



NTI-RIA Comments on DNLUP 2014 for NPC Technical Meeting of June 23-26, 2015

Introduction

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and the Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs), which include the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KivIA), Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA) and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), provide herein a joint set of initial comments with respect to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan 2014 (DNLUP 2014) released by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) on June 20, 2014. Most of these are technical comments relating to specific revisions that are required to the DNLUP 2014 to address key NTI and RIA issues. Some, however, reflect more fundamental concerns.

Comments are provided in chronological order and are numbered for ease of reference. In some instances there are issues that are specific to one RIA. Where this submission notes a comment, question or request by one of the RIAs, it is with the support of the other RIAs and NTI.

This paper does not represent a complete review of all aspects of the DNLUP 2014, and so is not intended to limit NTI and RIAs in providing further comments separately or together at the technical meeting, or in the future, on any matter related to the DNLUP 2014 or the land use planning process.

Summary of Substantive Comments:

The following changes to the DNLUP are required:

- Demonstrate that the standard for “*active and informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents affected by land use plans*” set forth in subs. 11.2.1(d) of the *Nunavut Agreement* has been met for all planning decisions, including evidence of (i) active and informed participation and support; (ii) ready access to all relevant materials; (iii) appropriate and realistic schedules; and (iv) recruitment and training of local residents to participate in comprehensive land use planning. Specifically, a final DNLUP should demonstrate that there have been consultations on the specific designations and direction contained in the draft and that these are supported by Inuit and other residents.

- Strengthen the information and data presented in the DNLUP for subject areas where the NPC proposes designations and direction to provide a more robust foundation for land use planning decisions.
- Provide for a more proactive approach to the gathering of baseline information for the DNLUP.
- Provide more detailed information regarding how community input from various sources has been incorporated in all aspects of the DNLUP including the proposed land use designations.
- Incorporate a process to address the request of communities to be notified and consulted regarding land use activities before project proposals are submitted to the NPC.
- Recognize the central role of communities, regions (RIAs) and NTI in decision-making regarding the proposed uses of Inuit Owned Lands (IOLs). Conduct further consultations regarding IOLs with communities, RIAs and NTI before finalizing the DNLUP. A total of 1292 incursions occur on surface and subsurface IOL parcels as a result of DNLUP designations. These incursions cover 56% of all Inuit Owned Lands and suggest that a more balanced approach is required with respect to the designations.
- Recognize that the DNLUP shall not interfere with Inuit harvesting rights under Article 5 of the *Nunavut Agreement*, or any other Inuit rights under the Agreement. The DNLUP needs a broad statement that the Plan does not in any way contradict or limit Inuit rights under the *Nunavut Agreement*. The NPC has no power to make, and others do not have the power to approve, a Plan that conflicts or is inconsistent with the *Nunavut Agreement*.
- Recognize the role of Inuit organizations including RIAs, NTI, Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) and Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs) in addressing issues related to wildlife, as well as the role of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB).
- Address concerns regarding the proposed designations.
- Address concerns regarding the land use planning process including the need for further consultations, as well as revisions to the DNLUP 2014.

Substantive Submission

Definitions

1. *Definitions* - NPC should verify which definitions are directly taken from the *Nunavut Agreement* or the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (NPPAA)*. It should be stated that the meaning of definitions is the same as in the *Nunavut Agreement* and/or the NPPAA.
2. *Definitions: Existing Rights* - NPC should further explain the definition of *Existing Rights* and how this definition correlates with *Section 7.6 Existing Rights*.
3. *Definitions: Periodic Review* – NPC should be more specific as to the time period for reviews rather than stating “every 5 to 10 years”. Given that this is a first generation NLUP that will need revising, 10 years is likely too long a period to wait to conduct a review. The DNLUP should state that reviews of the NLUP will occur every five years, and that for some specific

issues the NLUP may be reviewed earlier. This is in keeping with *Section 7.12 Periodic Review and Monitoring*, which states that a “Periodic Review should occur every 5 years”.

4. *Definitions: Planning Partner* - NTI does not believe that the term “planning partner” is appropriate to NPC’s functions. NPC is the planning body, with the appropriate and distinct roles of others (Government, DIOs, Inuit, residents, municipalities and others) detailed in Article 11, including, ss. 11.2.1(c), (d) and (g), 11.4.4(e) and (g), and 11.8.2. None of these roles is the equivalent of “partnership” with the institution of public government having Article 11 and legislative functions and authorities.

Chapter 1: Land Use Planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area

5. *Section 1.2 - The Nunavut Settlement Area* - NPC should include more contextual material and baseline information regarding matters listed under subs. 11.3.1 (a) to (i) of the Nunavut Agreement in the DNLUP 2014. An appropriate level of baseline information is important in areas where NPC proposes designations or provides direction. This would be in keeping with the direction provided in the Independent Review, Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, Final Report June 15, 2012. NPC should commit to strengthening the information and data provided in the DNLUP, in particular with respect to the areas discussed in comments 6 to 10.
6. *Section 1.2 - The Nunavut Settlement Area* - Demographic information should be included in the DNLUP 2014 in accordance with subs. 11.3.1(a) of the Agreement. Demographic information is essential for analyzing NPC’s stated community priorities of food security and access to safe drinking water. Demographic information would allow the NPC to analyze the scope of these important community issues. A demographic profile of Nunavut communities, and projected population dynamics and trends, as exists in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan (pgs. 18-22), should be included in a revised DNLUP.
7. *Section 1.2 - The Nunavut Settlement Area* - Information regarding Nunavut’s economy, including employment by sector, economic opportunities and needs, as well as the non-wage economy, should be included in the DNLUP 2014 in accordance with subs. 11.3.1(c) of the Agreement. This information is needed to provide a foundation for the objectives found in the DNLUP 2014 within *Chapter 5 – Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development*.
8. *Section 1.2 - The Nunavut Settlement Area* - NPC should provide more detailed information regarding overall infrastructure (transportation and communication) and energy assets, requirements and opportunities (including alternative energy) in Nunavut in accordance with subs. 11.3.1(d-f) of the Agreement. There is a particular concern that progress in developing a transportation and power corridor from Manitoba to the Kivalliq has not been acknowledged or supported in the DNLUP. More detailed information is required as a

foundation for the Territorial and Community Infrastructure objectives in *Chapter 4 – Building Healthier Communities*.

