be giving to those circumstances for organizations like ourselves?

David: Thanks, Wayne. Sharon, Brian, Alan? Alan?

Alan: Wayne, he has a button, right?

(Laughter)

I mean, there's the rule and then there's the exception to the rule, and we don't want to lead by exception. So if you're a large entity or government, pretty much bet on producing those number of copies. If you're a small organization, we still think it's fair for all of the other participants to be able to read your submissions in the language of their choice, and these are the languages that the Commission is mandated to deliver on.

So best effort is at least what is required, and we hope that you can meet that as best you can. Do appreciate that with about 100 participants, it's just absolutely physically

impossible for the Commission to get 100 submissions and then have to translate them all into all of the languages, all the submissions. It's just not possible.

So we're encouraging people, requiring people subject to, as I say, the exception that can't be the rule, to make some allowances. Again, you may wish to, as groups with individual grants of standing, put joint submissions in, and thereby find some economies there. We do know it's onerous, and we apologize for that, but we couldn't find any other way to meet our obligation to make the materials available in the many languages that we're required to. So thank you.

David: Thanks, Alan. Just to note, I've been traveling with the Planning Commission, the Caribou Workshop and other Technical Workshops, and I've learned that there's no button I'd rather push than Alan's. You get such a great return on the investment.

(Laughter)

Any other comments? Yeah, Darryl.

Darryl: I'm Darryl Hedman. I'll be talking as a Vice Chair of the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. First off, the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Board would personally like to thank the NPC for such an excellent job they've done so far. As we all know, this is probably not an easy task. The Board as well appreciates so far that they recognized many of the BQCMB's concerns on the Draft LUP.

The Qamanirjuaq Board urges the NPC to retain these important designations through the final land use planning. As Ron mentioned earlier, some of the important features are calving areas, post-calving areas, and other important habitats such as water crossings. The Beverly Qamanirjuaq herds have significant value to traditional harvesters worth over 20 million dollars.

The Qamanirjuaq did a study, I think about five years ago, with a separate company. They came up with a figure of 20 million dollars, and that was probably 5 to 10 years ago. Not only is this a huge value just economically to the people of the caribou range, but just working with Sayisi Dene and Northlands Dene and Athabasca Dene, there is a huge cultural value to these people of the caribou and to the Inuit of Nunavut.

Just being in the room with them, it's hard to explain the value that these people have of caribou. That's one thing that the Board has recognized over the last 27 years of being on the Board with the user groups or communities being in the room – not so much the monetary value, but the cultural, social significance of these caribou.

The BQCMB is not opposed to industrial development. I'm definitely not opposed to industrial development myself. I live in a mining town. I was born in a mining town. My dad was a miner all his life. I worked in the mines in Flin Flon for about six years as an

ironworker. I'd just like to reiterate that by no means is this Board opposed to development but believes that important habitats for caribou and small areas on the big scale need to be recognized and designated up front so that all can recognize where we can go mining and where we cannot go mining and ultimately, the conservation of the Qamanirjuaq and Beverly caribou. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Darryl. Just on a personal note, I too grew up in a mining town – mining towns. My dad was a mining engineer, and I've worked on surface and underground. And I fully understand the importance of caribou, because I'm a harvester too. Regrettably, the herd I used to harvest is the Bathurst herd, and it's down to about 3% of its maximum level, and I won't be harvesting that herd in my lifetime.

So I totally get – and I think everybody around this room – gets what you're saying. Thank you. Any other comments for now? Okay, why don't we break for lunch? It's 12:30, so give it until 1:45. Oh, one last comment. Jimmy?

Jimmy: I wanted to say good morning to everybody once again. I want to thank the Elders that opened the prayer for us. I wanted to acknowledge that as well. When we speak about caribou – and I'm from Saskatchewan as well – caribou has been part of the Athabasca Dene for generations.

I think some of the Inuit is aware, but if you look around Baker Lake and Arviat, Churchill, Whale Cover, Rankin Inlet, those communities are aware that we were there with them as well a long, long time ago. We share values together I understand, as the Elders have told us. We did a lot of exchange in the history, so caribou is very important. Without that, all the communities are dependent on that. Dene and Inuit, it's the same thing. We have the same values.

So there are a few areas that we are willing to participate in the Hearing, although the location and the time is something that we as Dene – some communities are larger. Again, the traveling distance is sometimes hard to get information out. But we will try our best to submit for the Final anyway. These are areas that I would like to see changed. I would like to participate for the seasonal area, caribou, transboundary, climate change, historic sites, historic rivers, and ecosystem components, conditions and prohibited uses, special waste areas, and existing rights. We have the same values.

I'm glad that the Nunavut Government and NTI...In the long run, if you really look at the way the Land Claims really settled in, I think in the long run that not only we will be part of management, and this is part of it. These exercises will be part of it. I know Caribou Board, which I've been on, is part of the planning as well. It's a living document, and it has been proven to everybody. That's why it has been renewed every 10 years. Not only that, but if you go on the land use on Protected Areas, that's something that we will be really serious about that. We will put some submissions in there as well, because Dene value, Dēnesųtīné value is very important.

Without the land, without the animals, you know, it was part of us for many, many years. Every one of us around this table, we're speaking for young people, how we can build a foundation for them. And I know 20 years from now, 30 years from now, all of us won't be at this table. We'd like to have a better future for our Dënesųliné as well. We want to do that. We want to achieve that. The only way we will achieve that is we have to get our Traditional Knowledge involved. Mahsi. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Jimmy. It's probably a good time to take a break and ponder those thoughts. Sorry. Rudy?

Rudy: Hello everybody. I just have a couple of concerns I'd like to express on the table here. The first one is I'd like to say thank you to everybody, especially Elder opening prayer. Second, I'd like to walk away from this table with a clear mind, that everybody will go on the same direction and discuss these important issues - our livelihood, our caribou, our land, and of course inherited right as First Nations.

Brothers and sisters throughout the land, the North, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut: We all have to put our minds together and discuss our livelihood, and that is our caribou with respect and good faith.

Caribou is our livelihood. We all have to respect and keep this land and caribou - that's our main issue - and keep it in one direction for the future of our new generation. We as First Nation, we only need our livelihood, and that is our right to harvest and live off the land. We, the First Nations, are the keepers of the North. That's with respect. We travel this land for the generations. We sustain from the land through harvest and living off the land.

My second is impact areas. Some of my fellow miners here and some of my councilors here, we know what impact areas can do, especially mining-wise. I was in the mining industry for over 20 years, over 23 years I'd say. I know firsthand what the mining industry can do, especially a uranium mine. That was the mine I worked with for over 20 years.

The damage mining can do to the land is beyond repair. So, for the impact areas in the North, I'm hoping that the mining industry doesn't go ahead and put mines in those Protected Areas. Mining industry can do a lot of damage. There are lots of things that they use, especially reagents, poisons. When the mining industries are done, especially uranium mining, they are not taking the material that they put on the land. They're going to keep it there. They can't take it back.

So with that, they say reclamation. Reclamation is not going to restore the damage of the mining area, probably not even 50% is going to be storied. So, with that, I'm

opposing the mining industry 100%. I know exactly what it can do. So with that, thank you.

David: Thank you, Rudy, and just so you know, I grew up in Elliot Lake, so I know about uranium mining. I hear what you are saying. We'll break right now, but I want to leave you guys with a little joke. It is a joke. So I've told people before that I grew up in Elliot Lake. I worked in the uranium mines, underground and on surface. As far as I could tell, the only effects it had on me is that it stunted my growth and made my hair fall out.

(Laughter)

Okay, so can we take a break now, go for lunch and come back at quarter to 2:00 and start sharply at a quarter to 2:00?

LUNCH BREAK

David: I thought I'd touch base with folks and see if there is anything that people would like to say building on this morning's discussion. Then we'll have the mapping session. I'm not sure exactly how the Planning Commission intends to orchestrate this, but the maps are on the tables here. I think they'll just walk people through. We'll probably move one of the tables out so we can get a better view of things. I'll leave that, but is there anything kind of left over from this morning that people would like to raise right now?

(Pause)

Okay, then I'll turn it over to the Planning Commission staff, and we'll spend about an hour, maybe a little bit more...Ron?

Ron: Thank you. This morning there was a bit of a discussion regarding the protection of caribou, and some of the comments that were made related to the protection of the caribou...I don't know if I can make this clear, but the Commission has to keep in mind that we're also negotiating too as well, land claims, Athabasca Dene and Manitoba Dene as well. We want to be major players in the land use planning and so forth. Right now the Nunavut Government is conducting that in efforts to have a Plan in place sometime after March 31.

At the same time, our Land Claims are ongoing. We are at the point that we're going to be going through consultations pretty soon with our Draft Treaty document. At that stage, what we're seeing also is that we want to be major players in dealing with land use planning, environment regulations and so forth, both in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Our area is mainly large in the Northwest Territories, and for Nunavut – for the Manitoba Dene mainly in the Nunavut territory, there is huge overlap there. We have some overlap in that area too, as well, and interest.

So we don't want this land use planning to have any impact on our current negotiations, because at the end, we want to have a say, too, as well in the land use planning. I don't know how we're going to do this, because the land use planning is way in the late stages right now. Our Claim is almost concluded, and once the Land Claims is concluded we want to be the major playing in dealing with these important issues.

Having said that, I don't want to take it away from the discussion that was had this morning related to caribou. The Elders throughout our exercise today using maps and so forth, our Elders will speak to that as well. They've been very adamant about protection of the caving grounds, the core calving grounds. That's what we're making reference too.

That still remains to be the position by a lot of our Elders, and that's where a lot of the discussion is coming from. So I don't know if I can make myself clearer on this, but also at the same time, our Land Claims negotiations are happening. To protect the caribou, we see a way of protecting the caribou through our process, our Land Claims negotiations. Once we have the Land Claims negotiations in place, then we can be major players too, as well, just like Nunavut. The Inuit are too as well, that came out of this Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

We could be major players in protecting the caribou and having a say in what happens. So I don't know if I said it correctly what I want to say, but I just wanted to point that out. We're here, and we're talking about very important issues such as the protection of the caribou. But at the same time, we also have to be mindful that we're negotiating a Land Claims that hasn't been concluded yet. Those are some of the things that we want to look at down the road to ourselves. I don't know if I'm clear on that. Thank you.

David: Thanks, Ron. I think it's quite clear, and from what I understand from what the Planning Commission said this morning and using Makivik I suppose as an example, not only does the Commission recognize your interests – Dënesųłiné interests – in Nunavut, but it also recognizes the state of negotiations. It doesn't want to compromise those negotiations in any way. I think further down the road, there could be opportunity for Dënesųłiné alternate members on the Planning Commission itself.

So I think obviously the door is wide open now for your ongoing engagement. Remember too that it is a first generation plan and can be amended at any point in the future and will be reviewed periodically. I think your interests are both recognized and safeguarded in the process to date. Sharon, do you want to add anything?

Let's break now then and go through the mapping exercise. I'll ask people to try to wrap it up in an hour's time, so a quarter after 3:00? We'll have a break at that point and resume the agenda. We've compressed two agenda items into one, so we'll save some

time that way. Then we have the evening as well. So I'll turn it over to the Planning Commission staff, and we'll go through the mapping part of the agenda.

MAPPING SESSION

Peter: Thanks. I think what we're going to try to do here is we want this to be as interactive as possible, so we're going to actually stand up. Jon is going to be in that corner. I'll be in this corner. We're going to go around. We have two sets of maps that are identical to each other. I'll be speaking into the mike, and Jon will also be pointing out the same areas at the same time. Then we'll try to do questions across everybody.

