

DRAFT NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION REGIONAL PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE

TRANSCRIPT

**Session #4:
KUUJJUAQ, QUÉBEC**

November 2, 2016

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ATTENDEES

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NPC: Director of Implementation	Brian Aglukark
NPC: Legal Counsel	Alan Blair
NPC: Senior Planner	Jon Savoy
NPC: Senior Planner	Goump Djalouge
NPC: Planner	Allan Thompson
NPC: Planner	Alana Vigna
NPC: Regional Planner, Inuktitut Interpreter	Annie Ollie
NPC: Manager of Translations, Interpreter	Tommy Owljoot
NPC: GIS Technician	Sohail Dham
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NPC: Development Technician	Hugh Nateela
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Inukjuak:	Simonie Uqaituk

Ivujivik:	Tivi Iyaituk
Ivujivik:	Charlie Paningajak
Ivujivik:	Ali Qavavauq
Ivujivik:	Quisag Tarriasuk
Ivujivik:	Simonie Uqaituk
Makivik Corporation	Mylene Larivière
NTI:	Miguel Chenier
Nunavik Marines:	Johnny Peters
Puvirnituk:	Juani Beaulne
Puvirnituk:	Simon Iqumiaq
Puvirnituk:	Jackusie Ittukalak
Puvirnituk:	James Napartuk
QIA:	Steven Lonsdale
Salluit:	Adamie Naluiyuk
Salluit:	Eli Quananack
Transport Canada	James Greig
Transport Canada CCG:	Seyi Okuribido-Malcolm

Introductions and NPC Overview Video

Opening Prayer

- Charlie A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Before we proceed. I'd like to say a few words. Akulivik was supposed to arrive yesterday, and Andrew Nakashuk didn't make it as well. So regardless, we shall proceed, but first we'll do an introduction starting with the delegates. Say your name and your community.
- Josepie(?): Director for Nunavik Marines.
- Johnny: Johnny Peter. Same organization. I have just recently resigned from this organization, but I was invited to sit on their behalf.
- Adamie N: Adamie Naluiyuk from Salluit. I represent Salluit HTO.
- Adamie A: Adamie Alayco. Vice Chair of Kakivik Wildlife, Akulivik.
- Weetaluktuk: Weetaluktuk Qarqutuk, Akulivik. I represent this organization.
- Simon: Simon Iqumiaq, Puvirnituk. HTO Board.
- James N: James Napartuk, HTO Puvirnituk.
- Jackusie: Jackusie Ittukalak, PUV HTO.
- Juani: Juani Beaulne, Puvirnituk HTO.
- Miguel: Miguel Chenier, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.
- Steven: Ublaahatkut. Steven Lonsdale, QIA. I'm the Lands Director.
- Tivi: Tivi Iyaituk, Chair, Mayor of Ivujivik.
- Simionie: Simionie Uqaituk. I represent Inukjuak as HTO Rep, Chair. I am the only one of the other delegates to make it.
- Charlie P: Charlie Paningajak, Ivujivik.
- Ali: Ali Qavavauq. Ivujivik HTO.

Quisag: Quisag Tarriasuk, Councillor Ivujivik.

Mylene: Mylene Larivière, Makivik Corporation. Welcome.

Markusie: Thank you. I'm Markusie Anautak from Akulivik, Landholding Delegate Vice Chair. I was asked to represent that organization.

Eli A: Eli Angiyu, Akulivik. I'm Municipal Council, Deputy Mayor.

James: Good morning. James Greig, Transport Canada, Makivik Representative.

Chris: Good morning. Christopher Morton, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

Seyi: Seyi Malcolm, Canadian Coast Guard.

Leena: Leena Evic, Iqaluit. I'm working with the Nunavut Planning Commission as a moderator for this conference.

Steve: Steve Kennett. I'm an advisor to NPC and assisting with facilitation.

David: David Livingstone, also assisting with facilitation.

Sharon: Ublaahatkut. Sharon Ehaloak, the Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission.

Charlie: Charlie Arngak. I'm an Alternate Member as appointed by Makivik. I sit in this organization with Putulik. We participate in meetings such as this. Welcome.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Charlie. Brian Aglukark, Arviat.

Alan: Good morning. Alan Blair, Legal Counsel, Nunavut Planning Commission.

Jonathan: Good morning. My name is Jonathan Savoy. I'm the Manager of Implementation based in Cambridge Bay.

Alana: Good morning. I'm Alana Vigna, Senior Planner with the Nunavut Planning Commission.

Peter: Peter Scholz, Senior Planner, Arviat.

Goump: Goump Djalouge, Senior Planner, Iqaluit.

?: *(Translated)*: I'm here representing many parties. I wasn't supposed to be here. Johnny will be the official delegate, although I'm here. For those of you who are not from this

region, welcome. If you need help in any way, feel free to ask for help. Welcome all of you.

Charlie A: *(Translated)*: I want to make a few announcements before we proceed. Thank you for coming into this region. The Makivik Corporation delegates, some of them are here. In the Nunavut Planning Commission for Nunavut, my name is Charlie Arngak. I've been appointed by Makivik Corporation to sit as a Commissioner, as an alternate to the Nunavut Planning Commission. For all of you, I recognize each and every one of you, and I'd like to welcome you to this conference.

The agenda before you is about the Nunavut Planning Commission, which has been in progress for a number of years. This conference as of today, this is the day you could make your comments regarding the lands that we share together. The first meeting started in June 2016, and I want you to participate in sharing information. Before this becomes law, with the process we are undertaking in Nunavut, we will have a last Final Hearing in March 2017. You are here representing your communities.

Article 11 in the Land Claims Agreement: According to this particular Article, the Commission will be sharing information with you. The Commission has gone to every community seeking consultation, seeking information. They just started their regional consultation in Cambridge Bay as a first step. They have also been to Thompson, Manitoba consulting with the Dēnesųłiné on the same area regarding Article 40. The Commission was also in Rankin Inlet regarding this same topic before the Final Hearing commences next spring.

Today, the Commission is in Kuujuaq regarding Article 40, regarding the land: 40.2.15. It is written here in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement regarding Nunavik. There are two islands that we share together governed by the Land Claims Agreement, and we have to talk about this as Inuit. So Nunavut share these islands and the marine areas surrounding these islands. This is why we are here together. The Commission will be departing for a regional consultation on November 4th in Pond Inlet, and then they will be going to Iqaluit shortly after that doing the same consultation.

The Nunavut Planning Commission comes to the Municipalities seeking support. The Nunavut Planning Commission's job is written in an agreement under Article 11 in the Land Claims Agreement. So these are what I'm giving you as information this morning is in this booklet Agreement, Article 11. It relates to Nunavut lands, and everything we do pertains to this particular Article. Whatever we decide will not impact hunting, fishing, camping areas, and existing parks.

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement pertains to what really actually happens in Nunavut, especially in Nunavut communities that are in the Agreement. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement is related to land, water, sea, and minerals and oil explorations related to wildlife as well, and landfast ice zones in the North Baffin. The Nunavut

Planning Commission is giving the task to look after Inuit lands according to the Land Claims Agreement. This Agreement pertains to everything I have mentioned and all the lands in Nunavut. It contains what we are required to do as tasks in order to prepare for the Land Claims Agreement and Nunavut Land Claims Municipalities, and also, on Inuit Owned Lands.