9. *Section 1.2 - The Nunavut Settlement Area* - NPC should include more information on Nunavut's environment and address major ecosystem components such as land, water, wildlife and marine areas in accordance with subs. 11.3.1(g) of the Agreement. This is particularly important where NPC has proposed designations related to land, water and wildlife such as migratory birds and caribou. Baseline information used for decision-making must be presented and shared in order that there is a common understanding of the state of environmental resources and any significant threats or concerns.
10. *Section 1.2 - The Nunavut Settlement Area* - NPC should provide documentation regarding Nunavut's natural resource base. As the NPC is proposing designations for high mineral areas and oil and gas significant discovery areas, more detailed information is needed regarding the sources of information for these designations than is provided in the DNLUP or Options and Recommendations document.
11. *Section 1.4.1 - Incremental Planning* states that the NLUP will be updated and amended as additional information is received. This passive approach to information gathering has resulted in a number of information gaps in the DNLUP. There should be a pro-active approach to obtaining information. For example, Statistics Canada is unlikely to send NPC information; however NPC can obtain this information readily. NPC should revise the DNLUP to indicate that a proactive approach will be adopted to information and data-gathering. This would allow NPC to gather information and data that is readily available in the public domain.
12. *Section 1.4.1 – Incremental Planning* states that “NPC anticipates that regional and sub-regional land use planning studies will be undertaken”. NPC should provide a more definitive statement regarding regional and sub-regional planning such as: “Work on regional and sub-regional plans will commence once the Nunavut Land Use Plan is approved”. Additionally, an explanation is required regarding how the proposed designations in the DNLUP will influence designations in the regional and sub-regional plans.
13. *Section 1.4.2 – Consultation* - The term “consultation” and the process of seeking community input requires NPC to meet the high standard for “active and informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents affected by land use plans” set forth in subs. 11.2.1(d) of the *Nunavut Agreement*. The use of the term “informed participation and support” in the *Nunavut Agreement* rather than “consultation”, the additional detail in subs. 11.2.1(d) on the form that participation must take, the contrasting use of the term “consultation” and “participation” elsewhere in the *Nunavut Agreement*, and recent Supreme Court jurisprudence on consultation, all combine to confirm that a rigorous consultation process is required.

NTI recognizes that the community tour conducted by NPC in 2013-2014 provided a beginning to the consultation process. However, there is little evidence that the community tour provided for the active and informed participation of Inuit and other residents on the major planning decisions contained in the DNLUP 2014 including the designations. Many of the proposed designations, which are core planning decisions in the DNLUP, have not been presented to communities, residents and Inuit organizations (including HTOs, RWOs, RIAs and NTI) to obtain their input and support. A final DNLUP should have substantial evidence that the requirements of subs. 11.2.1(d) were followed, including documentation of (i) active and informed participation and support for distinct planning decisions; (ii) ready access to all relevant materials; (iii) appropriate and realistic schedules; and (iv) recruitment and training of local residents to participate in comprehensive land use planning. The lack of adherence with this central process requirement of Article 11 renders the current DNLUP incomplete.

14. *Section 1.4.2 – Consultation* does not explain how community consultation results, including identification of priorities, values and objectives were incorporated into the DNLUP in accordance with subs 11.2.1(c); nor does it include a detailed report of the community consultations. Each planning decision should be accompanied by a detailed report of the community discussions or submissions, including which community organizations and individuals participated, an analysis of priorities, values and objectives identified, and how support for the planning decision was demonstrated. The Options and Recommendations document does not include the level of detail necessary. Within the DNLUP, NPC should explain how community consultation information has been incorporated, and, in particular, how it has informed each individual proposed designation. Minutes of community consultations should be available that provide the necessary support for NPC’s decision-making in all substantive areas of the DNLUP.

The need to include an explanation as to how information that is collected is incorporated in the DNLUP was discussed in the Independent Review, Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, Final Report June 15, 2012. For example, at p. 44, the Final Report states: “[n]ot only does there need to be a record of proceedings, or comments received, but NPC needs to explain how information will be or has been used to inform the plan”. This is a critical issue; the DNLUP should be revised to explain how community information was incorporated in all components of the DNLUP, including in particular the land use designations.

15. *Section 1.4.2 – Consultation* states that “Most participants agreed that being notified in advance of a proponent accessing the land was a major concern.” Given this statement, it is surprising that QIA’s “Consultation Guide – For Communities and Proponents – Getting Ready for Conformity Determination by the Nunavut Planning Commission” does not seem to have been considered in the treatment of project proposals under the DNLUP 2014. The Consultation Guide has been reviewed by the RIAs and NTI and there is wide support for

early communication between proponents and communities. The Government of Nunavut's Department of Economic Development and Transportation has also been working on a Consultation Guide. If needed, we would be happy to work with the NPC and other participants on the details of notification and consultation to be included in the DNLUP to ensure that communities are adequately notified and appropriately consulted regarding land related activities proposed for locations within their areas of interest before project proposals are submitted to NPC.

16. *Section 1.4.3 - Decision Making* states that "NPC has also considered the guidance provided by NLCA Article 17, Purposes of Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)" and continues on to list the characteristics that IOLs may possess. IOLs were chosen for a variety of reasons including for renewable resources, non-renewable commercial value and heritage value. However, as indicated by s. 17.1.3 of the *Nunavut Agreement*, in selecting parcels of IOLs, the relative weighting of values turned on particular community or regional preferences. More and appropriate active and informed participation on the question of the desired uses of IOLs is needed among Inuit at the community level, at the regional level with RIAs, and with NTI when subsurface IOLs are in question. NPC must also include the relevant RIA in planning for participation of local Inuit in decision-making on proposed uses of IOLs.

In view of the above, *Section 1.4.3* of the DNLUP must acknowledge the role of the regions and Inuit in the communities in deciding the appropriate use of IOLs. *Section 11.8.2* of the *Nunavut Agreement* requires that land use plans "take into account Inuit goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Lands". The following statement in the current DNLUP should be revised: "The Commission has applied this Article 17 management concept to all lands of the NSA" to read "Decisions regarding the uses of IOLs must only be undertaken with the full active and informed participation and support of local Inuit, and the appropriate RIA (or NTI if a subsurface-parcel), as these organizations are mandated to speak regarding Inuit goals and objectives for particular parcels in keeping with s. 11.8.2 of the *Nunavut Agreement*".