Now to make this work, most people have to be standing and sort of gathering. We'll see if that works. Some people may have to come in and what not. We'll see. If it's not working, we'll figure out something else. Sound good?

David: Okay, so we'll do some table shuffling and then we'll get into it. Thanks.

BREAK

Peter S: The Nunavut Land Use Plan comprises a number of pieces. There is the main document, and then there are annexes and schedules. The schedules are the maps. The posters here we summarized in verbal form. Schedule A areas on the map are where rules and regulations are applied. Schedule B is summarizing all the things that people have said are valuable, but there is not enough information to develop regulations on them. However, there is a need to know they are important for those values. Because there are so many areas of different types of values, Schedule B is actually three maps, each showing different value components: B1, B2, and B3.

Schedule A: Jon, can you take the corner over there? If you look at the map, there are three main colors. The gray areas do not have associated rules and regulations. The Hatching is IOL. Green areas are Protected Areas, so one or more types of land use are not recommended to be allowed in that area. It is dark green on land, light green on the water. The third set of colors is the yellow. That's a Special Management Area. A Special Management Area means that there is nothing prohibited, but there may be a seasonal condition, or there may be a seasonal prohibition on something. Every polygon, every area is different.

We have a Table 1. Could you bring up Table 1? Thank you. This lists the different rules and regulations and conditions that apply to each individual area on the map. So Special Management Areas are dark yellow on land, light yellow on water. Finally, we see the brown. These are national and territorial parks. The Plan does not apply in those areas. In some cases, you'll see a green-brown mix, and that means it has been proposed as a

park. It is not yet listed as a park. The Plan is simply saying don't do certain activities there that would compromise a future park being established.

So I'm just going to focus in detail down in southern Kivalliq, because that is where Dënesųfiné areas of interest apply. First thing you'll see, there are no Special Management Areas. There is not any yellow down here. Moving from the Manitoba border up, we see a 159. We discussed the 159 this morning. If you look over at the table on the side, 159 is caribou freshwater crossing. A party or more said to Nunavut Planning Commission at some point, there is a caribou water crossing there. Please put a 10 kilometer buffer. So that's what's showing on the map, and we discussed that. We're going to take that off, because it's inside the Order-in-Council Dënesųfiné lands, but that's why it ended up there.

Now there are 159s, quite a few of them dotted around the map, if you look around. Each one is associated with one or more water crossings. Again, if you have any questions or comments, please stop me.

Over here, on the coast just south of Arviat, you'll see 48. If you look over on the key, 48, McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanctuary, that's an existing bird sanctuary. We've put a Protected Area designation on it. Alana, can you go to Table 1 and go to 48? So I'll just read through the regulations on 48 quickly.

The following uses are prohibited: mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, quarries, hydroelectric and related infrastructure, linear infrastructure that includes things like roads, railways, power lines, pipelines, etcetera, and any related research to the above.

Peter T: How about lodges around water crossings and stuff?

Peter S: Thank you. We'll move to – Alana could you bring it down to 159 Caribou Water Crossings, please, and we'll answer the gentleman's question.

Thank you. So 159 Caribou Water Crossings: The following uses are prohibited: mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, quarries, hydroelectric, permanent tourism related structures, linear infrastructure, and any research related to any of the above. So, yeah, where you see 159, lodges would be prohibited.

Brian asked me to stress that this is the Draft. Our one major purpose of today is for all of you to understand what the Plan is doing and saying at a detailed level so that on or before January 13th, you can write a letter saying, "This seems appropriate." "We recommend this be changed." "We recommend that," or any ideas you have that could make the Plan better. This polygon is okay. This polygon is not, etcetera.

Darryl: The number 48, how wide would that be? 10 kilometers or 5?

Peter S: Sorry. You're referring to 159, the caribou water crossings?

Darryl: No, the one over on the post. 48. Below Arviat there.

Peter S: Sorry, I don't know what the distance is off the top of my head, but it would match the boundaries of the existing bird sanctuary I believe.

Darryl: Why was 48 when you go right down to the Manitoba border, that being a very significant migration path for polar bears, like if we're talking about industrial developments?

Peter S: Peter here with NPC. I will get to polar bears more in detail when we get to the Valued Components, but in essence, when polar bears den, they tend to not concentrate in great...

Darryl: But they're not denning there. They are migrating there during the ice-free period, like below 48 right along the coastline. There's probably a 5 kilometer corridor – 2 kilometer corridor – along the coast.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Peter. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. As we stated in our presentation earlier, the information we have up to this point reflects what the Draft Plan looks like. So as we're going through this process, if there is anything you feel that is missing or requires more types of protection or too much protection, you have until January 13th to provide a submission to the NPC.

Peter, based on the information that we have in that area, Area 48 is the conservation area – migratory bird conservation area – McConnell is it?

Wayne: I'd just like to get back to the discussion you had on 159 that sort of illustrates the concern we raised with this process. In terms of your response to the question is that a lodge would be prohibited based upon the Draft Plan. But in fact, a lodge would not be prohibited based upon the Draft Plan, because 159 is a mistake, and 159 should be a Mixed Use area.

So I think it would be appropriate for the purpose of this type of exercise going forward at Prehearing Conferences, that the red circles should be on these maps so that we don't create the impression that the 159 is, in fact, what is being proposed in the Plan, because 159 is not being proposed as a Protected Area. It's being proposed as Mixed Use. So I just want to make sure that we can avoid that confusion going forward.

Brian: Thank you. Brian Aglukark, NPC. You are correct. We stated this morning that is incorrect, so from this point on, that will be the case in terms of how we describe that

particular area. It is essentially at this point a Mixed Use area. You are correct. Thank you.

Peter S: Thank you.

Jimmy: Peter? Peter? Peter, I want to go back to that 159. In that area on the river, both sides north and south in that area, we have Dene burial sites there as well. Somehow that needs to be protected. Burial sites.

Peter S: Thank you. As Brian stated, that sort of information would be very valuable received in writing before January 13th, with a location and any recommended policy options for the site. But as we've been stressing – and Wayne might want to talk to this – if it's within the Order-in-Council area, it would remain Mixed Use. But we could include it on a Valued Component Schedule B map where no regulatory policies would be applied. Does anyone want to comment to that?

Wayne: And just for clarification, Jimmy, while the interim land withdrawal is in place, there are no authorized new dispositions for land use in the withdrawal areas. So the interim land withdrawal itself creates protection. Once the land withdrawal is listed, it becomes Dene Owned Land, and then it's the Dene people that will determine the protection of those burial sites. So it's not necessary for the purpose of this planning exercise, the protection is already there. Even with the correction of the mistake from 159 to Mixed Use, you still have protection under the interim land withdrawal.

Jon: Thank you. This is Jonathan Savoy from the NPC. I just wanted to clarify that we've all been using the number 159 and referring to it as Mixed Use. That's true for the southernmost 159 as well as the next closest 159, but I'd just like to note that the same number applies to all caribou freshwater crossings. Our conversation here, I think, is just referring to those two examples that overlap the Order-in-Council.

Peter S: Great. Thanks, Jon. I'd like to move on to caribou calving and post-calving habitat if that's alright. This large area of green between Arviat and Whale Cove and moving inland, is mainly caribou calving and post-calving areas, mainly relating to the Qamanirjuaq herd. The 38 is a number designation that is applied to core calving areas for all herds. The 39 is a designation that applies to post-calving habitat for all herds.

Now can we go back to Table 1? Oh, I'll just mention 40 as well. 40 is key access corridors, and what Government of Nunavut has told us is that the key access corridor is the route that the pregnant cows take when they are moving into the core calving habitat, and they also use it for post-calving areas soon after the drop. So we'll move up to 38, 39, and 40, because we have recommended that they all have the same regulations attached to them.

I'll just read through this. Just for clarity, there is a small 38 and a small 39 near the southern bit of Kivalliq, which are within the OIC and would be designated Mixed Use. I'll point the out again later. The regulations that we have proposed for these, the following are prohibited: mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, obnoxious land use, quarries, hydroelectric and related infrastructure, linear infrastructure, and any research related to any of the above. Obnoxious, by the way, is anything that is smelly, noisy or anything that would scare away a caribou basically.

(Laughter)

Can we switch back to the map please? So can you put the cursor on the small 38 and the small 39 that are partially within the OIC, which we discussed earlier? Okay, so the 38, 39, and 40 collectively make up the largest batch of Protected Areas in Nunavut. We only have them for mainland areas. We don't have any for the island parts of Nunavut. As I said, this one is mainly related to the Qamanirjuaq, although there are a few parts of it, I think are somewhat related to the Beverly. Any comments or questions on that before I move on?

Great, thank you. I'm just noticing off in the corner, there is a 98. I don't know if the 98 is in the OIC or not, but let's look at the proposed regulations for 98, which is a Special Management Area, by the name of Enadai Lake Contaminated Site. This site, location 98 prohibited uses: all uses are prohibited except for remediation and monitoring of the sites until cleanup operations are completed. Following remediation, no drilling, camps, or large mining pads will be permitted on landfills. That looks like a very small site.

There are a bunch of 156s I'm seeing on the map as well, and 156 is Kazan Heritage River Areas of Significance. Okay, the Kazan River is designated as a Canadian Heritage River. There is a Canadian River Heritage Management Plan associated with the Kazan. If you open up the Heritage Management Plan, you'll see some maps, and there are locations identified. They say, "This site is important for fish." "This site has a heritage importance." They are all very small sites. The Heritage Management Plan said, "Opportunities to protect these locations would be a good idea."

So since we're doing a Nunavut planning process and can create Protected Area designations, we took those small sites – and they are all very, very small – along the river and put a Protected Area status designation on these different locations along the river. Can we switch to Table 1 and show what is stated for 156? Can you go to Table 1, 156, please? The following are prohibited: It's basically the same as for caribou minus the obnoxious land use.

Finally, and just remembering where the Dënesuᑭiné Areas of Interest are and how far they go, the final polygon where there is some overlap is 45. That is the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. While the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary has its own regulations, we have

proposed to put Protected Area designations on the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary as well, so it would be clearly restricting industrial uses there.

So I've covered all of the land use areas that are in or near Dënesųfiné Areas of Interest, and Jon wants to ask a question. Oh, thank you Jon. I did miss one.

165 Community Drinking Water Supplies: The biggest one is for Arviat. The 165 is just west of the community. Can we go to Table 1 for 165, please? The following uses are prohibited: mineral exploration and production, oil and gas, hydroelectric, and any research related to the above. So that regulation is basically set up to prevent mines and oilrigs from being built in community waters and watershed sources. There are similar types of polygons just outside of Whale Cover and Rankin Inlet. If there are no comments or questions, we'll move over to Schedule B.

Okay, let's start with the caribou map. So as I said, Schedule B exists for information. It is meant to help communities and regulators, because when you do an assessment of a proposal, you need to know what you're actually looking for. So usually, it's what are the valued components that are involved with that proposal? What could that proposal potentially negatively impact? By putting these in these maps, we're saying the communities have said that certain areas are important for different values.

Backing up, in an environmental assessment, the first thing you do is called the scoping. The scoping is what are the valued things that are near or associated with that proposal? The best way to think of a valued thing is to think, "If that thing ceased to exist, would most of the members of your community feel bad about it?" Like if I said to you a tent ring that has been there for 500 years was destroyed last night, would you feel bad? Yes. It's a valued component. If I said a certain species had gone extinct, would you feel bad? Yes. It's a valued component. These are things that are important to people in communities.

So by mapping out which areas have certain valued components associated with them, we make it more efficient to do assessments, because we've already said if you're putting a project proposal here, there are certain values at that location that you must look at. That's something that communities and regulators can do as part of the environmental assessment to make it faster. Is that clear to everyone? Should I go over it a bit more?