So I ask you to look at this organization being in town and talk to the delegates. Today, with the Land Claims Agreement, they have been traveling over the years consulting everybody. Eventually when this project is over and approved, it will become a law in Nunavut. March 20th, 2017 will be the Final Hearing. The Commission will conduct a Public Hearing of their findings. You will be in Iqaluit as delegates in March 2017. It will be the Final Hearing and will be presented to become law.

Everything will be discussed of our findings as we have travelled through Nunavut. The communities are asked what their concerns are in their immediate vicinities and what they want accomplished in their regions as well. In a few minutes, we are going to give you a short presentation of the recent travels we have conducted. It is important that Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan is implemented through consultations. So it will need to go through a public process to confirm it and to make it a law. It's a real task in what they are travelling about and consulting with the communities.

The Nunavut planning process in Nunavut will have to be carefully read to all the communities and to receive information from each community. According to the Land Claims Agreement, the Inuit will have their say through a consultation process. A short video informs the process of what has happened so far. It is a well-documented work of art regarding the Inuit lands. Thank you. Thank you for coming into this region.

I am just reading from the Chairman's documents since he is not here. Nunavut Planning Commission, Sharon, Brian and the others have been very instrumental in all their works. They have traveled previously in this region. Sanikiluaq and Ivujivik, you have come into our communities regarding the islands on Hudson Strait.

We utilize those islands in this region for subsistence living. So it's important that when it becomes law in Nunavut, we would still like to retain the use of these islands for our subsistence living. Communities next to these islands fully utilize these. They are important as hunting areas. Once these laws become laws, I know we both use these islands, and we understand when it becomes law that you will come in and consult with us.

We have a short presentation prepared for you this morning. Once that is done, we'll hand everything over to Leena. Here is a short video of what has happened recently.

NPC VIDEO SHOWN

(Applause)

Sharon: Good morning again. I'm glad that everyone is here this morning. With all our travel hiccups yesterday, everybody made it in, for the most part. A little bit about myself: As I said before, my name is Sharon Ehloak. I'm the Executive Director of the Planning Commission. I have been with the Commission for 11 years now. I lived in Cambridge Bay – Ikaluktutiak – since 1986 and have recently been transferred to the Commission office in Iqaluit.

I'm very grateful that we are here today in Kuujuaq for this Prehearing Conference. This is the fourth on our six regional sessions. A bit about the facility: I think most of you are familiar with this, but we have refreshments and snacks coming at 10:00. The Hall has two exits, one back here on the side, and I'm really not sure where the bathrooms are. Out there – sorry.

(Laughter)

The translation headsets: If you open them and press the button at the back, you can have Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, or French, just by pressing the buttons. If you need assistance, if you put your hand up, one of our techs will come and help you if you are having an issue with your headset. For the most part, our meetings will be done in Inuktitut today, first language.

I'd like to tell you a little bit about the staff you haven't met and our facilitators. The Commission recognizes that it is very important that we have outside support for the integrity to our process. Leena Evis: Leena at the end is a former Nunavut Planning Commission Commissioner. She is a McGill University scholar, and Leena will be delivering some of the presentations today.

David Livingstone: David worked for over 30 years in senior-level positions for the Government of Canada, and he was instrumental in getting the Sahtu Land Use Plan through the planning process and successfully approved with the signatory parties. That is a great asset for the Commission to have, because we want to have the Land Use Plan for Nunavut approved through the process as quickly as possible.

Steve Kennett: Steve is our other external expert. They hate when I call them experts, but they really do provide us with expertise. Steve has a background in law and political science. He has over 24 years of professional work on complex issues. Steve's areas of expertise include land use planning, cumulative effects assessment, management of environmental and governance, and he was one of the authors when the Commission was reviewed back in 2012 – the Independent Third Party Review. Steve was the author

of that document, along with others. He has worked with all the parties, so we appreciate having that outside autonomy coming in to support the Commission.

The staff around the table was introduced, but I just want to take a moment to recognize the rest of our staff that are here and will be working with you when we break out into groups. Jonathan Ehloak is our Manager of Information Technology. Allan Thompson is our Planner in the Iqaluit Office. Jared Fraser is our GIS out of Iqaluit. Where is Sohail? Oh, there he is. Sohail is our GIS out of the Cambridge Bay Office. Jazz Adkins is our transcriber. Hugh Nateela is our Development Tech from Arviat.

Annie Ollie: Well, you saw Annie when you came in. Annie is our Interpreter, Translator, Office Administrator, and first female certified Inuk mapper. We are very proud to have Annie on our staff, as we are with all our staff, of course. Ryan Mason has all the paperwork and your checks, so if you haven't done your paperwork, Ryan is the fella that you need to see.

We are recording the sessions, so when you speak, if you could say your name, your community, and who you are representing. It will all be recorded, and we are doing a transcript as well. David Battistelli is on the camera. He is our videographer.

Everybody got the handouts and the agenda when you came in. I just want to do a quick overview. Before we get into the presentations, when I finish we will take a quick break, and then we'll go into the Introduction and Overview of the Land Use Plan. Leena Evic will be delivering that. Then we will be going into community-specific breakout groups to talk about the transboundary areas.

After lunch, depending how the groups go, we may continue a little bit longer and then go into a Regional Summary of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Then we will have a roundtable on key issues. We will talk about tools to support you when you go back into your communities. Then we will have a Community Feedback Session. After dinner, we will come back for that session, and we will be breaking out into groups again in the evening doing the maps and continuing with that work.

With that, if we can take a quick 10-minute break, and then we will get back to the table, then Leena will start her presentation. Qujannamiik.

BREAK

Charlie A: (*Translated*): You also have to know, if you have any questions with Government departments, please do ask, just so you know. The Mayor of Kuujuaq will be welcoming us.

WELCOME BY KUUJJUAQ MAYOR, TUNU NAPARTUK

Mayor: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I'm the Mayor of Kuujjuaq. I am so pleased you are here to meet. As the Mayor, we usually welcome all the people who come here to the meeting. You guys are not the first organization that has come here. As the Mayor, each time I always like to welcome people who come here to meetings in Kuujjuaq. If this is your first time here, please be welcome. Always remember when you depart Kuujjuaq, the scenery. You will meet new people. Come back again.

The meeting here is very important. Sharon had talked with me about this meeting. Thank you very much. We are Inuit. There are different communities in this Nunavik region. The communications will be very important to see how things are going, especially with us Inuit. It is most respected that the Nunavut Planning Commission is having a meeting here in Kuujjuaq. We know that this Land Use Plan is very important, and a lot of work has to be done with this.

Thank you very much, Nunavut Planning Commission employees and the Government departments. Please be welcome in Kuujjuaq. Charlie knows all this information. He has been a Board member for a long time. Just for example, we are taxpayers also. Cree or Dene, they don't pay any taxes. Because we Inuit are taxpayers, we have a right to say anything and try and get understanding with what the presenters are saying. As you go to community consultations, you will be seeing Inuit communities, and I'm so glad that you can see this region in Nunavik – Kuujjuaq. I don't have much to say, and I respect people who are here, the new faces I see and people I meet. Thank you, again Charlie.

(Applause)

Sharon: Thank you for those words. I encourage the Mayor to stay for the presentations, and he is going to attend as much as he can today. With that, I am going to turn it over to Leena to walk us through the next presentation. Then we'll have questions after Leena is finished. Thank you.

OVERVIEW PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

Leena: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you, Mayor of Kuujjuaq for welcoming us to the community. I'm Leena Evis. I'm from Pangnirtung, but apparently I now live in Iqaluit. I have been educated before, and I worked with Makivik back in the 1980s. There are some people here that I have worked with from people of Northern Quebec. I also have been a Board member with NPC, but my term ended some years back. I have my own

business in Iqaluit, and I work there. At times, I also facilitate in other meetings, and I'm so glad I can speak in Inuktitut, our first language.