In addition, it should be noted that subsurface IOLs were predominantly selected for their mineral potential. In the current version of the DNLUP, 838,788 Ha (22.2%) of subsurface lands are designated as something other than containing high mineral potential. In addition, 446,916 Ha (11.87%) of subsurface lands have been placed within a protected type of designation with restrictions which do not accord with the purposes for which the lands were selected. *Section 1.4.3* of the DNLUP should be revised to recognize that the subsurface IOLs were selected predominantly for their mineral potential.

A total of 1292 incursions occur on surface and subsurface IOL parcels as a result of DNLUP designations. These incursions cover 56% of all Inuit Owned Lands. The RIAs and NTI have been consulted on very few of the designations outlined in the DNLUP, which impact on IOLs. Most of these discussions have taken place after the release of the DNLUP and not before. In the case of surface IOLs, 17% of surface lands have been placed within a

protected type of designation. NPC should consult further NTI and the RIAs regarding designations resulting in IOL incursions. For a more detailed listing of IOL incursions, see Appendix 1 - *Incursion Totals by Region* and Appendix 2 - *Incursion Counts and Areas by Designation Theme*. In addition, Appendix 3 – *Slivers and Misalignments on IOLs* documents small errors or incursions on IOLs that should be easily addressed by the NPC.

17. *Section 1.4.5 Limitation of Data in the Planning Process* states that “[a]s the information is provided the plan will be updated as required to ensure the best information is available to support an integrated regulatory system”. As stated at paragraph #11 above, a more proactive approach should be taken to information gathering. *Section 1.4.5* should be revised to state “as the information is acquired and provided”.
18. *Section 1.5.3 Application of the Plan* states that the “Plan does not apply to subsistence land use and harvesting”. This statement does not fully reflect Inuit harvesting rights under Article 5 of the *Nunavut Agreement* and that the DNLUP must be developed and implemented in a manner consistent with Article 5. The DNLUP should be revised to state that “the Plan shall not interfere with Inuit harvesting rights under Article 5 of the *Nunavut Agreement*”. Indeed, the DNLUP needs a broader statement that the Plan does not in any way contradict or limit Inuit rights under the *Nunavut Agreement* or any of the other provisions of the Agreement. The NPC has no power to make, and others do not have the power to approve, a Plan that conflicts or is inconsistent with the *Nunavut Agreement*.
19. *Section 1.5.4 Land Use Designations* references “Priorities and Values” of residents as a tool that allows these priority and values “to be considered in the design, review and conduct of the activity”. It is unclear how this approach is intended to work. Subsection 11.2.1 (c) requires land use plans “reflect the priorities and values of the residents”—a rigorous standard. In assessing the appropriateness of proposed land uses, a rigorous approach should require that proponents demonstrate how their proposals reflect residents’ priorities and values. How will NPC’s tool accomplish this? An additional question is: how can the community can play a role in assessing whether this has been accomplished? Certainly, evidence of the residents’ priorities and values, as revealed through appropriate participation, must be documented and made available.

Chapter 2: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment

20. We have many and important concerns regarding *Section 2.1.1 Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites*. Our concerns, again, are principally about the level of active and informed participation of Inuit regarding these proposed protected area sites, and about the significant impact of the proposed designations on IOLs. Overall, the new proposed bird protected areas designations incur on 1,531,695 hectares of IOLs with 1,289,157 of these

hectares incurring on surface IOLs and 242,537 hectares on subsurface IOLs. Regionally, the breakdown of the incursions are: 1,205,651 hectares in the Qikiqtani, 91,774 hectares in the Kivalliq and 234,269 hectares in the Kitikmeot.

Our analysis of the GIS files shows that NPC created the proposed protected areas boundaries using only Environment Canada's submission. The boundaries for these proposed bird protected areas should be adjusted to take into account other relevant values for these areas. It is not evident that NPC (and Environment Canada) carried out an appropriate informed participation process regarding the proposed bird protected areas. The Options and Recommendations document states that in some cases the "priorities and values" of residents includes birds. However, it also states, in many cases, that residents simultaneously value economic development and have other priorities for the same area. Evidence is lacking that the communities want these areas protected exclusively for birds. This example illustrates the need for detailed documentation of informed participation and decision-making at the community level.

In addition, NTI and the RIAs, who have substantial IOLs (both surface and subsurface parcels) within the proposed bird protect area designations have not been consulted directly about these proposed designations. It is an objective of NPC to ensure "that the goals of any proposed restrictions on land use are achieved with the least possible impact on undiscovered mineral resources, while taking into account environmental and social objectives" (Nunavut Planning Commission Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, 2007, p.15). The right balance has not been achieved in addressing the environmental, cultural and economic interests through the proposed bird protected area designations. These proposed bird protected area designations should not go forward without active and informed participation with Inuit in adjacent communities and the appropriate Inuit organizations for each specific proposed bird protected area.

21. In regards to *Section 2.1.1 Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites*, questions arise regarding Environment Canada's submission (Key Habitat Sites for Migratory Birds Habitat Sites in the Nunavut Settlement Area, April 2014). Environment Canada appears to have classified 43 sites as highly risk intolerant sites. Of these 43 sites, 13 of these sites are already Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBSs) and National Wildlife Areas (NWAs). No distinction appears to have been made by Environment Canada between highly risk intolerant sites that are MBSs, NWAs and non-legislated sites. The Options and Recommendations document in the introductory section for the "Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites" indicates that "EC states that it will review project proposals in key migratory bird habitat sites with an additional level of scrutiny, to ensure conformity with *the Migratory Birds Convention Act* and Regulations".

The proposed bird protected areas are functionally equivalent to establishing new MBSs and NWAs. The requirements for establishing or enlarging new MBSs and NWAs are addressed in *the Inuit Impact and Benefit Umbrella Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory*

Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA) at section 3.3.4 (j), 4.5.1 and Article 13.

A revised draft NLUP should uphold key process requirements in the IIBA for establishing and enlarging migratory bird conservation areas, as well as meeting land use planning consultation requirements. A consultation process should include:

- Environment Canada /NPC consultation with the NWMB on bird habitat conservation proposals;
- Environment Canada/NPC consultation with the relevant RIA, adjacent communities, HTOs, RWOs, Community Land and Resource Committees (CLARC) and/or the relevant Area Co-Management Committees (ACMCs) (where in existence) on each specific proposed bird protected area;
- Written support from the adjacent community through the HTO, CLARC and the ACMC (where in existence) for each proposed new bird protected area;
- Where a new proposed site includes IOLs, written consent from the relevant RIA, or NTI if the site includes subsurface rights for the creation of the protected area;
- A resource assessment of each proposed bird protected area; and
- A commitment from Environment Canada to establish areas designated as bird protected areas in the NLUP as MBSs and NWAs in the future.