Okay, so going on to Schedule B2: Caribou. This is meant to compliment all the caribou polygons we've talked about already. So on this map, we have shown what the Government of Nunavut has said are the caribou rutting areas, the caribou late summer ranges, the caribou summer ranges, and the caribou migration corridors. Are there any comments or questions on that?

Moving on to Schedule B3. Thanks, Alana. I'll just go over the Valued Component areas for southern Kivalliq here. So we see a large yellow area running up and down the coast, and we see a number 37 on it. 37 is Western Hudson Bay Coastline Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area. An EBSA is something that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans has identified, and they've said there is a certain mix of animals and ecosystems and climate in certain area that make them distinct. We included it for information. We have no policy applications to go with it.

We also see yellow polygon number 1: Polynyas. Most polynyas in Nunavut do not have regulations associated with them. There are a bunch of small polynyas running up and down the east coast of Kivalliq. We have mapped them on the map. There are some polynyas that have regulations associated with them, but they are in the North Baffin.

We also see a number 12, Southampton Island EBSA, and in a different color, we see a number 4. That's a Char Area of Abundance. So communities have indicated that char are existing in abundance in certain areas along the coast.

We see a 54 between Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet called Corbett Inlet. This was identified by some of the members of the community in Rankin Inlet as being an area of special note, but again no regulations are associated with it. Any comments or questions on those?

Darryl: So what – yellow means what? Like over here, the green is Protected. What is yellow? What does it tell us?

Peter S: It tells us that there are environmental or human features that communities consider important, but the Plan does not suggest any regulations, policies or rules associated with those. It is simply for information of communities and regulators that anything that may occur in those regions should take note that they are important to such values.

Darryl: And if we know something that is going on in there, are we supposed to say it now, or send you a letter by January 13th?

Peter S: You can say it now, but it's best if it follows up in letter format with precise locations and any recommendations that may be made on how it would be demonstrated, or if you would recommend if it would have any rules or prohibitions or conditions applied to it.

Darryl: Okay.

Peter S: So we'll just finish up by going to Schedule B1. On Schedule B1, again this is the last information map. The thick gray lines denote the primary watersheds in Nunavut. The big gray numbers with white circles relate to the numbers that relate to the numbers listed on the left-hand side of the map, which name them. This is information that we were asked to present for information only. It could also assist researchers in the future,

because a lot of ecosystems work on a watershed-by-watershed basis. So in future generations of the Plan down the road, more watershed-specific types of policies could be developed and established.

Moving up from that Manitoba border, there is another area here, number 43. This is listed as polar bear denning sites or a concentration of polar bear denning. As Brian described earlier, polar bears don't den in clusters. They move around, and they don't den close to other polar bears. But if anybody wants to do anything in this area, they need to keep in mind that they will be doing it in areas that are more frequented by polar bears who are doing the important task of reproduction. So we wanted to keep that on the map for information.

Next up from the border is 56, which is McConnell River outside of the migratory bird sanctuary. This 56 is just meant to support McConnell Bird Sanctuary by providing information on the larger area that birds tend to nest in.

Again moving farther north, we see several areas in yellow called 46. These are quite extensive down here. These are areas that Indian and Northern Affairs has said have high mineral potential. We have been asked to keep this information as a socioeconomic value. That's why it's there.

Continuing to move up from the border I see a 44 near the middle of the screen there. That's Kazan Heritage River. So that is the actual boundaries of the Kazan River, which would tie into the Heritage River Management Plan. So basically the map is saying if you're going to do something or build something near the Kazan River, please crack open the Kazan River Heritage Management Plan and see what it says so that the values of the Kazan River need not be negatively impacted.

Finally moving up again is a 48: Community Watershed Source for Baker Lake. So that's showing basically the drainage basin for the Kazan River, which we talked earlier about with watersheds. Any comments or questions? Okay.

You also see the outline for the concept of a Kivalliq transportation network, which we will discuss more later. I think that covers it. Jon or Brian, have I missed anything?

Brian: Thank you, Peter. I just want to make a short, quick comment. I just want to simply it to your region. We could have just told you that your area of interest is all Mixed Use. That would have been the group discussion for this particular topic. But what Peter did just now was to kind of educate you on how the Plan works, but for the record, your areas of interest are Mixed Use. Thank you.

David: Thanks Brian. Thanks Peter. I think what we'll do now is take a break. Unless there are immediate questions that have been raised by the presentation, we'll come back to Item #3 on the Agenda, which was Regional Summary. As Brian said, that essentially was the

Regional Summary, but there may be some more detailed questions people will have about linear infrastructure, for example. So we'll take a break, get the tables reorganized and come back to open it up for discussion. Make it 15 minutes. We'll be back at 3:00. Okay, thank you.

And just so folks know, I'm beginning to think that we probably won't go much beyond 5:00. I don't think there will be a need for an evening session just based on the feedback I'm getting in the room and from the folks outside the room. Friday night is probably not the best – this is probably not the best place to spend Friday night.

BREAK

REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

David: I'll ask Commission folks to rein everybody in from the outside. Okay, let's get started. The next part on the agenda, and it will be in many ways a recap of what Peter went through just a few minutes ago, the Regional Summary of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan as it applies to the area of interest. We'll get some questions and answers going there on the corridors and so one. I suspect there will be interest.

I want to spend a little time at the end of that discussion talking about the process again, backing up a little bit, process and some definitions. Protected Area: What exactly is the implication of that? Special Management Area, Mixed Use Area....just so people are clear about what those terms mean or are intended to mean. I know, for example, Protected Area resonates different for some people. Some people think automatically a Protected Area is a national park. It's not the same thing. It's not what the Plan, how the Plan defines a Protected Area. Similarly, Mixed Use area: It's not a free-for-all anything goes in that area. Nothing is necessarily prohibited, but it's all subject to the regulatory regime.

So we'll back up and cover those points again. Then the Issues, the Key Issues to Consider. We'll make that a really short discussion, and it will be a bit of an introduction to the Tools that can be used. So we'll talk about the Issues, and then we will talk about how they can be communicated effectively within communities. I think that will take us to the end of the afternoon. If there are any additional questions, we can go over that. But my sense is that after all of that discussion and process clarity, we can probably take a break this evening. So I'll ask Peter, I guess, to run us through relatively briefly the Regional Summary, and we'll go from there. Where's Peter?

Peter S: Peter Scholz, NPC. As David said, some of the stuff was already covered in the last sessions, so if it has, I will skim through it pretty quickly unless someone has any

questions or comments that are burning. Sorry, I'm learning how close I should talk to this thing.

Go to slide 2. We had a couple of slides explaining how the 2014 Draft was changed into the 2016 Draft. We're actually going to skip those, so we'll pass that slide and that slide. Caribou habitat: I think we've talked about this one enough. Does anyone want to bring up caribou again?

Okay, I'll move on. I'll just mention briefly some walrus haul-outs and beluga calving grounds. These were mainly proposed by the Coral Harbour HTO. You can see that we did take those Community Areas of Interest and applied some proposed designations to them around Southampton Island.

Moving on, the Kazan and Thelon Heritage Rivers. I talked about how we adopted some of the point locations that were recommended for protection by the respective heritage river management plans. That's what the Plan looks like for both rivers now.

We also talked about mineral potential, and it listed as a Valued Component, certain areas that were proposed to use Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. Those are the same polygons that you saw on one of the schedules we discussed.

We prepared this map on the screen there to help show how current exploration and past exploration intersects or does not intersect with key caribou habitat. The Nunavut Land Use Plan has proposed some strategic environmental assessments in areas where many potential mine sites are close together, especially where they intersect with high environmental value. The idea is to have a closer and more detailed look at potential interactions between any developments and the Valued Components of note.

In areas with high mineral potential, in several explorations taking place, strategic environmental assessments are recommended to take place to help identify future concerns and mitigation measures. This is because Valued Components, both ecological and socioeconomic in the area, particularly you can see where colors are intersecting on the map, could experience cumulative effects based on a number of potentially running mines occurring at the same time. Again, any comments or questions, put up your hand, and I'll be happy to pause.

Next slide: hydroelectric and economic development. Two locations in the Kivalliq have been proposed as being good areas for hydroelectric development. You can see them on the map near Baker Lake. The Draft 2016 Plan has protected those hydroelectric developments from incompatible development, so that hydroelectric potential would not be lost through development not appropriate with hydroelectric development.

Moving on, I'll spend a bit of time of this one. Terrestrial linear infrastructure: Under the current Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, which is currently in effect, a proposed or

speculative road between Nunavut and Manitoba would require a Plan amendment. If the Nunavut Land Use Plan is approved in something similar to its current Draft, a proponent would also require a Plan amendment. But as part of that Plan amendment, the proponent would need to show that the Plan, that the proposed routing and mode are optimal.

So we use the term 'linear infrastructure' deliberately. The term 'linear' is meant to refer to anything long and thin. 'Linear infrastructure' refers to roads, railways, telephone lines, and other built features that run a long distance. So we're capturing both transportation and communications.

The red lines on this map are roads that have already been built in Nunavut. Purple lines show where roads have been proposed and are presently either approved for construction or are in the environmental assessment for water licensing. This means that unless the proposal is significantly altered, the purple lines show roads that will be exempt in the Nunavut Land Use Plan. Do we have a question?

Wayne: I think I heard you say that if the current Plan is adopted, the Manitoba-to-Nunavut road, in order for it to be approved, would require an amendment to the Plan. If that is correct, can you explain why?

Peter S: Yep, Peter Scholz, NPC. Yep, this will go into that. The beige lines show speculative roads. Speculative means that there has been money spent on the feasibility or engineering of these roads, but the road itself has not entered the formal approval process, ergo Manitoba to Kivalliq.

The 2016 Draft of the Nunavut Land Use Plan does not attempt to propose a linear infrastructure network plan of communications and transportation links. Instead, the Nunavut Land Use Plan creates a system for objectively considering and comparing options for achieving targets. The system relies on two types of environmental assessments.

The first is mode. This refers to the type of infrastructure. As an example of mode, let's take an example completely hypothetical. A company wants to build a mine. They will need to get material from the mine to the nearest community and back. The NPC would ask the company to consider such modes as winter roads, winter skid tracks, the big bulk hauling roads, or the smaller mine servicing roads, or railways.

All of these modes would be evaluated in a comparative way against factors such as cost of construction, safety, enforcement, potential for closures due to storms or caribou activity or anything else that could shut down, impacts to polar bears or caribou or other environmental features, etcetera. In some cases, the cheapest mode may not be the best, and it may be worth the additional expenditure of building a more expensive mode once all factors are considered.

It is important to note that this process is more about ensuring a robust, fulsome and careful comparison than in working out the details. The Nunavut Planning Commission would ensure the proponent has considered all alternatives before moving forward to environmental assessment through the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

The second form of alternative assessment is route. This looks in general at the route proposed for linear infrastructure and asks questions such as, "If potential Route A goes through a polar bear denning area, and potential route B, which proves to be only slightly longer or slightly more expensive, that completely avoids the polar bear denning area, why not go with B? The Nunavut Planning Commission would be asking these sorts of high-level general questions while leaving detailed route assessment to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

Due to potential social and economic impacts to communities, the Nunavut Land Use Plan as currently drafted, requires a Plan amendment for highways and railways that connect one community to another or one community to the national grid. This will allow potentially affected communities who have never been connected before to consider whether they would like to be connected and what form of connection would be best. Things to discuss, for example, are roads. Roads are generally cheaper to build and are more convenient, but railways can be safer, especially in the winter, cost less to operate, and are easier for police and wildlife enforcement officers to monitor. Does that answer your question?