We will be going through this. You'll be hearing me for practically all this morning. You guys can also hear in English or French.

An Introduction and Overview of the Draft Land Use Plan: The Nunavut Planning Commission and the Land use Plan – the reason we are here is for the Nunavut Land use Plan.

(Slide – NPC and Land Use Planning): The NLCA created a regulatory system that provides residents with opportunities to participate in regulatory decisions for resource use and development. The acronyms in English and Inuktitut are going to be explained to you under the NCLA. The Nunavut Planning Commission, the Nunavut Impact Review Board called NIRB, and 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, and hence the Nunavut Planning Commission is here – we are here – to explain to you who we are.

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 2017.

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

The Nunavut Planning Commission 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 Nunavut Planning Commission are not experts on any one topic, 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.

(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 Nunavut Planning Commission has been working to create a single land use plan for all Nunavut, which would also replace the two existing plans.

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

In 2007, the Nunavut Planning Commission approved a document that was developed in close consultation with the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and NTI 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 the Nunavut Planning Commission publically released the first versions of the Draft Plan. Between late 2012 and early 2014 the Nunavut Planning Commission consulted with over 30 communities, twice, in Nunavut, Nunavik, Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In June 2014, the Nunavut Planning Commission released a second Draft Plan. In 2015 and early 2016, the Nunavut Planning Commission 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 in June 2016.

(Slide: Next 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 NTI. These institutions will have to approve the Plan.

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 Claims 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.

(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.

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

Prohibited uses identify land uses that do not conform to the Draft Plan. This means that any activity that is listed as a prohibited use in a given area would not be allowed to happen. The Plan would have to first be amended. 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.

Valued Ecosystem Components (or VECs) are parts of an ecosystem that have particular environmental value. These could be wildlife species, like polar bear; or habitat, like a 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 Nunavut Planning Commission to determine if there are any concerns on the cumulative impacts of projects. Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socioeconomic Components are collectively often called Valued Components, but from this point on we will usually use the term Values when we are talking about them.

(Slide: Land Use Designations – Schedule A): The Draft Plan has three kinds of Land Use Designations. In English, they are called Protected Areas, Special Management Areas, and Mixed Use, which mean they have more than one use.

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

Traditional uses like hunting and fishing will not be touched and are not impacted by the Nunavut Land Use Plan. Traditional uses are excluded from the Plan due to provisions in the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement.

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. They can also include conditions to guide land use. Protected Areas are not permanent features. They may be changed or removed through Plan amendments.

Also, this is a Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. It is not the final Plan. Your community may suggest changes to the areas you see on the map.

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 other 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 Values for the Nunavut Planning Commission 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. As we meet later today to discuss the Plan, you will be working using maps I'm going to hand it over to Jonathan for now.

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Leena. Jonathan Savoy from the Planning Commission. I'd just like to take a quick minute to repeat some of the key concepts that Leena just mentioned. I'll start by saying that on these two poster boards are Schedule A and Schedule B of the Land Use Plan.

Schedule A is arguably the most important part of the Land Use Plan. It shows the areas of the Land Use Plan that have specific rules that would be followed under the Draft Plan. Thank you, Peter. So starting out with the green areas, these are the Protected Areas in the Draft Land Use Plan. They include prohibited uses, so uses that would not be allowed, as well as conditions to guide how land is used. It is the most restrictive land use designation.

The next type of land use designation is a Special Management Area, and there are some large yellow areas throughout the Settlement Area. These are less restrictive.

They are more flexible. They don't include – generally don't include – prohibited uses, and have more conditions. So these might be things like setbacks to maintain a certain distance from a particular area, or a seasonal restriction, so you're not allowed to go in that area at a particular time of year.

The next land use designation is Mixed Use. So those are the uncoloured areas on Schedule A. In these areas, there are no prohibited uses and no conditions. But it's important to note that within these areas, there are still some values that apply that are identified on Schedule B. So there are a number of different components to Schedule B. We will review these maps in greater detail when we go into the breakout groups, but these areas just identify values in the Land Use Plan that would be considered during the review of proposals. Thank you very much.

Leena Qujannamiik, Jonathan. We are going to go ahead.

(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 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.

(Slide: Caribou): Caribou are a central 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 and production, 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.

(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 Nunavut Planning Commission's 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
- Dënesųłiné 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. Jon Savoy?

Jon: Thank you very much, Leena. This is Jonathan Savoy again from the Nunavut Planning Commission. I'd just like to note that the list of Community Areas of Interest that are on the screen are particular Protected Areas that are included in the Draft Plan that were identified by communities as areas requiring protection.

As you can see, there are none for the communities in Nunavik, but I would just note that the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy have been given a separate section in the Draft Plan, and that is the subject of the very next slide. So while you don't see any in this list, the very next section of the Plan deals with areas particular to Nunavik and the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy. Thank you.

Leena: 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: Dënesų́liné Areas of Asserted Title Claim): Dënesų́liné 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 on Dënesų́liné land use in these areas, which has been included in the Draft Plan as Values that are summarized in Table 3.

To assist the Dënesų́liné 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 Dënesų́liné 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 Dënesų́liné Land Claim Negotiations. This designation was supported by NTI in their June 2015 submission to 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 Dënesų́liné 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.

(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: Strategic Environmental Assessments): To properly plan for development in mineral-rich areas and minimize adverse effects to values, the NPC recommends that strategic environmental assessments take place. A strategic environmental assessment aims to ensure that environmental aspects are considered in policy, plan, and programme making. These assessments are evidence-based, inclusive of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and help identify issues and alternatives.

(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/ice breaking occurs during the seasons of Ukiaq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaaq, and Upingaaq. Proponents requesting to ice break on routes that cross recognized on-ice transportation corridors must answer a series of questions in their application. These questions will guide proponents in considering, how their proposed icebreaking may impact communities and how those impacts may be mitigated, considering ice conditions and other factors.

In some areas, on-ice transportation overlaps with caribou sea-ice crossings. In those areas, the more restrictive Special Management Area would apply.

(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.

(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 in the breakout groups that are coming up, 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. Thank you for hearing this.

(Audience Clapping)

David: Thank you, Leena. Are there any questions now? We have a few minutes to discuss any of the issues that people might have at the top of their minds. Don't be shy. Johnny, please.

Johnny: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I'm Johnny Peter, and I'm not shy. In the beginning, it was said...I need more clarity on the marine. Would that include marine? I would just like to say in the Agreement, just before we had the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement... Those of us who live along Hudson Bay coast, it is our lifestyle. As far as we can remember, we are subsistence hunters, sea mammal eaters.

Since the organizations came into existence years ago, the regulations and the laws started to emerge. Any form of government governed us, although we know the animals for many years. Being regulated in our subsistence living - and this is what the government likes to do - it was very inconvenient, very bothersome. It destroyed us. It is like we were being detained and not being able to do anything.

Especially like the Quebec Government, we are in the province of Quebec in Nunavik. They have no authority as far as the coastline, not even on the islands. It has created a hardship for us. We are subsistence hunters, and it is our lifestyle. It is what we survive on from the sea.

The NWT Government at the time, the hunters under that condition of government were living under very harsh conditions. There were court cases. There were threats from the government, even to today. We still worry when we go out there whale hunting, for instance. There are scare tactics in terms of regulations. In Nunavut, you are far better off. You have your own government. Here, we are still dreaming about it, although we have Makivik Corporation and its constituents that speak for us. Now we are looking at regulations, trying to deal with the Federal Government to put the hunters for subsistence at ease.