22. *Section 2.1.1 Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites* proposes to designate areas identified by Environment Canada as moderately risk intolerant bird sites as Special Management Areas. A number of the same questions arise for this proposed designation as with the proposed bird protected areas. Why have the boundaries for these proposed bird special management areas not been adjusted to take into account other values for these areas? Has there been an appropriate informed participation process regarding the proposed special management areas? It is vital that the communities participate adequately on these specific proposals.

23. For the proposed bird special management areas, the NPC provides direction regarding cumulative impact concerns and setback requirements. The direction regarding cumulative impacts is the following: “The NPC may refer a project proposal falling within Schedule 12-1 to NIRB for screening where the NPC has concerns respecting the cumulative impact of that project proposal in relation to other development activities in the planning region”. This direction replicates NPC’s current authority under s. 12.3.3 in the *Nunavut Agreement*. It is not obvious why a special management area designation would be needed to highlight an existing NPC responsibility. NPC could provide a map of sensitive areas where cumulative impacts may be a concern without creating new land use designations within the DNLUP. Creating designations to highlight existing cumulative impact responsibilities adds unnecessary complexity to the DNLUP.

24. In regards to the migratory bird setbacks as proposed in Table 2 by the designation of Special Management Areas in Section 2.1.1, several non-quota limitations would be established. For example, the seasonal “60 km setback from seabird colonies for gillnetting” is a non-quota limitation on fishing. The NWMB has the sole authority to establish, modify or remove non-quota limitations on harvesting in Nunavut (see s. 5.6.48 of the *Nunavut Agreement*). NPC should commit to ensuring that non-quota limitations proposed in Table 2 are established by the NWMB before they are considered for incorporation in the DNLUP.
25. Migratory bird setbacks, and other requirements, as proposed in Table 2 by the designation of Special Management Areas in Section 2.1.1 must not interfere with Inuit harvesting rights under Article 5.
26. *Section 2.1.3 Polar Bear Denning Areas* proposes that polar bear denning areas be assigned a Special Management Area designation where cumulative impact concerns are addressed and direction is provided to regulatory authorities. More information is needed on how the polar bear denning area boundaries were created and what sources of information were used, particularly whether boundaries were derived from community mapping, and what options were considered regarding polar bear denning areas. If consultations have not occurred with communities, HTOs, RWOs, and NWMB on this specific designation, these consultations are required to obtain direction on polar bear denning areas. Further consultation is also required with the RIAs and NTI.

For the Polar Bear Special Management Areas, the direction regarding cumulative impacts is the same as that discussed regarding Special Management Areas for migratory birds. The direction replicates NPC’s current authority under s. 12.3.3 in the *Nunavut Agreement* and the same comment is applicable here.

27. *Section 2.1.4 Walrus Haul-Outs* assigns walrus haul-outs a Special Management Area designation where cumulative impact concerns are addressed and direction is provided to regulatory authorities. It is not clear how the walrus haul out boundaries were created and what sources of information were used. It is not clear whether boundaries were derived from community mapping? NPC should further explain what options were considered regarding walrus haul out areas. If consultations have not occurred with communities, HTOs, RWOs and NWMB on this specific designation, these consultations are required to obtain direction on walrus haul-out sites. Further consultation is also required with the RIAs and NTI.

For the Walrus Haul-out Areas, the direction regarding cumulative impacts is the same as that discussed regarding Special Management Areas for migratory birds and polar bear denning areas. The direction replicates NPC’s current authority under s. 12.3.3 in the *Nunavut Agreement* and the comment above is also applicable here.

28. *Section 2.1.5 Marine Areas of Importance* assigns Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) and Polynyas a Mixed Use designation. There is a concern that this designation does not sufficiently protect these marine areas. This concern stems in part as Oil and Gas Significant Discovery Licenses appear to overlap with ESBAs and Polynyas. Can NPC verify the extent of the overlap between these designations and explain how impacts on ESBAs and Polynyas will be mitigated in overlap areas?

It is not clear how the boundaries for marine areas of importance were created and what sources of information were used. It is not clear whether boundaries were derived from community mapping? NPC should further explain what options were considered regarding marine areas. If consultations have not occurred with communities, HTOs, RWOs and NWMB on this specific designation, these consultations are required. Further consultation is also required with the RIAs and NTI.

Chapter 3: Encouraging Conservation Planning

29. *Section 3.1.1.1 Parks Awaiting Full Establishment* assigns a Protected Area designation for national and territorial parks awaiting full establishment. In the case of Katannilik Territorial Park, there is an on-going discussion with the CLARC and the GN regarding IOL parcels that were originally selected for their development potential. QIA will confirm whether there is agreement with the prohibited uses for IOLs in the DNLUP.

30. *Section 3.1.1.2 Proposed Parks* assigns a Protected Area designation to three areas labelled as “Proposed National Parks”. The following concerns arise regarding two of these areas:

- i. The *Proposed National Park – Blue Nose Lake Area* is contiguous area with Tuklut Nogait National Park. Our understanding is that the land withdrawal for the Blue Nose Lake Area has lapsed and that there is no proposal for a national park in the Blue Nose Lake Area. This would need to be confirmed by the Government of Canada. Regardless, there is no support from KitIA for a protected area. The DNLUP should be revised to remove the Protected Area designation for the Blue Nose Lake Area and to replace it with the Mixed Use designation.
- ii. With respect to the *Peary Caribou Habitat Adjacent to Qausuittuq National Park* it is not clear to QIA how NPC assessed the community and regional preference for the IOL parcel located adjacent to the Qausuittuq National Park. Further consultation is required at the regional and community level by NPC.