David: Peter, are we going to be able to wrap this up fairly soon? I want to get into the discussions.

Peter: Yes, I have two slides left. Thank you. This next slide refers to areas of land withdrawn under Order-in-Council, number PC 2013-0625, which I believe we discussed in some detail already, so I will skip this slide unless anyone wishes to discuss it more.

Joe A: Let's just keep that slide on. Chief Joe Antsan, Northlands Dene First Nation. I want to thank the NPC today for all this information that has been shared with Manitoba and Saskatchewan Dene First Nation. My big concern is overall, there are a lot of attachments here, but the caribou is our main source that we want to protect.

The second thing that fears me is if it was my wishes, I would never, never bother this Mother Earth, meaning that the explorations, the mining and all the things that is happening nowadays, but I can't. We just have to find ways how you can protect that.

The caribou is...When you look at the map there with the selections that were gathered here today to talk about and then beyond further North, all the big green area, anything in the North that goes wrong, all that are innocent in the South, we will be affected by it. This is the fear that I feel when I look at the future if things doesn't go right. But we want

to protect the land. We want to protect the caribou, but when you look at it, even the migration of the caribou today, you know, it's telling me something.

Then also, there are other things involved that concern me. In the future, anything that happens, especially the power landlines and so forth, the railways, these are the things that is going to affect the migration of the caribou. Also the mining part is something that is really going to affect the First Nation in the long run, because the mining is something that can create big, big damage.

So this is why we would like to see more protection. We all have to work closely together in order to achieve something. Also this information is something that we have to take back to our people too, that we work for. Mahsi.

David: Thank you, sir. Peter, any other slides?

Peter S: The presentation is complete. Thank you.

David: Okay, thank you. So I'll just open it up for any observations that people have about that presentation, the broad areas of interest to you. If there are any other comments or observations...

Barry: Yeah, Barry Hunter with the Athabasca. Probably the only comment I would make is looking at the Kazan River Heritage Site and the Dubawnt River Heritage Site. We've not actually looked at those individual sites identified within that plan in relation to our work, so we'll do that before we...before we make a response, we'll look at that. We haven't looked in detail. We knew there were heritage rivers, but the individual sites, we have never looked at. We will endeavor to look at those and provide some feedback.

David: Thanks, Barry. Any comment at the end?

JB: *(Translated):* All these maps I'm looking at with the migration of caribou, we strongly...The calving grounds are important. I love the land. For the children in the future, as I sit here, I have to voice my concerns to protect the land that is being discussed for mining companies.

There are lots of resources on this land. Even though we say 'no,' there is going to be development taking place anyway. We as Dënesų́íné, land and caribou are all we have. The mine that you are creating, we are not receiving any money for the resources or development that takes place in the North. This is not the first time the issue has been mentioned.

Yes, a lot are saying that our forefathers told us everything is not on a silver platter for us on the land. That knowledge was passed on to use by the Elders, our forefathers. But as far as I know, regardless of how we are against this program, the development is going to

go ahead whether we say no or not. But the monetary things will not be forwarded to us.

The government can waste the land, but the Dene people will suffer. There are a lot of things attached to this land, animals of every kind: caribou, birds, wildlife attached to this land. But regardless of what we say, the Government will go ahead with the mining procedures. In the future, when I see this development underway, I will say I was against this, but it will be taking place. I'll look back and say this is what I said in the past.

David: Thank you. Any additional comments at this point? Okay, I'm going to back up a step or two before we get into the next part of the agenda. I want to get back to process. I want to get to make sure the definitions – the words being used – the definitions are clear, like Protected Areas for example. Proposed is another example. Those have different definitions depending on who is using the word sometimes.

So I'm going to ask Alan to walk through the process from here through to the time at which the Final Draft Plan is presented to the approving parties so people are clear about when they can engage and how, and what the steps behind the scene are. I've also asked Alan to talk a little bit about the definitions, the terms, the jargon that is being thrown around just so people are clear about what is meant by particular words in the planning context. Alan?

Alan: Alan Blair, Legal Counsel for the Commission. Thank you, David. On the screen are many of the dates that I referred to from memory this morning, I think when answering a question from my right about getting your submissions in on time. We want to be as clear as we can about the certainty around some of these deadlines.

We are moving to a Public Hearing in March. It's very important that we give everybody a fair opportunity to be aware of when submissions are due, notably so they will have an opportunity to review each other's. So if anybody is late, all of the other parties miss the opportunity to review and comment.

You'll see in that second or third column down. We are in the Regional Community Meetings, and this is the second of six that will happen over the next three weeks. When we were in Cambridge two days ago, we described those of you sitting around the table in that venue, as we will in the next four: Welcome to the team. And I mean that quite literally.

You've seen the number of people the NPC have on staff, and you're looking at almost the whole staff. We're trying to design a Plan that has never ever been in place before for one-fifth of the area of Canada, in harsh climates and where there is data that is sometimes lacking from a Western science perspective. So the Local Knowledge that each of you bring to this is unique to you alone. It's desperately required. It's deeply appreciated when you take the time to put your time and your heart into this project.

So as we said in Cambridge, this Plan is for you. It's not for the Commission. It's not for the Governments, although the Governments will ultimately approve it. But it's for all Canadians. It's notably for the Canadians who live here, so it's for you. We can't possibly hope to know what you think is important.

Our discussions today and all of the meetings that we have had, the Commission merely tries to frame some of the issues. We never take an issue off the table. If we haven't mentioned it, it doesn't mean it's not important to you. If it is, we want to hear that. We used the example in the meeting a few weeks in Iqaluit about protecting community watersheds. It might not be a top-5 issue for most of the people in the group, but it might be your top 5 issue. So don't think that this process in any way limits anything that is important to you, and only you can share that.

So these deadlines – and unfortunately they are deadlines – are to help to guide us all along that same path at the same time. Later today, we are going to go through some tools that the staff will be able to explain today and then also assist you between now and some of these deadlines – tools to help you get your impressions before the Commission. But perhaps equally importantly is the impressions of your community members, because effectively you are their delegates. So of course it matters what you think. We also want you to tap into your individual communities, and as best you can bring that forward.

So when I say 'Welcome to the team,' I mean that. We can't possibly be in your communities as you are. We can't possibly know the history that you have, and so we really, really require you to work with us. The reports – you know, we're lawyers some of us. We use the word 'expert report,' and I mentioned this morning that an expert doesn't have to have a degree. Experts are recognized as people with their own unique experience, so you're probably all experts in some facet of your daily life, certainly using the land, harvesting the resources, migratory patterns of animals, the information data points that the Commission staff have been gathering for year. Still we believe that the data points can be given much more certainty with your input.

It would be a shame if you feel that this process doesn't give you that voice. So we want to make sure you understand that we'll do everything we can to aid getting your voice to us. We'll also help guide you with templates or ways in which you might describe some of the important issues so that when you see each other's submissions, you'll be able to do an easier comparison rather than 10 or 20 pages of text, if we're able to break it down into categories. We'll discuss that later this afternoon, all with the goal of engaging you on behalf of your communities.

When we leave at the end of the day, we don't want you to forget the names, voices, and people that are here. We'll try to make sure that you understand – you can pick up the phone or get on your computer and contact somebody who will get right back to you and

help you with whatever tools you need to bring this forward. You know, it's exciting for some of the members of the staff who have been on this for 20 years, and we're now sitting down in Cambridge yesterday and here today with the actual people who are going to be sitting at the Public Hearing next year. We met lots of people, lots of agencies, but you'll be the faces that will be there in under 200 days, sitting down discussing these issues.

So we really do need you to dig and get the input to us as best you can. We mentioned the March 13th date. Last night we sat in this room as a team, and we debriefed from Cambridge Bay. Did we think Cambridge Bay had been a success? My answer to that question, when asked, my answer was we won't know that until January 14th. We can't judge yesterday or today as successful or not. We can only judge it on January 14th when we can sit around and read all the submissions that you've all brought to us. If you don't bring them to us, we have not been successful. So the information that you can bring is really, really required by the Commission in order to move forward.

Do you want me to get into the process briefly at the Public Hearing?

So we mentioned roughly 100 participants, and that translates into really the need to have your submissions to us in advance in writing so we can exchange them, share them, and organize them and understand them. You'll have a few minutes to address everybody at the Public Hearing. You might amalgamate your time and have a longer approach, but it's going to be very important to use those minutes wisely. It will be minutes. So your submissions need to be organized enough to say, "We've given you 20 pages in our January submission. The five topics for us are..."

Then when we're all done after some brief closing remarks in Iqaluit, you'll be given roughly another month to April. You'll see final written arguments will be in April, about three weeks roughly after the end of the Public Hearing. So that's not a time to introduce new evidence. That's not a time to say, "Oh there's something I forgot to tell you." The argument is we've heard it – both our position and everybody else's – and we think you should do the following.

Now it will be of great assistance to the Commissioners who will hear all of this and read all of this, if to the extent possible, you have a common interest. It is much more forceful from the Commission to hear it's the common position of the following, than it is to wonder whether or not positions are on the same page. So we encourage you as best you can to find commonality of purpose, whether that is in support of something written in the Plan or commonly against something as it is presently written.

Now I want to speak about the word 'Draft.' On every one of these sheets in front of you you'll see the word 'draft.' 'Draft' and 'proposed' are cousins. Draft doesn't mean final. Proposed doesn't mean final. They are the best ideas as amalgamated by all the earlier

submissions that the Commission has received from all of you and people they have talked to over many years.

Do not despair if you see something in the Draft that you don't like. Also, do not sit silently. Let us know what you don't like and precisely why you don't like it. But to be most helpful, proposed something in that same area that you do like. We're listening. We need to be guided.

You know, people sometimes say, "The Commission's Plan." This is not the Commission's Plan. This is the Plan of the people, institutions, governments, and individuals. So you are as important as anybody in the whole process to date. So get us your written argument at the end, and work with us between now and then to get it.

David asked me to speak to you about two or three terms, and I think I have three on my list.

David: Just before you do that, can you describe in addition to the submission of final written arguments after the Hearing, what happens after that?

Alan: Certainly. Thank you. The Commission is guided by the legislation, the Land Claims Agreement, and more recently by NuPPAA, which really provide the framework for how the Commission moves forward. It is quite clear. We all collectively start the Public Hearing next March with what's referred to as the "Draft" or the "Original Draft." It is clearly not a final.

You make your submissions. You go away. You give us your argument. At that point, the Commission has everything that they are going to consider at that point, arguments and evidence. They will then look at the Draft that is in front of us, the Draft that will start the Public Hearing, and they will review all of the information, and in all likelihood revise it in some way, large or small.

It's pretty inconceivable that the document you have in front of you will be the document that they put forward, so they will come up with a revised Draft. Then they will submit to the approving parties. So, again, it's not the Commission's Plan. The Plan has to ultimately be approved by NTI, the Government of Nunavut, and the Government of Canada.

So they – the Commissioners – resolve to revise the Draft as they see fit based on what they've heard, produce the original draft – the one we have now – a report connecting it to the revised Draft, and send that off to those three approving parties. Now when that goes, that's also not the final Plan. That's just the revised Draft the Commission sends to the agencies for approval.

Of course we would be delighted if we “got it right,” and the three approving parties say, “Yes, we agree. You have a Plan.” It will be for those three parties – NTI, the Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada – to decide whether to approve or reject that Plan. It’s entirely within their authority to approve or reject it. If they approve, it we have a Plan. If they reject it, again it is set out in the legislation that they have to give us back the rejected Plan with written reasons, which will be made public. So if it’s not acceptable to any or all of the three signatories – the three approving parties – we will all know why.