Now you are here for two islands you could use. The things we can resolve is that we can use it anytime. As I mentioned earlier, the Inuit organizations when they started to emerge, the governing of the Inuit became much harder in terms of subsistence living. Now hopefully this Agreement signed in Nunavut and Makivik, this would have eased things. But more regulations are emerging for those of us who live in Nunavik. We are governed by the provinces.

The regulations, you are here to conduct negotiations. This should not close the gaps but open them. I hope you will worry with us as we worry since 1912. The NWT – We should have become part of the NWT under the Extension Act in 1912. Then the Government of Quebec took over our land. At times, they are very negligent of our life. We can only dream that other Inuit in Canada are doing what they want to do with many aspects of their daily living.

Makivik Corporation is here. Although they are run by Inuit, other organizations have emerged to try to govern us, for instance, wildlife-related boards. We are leashed. We have nowhere to go. We are tied. I've been working on these issues for many years, so I can speak what I am saying. I say very good luck to you.

David: Thank you, Johnny. Sharon, did you want to comment, or Brian? Please.

Brian: *(Translated)*: Thank you, David. Qujannamiik. If I understand what you were saying, the comments you have made make huge sense. There are so many bodies doing regulations, regulating someone, regulating everything including hunting and subsistence living of which you spoke. We are not allocated to that area, but it is given a task to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and other organizations are responsible for aspects of marine life. But your voice, your concerns are a chord throughout Inuit communities.

(English): Just for short clarification, we only have authority within the Nunavut Settlement Area. You can show a map that shows the Nunavut Settlement Area. That one is probably good, but it's still a bit too far. That map might help. All the islands on the coastal shore of Northern Quebec, the Nunavut Government has authority over it. The NPC has authority within the Nunavut Settlement Area itself.

(Translated): Please be aware that there are many aspects of jurisdiction. I just wanted to let you know that some islands are being affected where you hunt for subsistence living. The Nunavut Government have their own regulators that govern the environment.

David: Thanks, Brian. Johnny?

Johnny: Ma'tna. Qujannamiik. That's the little boy of David Aglukark. I went to school with his dad. It appears he is just like his father. I recognize that. Thank you.

There are many aspects of organizations in Nunavut. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board – I sat there as an alternate member. I know their regulations, and they are doing well. But in Nunavik, there is a new agreement that looks at coastal islands in Nunavut. We have been in existence for about four years now, so I understand where you are coming from in terms of your land planning and Mixed Use.

Some islands in our immediate vicinity are what I'm really concerned about. I have seen many boards now – Makivik Corporation. I think I'm an Elder member now ready to be retired, so I am saying what I would like you to hear.

David: Thanks, Johnny. Just for people's information, there is a representative from the Government of Nunavut here. I wonder if you could raise your hand. There are representatives of the Government of Canada, Transport Canada as well and Coast Guard – Seyi and James. So I'd ask Canada first if you have any response to Johnny's concerns, any comments to make. Then I'll turn to the GN as well.

(Pause)

GN, anything? Okay. I'd just encourage people to talk...please, go ahead.

Eli: *(Translated)*: Brian, We have an island near our community in close proximity to the Hudson Bay coast. They are so tiny, even on the maps. Are you concerned about these islands near our community that we utilize for everyday use and traveling? Are they governed by GN – Nunavut Government – or are they so small that they are not of great concern to any government? Is the Government of Nunavut creating regulations? Are they regulated and looked after at the Hudson Bay coast even though they are so small? I worry sometimes, and I would like to utilize them any way I want. I'm not looking for anyone to create regulations that will regulate small islands.

David: Thanks, Eli. GN, do you have a comment? Can you make a commitment to get back to Eli and address his concerns?

(Pause)

You can't make that commitment? Then perhaps we can talk afterwards and explore that a little bit. Seyi, you had a response?

Seyi: From a Coastguard perspective, our priority is safe shipping. It's safe shipping, but it's also we, too, are also sensitive to the environmental and cultural significance of the area as well. So to the degree that we can support the traditional use of the land and the marine environment, we will. I think we are working together with NPC and with other federal partners to ensure that we come up with a Plan that respects both, but also encourages the safe navigation of those who do use the marine environment.

David: Alright, thank you, Seyi. I'd encourage people to talk among yourselves at the breaks and so on just to clarify issues. Brian, you had a response?

Brian: Thank you, David. Brian, NPC. (*Translated*): I'll try to reply to your question of which small islands we are referring to. We know about Tujjaat and Akulliq, the larger islands on Hudson Strait and other islands just north of Sanikiluaq. We will discuss on these islands today, and it will be your opportunity to discuss these islands. We are not really concerned about really small islands in your community or in the immediate vicinities. Once we break up for the map sessions, we will go into a complete discussion.

David: Thanks, Brian. Mylene, you had a response? Thank you.

Mylene: Qujannamiik. Yes, maybe just to add on Eli's and Johnny's comment: This shows the importance for Nunavik Inuit to consider the homeland as not being just the mainland Nunavik or the offshore Nunavik. It's an old, integral territory in their minds, and this is something that has always been relayed by Makivik. Johnny is aware of that. Negotiations ended when the territorial aspect was resolved by the James Bay Agreement. It had to encompass what is Nunavik for Inuit. It included the offshore, the islands.

What we need to discuss today to focus on that is the two zones, areas of equal use and occupancy, the details of what uses the communities who use those areas want to see happen, and the limitation they are ready to have on those areas. Right now, the proposal is to go with a protection, a full protection as Protected Areas, meaning conservation will be happening for those areas. It is key. We understood that for the nearby communities.

It is key for Makivik as well, and in terms of Protected Areas, Makivik has always took the stand that it needs to be community first. So if a community wants something, then it needs to be supported so it will happen. This is what we have done inland with the Nunavik Parks, Tursujuk, Pingualuit, and Kuruujuaq are perfect examples of that. But then there is also the need to see what you want in terms of possible uses on those areas.

And what will be discussed, what I understand will be discussed in the focus groups in more details. So the proposal right now is to go with a full limitation of any other type of activity, meaning some economic development activities. As you may recall, there is the Parnasimautik report that has been out in 2014 following thorough consultation of all communities relating to Nunavik. So Nunavik is, like I said, the entirety of the zone...

David: Mylene, can I ask you to just slow down for the interpreters.

Mylene: Sorry. The Parnasimautik report was calling for the development of Nunavik, but sustainable development, but equitable development, which is a concept that we don't see right now when we are talking about development. So it needs to be fair also for Nunavik Inuit. It needs to be privileged in a way for Nunavik Inuit and not just sustainable for future generations.

So I maybe going broader in my intervention here, but just when we will be focusing our thinking and discussion into the focus group, this is the time for us. It's those two zones that need to be looked at for the time being. The question of regulation is a very fair and good question, but like it was told to us earlier, the land designation that could be proposed will not affect the rights – the harvesting rights. Then it's a question of enforcement that needs to be talked out, understandably, but maybe not at this table from what we can understand. Qujannamiik.

David: Thank you, Mylene, and that's probably a good point to break off into the more detailed discussion in the working groups. Brian, I think you had a follow-up comment? Brian will give us the instructions about the groups.

Brian: Just to briefly respond to the comments just made: I just want to stress and make it clear and understandable that in terms of Protected Area, we are protecting it for traditional use. You have within your rights, under your agreements, and also within the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, traditional uses are not to be affected in terms of these designations that we are currently discussing.