31. *Section 3.1.1.2 Proposed Parks* assigns the Agguttinni Study Area as a Proposed Territorial Park with a Protected Area land designation. There are on-going discussions about the proposed park with the CLARC and the community of Clyde River. It is still to be determined whether the proposed park will include IOLs. QIA and NPC should consult with the community of Clyde River to assess the Inuit goals and objectives of the IOL parcels within the proposed Agguttinni study area.
32. *Section 3.1.1.3 Proposed National Marine Conservation Areas* assigns the Lancaster Sound area as a Protected Area. QIA is on the Steering Committee determining the feasibility and final boundary of the proposed conservation area. The Steering Committee will inform the NPC once there is a decision on the final boundary. The DNLUP should indicate what would follow, by way of revision of the Plan, if it is finalized before the Lancaster Sounds Marine Conservation Area boundaries are set.
33. *Section 3.1.2.1 Conservation Areas - Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary* assigns the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary a Protected Area designation and provides no other guidance. Term 2.2 in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan (at p. 50) acknowledges the review process for the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary and that NPC may be required to consider amendments. NPC should explain why the guidance regarding the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan has not been included in the DNLUP.
34. *Section 3.1.2.2 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries* assigns a Protected Area designation to existing Migratory Bird Sanctuaries that prohibits various uses. It is not clear how these prohibitions relate to the legislative direction under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and Regulations. Nor is it clear whether the proposed DNLUP prohibitions would interfere with the federal permitting process for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and the implementation of the IIBA. Informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents regarding this proposed change has not been indicated. By adding new prohibitions, the DNLUP would create a competing set of rules that would add confusion and complexity to the regulatory system. The DNLUP should highlight areas that are protected through legislation and indicate that the existing restrictions as set out in legislation and regulations apply.
35. *Section 3.1.2.3 National Wildlife Areas* assigns a Protected Area designation to existing National Wildlife Areas that prohibits various uses. It is unclear how these prohibitions would relate to the legislative direction under the *Canada Wildlife Act* and *Wildlife Area Regulations*. Nor is it clear whether the proposed DNLUP prohibitions would interfere with the federal regulation of National Wildlife Areas and the implementation of the IIBA. Informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents regarding this proposed change has not been indicated. By adding new prohibitions, the DNLUP would create a competing set of rules that adds confusion and complexity to the regulatory system. The DNLUP should highlight areas that are protected through legislation and indicate that the existing restrictions as set out in legislation and regulations apply.

36. Concerns arise regarding *Section 3.1.2.4 Historic Sites (National Historic Sites and Territorial Historic Sites)* and the Protected Area designations that are assigned to these sites. According to Section 9.3.5 of the *Nunavut Agreement*, land use planning no longer applies to the Erebus and Terror National Historic Site.

With respect to the rest of the historic sites, NPC should indicate whether there has been informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents regarding protecting these historic sites through the DNLUP? In cases where the new Protected Area designation impacts on IOLs in the Kivalliq region there is no support for this designation at the regional level. The new Historic Site designation incurs on 34,654 hectares of IOLs in Nunavut. The vast majority of these incursions are in the Kivalliq where 30,863 hectares of surface area are impacted and 3,785 hectares of subsurface IOLs.

Additionally, the Government of Canada and Government of Nunavut should indicate their views on the impact of the Protected Area designation on the management of these sites as we understand to date the government focus has been on commemoration of the sites and not protection. Obligations to conclude Inuit Impact Benefit Agreements are outstanding with respect to Historic Sites, which is a concern to Inuit organizations.

37. *Section 3.1.2.5 Heritage Rivers* creates a Special Management Area designation for the Thelon and Kazan Rivers. The Kivalliq Inuit Association does not support this designation as to date the Thelon and Heritage Rivers are Canadian Heritage River (CHR) designations only. The Special Management Area designation overlaps with surface IOLs (85,822 hectares) providing more protection for the rivers than currently afforded with the CHR designation. Moreover, there has been little progress in finalizing an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for these Heritage Rivers.

Chapter 4: Building Healthier Communities

38. *Section 4.1.1 Community Areas of Interest* assigns six areas of community interest as Protected Areas. NPC should explain how and when communities identified these areas and how the boundaries were identified. The Community Areas of Interest incur on 677,044 hectares of IOLs and the RIAs are working with Inuit in the communities regarding the DNLUP's proposed designations. Below are more specific comments on each Community Area of Interest:

- i. Hiukitak River: Generally, KitIA supports protection for the Hiukitak River area and has withdrawn IOL parcels from development in this area. KitIA is continuing to discuss with Inuit in the communities protection for this area and may have more submissions

regarding the specific boundary. Also, there is a question whether the Protected Area designation is intended to prohibit commercial shipping or cruise ships?

- ii. Duke of York Bay: KivIA does not support the surface IOLs in this area being designated as Protected Areas. KivIA will work with the Inuit in the communities to verify their position on protection for this area.
- iii. Foxe Basin: QIA and NPC should consult with the community of Igloodik to assess the Inuit goals and objectives of the IOL parcels within the proposed Community Area of Interest.
- iv. Moffett Inlet: QIA and NPC should consult with the community of Arctic Bay to assess the Inuit goals and objectives of the IOL parcels within the proposed Community area of interest.
- v. Nettilling Lake: QIA and NPC should consult with the community of Pangnirtung to assess the Inuit goals and objectives of the IOL parcels within the proposed Community area of interest.
- vi. Walrus Island: KivIA does not support the surface IOLs in this area being designated as a Protected Area. KivIA will work with the Inuit in the communities to verify their position on protection for this area.

39. *Section 4.1.2 Community Priorities and Values* states that communities identified numerous priorities and values. There is, however, inadequate information to assess how this approach addresses the active and informed participation of Inuit and other residents. Among other things, NPC should describe the process that was undertaken to identify these priorities and values and include a description of the information captured in Tables 3 and 4. Our understanding is that this is the main tool being used to reflect community information. Focussing on this approach appears to minimize the use of community information in other planning decisions within the DNLUP such as the proposed designations. Without community information forming an integral part in all planning decisions there is a lack of active and informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents in the DNLUP.

In addition, NPC should explain further how this “priorities and values” approach is intended to work. Direction is provided to regulatory authorities to mitigate impacts on priorities and values; it is not clear how it is proposed that this will be done. It is also not clear whether proponents will be required to show how they have addressed or will be addressing priorities and values. The role of communities in this process should also be described.

40. *Section 4.1.3 Community Land Use* discusses the collection of the history of land use on a map. NPC should describe the process that was undertaken to collect and map this information, and the timing of those efforts. NPC should provide a description of the information captured in Table 5. It is not clear how it is intended that direction will be provided to regulatory authorities to mitigate impacts on community land use. NPC should further explain the intention of this section.

Importantly, the NPC's process should clearly identify and distinguish on the one hand, consultation with communities for the purposes of identifying historic or current land uses, and on the other hand, the active and informed participation of communities in identifying priorities, values and objectives for land use planning decisions. All this should be documented and available information.