When it comes back, the Commissioners have one more chance. It speaks legislation of the process where we get that rejection with reasons. If it goes that way back, they have one more opportunity to put forward another Draft – the Final Draft – for approval, seeking the approval of the parties. So that process could quite conceivably take the better part of next year at least. If written argument is coming in April, the Commissioners have to sit down and go through it all. Once can imagine a few months before they are ready to give it to the approving parties, who in turn one could imagine, could take a few months to accept or reject it. If it is rejected, it comes back and likely takes a few months. So one can easily see that the Public Hearing next spring won’t be the end of it. But I guess it’s the end of the beginning to partially quote an expression.

Terms: Protected Areas, PAs. When I sit here and I would wonder this in Cambridge Bay when we talked about a Protected Area, sometimes people would say, “Well we’re not going to be allowed to do anything in the Protected Area.” Somebody today said it’s not like a park. It’s not like a national park. I thought about that, and I thought maybe the better way to say it is that it is protected for you.

Protected Area means it’s protected for your traditional uses. It’s protected so you can hunt and fish there. It’s protected for those purposes. That’s really one way of looking at what is protected. It’s not a park where you can’t ever go into it or use it in the same way, so it’s really truly not a park. Should it be called a conservation area? Who knows, but the term is Protected Area, but it is protected for traditional use. It is prohibiting non-traditional uses. Non-traditional uses would have to seek to amend the Plan to be permitted there. They would otherwise be prohibited.

Special Management Areas: We heard the staff refer to Values and various acronyms, but it is really Values. There were some examples given after the lunch break of what do you consider valuable. If you consider something important or of value, then it’s probably a Value. So Special Management Areas look at these values, and sometimes they are competing values. When they are, then the Plan in those areas will acknowledge that some of those items, which would have been prohibited in a Protected Area, would be permitted.

Then the more open category, but not universally open to anything, is Mixed Use. That’s the broadest definition of saying that most activities will be permitted in there, but Peter

took us through a presentation a few minutes ago that described some things that would not be automatically permitted in there. The way the Draft is presently drafted, long terrestrial corridors – roads – would be one of those examples that may or may not be permitted depending on whether some part of it runs through a Protected Area. So if the linear structure goes through a variety of different areas, you may get caught up by one of the other protection areas.

So I think that's it. "Proposed" and "Draft" just mean that it is not final, and you will help us make it final. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Alan. Brian?

Brian: Thank you, David. Thank you, Alan. Can you also mention one of the challenges we're having today is to figure out how much time we can give 100 plus participants at the Public Hearing?

David: You mean, in addition to the challenge of getting our bags back?

(Laughter)

Sorry. Alan?

Alan: The most immediate challenge we face is that tomorrow may be Day 3 for these clothes.

(Laughter)

A longer-term challenge...what was the question?

(Laughter)

What was the question, Brian? Yeah, just kidding. When a Commission such as ours decides to grant standing to come to an event, the Commission can grant partial grants of standing or full grants of standing. In fact, if you followed the process from the beginning, you'll note that every time we said, "Who would like to come to the party? Who would like to apply for standing?" once we received applications, we sent them out to people to say, "Everybody okay with this?"

Nobody ever quarreled over the concept of a full grant of standing. So everybody has the same full grant of standing. That means we have about 100, so all the Hamlets, HTOs, Nunavut Association of Municipalities, RWBs, levels of Government, individuals – 100 people roughly or groups.

If you just do the math, and you work from 9:00 to 9:00 with a reasonable lunch break and a dinner break for 8 days, you get 20 minutes, plus or minus. So 20 minutes is not

very much time for something that is important to you, which is why the preparation in advance is so critically important, to give us your presentation in advance.

Now because we didn't get limited grants of standing, we cannot impose upon you what we are going to ask you to try to do voluntarily. We're about to send out detailed letters saying if you have a common interest, you may wish to combine your time. So, you know, 20 minutes or 30 minutes, whatever it is, add it together. You don't get more, but maybe one of you is the spokesperson for the other four or five, so you don't feel constrained by time.

And you don't have to give away all your time. You might say, "Well I want to keep back 10 of my 20 minutes, but here is 10. So you might still have a chance to speak. But this is designed to allow you to have substantive, some serious conversation in front of everybody on points, which is yet another reason why we would very much desire for you to get together where you can and where you can agree. Where you can agree makes it easier for the Commissioners to say there is an agreement. Where you can get together to speak to those agreements makes it easier to make good use of 8 or 9 days in March in Iqaluit.

David: Alright, thanks Alan. So in the interest of time and thinking that we'd probably like to break for the day at 5:00 or shortly thereafter, I'm going to suggest that we move into the Issues and Tools discussion and then come back for other questions and comments, and then ultimately closing remarks. But Sharon, I think you wanted to pick up on the Elder's comments earlier?

Sharon: Thank you. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director of the Planning Commission. JB, I just wanted to ensure that we heard your comments and acknowledge it on the public record, and that your comments do matter. They are part of the transcript. I thank you for sharing that with the group.

David: Thanks, Sharon and thanks, JB. Ron?

Ron: Thank you, Chair. Ronald Robillard again. Just going back to that timeline that you were showing us in terms of when submissions have to be in, expert reports and so forth. I just want to go back to what Wayne said this morning in terms of the response, the timeline. You have a tight timeline there for submissions and so forth.

The Athabasca region, we're a small organization too, as well. We don't have the funding resources to do that, and the manpower to do that. If we're going to do that, is Nunavut willing to provide funding for us to do that?

David: Thanks, Ron. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Ron for raising the issue. This issue was raised in the Kitikmeot by the municipalities. Unfortunately, dollar-wise the Commission is funded by the Federal Government, and we had supplementary funding for this process. So the answer is no, we don't have extra money. But the Commission will provide templates, an Issues list. We're going to go through some of the areas where we can support you.

We can support you by teleconference and work with you to answer your questions so you can get your submissions in, and that your issues are highlighted in the submissions. I know that's not the answer you'd like to hear, but that's our reality. I would just ask Alan to further comment. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Sharon. As we get into the Issues and Tools here in the next part of the afternoon, you'll see that there will be shortcuts. The Issues list doesn't list every issue that might be important to you, but we've gone systematically through the Plan, and we've pulled key discussion points or issues out of every part of the Plan. So your submissions might end up being as simple as from your Issue list, the following are important to me, or I agree with numbers 24, 6, and 8.

It doesn't have to be a term paper. It doesn't have to be complicated. We just need to know what you think about it. So if it is possible to use the Tools that we are providing and the Issues list to let us know, then that is better than not knowing. So hopefully that helps answer the question, Ron, about resources. We are going to try to make it resource-light on you other than the time you'll need to communicate with your communities. Thank you.

David: Tina, I know you have a question, but I just want to be a little bit provocative and point out that the Federal Government is here actively listening. Because the Federal Government is a source of - Spencer is shaking his head back there - the source of all funding, that request Ron, that challenge that you've put out there could perhaps be addressed to the Federal Government.

I know the Planning Commission has heard the concern and is sympathetic to it, but within its budget, as I understand it, there is no flexibility left. That said, the Federal Government may be in a better position. I'd encourage you to follow-up on that particular avenue, and sorry Spencer. I had to say that. Tina?

Tina: Tina Giroux, Athabasca Dene. Just a follow-up question: Will there be funding to get to the Public Hearing. And Part B: Does each community have standing, or is it the group, Athabasca Dene?

Sharon: Thank you. Sharon with the Commission. I'll answer the first part. With regard to the funding, the Commission as we committed today to bring in the participants, the Commission will fund the participants to attend. I'll ask Alan to answer the latter part of the question. Thank you.

Alan: There is a line that lawyers sometimes use: You never ask a question to which you don't know the answer. I suppose sometimes there is a question you just don't know the answer to anyway, but there have been four separate times when the Commission has asked for people who are interested to apply for grants of standing. The numbers swelled quite considerably when in the last go-around, all of the Hamlets in Nunavut and all of the HTOs applied. I think the numbers while we sat there in Iqaluit, our numbers went from 42 to 88 about three weeks ago.

We've since had discussions with Makivik, and in those discussions we've also thought about how that applies to the folks here in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The short answer is – and I might get the hook around my neck here – but the short answer is, you're affected in the Nunavut Settlement Area. That's clearly why you are here. I don't have the jurisdiction to say that each community will have standing, but we are exploring that opportunity right now with Makivik as well. What we are doing is when we get to Kuujuaq in a couple of weeks time, communities are coming in, just as they are here.

I don't know if we decided if we can continue to keep expanding it, because every time we do, there is another five people from the communities to bring. So I think this is probably a good chance that it will be expanded, but I don't really honestly know. That decision is funding related. Spencer might be able to help me. Just kidding – Federal Government thing. Thank you and hello. Nice to see you.

(Laughter)

David: Thanks, Alan. It's one of the few times I've seen Alan not actually have a concrete answer to a question raised in the context of this Planning Commission. So my sense is the answer will become clearer in short order, because obviously it has to become clearer. Okay, let's shift gears here just for a little bit and go to the Issues and Tools.

KEY ISSUES TO CONSIDER

The agenda has about an hour and 20 minutes on key issues. Based on past experience, that is not a useful use of time. There is a short list of issues. I wonder if you could put that up on the...

Sharon: They just passed out the long list.

David: So there is a short list of issue that is obviously a very short list of issues. There is a longer list that has been distributed. That is for guidance. That is not an exclusive list. It is not an entirely inclusive list. It's just another tool that people can use when they are formulating their interventions, when they are talking to their communities about what is

important to them. It's a guide. It may be a useful guide. Hopefully it is. Wayne, did you have a question?

Wayne: Yeah, thanks. This is just a question to help us in terms of understanding how the Plan deals with the proposed road corridor. Where in the Plan would I come to the conclusion that an amendment to the Plan would be required in the event that a road is proposed within the corridor? Certainly within the Nunninay portion of the Kivalliq, it's all Mixed Use.

I haven't looked at the Plan in detail, but I would assume that because it is all Mixed Use, that the corridor – if the entire corridor is within a Mixed Use area, I would not have assumed it would need an amendment to the Plan. So in terms of looking at the Plan, how would I inform myself that is, in fact, what the Plan says? What part of the Plan do I look to?

David: Jonathan, do you want to take a shot at that?

Jonathan: Thank you, David. I don't know the section off the top of my head, but the linear infrastructure section in Chapter 5 identifies that highways and railways would require a Plan amendment regardless of land use designation. As well, the area identified as a potential corridor from Manitoba to the Kivalliq passes through a number of Protected Areas as well.

David: Thanks, Jonathan, and just to point out again, the term "proposed" means different things. In the context of the Plan, something that is proposed is something that is in the regulatory system. Something that is not in the regulatory system, while it may have been talked about a lot or a little, is not considered proposed.

Okay, so back to the list of Issues. The two lists that you've got, the short list and the longer list, are there just to guide people through the process of preparing their interventions, whether written or oral at the Hearing itself, and following up to the Hearing.

Now I'll turn it over to the Tools. I don't know who is leading that discussion. Brian, are you? Peter? Okay. We'll walk through the Tools that the Commission has identified that might be of value to people in the communities. Then we'll have a little bit of discussion about that if need be, and whatever else people want to raise. As I said, I'll try to close it up by 5:00. That gives us an hour, and I think that should be adequate. Peter, please?

OVERVIEW OF TOOLS TO ENGAGE COMMUNITIES

Peter S: Thank you. Peter Scholz, Nunavut Planning Commission. When you arrive in Iqaluit for the Public Hearing, you will have the opportunity to convey to the Commissioners the results of your work within your community. This information will be noted by the Commissioners and will be considered in their decision on what goes into the Final Draft.