On the two islands – Nottingham Island, Salisbury Islands, and the islands north of Sanikiluaq – Sleeper Islands in that area – I just want to confirm as well, as I was trying to explain earlier, the NPC's jurisdiction only falls within the Nunavut Settlement Area. All those islands that are closer to the shorelines, including the islands in the James Bay Area, are under the responsibility of the Nunavut Government. Qujannamiik, and we can now break into groups.

We have two tables separated, left side and right side behind you. One particular table will be discussing the areas of Nottingham Island and Salisbury Island. The other table will be the islands north of Sanikiluaq. So in your interest, I will leave it up to you which

group you want to be in. I would suggest those who are in the northern Quebec area between Baffin Island and Northern Quebec, go to the table where there is Nottingham Island and Salisbury Island. The other communities that are closer to the Sanikiluaq area, go to the other table. I would suggest that as a breakout group. So Salisbury and Nottingham Islands are to my right, and the islands north of Sanikiluaq are to my left.

David: Okay, thanks Brian. So people grab some refreshments and go to the tables. I'll suggest that we break about 10 to 12:00 rather than the 11:30 that is noted on the agenda. So work for 45 minutes or so, and then we'll take a break for lunch and resume an hour later. Thank you.

COMMUNITY BREAKOUT GROUPS MAPPING SESSION

(Individual session results to be made available)

David: We'll get back to the agenda. The next item on the agenda is the Regional Summary. Brian will lead the discussion on that. Then following that, NTI will have a short presentation. Then we will briefly talk about some of the key issues that people might want to use to guide their discussions when they get home and in preparation for the January 13 submission deadline. Some of the tools – well, you folks know better than anybody what consultation or communication tools work best in your communities, but we will have a short discussion there. Then we'll have whatever additional comments or observations people would have.

It seems that there will be no particular need for an evening session. I understand that the community breakout groups have basically done all that they need to do, but if there is disagreement on that point, please let us know. Then we'll go from there. So I'll turn it over to Brian to talk about the Regional Summary.

REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

Brian: Qujannamiik, David. Brian Aglukark, NPC. *(Translated)*: I will be talking in English regarding this Regional Summary of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Basically the differences between the 2014 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan with particular interest to this area and this group are – can you put that 2016 on the screen please?

The first one is polar bear denning areas, #49. These are now Mixed Use instead of Special Management Areas, if you can highlight those areas. Then mineral potential areas to VECS and VSECs, remove from Special Management Areas. There was the removal of some SMAs – Special Management Areas – for walrus haul-outs, #50. So those are the main differences between the 2014 and 2016 Plan for your area of interest, as discussed in your breakout groups.

How does the plan affect Inuit Owned Lands? Protected Areas prohibit certain land uses from taking place. Table 1 – we don't have it on the screen – indicate what prohibitions are in detail. Now if a Protected Area falls on IOL, the prohibitions and conditions must be implemented, as we all know under the Land Claims Agreement.

Areas of equal use and occupancy: The 2016 Plan recommends a Protected Area designation. The rationale behind it: The Protected Area designation was chosen given the importance of the area to nearby residents. The islands in the eastern Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, as shown in the animations behind me in red circles, are areas of equal use and occupancy between the Inuit of Nunavut and the Inuit of Northern Quebec and are designated Protected Areas based on the comments from community members.

Polar bear denning areas: Polar bears are an integral part of the Inuit culture and the marine ecosystem. Their dens are found over thinly and randomly scattered geographic areas. Information provided to the NPC on polar bear denning areas was not sufficient to allow NPC to recommend land use designations on these locations. Since polar bear denning areas are found all over the territory, they are assigned a Mixed Use designation and are presented as areas of known Value Ecosystem Components.

Walrus haul-outs and beluga calving grounds: Walrus haul-outs have been recommended as a Protected Area to reflect the feedback that was provided by participants. Habitat for walrus is very specific, requiring land or ice nearby. Vessels will keep a minimum of at least 5 kilometers distance from the walrus Protected Areas.

Community Areas of Interest: Given the importance of the area to residents of Nunavut, Foxe Basin has been recommended a Protected Area. Can you highlight the Fox Basin area for me, Jonathan, for the audience? This designation prohibits mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, hydroelectric infrastructure, and marine shipping year-round.

The Soper River, a river between Iqaluit and Kimmirut: The Soper River has been designated a Protected Area. Part of the river system is located within Pingualuit Territorial Park. They are already protecting the system.

The remaining area, #70 as you probably saw on the maps during the breakout groups, has been designated as a Protected Area to reflect the uses anticipated and direction provided in the Soper River Management Plan.

Waste sites: The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement states that NPC, the Nunavut Planning Commission, will lead the prioritization of cleanup of waste sites in Nunavut. The Draft Nunavut Land use Plan essentially restates this and uses the same prioritization equation that was used in the North Baffin and the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plans as a starting point for discussions with government.

Marine potential and economic development: The yellow shapes on the screen indicate mineral potential in the Kivalliq region. The NPC is aware that Protected Areas – and that should be in the Baffin region – especially those near Sanikiluaq, overlap with mineral deposits.

Hydroelectric and economic development: The hydroelectric sources identified in the south Baffin, James Bay Inlet Reservoir are given Special Management Area status and prohibit any activity within 100 meters of energy sites to ensure the potential of sites is maintained. Questions?

David: Thanks, Brian. Are there any questions, any comments or any concerns? Yes please.

Markusie: *(Translated)*: I would like to comment on the Public Hearing in Iqaluit. Do you know the specific date for the Public Hearing in Iqaluit?

David: Sharon?

Sharon: March 17th through March 28th. Ali?

Ali: *(Translated)*: The two islands – the waste sites were cleaned up?

Brian: *(Translated)*: Ma'tna, David. The Nunavut Planning Commission – there is no photograph or evidence that it was cleaned up before. In the question that was raised by an Elder, we will be talking about the Public Hearing in Iqaluit with the specific dates.

David: Thanks, Brian. Yeah, and we'll put up an overhead that lays out the milestones from now until March and beyond. Are there any other questions? Yes, James.

James: *(Translated)*: You have said, not being understood, but you were told about the cleanup waste sites. And then you were not told about it. Has this always been an issue about the waste sites?

Brian: *(Translated)*: We hear that it has been cleaned up before, but when we ask, we make a note of it. If we want to get any information on it, the planners work with government

and they meet together. We are working together. Did I answer your question? Thank you.

David: Thanks, Brian. James, you're okay with that? Okay. Any other comments or questions? Well, we can come back to any issues that people think about toward the end of the meeting, but I'll turn it over now to Miguel to make some comments. Oh, sorry. Eli?

Eli: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Facilitator. Just a thought: When we are in Iqaluit, the findings that you guys had, maybe by then it will be done. Then we'll talk about the ceremony or celebration going there. You know what I mean? The last Public Hearing – it will be the final one.

David: Brian, go ahead.

Brian: It's noted. Qujannamiik.

(Laughter)

David: Maybe I should just refer to you as the Son of David.

(Laughter)

Alright. Are there any other comments? Then Miguel, you have the floor.

NTI STATEMENT REGARDING INUIT OWNED LANDS

Miguel: Thank you, David. Welcome or thank you to everybody here. 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 a Land Use Plan. Your views on the Draft Nunavut Land Use 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. 18% percent of lands are surface IOLs managed by the RIAs, and 2% are subsurface IOL managed by NTI. It is a requirement that the Nunavut Land Use Plan reflect Inuit goals and objectives for IOLs. Many of the proposed designations in

the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan overlap with IOLs and do not allow certain activities on IOL.