41. *Section 4.1.4 Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy* assigns areas under joint ownership by QIA, NTI and Makivik Corporation a Protected Area designation. The proposed Protected Area designation incurs on 183,110 hectares of land held by QIA and NTI. QIA and NTI did not request that NPC place these lands under a Protected Area designation and it is not clear that communities requested that these lands be placed in a protected area designation. A letter from the NPC to QIA and NTI in 2013 suggests that communities had questions regarding the development of the islands and revenue sharing. We are aware that the Makivik Corporation has recently corresponded with NPC expressing concerns regarding the limitations created by the Protected Area designation, and about misunderstandings during the community consultations. NTI and QIA share these concerns and will be providing further comments to NPC on this designation.
42. *Section 4.1.5 Denesuline Areas of Asserted Title Claim* assigns lands withdrawn from disposition a Protected Area designation. We understand that the NPC received correspondence from the Denesuline requesting that this Protected Area designation be removed and that the NPC has agreed to change the designation to Mixed Use. We agree with this change in designation to Mixed Use.
43. *Section 4.3 Alternative Energy Sources* - Can the NPC provide confirmation that there is continued support from the community, GN and QEC for the Jayne's Inlet potential hydro location? Additionally, in our analysis we were not able to locate the Alternative Energy Special Management Areas on the map provided at Schedule A. Can NPC confirm that these Alternative Energy Special Management Areas do no conflict with other designations? There are also concerns regarding the potential impacts of hydro-electric projects on fish. Were impacts on fish considered when creating this designation?
44. *Section 4.2.1 Transportation Infrastructure* identifies several proposed transportation corridors. NPC should indicate whether it has considered a land designation to safeguard transportation corridors and, if so, what conclusions it has drawn. There is a particular concern that there is no designation for the power and transportation corridor from Manitoba to the Kivalliq. NPC should in consultation with KivIA, and other organizations as appropriate, develop a designation for the proposed Manitoba-Kivalliq corridor.
45. *Section 4.4.1.2 Community Drinking Water Supplies outside of Municipal Boundaries* assigns a Special Management Area designation to these areas. There are concerns that the Special

Management Area designation for Community Water Source Watersheds does not provide enough protection to community drinking water supplies. A preliminary review of the Special Management Areas indicates that not all inputs into watersheds have been considered. Accordingly, we ask the NPC to provide the scientific basis for watershed boundaries generally and for not creating Special Management Areas for the communities of Gjoa Haven, Iqaluit, Igloolik and Clyde River. Additionally, there are concerns that where community water sources are adjacent or overlap with areas of High Mineral Potential that direction should be provided to ensure that water quality standards are applied for water entering Community Water Source Watersheds.

Within the Special Management Area, the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) is directed to “where appropriate” mitigate impacts “on community water drinking supplies to ensure that the integrity of the drinking water is maintained”. How would this direction add to the requirements within the current regulatory system? Is the NWB not already tasked with this responsibility?

46. A number of sections in the DNLUP create Special Management Areas where most land uses are deemed to be incompatible with Government of Canada operations and are prohibited.

These sections include:

- i. 4.4.2 Land Remediation (DEW Line Sites),
- ii. 4.4.3 Contaminated Sites,
- iii. 4.5.1 Department of National Defence Establishments, and
- iv. 4.5.2 North Warning System Sites.

Table 1 indicates that in these Special Management Areas all uses are prohibited except Government of Canada activities associated with those areas. In total, these Special Management Areas incur on 87,578 hectares of IOLs (73,756 hectares in the Kitikmeot region, and 13,822 hectares in the Qikiqtani). Preliminary discussions between NTI, the Department of National Defence (DND) and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) about these Special Management Areas have taken place. There has been some informal indication recently by DND that the Special Management Areas designations may not be necessary. DND should confirm or otherwise clarify their current position on this matter.

The Kitikmeot Inuit Association would like to address questions regarding the DND’s CAM-A3A site, southwest of Cambridge Bay. The KitIA has 2 concerns with this site’s designation. Firstly, the buffer around that site impacts approximately 12,674 ha of IOL. Was that level of impact intentional? Secondly, the prohibition associated with this site directly impacts Inuit access to this area, which is very important for spring hunting and egg harvesting. As such, the restriction can be considered a non-quota limitation, and KitIA is opposed to this designation.

Chapter 5: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

47. *Section 5.1.1 Mineral Potential* identifies areas of high mineral potential and assigns a Special Management Area designation to these areas. NPC should explain why subsurface IOLs were not identified as having high mineral potential by the NPC and included in this designation. NPC should also explain what sources of information were used to derive the high mineral potential areas? The DNLUP states that “[a]reas of high mineral potential have been identified based on the locations of selected mineral occurrences, an examination of historical mineral tenure held in the territory, the extent of favourable geological units based on limited mapping, locations of current and past-producing mines, locations of advanced exploration projects, and those projects currently in the review and permitting stages” (p.38). However, the Options and Recommendations document states that “AANDC (DIAND) provided the Commission with a list of sites for high mineral potential”. This list should be released and DIAND should provide information regarding how the list was developed.

There are concerns that geoscience and mineral potential data in the public domain have not been considered in the development of the Mineral Potential Special Management Area designation. For example, has Natural Resources Canada data on Residual Total Magnetic Intensity, Bouguer Gravity and Airborne Radiometric Surveys been considered? NPC should ensure that all relevant data has been taken into account in developing the designation. There are also concerns regarding how the NLUP will accommodate new data and discoveries within the life of the Plan. Can NPC explain whether there will be a process to allow designations to change without the use of an amendment?

48. The Mineral Potential Special Management Area Land Use Designation prohibits incompatible uses, which include the establishment of tourism facilities and the establishment of Conservation Areas and Parks. The DNLUP should explain the scope of the term “tourism facilities”. In some cases, beneficial tourism facilities and activities may be possible because of mining infrastructure such as roads. For example, Elu Lodge is within a Mineral Potential Special Management Area. NPC should allow tourism facilities that do not interfere with the development of the mineral potential.

49. *Section 5.1.3 Commercial Fisheries* assigns Cumberland Sound a Special Management Area Land Use Designation that prohibits incompatible uses including oil and gas exploration and production and related research. Can NPC confirm that there is adequate community support for the protected area designation for commercial fisheries in Cumberland Sound?