When you go back to your communities, the feedback you receive will vary. People within the community will have their own thoughts and feelings with regard to any or a bunch of issues. Age, gender, employment and education all factor into differing interests.

During the Public Hearing, you can formally voice the concerns of your community and even present solutions to issues. The goal here is to help the Commissioners in providing suggestions. It's to help you help the Commissioners in providing suggestions, solutions, or ideas.

Your responsibilities when you facilitate meetings with your fellow community members are to intervene if the discussion starts to deviate; identify and intervene dysfunctional behavior; prevent dominance... I'm actually going to skip this list. Let's move to the actual Tools. We don't need to go over that list.

Let's move to Tool 1. Basically staff have gone through 30 or 40 different Tools, and we're recommending and going to describe five that we felt were best to bring to your attention as ways that you could get to where you want to go, which is getting broad input from your community members on what works in the Plan and what doesn't, and try to find consensus on specific ways you would suggest the Plan be refined, changed, or improved before the Commissioners.

The first one is bulletin board notices. How these work: They are very effective in presenting information to the general public. The location of boards is usually found in post offices, entrances to grocery stores. If you do post on boards, you almost have to go there daily, because they tend to get covered up by other bulletins. Bright colors, large text, and images help catch the eye. Make sure that they capture all the languages spoken in your community.

NPC is able to help you develop bulletin boards or even do most of the graphic work for you if you like before you put them up. The advantage of these bulletin boards is that they can provide all the necessary information and identify opportunities to learn more for members of the community. Information can be presented neatly and in an organized way and will be seen by pretty much everyone, because pretty much everyone is going to the grocery store or post office, etcetera.

The problem with bulletin board notices is that there is only space for a few facts. You can't go into detail, and there is only a few seconds to catch people's attention, so they have to usually connect or offer people a way to come to something or to talk to somebody else down the road.

The second tool we wanted to suggest is local radio. To use this, get in touch with the local radio station if there is one, and ask if you can have on-air time to discuss the Land Use Plan and the concerns the community might have. This is a great way to reach out to many people in the community. It's informal but informative. You could have a comment or question period, which allows people to call in. If this is a possible alternative for your community and you'd like some help in organizing it, NPC would be happy to help you if you feel you would like some assistance.

The pro of local radio is that it reaches all members of your community. There is opportunity for real-time discussions over the phone, not just one way, and you can start a conversation and get people thinking about topics. The cons are language barriers, especially if there are two or three languages in your community, no visual aids so you have to be very clear in what you say, and you can't control the output once it is in the air. Once it's out, it's out.

Tool number 3: School flyers. School flyers are a great way to involve children and youth in the development of the Plan. Remember the Plan is really the Plan of our children and grandchildren. They are the ones who will be most impacted in the long run by it. It's a way to reach out to the ideas of everyone in the community, not just stop at the adults. You can visit the young adults in their schools and provide a learning experience. You can hand out flyers with information.

One difficulty with flyers is they can be expensive. Combined with classroom sessions, they may be more effective.

Tool number 4: Community meetings. This is much like today's session, but just within your community. You need to structure the day carefully, so use the time well. Focus breakout groups are an option for discussing subtopics. Every group should always have a leader mediating the conversation and someone else taking notes.

The advantage of community meetings is that it's a great way for getting a better feel for Traditional Knowledge, because you're bringing community members, hunters and Elders into a room and discussing aspects of the Plan that are relevant. It's a great way to receive valuable information from a bunch of qualified people at once, and it's also very good for finding consensus, because people are able to communicate openly with one another.

The cons are that it is sometimes hard to get everyone into a room. Sometimes it is hard finding a room for everyone to meet. And if presentations are long, it might limit attention of the audience.

The last tool we want to talk about is an announcement at community or council events. This is basically piggybacking. If your community is having a feast or an event or a council meeting, you can ask to speak there and basically do a quick presentation or an announcement for some other meeting or what you are doing. It is advisable if you do that you stick around so that you are available for comments or questions afterward, collect people's phone numbers, or whatever.

It's a great, great way to reach out to people who would not immediately have an interest in land use planning. They may be there for something totally unrelated – a basketball tournament. If you have 30 seconds, you can say we're doing a Land Use Plan and this is one issue that is really big on people's horizons. If you want to talk about it, please come see me afterwards. That's a great way to reach people that otherwise might not get involved.

A con is that you might get a lack of interest, because it is in an alien social setting, but that's a risk you take.

Using these tools should allow everyone in the community an opportunity to provide information, get informed, to create an active Land Use Plan for Nunavut. There may be additional tools that you feel would work in your community that we haven't talked about here. As I said, we edited this from quite a few other tools. If you want to talk about them or research them, NPC is here to help. Thanks.

David: Okay, thanks Peter. Just before I recognize Ron, none of this is news to anybody in this room. It's not meant to be patronizing in any way. I think the takeaway message is that the Planning Commission can help you. Whatever form you decide to use, the Commission can provide some assistance. There are templates, the list of Issues, more maps - Whatever could be of help to you, the Commission will do its best to provide. They can't provide cold, hard cash, but they can provide services in kind. Ron?

Ron: Yeah, just some of the communication tools that you laid out for us, are you asking the participants that are sitting around here from Manitoba and Athabasca Dene to actually go back to the community and consult to do that? What are you saying?

David: Sharon, do you want to take that?

Sharon: Thank you. Sharon from the Commission. Thank you, Ron for raising your issue. We're asking you to increase awareness and giving you some options or ideas. We all are from the communities, and you know what works best in your community, your method of communications, to help you be prepared. So when you come to the Public Hearing,

you've heard your community voice. So whether you go on the radio and just tell them it's coming up, it's your choice.

We're just simply – communities have asked about toolbox methods of how communication can happen. So for example, if you are putting up posters or you want to raise awareness in the community, the Commission can provide you with a template. You put your information in. So we're just raising awareness. It's coming up to the Public Hearing in 2017, and it's how you want to get your information out in your areas. The Commission is definitely not telling you how to do it or what not. We're just suggesting ideas to assist in the engagement. Thank you.

David: Thanks, Sharon. Ron?

Ron: Just by the looks of it, going through the engagement toolbox that you went through, it looks to me like you want us to do consultations for you on your Draft Plan in our communities. If that's the case, then first of all, some of our people – members that are here sitting around the table – don't have jobs, so they wouldn't do it for free. It's very extensive what you are going through there. Not very many people are going to do that.

The first question that is going to come up to you is are you going to provide funds to do that? That's one question that is for you. Coming here, too as well, from our communities, it's not very many people. This is a Draft Land Use Plan, and it's going to be the Plan that will govern what happens in the Nunavut territory. If something that big will be put into an act and requires consultations, then extensive consultations have to happen is what I'm saying. I don't think it's enough for one of our reps to go back to the community and do all those things. It's going to be very complicated. Thank you.

David: Let me just take a shot at it from the perspective I have, which is independent but hopefully informed. Consultation is kind of a loaded term. I think what people are looking for from the Planning Commission perspective is informed engagement at the Public Hearing ultimately.

What they are hoping is that the community representatives will come to that – well, the intervention and the oral presentation will be effective in relaying the concerns of their constituents to the Planning Commission, the Commissioners in this particular instance. One way of doing that is through folks around this table going back to their communities and talking to their communities about what they've heard, what they understand to be in the Draft Land Use Plan, and identifying the issues and concerns that they have, and in turn, the community might have.

So it's a communication exercise. Consultation – the Capital C 'Consultation' is always a challenge. It's fraught with legal arguments and so on. I've always personally looked at the need for Consultation as a failure to engage properly, but it's clearly more than that. I think what people are looking for, though, is a really effective conversation in the course

of this Public Hearing, as well informed and as effective as possible, and underscoring both what people don't like about the Draft Land Use Plan, and what people do like about it. We tend to focus on the negative, and I think it's at least as important for the Commissioners to hear what is good about the Plan in as forcible a way as possible.

I know that doesn't get to your question about the Capital C 'Consultation,' but I hope it gets to a bit of the intent behind this whole exercise. Alan or Sharon, do you want to correct me where I'm wrong?

Alan: Thank you, David. No correction, and thanks for the question, Ron. Yeah, the Capital C 'Consultation' word is a loaded word, and we've picked 'feedback' and 'engagement' because we're clearly not here in a Capital C 'Consultation.' Like all IPGs, we are funded to do our work. We submit a work plan to the Federal Government, our funding source, and they approve the work plan. We're here with special funding to engage the communities in this fashion.

What effort each of you is able to make in your own community will perhaps largely be dependent upon your skill sets, your time, other obligations. But you will all be paid to come to the Public Hearing, those of you who are selected from your communities. So it may be when you arrive in Iqaluit, it's your voice we hear. Your voice will be the voice of you personally, and perhaps those members of the community that you've been able to discuss this with. So your community's voice will be heard. It will be heard from each of you who come.

We would do more if we could. We are doing everything we can to make it as inclusive as possible. The idea of these tools is to simply say there are 10 more people in your community who agree with you, maybe 100... Are there are some tools that will help you pool information in so when you come in March and when you make your submissions in January - maybe just by checking off a box from a template that we can provide... We're doing everything we can to gather the best evidence we can, but you know the short answer is there is no money from the Commission to be able to do more than what we are outlining.

But I do want to say that we've had this discussion internally, and the staff is absolutely fully committed to engage you. They want to be remembered by name. Jimmy...that's Jon. Pick your favorite guy. Peter is next to him. Truly reach out and say, "We'd like to put our thoughts from this community in a submission. How do we do it?" We can help to do that by perhaps getting on the phone and going through an Issues list. They are numbered. Fill in the blanks in some cases. We aren't expecting everybody to write all of this stuff from the beginning. These are common themes that are found in the Issues list.

I think if you spend a little bit of time going down the Issues list, you'll see the ones that matter most to you. If you can rank them as most important or less important, that's useful. If you can get other people together to say, "Yes, we the five of us agree on this

issue,” that’s the most useful way that you can put what’s important to you personally and probably to your community in front of the Commissioners, who of course, must hear from you. They can’t just hear from the staff. They can’t hear from the staff and what the staff think is important. We have to record your voice. We are really reaching out to make sure you understand that. Thank you.

David: Thanks, Alan. Ron, anything else? Any other comments from around the table on anything you’ve heard today or anything you haven’t heard today? You know, it’s a daunting task, even finding the time to read the Draft Land Use Plan is difficult. Then understanding all the twists and turns of the Plan and the challenges.

Personally I’d encourage you to think, as people have said today, the big issues, the ones that are important to you. You’ve been very articulate, JB and others, in laying that out. That’s what the Commissioners are going to want to hear from the heart. Technical arguments – sure, but from the heart is what counts most, and I’d encourage you to just bring that to the Commission, to the Hearing in March and do whatever backup technical stuff you can do. But speak from the heart. It’ll resonate. That much I am certain of. Any comments?

Well, it’s 20 after 4:00, any comments from the back wall? Anything you guys want to add?

John H: Yeah, first thanks for the invite. As you probably all know, I’ve been working with the Dene file for some time, and it’s nice to see some of our former challengers and people that continue to devote some of the time to things that they’ve been working on. I’m looking particularly at Louie and Ron and those guys, Peter. They’ve been following this Dene claim for 37 years, and if you want to talk about tenacity and consistency of staying on the job, I tip my hat to these gentlemen. I’m the new kid on the block, although by age I’m probably not.

But I want to say thank you for the invite here, but you do have a task in your hands. I’m more concerned about balancing two balls at the same time. What we say in our Claims Negotiations also affects what is going on here very drastically. And the scary part is – and I’ll say with no understanding of what you guys started with and where you guys are going – but I did some small calculations earlier. Looking at some of the maps with the overlaps that are taking place, this Commission is looking at trying to – I think, and somebody correct me if I’m wrong – move 48% of the NLCA IOLs into something else if that is the decision that is made.