NTI and the RIAs want to hear community views on whether activities should be or should not be allowed on IOLs in the different proposed designations. NTI and the RIAs are interested in understanding whether you agree the sensitive areas identified, for instance by Government, should be protected in the Land Use Plan. Does IQ or local knowledge support these areas are sensitive for the wildlife? And if these areas should be protected, do you agree with the restrictions? We have similar questions about other proposed designations with regard to caribou or Department of Defence sites – Department of Defence sites we don't have any in this area.

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 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, and we look forward to more discussions with community members to make sure Inuit support the Land Use Plan. Thank you very much. Qujannamiik.

David: Thanks, Miguel. Any comments from anyone around the table? Okay, so what I've asked Brian to do now is just walk through the milestones, because as Miguel said or alluded to, the purpose of this meeting and all the other meetings that the Planning Commission is hosting, and the deadline for submissions and the Public Hearing itself, are all opportunities for communities to indicate what they like and don't like about the Draft Land Use Plan. This meeting is, in part, to help prepare those representatives for those interventions. So just to remind folks about the process from here on, I'll ask Brian to walk through the key milestones leading up to and just beyond the Public Hearing. Brian?

DISCUSSION OF TIMELINE TO THE PUBLIC HEARING AND BEYOND

Brian: Ma'tna, David. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. (*Translated*): First of all, if I may, I'd like to say March 2017 is the Public Hearing. We will keep everybody informed. For those of you who are in attendance, you will be invited to Iqaluit. According to the set dates, we are discussing what will happen, including mapping sessions we just carried.

Here are our timelines in terms of the timeline between now and to March. The handout is both in English and Inuktitut. They are both available at the entrance on your way out, if you don't already have a copy with you right now.

(English): To that one page there, we are now between the October 19 and November 7 timeline: Regional Community Sessions, similar to what we are doing today. We've done this in Cambridge Bay, Thompson, Manitoba, and Rankin Inlet. Today we are here in Kuujuaq evidently. Then tomorrow we fly on to Pond Inlet, and we end it in Iqaluit next week on Monday.

November 15 is the filing and service of expert reports with executive summaries in English, French, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun to be put before the Commissioners at the Public Hearing.

On the deadline for December 15, participants may file and serve expert reports with executive summaries in English, French, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun, including but not limited to executive summaries responding to reports filed on November 15, 2016.

Next year on January 13th, is the deadline for written submissions. It is a final deadline to file and serve digital copies of written submissions on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Written evidence or other materials to be relied upon in the Public Hearing, excluding expert reports, will be posted on the website. Participants must translate filed documents into English, French, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun in their entirety.

(Translated): It looks like a huge task looking at what is required of those who want to make submissions. So because it looks like a huge task, please inform the Nunavut Planning Commission if you are unable to complete the task. Perhaps it could be translated.

(English): The next timeline or deadline is January 17th and 18th. The Commission will consider whether there should be another hearing or a prehearing conference. That will be determined in December. February 1, participants will notify the NPC if they intend to refer to any documents in the NPC's public record in oral presentations. They will file and serve translated excerpts of any previously filed un-translated documents to be referred to, including un-translated excerpts from expert reports.

On February 28th, all visual aids – for example, Power Point – should be translated by participants into English, French, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun, filed and served before this date. For clarity, any text put on the screen must be translated. Visual aids to be used by the NPC staff, to be posted or given to participants must be in English, French, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun.

On March 6th, participants must deliver to the NPC the following number of hard copies of any documents a participant will use at the Public Hearing. There will be 60 in English, 20 in French, 20 in Inuinnaqtun, and 100 in Inuktitut. On March 7, 2017, file and serve questions to the Nunavut Land Use Plan participants that you want Commissioners to ask staff at the Public Hearing. Commissioners will review for duplication and relevance, and may ask questions submitted, or not.

On March 21st to 28th is the Public Hearing in Iqaluit. On April 21st is the deadline for post-Public Hearing written arguments due from all participants. Qujannamiik.

David: Thanks, Brian. Obviously, there is a lot of work to be done. The January 13th deadline is really important. The other deadlines are equally important, but if the January 13th deadline isn't met, then that complicates the situation for all parties, because all parties want to see what the other parties have submitted. To be part of the formal public record, the January 13th deadline is a real one.

One of the things we've heard from communities in other sessions is the capacity issue. I'd like to hear from folks here about whether they foresee difficulties in meeting these deadlines. Sure, go ahead, please. I can't see your name, so if you could state your name.

Quisag: (*Translated*): The delegate from our community - the fifth member - since they missed the flight...are we still the delegates? What about the fifth one that couldn't make it from our community?

Brian: (*Translated*): Thank you, David. The member who didn't make it today, he will be a delegate for your community's concerns.

Quisag: Thank you.

David: Simionie?

Simionie: (*Translated*): I came in as a lone delegate from Inukjuak. Will I be the sole delegate? I would like clarification on this before I leave. I don't feel like being alone with this important meeting coming up. Thank you.

David: But if you're the only spokesperson, you get to say exactly what you want to say. Brian?

(*Laughter*)

Brian: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, David. The delegates who have been identified, even if you are alone today, those people are still welcome. They will be asked to come along with you as your community delegate. I understand the importance of the Public Hearing in March. We need all the delegates that are invited. We wanted five representatives from each community. I hope I answered this clearly. Did I answer your question?

David: Are there any other questions? One of the questions I have for folks is do you see difficulty in meeting that January 13th deadline with the resources that you have? If you do...Eli?

Eli: No, I don't think there is any problem. January 13th is a long way. We can accommodate a time for it. For myself, I don't see any problem with that. I can say that for myself. Also, I was just thinking that Simionie is the only one representing a big community from Inukjuak. Maybe he should be compensated for all the five delegates. Just kidding.

(Laughter)

David: That picture is looking better and better all the time. You get paid for five. You speak for five, and you can say exactly what you want. Alright. Alana, could you put the short Issues List up, and we'll talk about the issues and communication tools briefly. Then we'll have any other additional discussions people want.

KEY ISSUES TO CONSIDER AND OVERVIEW OF TOOLS FOR COMMUNITIES

David: So the idea of this short list is just to give people an idea – and the list was longer for the other sessions that we've had – some idea of the key issues that they might want to raise when they go back to their communities and talk to folks in the community about what is important to them with regard to the Draft Land Use Plan. So it's an incomplete list, but it is there just as a guide. Could we have the Tools? There is a more comprehensive list at the table if people want to refer to that.

In terms of the communication tools, wasn't there just a slide showing? So the idea of this discussion – and it has been gradually shortened in the presentations – was to give people in the communities, or community representatives rather, a short summary of the potential tools you can use to communicate with your fellow community members when you go back. But it's pretty clear that community representatives know better than anybody else what tools work best in your respective communities.

So we're not going to go through the list of pros and cons for each tool, and so on: bulletin boards, radio, coffee shop conversations. It's your call when you go back to your communities to engage in the discussion and make sure that when you submit the intervention in January, or when you come to the Public Hearing in March, that you've got as good a handle as possible about the community feelings and issues that have been raised. It may not be a consensus, but the idea is that you come as fully informed as you can be for that discussion.

I'll just point out and I don't think we've talked about it much, the Public Hearing itself, there are about 100 participants. So it hasn't been nailed down in detail, but it's going to be a pretty short opportunity to state your views, maybe 20 minutes per community or per organization. Then there will be a short closing statement at the end of the Hearing.