Chapter 6: Mixed Use

50. *Chapter 6 Mixed Use* describes areas that can support a wide variety of land uses and where all land “uses are considered to conform to the Plan”. NPC should provide the approximate percentage of lands that are assigned to the Mixed Use Area Land Designation within the DNLUP.

Chapter 7: Implementation Strategy

NTI and RIA comments on Next Steps in Planning Process

51. *Section 7.1 Responsibilities for Plan Implementation*, states that “[f]inal revisions to the plan will occur after the Public Hearing and prior to submission for approval”. It has been the position of NTI and the RIAs, and continues to be our position, that revisions to the DNLUP, and public distribution of the revised plan, are needed before a large public meeting. Indeed, in view of the scope of this undertaking, regional hearings would likely be more appropriate. This paper identifies a number of areas where specific revisions to the DNLUP are needed, as well as specific instances where further participation of communities and Inuit organizations is required. In addition, more work is needed to document and ensure the active and informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents on specific planning decisions, such as those related to migratory birds, community areas of interest and other issues identified. NPC should commit to ensuring that this work takes place. As stated in the Independent Review Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, Final Report June 15, 2012:

[a]lthough the process is presented as a step-by-step progression, in fact planning more often involves taking steps forward and back. It is generally more iterative than linear, although progress should occur through the refinement achieved by successive iteration...We also believe that further iteration among the steps may be needed before the DNLUP enters final Plan Evaluation and Approval (Step 6).

It appears that the NPC has already acknowledged the need to confirm further revisions to the DNLUP prior to a public hearing by agreeing to change the designation for the Denesuline Areas of Asserted Title Claim from Protected Area to Mixed Use.

It should be noted that Section 7.1 suggests that final revisions to the DNLUP will occur after the Public Hearing. This, of course, is appropriate and in keeping with Article 11. The position of NTI and the RIAs regarding the need for revisions of the DNLUP in advance of public hearing, does not preclude further revisions coming out of such hearings; indeed, the purpose of the hearings would not be met if further revisions were discounted beforehand.

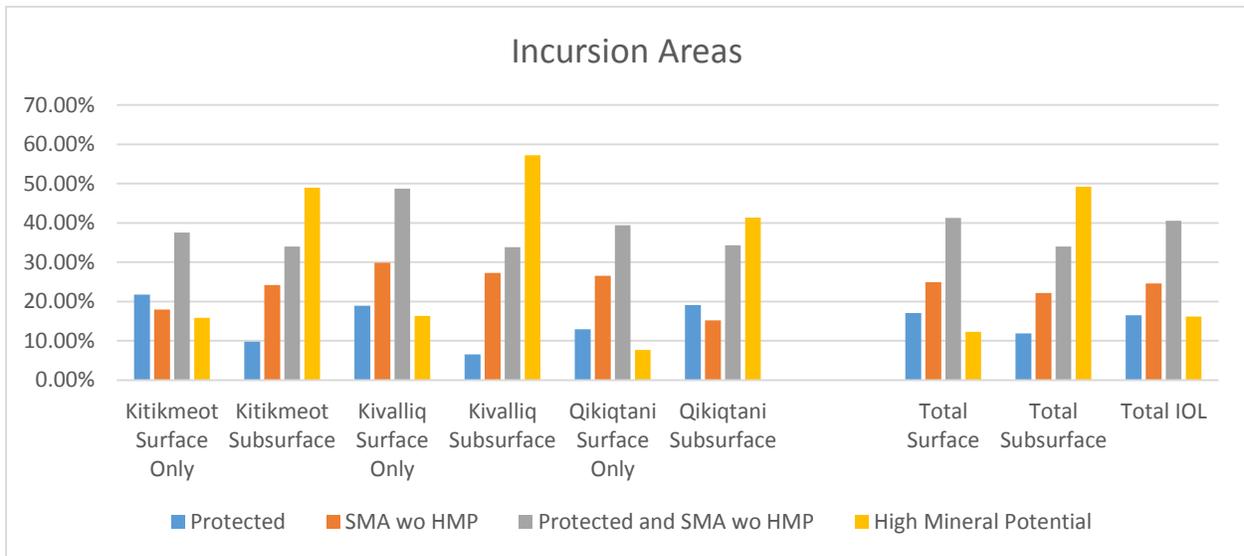
52. *Section 7.1 Responsibilities for Plan Implementation* states that the DNLUP “contains verbatim linkages to NUPPAA” and that the final version of the NLUP will not contain verbatim references. It is not obvious why either a DNLUP or a final NLUP needs to contain

verbatim linkages to NUPPAA or any other federal or territorial legislation. More helpful would be signpost section with references, at the end of various provisions of a Plan, inviting readers to note the relevance of sections of the *Nunavut Agreement* or legislative materials.

53. *Section 7.3 Project Proposal Application* states that the “identification and inclusion of local Inuit Place Names with the submission of a Project Proposal would greatly assist residents with understanding the exact location of a the project and its various activities”. The DNLUP should be revised to require proponents to use Inuit Place Names in their project proposals.

Appendix 1 - Incursion Totals by Region

Regions	Protected	SMA wo HMP	Protected and SMA wo HMP	High Mineral Potential
Kitikmeot Surface Only	21.80%	17.97%	37.56%	15.84%
Kitikmeot Subsurface	9.80%	24.17%	33.97%	48.94%
Kivalliq Surface Only	18.93%	29.88%	48.69%	16.33%
Kivalliq Subsurface	6.52%	27.29%	33.80%	57.21%
Qikiqtani Surface Only	12.94%	26.56%	39.44%	7.67%
Qikiqtani Subsurface	19.11%	15.18%	34.28%	41.38%
Total Surface	17.08%	24.93%	41.31%	12.30%
Total Subsurface	11.87%	22.15%	34.02%	49.21%
Total IOL	16.53%	24.64%	40.54%	16.20%



Appendix 2 - Incursion Counts and Areas by Designation Theme

Count of Incursions By Theme		
Theme	Total	
Bird Habitat - Protected	118	
Bird Habitat - Special Management	79	
Caribou - Protected	121	
Caribou - Special Management	80	
Community Area of Interest	44	
Denesuline	8	
DND Sites	24	
Equal Use	12	
Kazan and Thelon	28	
Lancaster Sound	43	
Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas	36	
Mineral Potential	263	
National Historic	5	
Parks - Awaiting, Proposed, Study	25	
Polar Bear	300	
Soper River	3	
Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary	2	
Turbot	15	
Unincorporated	2	
Walrus	5	
Watershed	79	
(blank)		
Grand Total	1292	