Our people worked 25 years to get the land selection in Nunavut, and now we’re trying to modify it or change it to better suit another thing, which is in dire need of course, because we’re trying to protect the caribou for our future generations. So I can only say thank you for the invite. It’s impacting on what we’re going to be doing in another

forum, and I say to my colleagues in the other forum to stay with it. It will get resolved. Thank you.

David: Thanks, John, and I was going to refer to the fresh face on the block. I've known you for a while, and there are some old faces – not old faces, but faces that I recognize from past work – and it is all about communication and tenacity. When it comes to Land Claims negotiations and land use planning, tenacity is what it's all about – sticking to what is important to you and voicing it at every opportunity, and not getting discouraged. It's worth it.

As JB said, he doesn't want to be in a position 10 or 20 years down the road when he sees something happening and didn't give it his all to influence the course of the future. That's the opportunity that land use presents. It's opportunity and challenge. As I said in the meeting earlier, take advantage of both. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you. Sharon from the Commission. John, the Commission is committed to following the commitment made by the past Chair, and to not interfere in these processes, recognizing we do have a process that we have to go through. I reemphasize for the public record: this is a Draft. It's a Draft.

It's the Draft that is going forward to the Public Hearing, and each of you around this table and the parties – Canada, NTI, the DIOs – everyone has the opportunity to put in their written submissions, and they will be heard. The final decisions are not the decisions of staff. The staff's job is to collect the data and ensure that it is presented without a bias at the Public Hearing and that all submissions are heard, and for the Commissioners in the end, based on the data and the evidence heard and the submissions, make decisions.

These are not easy issues. Everywhere we've gone in the consultations when we were in your communities, we heard very strongly how you feel about these issues. There are also political organizations that have varying views. The Commission must listen to everyone. So we can't stress to you enough to ensure that you come with a voice, you come with a strong voice, and you come with a clear message of what your priorities are to the Commissioners. They are the ones that will make the decisions.

I also want to say, once the document – the Draft Plan – becomes a reality and it's approved, the Nunavut Land Use Plan, it is still a living document. As datasets become available, the Plan can be amended. There is a periodic review commitment that the Plan will be reviewed. So if there were, for example, an interim measure put in place, it can be reviewed in the periodic review, or if new information becomes available, and the Traditional Knowledge that you do hold. Those are datasets and information that the Commission recognizes.

It is stated in the Land Claims Agreement that the Commission will take into consideration Traditional Knowledge and scientific knowledge. So if you have those datasets, forward them to us. We were asked in Kitikmeot to go look at specific links and include these reports. The only way these reports or datasets will be considered is if you submit them to the Commission and they go on our record. You must identify what it is you want heard. I can't stress that enough. So I'll stop there, and I'll turn it back over to David. Thank you.

CLOSING REMARKS

David: Okay, thanks, Sharon. So what I'm going to suggest now is that we just go around the table. Spencer, did you have a question? Can't draw you out, can I? I'll try again later.

(Laughter)

Let's start with Kelly. If you've got anything, we'll go person by person around the table. If you want to say anything at all, please do. If you want to pass, just say so, and we'll pass it along. It doesn't have to be an organizational representative. People are free to say what they want.

Jeff: Jeff Harris from Legal Counsel, GKD. I just want to thank the Commission for the very informative session we had today. I think it will assist us in our work forward, and our presentations will be delivered to the Board in March. Thank you very much.

Geoff: Hello. I'm Geoff Bussidor from Tadoule Lake. I just wanted to mention something. I'll ask the question first though. Nakio nielook (*uncertain spelling*), does anybody know where that is? The Inuit guys? Well, you can ask when you have the next meetings at your next locations. One of the Elders might know. Anyway, that's an island on one of the rivers up North that the Dene and the Inuit shared. They hunted from that location. There are lots of antlers there, because it was a harvesting location. It was on an island. I don't know if it's Swan River or it could be the Kazan River. We say Kazan, but we say Kazan (*stated with differing emphasis*).

Anyway, that island there has got some significance, because it was shared by both groups of people. I just wanted to relay that to you so you can pass it on. Maybe somebody in the Kivalliq region would know where that is. It should be recognized as a place that was shared. I just wanted to let you know that. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Geoff.

Joe: Mahsi for all this information that we shared today. I also want to thank all the people that took part to be here today preparing for the Hearing in March. Like I said earlier, all

we want is the protection of our livelihood, the caribou, and also how to protect the lands that we live off, and also for the generations for the young ones to use too and have respect for the lands the way their ancestors have done in the past.

So on behalf on Northlands Dënesųłiné First Nation, I'm very pleased to be here today with out teams from Manitoba and our relatives and brothers from Saskatchewan as well. Between the Dënesųłiné and Northern Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan, Albert and Nunavut, you've heard these boundaries.

You know, the Elders always said that the relation has always been there, before even the Europeans came to our areas. Our Elders are teaching their words to us. We always got along and work as one. Today I still believe that. So the decision we make, the outcome will be positive. Our youth will benefit out of it, and also for the youth in the Nunavut area. It will also benefit Nunavik.

But then again, with everything that has happened on the lands, the land has to be protected. The caribou has to also be protected. These are the main sources that we live off that have to be protected. Earlier when I spoke, I talked about the damage that could leak into our communities. Way further in the Nunavut area, there are hydro dams and things like that being talked about. When you open your TV today, you know all the damage that is happening all over. These are the things that we have to be careful for.

That's where I speak from. Whatever wrong goes on in Nunavut, eventually in time, although we are innocent, we could be hurt by that. But these things are not going to happen tomorrow. These will surface in another 70 or 80 years. None of us in here will see that, so this is what we have to protect. As long as we do that, I think we'll go a long ways. Mahsi cho.

David: Mahsi. I'm just going around the table.

Peter: I'd like to say a few words too. I've been listening for quite a while, and I've really enjoyed what some Elders had said. I always respect my Elders, especially the Dene. When Elders said whatever we say, they don't listen to us anyway. That kind of brought me back some memories when my late dad used to tell me stories about traveling in the North and everything.

One day – we see no people now – but one day, there will be all kinds of people here coming to our system. That's one thing that I always will remember they said there will be some exploration companies. They will be looking for money or things to make money. But what they do with the land, they don't repair it. After they make a mess out of it, they then drain the system, the river system. It's going to drain itself out. It's going to be polluted one day, the water system.

So we've got to think about it before we say yes to exploration companies draining their stuff in the river system. That's all I want to say. Thank you.

David: Thank you. Simon?

Simon: *(Translated)*: Good afternoon. I guess first of all I want to say thank you to all of you for coming here. This is a big issue that we're talking about. We're talking about a big document that is for the future. It's a lot to think about. One of the Elders mentioned, and I'm just wondering how it would affect us in the long run, in the future.

(In English): You know, I come from Lac Brochet, and this afternoon I had a chat with Sharon. You know, when I was just a young man, maybe about 10 years old, I remember the Elders used to talk about the Wichimna, which is English people. I remember they shared stories. I didn't know what they were talking about. They were talking about the barren land tundra, and later on in 2000, I saw the land. This was our land too.

All these people I see here, my colleagues, my technical people, when they finish the job, they are going to go. We're going to shake hands, and they are going to leave. I am resolved that my children and grandchildren will continue for whatever we do here. My grandchildren will know that. Just like a treaty – when we make a treaty with the government, my people didn't know what they were getting into. Same thing here. It's fear sometimes, because they don't understand every word. I'm not a lawyer. I'm not a technical person. Little did I know. But I go to our land, and I know what I'm going to do. I know I can survive knowing that I am the Land of Dene. That is who I am.

So when I see Inuit people, I think my old people, my Elders, when they say the friendship, I cannot feel the friendship with those people. They tell us when Inuit meet, they have games, like hand games, which we call it *(word said in Dene language)*, that means the Inuit people games. They will still carry on that today.

The land that we talk about is your land and my land. I have to let you understand that, Brian. Your land is my land. His land is your land. So all these people here that are sitting here, I don't think they will live that way. But we want to live, so we make this land. It's going to be mine too forever. I am the first person here, and I will be. So when we do this, we're going to make it right. So you and I, we understand each other that we talk about our land.

So all these lawyers sitting here, they're only going to do their work. But us, we have to do right for your children and my children. We make sure we pass this message as a friendship. That's all I'm going to say. Mahsi. Thank you for bringing us over here and for everything, everyone here. Mahsi cho.

David: Thank you, Simon. You probably said it better than anybody else could. Thank you.

Darryl: I guess on behalf of Earl Evans, the Chair of the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Board and the Executive of the Qamanirjuaq Board, I'd just like to thank the Commission and the opportunity to attend this workshop today. Have a safe trip home.

Napoleon: Hello, my name is Napoleon. I work with the Caribou Board Management for two years now, and what is being said here today, will be said in the future. In the long run, I'm here just to sit and observe. But what I've heard and what I've seen, you know it's very, very important that we as a member of the Dënesųliné First Nation all around the country, what was brought here – especially the consultation tools and all that sort of thing that has been brought up for us to do in the future – that's a task for the creating members, mostly the leaderships.

Each community has got leaderships, and they do have a lot of tasks, a lot of work to do. But that's their job to find somebody or something like this to be brought up for the next meeting. They do a good job in doing stuff like that. That's their job too. I'm not saying they are not doing their job, but there are a lot of things that needs to be done that show the leadership. In the long run, it's an option for whatever is going on in the future with the consultation tools.

What I'm trying to say is these tools, the way it's brought up, it's like they have to – the education, the young people. When we say we work for the people, for the young generation, this is where we should educate our kids. They have to know what's going on, not only in the shorter run from here to January, but I mean in the long run. Like Simon was saying, when they first started hearing about treaties, when we signed a treaty back in 1907, we didn't know what we were signing. People didn't know what that was for.

What my buddy Simon was saying, it's the same thing happening now. But to prevent that, we have to educate our kids at the school level, and say – This is something I was talking about over there in Black Lake when they had that meeting of Caribou Board Management about caribou. That same thing happened there, and I was saying they should educate our kids about all these things, because they are the ones that we are talking about for in the future. Because of everything I hear, it's mostly for kids. I think what we talk about, that's for the future of our generation, the younger generation, the young people we are raising up now. They have to learn these things. They have to know about these things in order to carry on our work.

The leaderships are the people that are doing the job for the community, like I said they have a lot of work. But we do a good job in handling all these sorts of things. So with that, I think that tools is for something that has to be done through the school. Kids have to be educated on that. People are talking about everything like caribou. When you hear something about caribou, it's something that has to – we're talking about our livelihood, our food on the table. We can go miles and miles for that.

In order to work together and fix all these things, we have to know about these and how to prevent. You have to help protect our caribou and all that. I've been listening, and it's very good to know. I'm totally amazed by what was said and listening to all these things. It's perfect for the young people to know. With that, I think that's about it. Thanks.

David: Thank you. Next? Trevor?

Trevor: Hi, my name is Trevor. I'm one of the Councillors from Black Lake. As I sat here listening and wondering about my kids and their kids for generations to come, you see we as the Dene people depend on caribou. That's our most important thing. What I want to say is I hope we come to a positive conclusion to protect the livelihood of caribou. I just want to say I'm very honored to be here with all the people here. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Trevor, and I think it's mutual. Thank you for being here. Coreen.