The Commissioners will ask questions, or they may ask questions. There may be limited opportunity for participants to ask questions, but it's a pretty tight agenda if you have 100 distinct participants. So that notice, I guess, will be coming out in due course, as to how the Hearing itself will be laid out, but people will have to be pretty disciplined in the time they spend. It may not work as well here, but in other areas, communities have been encouraged to get together and use their collective time if they have a single strong message that they want to make. I think I'll just leave it at that. Brian?

Brian: Qujannamiik, David. Thank you. Just a couple of points: (*Translated*): According to the Land Claims Agreement, it says that you will have a voice, and you will have your say because Tujjaat and Akulliq Islands and the islands too near to Sanikiluaq just north are in the Agreement. The Nunavut Planning Commission wants to hear from you in relation to these two islands. We want to hear what you think before January 13th for your written submission in March for the Iqaluit Final Hearing.

A moment ago, you had a mapping session, and your facilitators have spoke to you and explained to you why it happened. It's because of these two islands. I would like to remind you that everything is in the draft stages, and nothing is final yet. We would like to hear from you before January 13th. Your written submission can be sent to the Nunavut Planning Commission. It has to be received by then. When you get back to your communities, you can talk to your community members, and you can deliver this in any way you want, but come up with a unified voice for discussion in the Final Hearing conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, David.

David: Thanks, Brian. Any comments? Johnny?

Johnny: (*Translated*): Thank you for clarifying. The Nunavik delegates, for those of us here, we have limited jurisdiction over the Nunavut Planning Commission's Public Hearing. But when we get together, we could have a lot of comments. We are like that. On your last comments, I would like Nunavik delegates to make themselves understood. You have now an opportunity, and you are given an opportunity to participate.

We don't encounter this kind of a conference too often. We share these islands together, regardless of the season, the Hudson Bay coastal communities. It's a very good way to communicate on tradition and culture. I'd just encourage everybody to say this. Tujjaat and Akulliq: For many years even before the Europeans arrived, these were our shared lands with Nunavut. They have gone through generation and generation for walrus hunts. They have utilized these islands for many, many years. They used these islands and share them with the Nunavut population. Even today, it's still the same.

In March, it has to be clear what to do with these islands. Their presentation is very clear. It appears to be an overlap, but it's very clear between Nunavut and Nunavik. It's a shared landmass with these islands. Look, we have a lot of land here now. Nunavut

has many islands that we utilize. I ask you, and sometimes you want answers. It appears that we are so quiet. Tujjaat, Akulliq and other islands of concerns - you use them all, and we have to be clear now and say what we want this organization to hear. We fully share them. We share these islands equally. The Plan is perfect. It encourages equal ownership. Thank you. Ma'tna.

David: Thank you. I'll go to Quisag and then James.

Quisag: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): To Johnny's comment, we spoke. We didn't stay quiet. We participated in the mapping session. We spoke with the moderator clearly. For many, many years, even before we were born, these islands were in existence. We used them, and so did the Nunavummiut people.

I think back to 1965, I think Cape Dorset people stopped coming for a while when their dogs were slaughtered. After that, they started coming back once they acquired their dog teams again. So we have been sharing equally these islands for many years. Thank you.

David: Thank you. It is always good to be reminded of the past, but I'll pick up on Johnny's comment. It is at least as important to recognize the opportunity to shape the future, and that is what this land use planning process offers, both a responsibility and an opportunity. James?

James: (*Translated*): As you said, you have a deadline. Your website, please – You could perhaps tell us what website you have so we can communicate more easily.

David: The website is Nunavut.ca. Sharon, did you want to comment?

Sharon: Thank you, James. Sharon from the Planning Commission. Our website holds all of the documents to date that the Commission has received. We have a consultation record. All the community reports from the consultation that was done in 2012 to 2014, including all of Northern Quebec communities, all those reports are on the website. They can be used to help you form your submissions.

While we didn't spend a lot of time on the Issues list, there is a list on the table of issues, and it is not an end-all list. It's not an 'everything' list, but it's a list that can help you frame your submissions, and it addresses the issues that are outlined in the Plan. If you see something that is not on this list, put it in your submission if it is an issue to you. We can't stress enough that your written submissions must be in by January 13th.

At the Public Hearing, you'll have the opportunity to speak to your written submissions. You'll have approximately – if it goes the way we are planning it – 20 minutes to speak to your submissions. But as David said, maybe as communities, you'll want to get together and pool your time so you can speak longer together.

You'll have the opportunity to look at or hear everyone's submission or comments. At the end of the Public Hearing, you'll have the opportunity to do closing remarks based on everything that you hear.

So just to recap: On our website, Nunavut.ca, the complete consultation record is there in Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, French, and English for what has been submitted. You can look at all of those submissions to help guide you, and see what other organizations – NTI, Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut, Makivik – all the submissions, even from the environmental organizations and industry are on that website. So you can look what they are saying. They might have things in there that you agree with or things that you disagree with.

The Commission wants to hear your opinions. The Commission has no opinion on the issues. We are here to gather your opinions and to listen to what you have to say. At the Public Hearing, the Planning Commissioners – not staff, but Commissioners – including Charlie and Putulik our alternates, will be sitting with the Commissioners. They will be hearing all of the submissions and the evidence. It will be the Commissioners making the final decisions and recommendations on the content of the Plan that will go forward to the Ministers and to NTI for signoff. So it's very important that you meet that January 13th date. Thank you.

David: Thanks, Sharon. Quisag?

Quisag: *(Translated)*: I want to say that Tujjaat and Akulliq Islands are of equal use according to the mapping we had. With these two islands, Inuit have equal use. What about the old buildings that have history in the islands? People have been asked to have tours brought in there. There are historical sites, and there are a lot of regulations looking after these buildings.

David: Simionie, do you have a question or comment?

Simionie: *(Translated)*: I have a few words. Peter said that we should openly discuss our hunting areas, what areas we go to for subsistence living. According to Peter, for instance, for many years people roamed through the waters over the years to many islands – Sanikiluaq and surrounding islands. These are all our hunting grounds, and we did this every year for many, many years from my community, and we still do today.

We don't want to be restricted of what we traditionally practice in marine hunting, going island to island. The hunters now hunt together, and we are going to every island that we can get, including Sanikiluaq islands. Now there is a bit of conflict when it comes to hunting on the islands. Sanikiluaq hunters are coming into the mainland. So there tends to be a bit of conflict nowadays because of the land problems.

The people from Inukjuaq, they are all neighbors. It is not hard to travel to their islands and to do our hunting. We don't want to see any friction today. Before that, we used to live in harmony and shared everything for as long as I remember.

Today, we are participating in a planning session. We just wanted to let you know now that when we come to their jurisdiction – their island – we feel not welcome, although we have welcomed them to our jurisdiction in all the ways, with hunting or something else. Thank you.

David: Thank you. Markusie, you have a question or comment? Oh, Eli. Sorry. I thought it was the other guy's turn.

Eli: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chairman. (*Translated*): I told Peter Scholz during the workshop. The committee will have their meeting as HTO organization, and it will be discussed. Perhaps we will be receiving some submissions. The AGM will happen November 13th and we will meet the deadline to have a draft letter and some proposals contained in this letter, and how we want to deliver the submissions to you for the March session. For sure, we will discuss this and create a draft letter and finalize it before January 13th. This is the proposal we are going to take.

I have a question. Computers, emails, and electronic means of communications are convenient. I suppose our submission to you will come in through this electronic form. How the submission should be worded for the January 13th submission – it will be formal. It will be submitted to you, although it will be transmitted by email. Yes, it will be in PDF, and this is our concern. What other forms of communications are available before January 13th? Fax machines? Qujannamiik.