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Area of Incursions By Theme (ha)		
IOL Type	Theme	Total
Subsurface	Bird Habitat - Protected	242537
	Bird Habitat - Special Management	24190
	Caribou - Protected	181702
	Caribou - Special Management	483083
	Community Area of Interest	13410
	Denesuline	0
	DND Sites	4294
	Equal Use	8638
	Lancaster Sound	20
	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas	1421
	Mineral Potential	1852435
	National Historic	3785
	Parks - Awaiting, Proposed, Study	16
	Polar Bear	261971
	Soper River	1531
	Watershed	101458
Subsurface Total		3180491
Surface Only	Bird Habitat - Protected	1289158
	Bird Habitat - Special Management	936154
	Caribou - Protected	2292355
	Caribou - Special Management	1403621
	Community Area of Interest	663634
	Denesuline	543
	DND Sites	83284
	Equal Use	174472
	Kazan and Thelon	85822
	Lancaster Sound	3691
	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas	612376
	Mineral Potential	3921953
	National Historic	30869
	Parks - Awaiting, Proposed, Study	382063
	Polar Bear	4969017
	Soper River	81
	Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary	1531
	Turbot	47410
	Unincorporated	1127
	Walrus	76785
Watershed	859997	
Surface Only Total		17835940
Grand Total		21016431

Appendix 3 - Slivers and Misalignments on IOLs

Slivers - areas (generally small) identified as a DNLUP designation which overlap with IOL and which appear to have been included in error. ^{1 2}

Chunks - areas identified as a DNLUP designation which overlap with IOL and need to be further examined because they may be in error or unnecessary.

Misalignment - areas have been identified using conflicting datasets resulting in a misalignment and possible erroneous IOL overlap.

ID	Name	Comment
1	Key Bird Habitat Site - Coats Island Lowlands	No Slivers.
2	Key Bird Habitat Site - Boas River (Outside of Harry Gibbons MBS)	No Slivers.
3	Key Bird Habitat Site - McConnell River outside of MBS	Misalignment of protected area.
4	Key Bird Habitat Site - Middle Back River	No Slivers.
5	Frozen Strait	No slivers. The patch seems to be a buffer error.
6	Key Bird Habitat Site - Adelaide Peninsula	Chunks (1). Slivers (2).
7	Key Bird Habitat Site - Melbourne Island	No Slivers.
8	Key Bird Habitat Site - South Eastern Victoria Island	No Slivers.
9	Bathurst / Elu	Many slivers along boundaries.
11	Lambert Channel	Chunks.
13	Rasmussen Lowlands	Chunks.
16	Key Bird Habitat Site - Cape Liddon	Slivers.
17	Key Bird Habitat Site - Frobisher Bay	No Slivers.
18	Key Bird Habitat Site - Hell Gate and Cardigan Strait	Slivers
20	Key Bird Habitat Site - Prince Leopold Island outside of MBS	Slivers.
21	Key Bird Habitat Site - Scott Inlet	Slivers.
23	Abbajalik and Ijutuk Islands	No slivers.
24	Baillaird Bay	Many slivers along boundaries.
25	Belcher Islands	No slivers. Some misalignment with land mass.
26	Buchan Gulf	Slivers.
27	Cape Searle	Many slivers along boundaries.
29	Creswell Bay	Many slivers along boundaries.
30	East Axel	Chunks.
32	Eastern Jones	Slivers and chunks.
34	Fosheim Peninsula	No slivers.

36	Koukdjuak Outside	Chunks.
39	Inglefield Mountains	Chunk.
40	Markham Bay	Extreme Slivers.
45	Sleeper Islands	No slivers.
46	Western Cumberland	No slivers.
47	Core Caribou Calving and post-calving areas	Consider converting (1-9) to 48 High Mineral Potential
48	Core Caribou Calving and Post-Calving Areas with High Mineral Potential	No GIS related comments at this time.
49	Polar Bear Denning	No GIS related comments at this time.
50	Walrus Haulouts	No GIS related comments at this time.
52	National Parks Awaiting Full Establishment - Ukkusiksalik	Some misalignment.
53	Katannilik Territorial Park	Defer to provincial negotiations.
57	Proposed National Park - Blue Nose Lake Area	Defer to RIA.
59	Peary Caribou Habitat Adjacent to Proposed Quasuittuq National Park	Defer to RIA.
60	Aggutinni Study Area	Slivers.
61	Lancaster Sound	Slivers on Subsurface IOL (1,2). Multiple slivers (3).
62	Thelon	Defer to RIA.
63	East Bay Migratory Bird Sanctuary	Misalignment of protected area.
64	Harry Gibbons Migratory Bird Sanctuary	Defer to RIA.
65	McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanctuary	Misalignment of protected area.
66	Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary	Misalignment of protected area. Some slivers.
67	Bylot Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary outside of National Park	Some misalignment.
68	Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary	Some misalignment.
71	Akpait National Wildlife Area	Defer to negotiations.
72	Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area	Defer to negotiations.
75	Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Area	No slivers.
80	National Historic Sites of Canada - Beechey Island Sites	No slivers.
82	National Historic Sites of Canada - Fall Caribou Crossing	Slivers.
83	National Historic Sites of Canada - Arvia'juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk	Misalignment.
86	Historical Sites - Marble Island	Some misalignment.
87	Soper Canadian Heritage River Management Area	Possible slivers.
88	Kazan Heritage River	Possible slivers.
89	Thelon Heritage River	Possible slivers.
91-95	Community Area of Interest	Defer to RIA
96	Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy	TBD.

97	Denesuline Land Withdrawals	Slivers.
98-99	Unincorporated Community	Defer to RIA.
106	Community Water Source Watershed - Arviat	Sliver.
108	Community Water Source Watershed - Chesterfield Inlet	No slivers.
109	Community Water Source Watershed - Kugaaruk	No slivers.
110	Community Water Source Watershed - Arctic Bay	Sliver.
112	Community Water Source Watershed - Kugluktuk	No slivers.
113	Community Water Source Watershed - Baker Lake	Chunk.
114-166	DND Sites	Awaiting clarification from DND.
169	Cumberland Sound Turbot Area	Possible slivers.

¹ Associated map files in a separate document.

² Shape files available upon request.