Coreen: Hi, good afternoon. I'm Chief Sayazie from Black Lake. I have sat here all day, and I have observed and learned a lot of things by sitting here today. I want to thank the Elder for his opening prayer in our language, and also for the Elders and the Chiefs that are all here, all the representatives. We all came from far, and I know some of you came further than us. I'm glad to be part of this learning process. I've learned a lot of things today.

Hopefully, the Land Use Plan, our region is involved in all the planning that is going on, and we know about all the explorations. As long as we are protecting our calving grounds, our caribou, because our people depend on caribou. Having no caribou for the last few years, our people are suffering right now. Growing up, we depended on caribou, and nowadays it seems slowly, like our Elders said, we're slowly losing it, and it's becoming a reality.

So with all the explorations that are coming up these last few years, and from what the Elders are saying, it's the forest fires, the "let it burn" policy. A lot of that we know that is why we don't have caribou in our regions, but hopefully in the near future they do come back when the grass grows again and everything comes back to the green.

I'm proud to be here and having my observance all day. I'm proud to be here. Thank you.

David: Thank you. Jimmy?

Jimmy: Alright my name is Jimmy again. Once again, I want to thank the Elder this morning that opened the prayer for us. I want to acknowledge that. I also want to thank the Commissioner that brought us here. We understand that both the Inuit and the Dene with the Nunavut Planning Commission, we've got lots to do. We've got lots to do for the Final Draft next March.

This is nothing new to us from the Saskatchewan side. We've been in front of public hearings in different areas. I know through that experience, and funding-wise it's always a challenge. I know there is some federal officials here. They are listening. They can get more funding into NPC so we can meet the deadline for a submission on the Public Hearing.

I too have been – I know how the industry works. I've been with industry for quite some time, and I retired last December. So I know what industry is about, and I've done lots of exploration activities as well. I know what process when it comes down to exploration, prospecting all the way to closure. I want to talk about closure. I'm in on a commission and we've gone through a public hearing for that. I know it takes time. It takes a lot of time, and it takes a lot of education, because now you are going back to the communities to educate a lot of people about it. Then you've got to wait for feedback. It's a challenge and also timing. Funding-wise, it's also a major role.

At the same time, I do harvest lots too. I have some interests in our Nunavut area as well. I understand that Saskatchewan Dene and Manitoba, Inuit, we have some over level agreement that we can look at. We have interest there, same as you. So, from the Saskatchewan Dene side, we know lots about industry. We can help you out, how the industry works, what steps it requires. It's a challenge and sometimes a danger as well.

So I'm very pleased to be part of it, and I'll do the best for my community as well. Hopefully, if everything goes well, in Saskatchewan we have similar but different tools like you have. Sometimes it is easy for us, because we do have roads to communities, and radios as well. But for us to go up there, sure we need help. We need guidance from NPC as well.

I wanted to say once again to the Commissioner, thank you once again for bringing us here, and to all people that are sitting around the table here. We all have loved ones. I hope you have a safe return to your loved ones. God bless. Mahsi.

David: Thank you, Jimmy. Joe?

Joe: Thank you. My name is Joe Marten with Wildlife. I'm glad to be here with everybody here. Thank you to the Elders for the opening prayer. I've gone to a lot of meetings about this caribou here, because I've been working on this caribou since 1979. I heard a lot about the caribou. You're talking about the caribou. Every time I go to a caribou meeting, all they talk about is protect the land and the caribou. The Elders used to say that. All the Elders are gone now, only young people.

In the future, if people don't talk about the caribou, I don't know what's going to happen. We might lose all the caribou. The reason why I talk about the caribou now, the land is our table. The caribou is groceries on the table. We don't want to lose that, because people like the Dene and the Inuit, it's the same thing. We live off the land. That's why I

talk about the caribou. We don't want to lose the land, and we don't want to lose the caribou. We lose all those, then where are we going to go? We're going to have nothing.

We're talking about the money. The money is good for one way, but the other way, it's not too good. That's why we talk about this. Dene people want to protect the land, and the caribou, and the water. How many and how long will the Dene live up in that land up there? Nobody knows. The reason why I said, there is a lot of graves up in that area. You have to protect the graves too. Nobody knows where all the graveyards are with the people died off a long time ago. Even my grandfather when he passed away, he was a 105 years old, he said he would talk a long time ago he didn't know when people would start coming in to the land here.

At that time, there was nothing. No money, nothing. Nothing at all. People don't get anything. They have nothing to eat. They live off the caribou, because they use caribou for clothing and everything. That's why people wanted to protect the caribou and the land. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Joe. JB, any comments, closing comments?

JB: I want to talk in my language (*Translated*): My land in Wollaston Lake, all the areas around and everywhere is a burnt area and the livelihood for the caribou. Now it's all gone. I think that's the reason there are no caribou. Last year there was no caribou, and this year we don't know. We don't know what is going to happen to caribou. If it doesn't come in, there's not enough for food and not enough grass. That's why we don't see caribou.

In 1960, there were a lot of caribou. There were a lot of caribou. There was no burnout. Million, million caribou. There were lots. Not anymore now. Not enough for food and no grass to eat it. It's black in the grass, and that's why there is nothing. We have mining all over, all over the country. That's why there's no caribou either. The caribou don't like that one, so you will never see them. We ask please come and help us. There is no money in it. We didn't have no money either, nothing at all. Every time we ask, there's nothing.

It is only up to the Creator. That's what we think, Dene people. We always think that the caribou would come back for our children. Now my grandchildren ask me what happened. They ask me that question, what happened to the caribou? Even the kids nowadays understand what's going on. Now our Dēnesų́łíné people, we rely on the caribou. The moose is our livelihood now. That's the reason why. Caribou is pretty hard for them to come around our area. It's up to the Creator however it's going to be.

Thank you for listening to me, all you people and representatives that are here. I hope we speak from our heart. We speak the truth of what we see. We ask and we tell you what we speak about. We tell the truth. Thank you.

David: Thank you, JB. George?

Georgie: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Georgie McDonald. I'm from Fond-du-Lac, Saskatchewan. First of all, I'd like to thank Nunavut Land Use Plan that invited us here to Thompson. It was a long time. Also I'd like to thank the representatives from each area. It has been a long day, but I've learned a lot here. This is the first time I'm with a land use plan North of 60. I'm kind of new.

But it was a good process, and I learned a lot. I just listen, and then later on I know what's going on. Protecting the lands, always the first priority is caribou. I know around the table everybody is talking about the caribou, to protect the caribou. Yeah we live off that caribou for so many years, back probably 1700s and 1800s.

In our area, we have to protect the water too. From the Alberta side, the water is getting contaminated. It's about halfway to Lake Athabasca. Also, the fish: we've got to protect the fish. And caribou and so on, wildlife, moose – people still live off moose, and beavers, stuff in our area. If that Lake Athabasca gets contaminated, we've got to move farther north to get some water or the fish or the food, and so on and so on.

For now, we have to use this Plan for the protected land and the water. It's good to share in that land use plan. The Nunavut is the first plan we've seen it like that. It's good and we've also got to bring it back to the communities and educate our people what's going on there, and then come back again. It's for our future. Generations are growing up now, kids, stuff like that. They've got to live off the land.

As we all know, half a century we've been living off the land around this table. We have to work together. I think it's good, both ends like Athabasca Dene, Manitoba, and Nunavut for this Land Use Plan. If we work together, I think we'll go a long ways for our kids, for the future, and for protecting the land for our region and your region.

I think that's all I've got to say, and thank you to bringing me to Thompson. It's the first time I've been here, too, but I never went anywhere so I don't know where is the downtown. Just kidding. Thank you.

(Laughter)

David: Thanks, George. Speaking of kids, apparently there is a birthday party here at 5:30, so I guess we've got to get cracking. Rudy?

Rudy: I've got to say a few words. The concerns heard around the table are going to go a long ways. It's not only going to stop here. This meeting is not over yet. We still have to meet again – one, two, three more times. So with that, like I said, I'm not going to take much of your time. My concern was heard this morning about the mining industry and caribou,

and the way of life. Like I said, it would be nice for everyone to walk away with a clear head and pure heart.

So until we meet again next time, thanks to our Elders, and the ones that opened the prayers this morning. And also thank you to the people to the North, our new Inuit counterparts for this meeting. Thank you for inviting us to Thompson, Manitoba like Georgie said. I've never been to Thompson too. So thank you. Mahsi cho.

David: Thank you, Rudy. Go ahead.

Benji: Mahsi. First of all, I'd like to say thank you to the Nunavut Planning Commission. In 2014, you came into our community in Lac Brochet. At that time, I was working with the Land Claims. So when you came into Lac, you asked me to interpret. So I said okay, I'll interpret. Then I got a call the last few weeks. I've been asked by one of my colleagues to interpret, and I said, "Okay, fine." I didn't know that there was going to be this many delegates here and at the same time I'm trying to... I did that back in 2014, but this time, oh man, you have a huge number here.

I'm really glad to be here, but it was a struggle sitting back there going through all their comments and trying to find them out, and some of you speak pretty fast. But anyway, we managed. With that being said, we have a big task. We have an understanding by the Elders that was brought forward by the Inuit Elders and the Dene Elders. That is the protocol that we will work together.

Not only that, but throughout our history – our oral history – we always knew that there was friendship and we got along with the Inuit. The reason why I say that is my grandfather spoke your language, Inuktitut, and he understood. What we're doing here for 17 years, it's a struggle. The reason why we came forward on the concerns that we have is that it's the little that we have we are trying to keep for our people. It has always been a struggle. It has always been a battle.

I'm very glad that we have come to the conclusion here that we understand each other, and we will move forward in the future. We would like to work with you, and you here around the table with the Elders and the leaders, they have a common goal of protecting the land and the water, and especially the caribou. So we have a task, and our job is just beginning. In the future, I hope we come together and meet again to work for our people. So with that, until we see each other next time, I'm very happy and grateful to here. Mahsi cho.

David: Thank you. Tina, any questions? Okay. Any comments from those in the back? Miguel? Then Sharon will make closing remarks, and then we'll have a prayer.

Miguel: Miguel with NTI. I just want to say thank you to the NPC for allowing us the opportunity to attend and participate in the workshop. Thank you so much to the participants. The

information that you've given to us is very important for our process as well. And to the Elders who shared their stories, I always enjoy hearing about older times. Thank you to the NPC for the food and the drinks. Thank you.

David: And you forgot the entertainment. Sharon, and then we'll have the closing prayer. Thank you.

Sharon: Thank you, David. I'd like to thank each of you for your participation and your honesty. We always look to hear the information – the good, the bad and the ugly. It all makes sense to us. That's the only way we can do our job, and we genuinely are here to listen, to take back the information, and to support you to be successful with your submissions. I would like to thank our translators. Your job is never easy, so thank you very much.

(Applause)

And to all the community members, I hope that your journey is a safe one back home, and I hope that we see our clothes soon. And to the Commission staff, this is our team. Our offices are closed in Arviat and Cambridge Bay. We only have two or three finance staff left at home, so this is our team. We are a very committed team, and I'm grateful that I am their team leader. They are hardworking, and they will follow through, and they will support each of you. If you have any phone calls or questions, our staff are there to assist.

With that, I'd like to thank David, Jazz, and Steve was quiet today. They are great external guidance for the Commission to ensure our process is transparent, and that all parties understand, and that we're going down the path collective. So when we do get to March 2017, as some of the Elders have stated, we're there. We're there collectively, and everyone is respected, and the voices are all heard. Oh, and Willi and David – I hope I didn't forget anyone. Thank you. Spencer, Kim, and Anita, thank you. We're grateful for that, and we do have a birthday party apparently happening in this room, so we'll ask if maybe the Elder would like to say the closing prayer today. Thank you.

(Closing Prayer followed by Applause)

MEETING ADJOURNED