David: Brian?

Brian: Qujannamiik, David. (*Translated*): Eli, on or before January 13th, you have an option. You can stamp it with the mail date, Canada Post, or you can email it to the NPC. You can fax it to the NPC. You can do whatever form you find fits for your organization, for your community. Like I listed earlier, we have mail, fax, or email.

David: Thanks, Brian.

Eli: Qujannamiik.

David: Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you. Sharon from the Commission. Just to clarify your comments regarding participants: The participants that were invited to this session, even though some were unable to make it – and they had valid reasons why they couldn't be here. We understand there was a search-and-rescue on and other reasons. So those people are

still the people that will be invited to come to the Public Hearing with everyone that is selected that is here today.

To answer Simionie's question, the others still will be invited to participate, as will the other members that couldn't make it to this session. There were valid reasons why they couldn't make it. I hope that answers your question about who is participating. Thank you.

David: Thanks, Sharon, and thank you for your patience. I can't read your names. I apologize. If you could introduce yourself, then after your question or comment we will take a break. Okay, go ahead please.

Juani: (*Translated*): I am from Puvirnituk. From my understanding from what we are saying, we don't seem to go anywhere right now, but we all know the deadline is January 13th. We have to do our written submissions, or any comments or concerns that we have. We just seem to be going back and forth. I'll be at the Public Hearing myself. Me and Eli were in the group session on behalf of the Nunavik region, but we have heard now what we should do, the rules that we have to follow, and the submissions that we have to bring. We will either write before the deadline, January 13th. Like I said, we all know now that the submissions have to be by January 13th. Qujannamiik.

David: Thank you. I was just asked to clarify, and I think it's probably clear to most, but it's 20 minutes per community or per organization, not 20 minutes for each of the five representatives for each community. So we will take a 10 to 15 minute break and then resume a general discussion. Thanks.

BREAK

CLOSING COMMENTS

David: Okay, let's open it up for final comments or general comments. Eli?

Eli: (*Translated*): I'd just like to comment from Salluit, Ivujivik, and Puvirnituk. In closing, it is our tradition that we do a closing prayer. It has always been a tradition to do the closing prayer. We know what we are going to do with the submissions that have to be given before the deadline now.

David: Okay, thanks Eli, and we will do a closing prayer once everybody has said their peace. Markusie?

Markusie: (*Translated*): I would just like to thank some people. I am thankful we were able to meet together. Thank you for coming here. Thank you for inviting us.

David: Thank you for participating. Any other remarks that people have? Questions or comments? Mylene?

Mylene: Qujannamiik. Mylene LaRivière from Makivik Corporation. Just maybe to inform the participants: Yes, we came to the conclusions that there is a lot of work ahead. There are deadlines that will need to be met. In order to support you, what I am planning to do – what I commit to do – is to bring back your concerns and the interventions you made at the meeting, and to see how we can support you.

Could it be maybe to have some sort of face summary prepared to help you consult your communities that could be translated into Inuktitut? And then we could hear back from you about what is the current proposal, because we're talking again about two zones. There is the proposal to have them identified as Protected Areas with a list of activities or usages by non-beneficiaries or third parties that will be restricted for good.

So it could be to have that put into a document – one-pager – an easy one that you can have to present back to your communities, to your representative, to your HFTA and then hear back from you so we can have a coherent vision and intervention to present in Iqaluit at the Public Hearing. So we will be in touch, in contact, in the very near future, I'm sure. Qujannamiik.

David: Thank you. Brian?

Brian: Thank you, David. I just want to state for the folks from the communities...(*Translated*): You can say whatever you want to write. (*English*): The things you want to comment on, the things that are important to your concerns, this is your opportunity. I just want to state, Mylene, that there won't be any control or manipulation from your organization. This is their opportunity to raise their voices from their community level, from the folks at the community. Qujannamiik.

David: Mylene, do you want to respond, and then Ali?

Mylene: Qujannamiik, Brian. It's exactly that. Like I said before, the vision from Makivik has always been community first. Qujannamiik.

David: Great. Thank you. Ali?

Ali: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): We usually do the closing prayer of a meeting. In regards to the two islands, we will do the prayer of that also. That is our tradition. Thank you.

David: Thank you. As I said, we'll make sure everyone has a chance final words, and then we'll do the closing prayer for sure. Are there any last comments from participants before I turn it back to the Planning Commission? Please, Eli.

Eli Q: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): Representing Salluit, we are three people. The other ones had good reasons not to show up. Due to the schedule of the flight, they couldn't land there. Putulik had to come, but the flight did not land there. Myself and these others are from Salluit, and we have understood clearly what was said in the presentations, what we have to submit, and the deadline. Thank you. With the two islands, the Northern Quebec people usually go there and hunt walrus. It will not change. Our hunting area will not change.

The waste site that was cleaned, thank you to whoever did the cleaning over there. It was kind of disgusting when it was not cleaned. I'm glad that the waste site was cleaned on one of the islands. Thank you.

David: Thank you, Eli. Yes?

Tivi: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. I would just like to thank you that we had this opportunity from the Makivik region regarding the two islands. Thank you.

David: Thank you. Charlie?

Charlie P: (*Translated*): Thank you. The two islands that we have been talking about, Tujjaat and Akulliq - Salisbury and Nottingham – the whalers have named that Nottingham in the year 1600s and in Inuktitut. Tujjaat isn't in Inuktitut.

David: Thank you, Charlie. Any other remarks before I turn it over to the Planning Commission and then the closing prayer? So, we'll turn to the closing prayer I guess. Who will do that? Quisag.

Sharon: Just a second before you do that.

David: Sharon, go ahead, please.

Charlie A: (*Translated*): Thank you for coming here, and those from the community for coming to this Public Hearing. We will be traveling tomorrow. The participants will have to be at the airport around 10:00 in the morning, because you guys will leave just after 10:00 from Kuujuaq to Inukjuaq and to Puvirnituk. For Akulivik and Ivujivik too, they will be departing at around 10:00 also. Please go to bed early so you won't miss the flight.

(*Laughter*)

David: Yeah, it's not going to wait for you I guess. Sharon, closing remarks before the closing prayer?

Sharon: Thank you, David. Sharon from the Commission. For administration, if you haven't seen Ryan for your checks, please see Ryan before you leave and sign your papers and the

attendance log. On behalf of the Commission, I'd like to say thank you to everyone here today. I thank the Elders and all the community members for your comments and giving us your feedback on the mapping sessions.

The Commission team works very hard to ensure objectivity, that all community voices are heard, and that our planning partners are heard. I would like to thank Government of Canada, NTI, Steven from the QIA, and Tina from the GN for coming today and participating and observing. We really appreciate that you are here. I hope that everyone has safe travels home. Like Charlie said, don't miss your plane please.

And to our translators, always we would never be able to do our meetings without the dedication of our translators. Give a big hand for our translators.

(Applause)

And to our techs, Sohail and Jonathan for making sure that our audio, translation equipment, and everything to do with technology is working.

(Applause)

And to Leena for her presentations, and Jonathan, Brian, and Charlie for everything you participated to. We don't get to come out enough to the communities. This Public Hearing is very meaningful. It is not the end, and I'm sure we'll see you again. We will see you for sure in Iqaluit. So with that, Taima. We'll have our closing prayer. Thank you.

David: Quisag, will you do the closing prayer please?

Quisag: *(Closing Prayer)*

MEETING ADJOURNED