

Nunavut Land Use Plan



Draft - 2011/2012



Nunavut Planning
Commission

Letter from the Commission



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Approval Page



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Acronyms

| | |
|--------------|--|
| AANDC | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada |
| BHC | Building Healthier Communities |
| CFS | Canadian Forces Services |
| CHRS | Canadian Heritage Rivers System |
| CLEY | Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth |
| CWS | Canadian Wildlife Service |
| DEW | Distant Early Warning |
| DFO | Fisheries and Oceans Canada |
| DIO | Designated Inuit Organization |
| DND | Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces |
| ECP | Encouraging Conservation Planning |
| ESED | Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development |
| GN | Government of Nunavut |
| IPG | Institution of Public Government |
| IOL | Inuit Owned Lands |
| IQ | Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit |
| KitIA | Kitikmeot Inuit Association |
| MBS | Migratory Bird Sanctuaries |
| MU | Mixed Use |
| NCSP | National Contaminated Sites Program |
| NGMP | Nunavut General Monitoring Plan |
| NIRB | Nunavut Impact Review Board |
| NLCA | Nunavut Land Claims Agreement |
| NMCA | National Marine Conservation Area |
| NPC | Nunavut Planning Commission |
| NTI | Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated |
| NSA | Nunavut Settlement Area |
| NWB | Nunavut Water Board |
| NWMB | Nunavut Wildlife Management Board |
| NWA | National Wildlife Areas |
| NWS | North Warning System |
| PAM | Priority Areas Map |
| PCA | Parks Canada Agency |
| PSE | Protecting and Sustaining the Environment |
| SARA | Species at Risk Act |
| UOM | Use and Occupancy Mapping |

Definitions

In the Plan:

Areas of Asserted Title Claim means

Athabasca Denesuline Area of Asserted Title Claim under the Benoanie Litigation

- The Benoanie litigation commenced in 1991 has been in abeyance since 1999 to enable the Athabasca Denesuline and Canada to fully and finally settle, through an active and ongoing negotiation process, the treaty and aboriginal rights and title issues in Nunavut raised in the litigation.

Manitoba Denesuline Area of Asserted Title Claim under Samuel/Thorassie Litigation

- Since 1999, the Samuel/Thorassie litigation has been in abeyance. Manitoba Denesuline and Government are actively negotiating resolution of the issues raised in the litigation including Manitoba Denesuline Aboriginal and Treaty rights in Nunavut and Manitoba Denesuline Aboriginal title in Nunavut.

Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy means the areas generally located around the Salisbury and Nottingham Islands in the Hudson Strait; and the Bakers Dozen, King George and Sleeper Islands in the Hudson Bay. These lands are jointly owned and managed between the Inuit of Northern Quebec (Nunavik) as represented by Makivik and the Inuit of Nunavut represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated as illustrated under Article 40 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

Area of Interest means a spatial area where the principles of conservation planning and sound land management practices are applied through zoning, in order to protect areas of particular significance for ecological, cultural, social, archaeological, historic, research, restoration of environmental integrity, or other similar purpose in the absence of legislation.

Conformity Determination means a review of a Project Proposal to determine if it complies with the Land Use Designations and Terms set out in the Plan.

Conservation Area means any Conservation Area in existence at the date of ratification of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and any of the following areas when established under legislation;

- (a) National Wildlife Areas;
- (b) Migratory Bird Sanctuaries;
- (c) International Biological Program Ecological Sites/ Ecological Areas;

(d) Man and the Biosphere Reserves;

(e) World Heritage Convention/Natural and Cultural Sites;

(f) Wildlife Sanctuaries;

(g) Critical Wildlife Areas;

(h) National Historic Sites;

(i) National Historic Parks;

(j) Wetlands of International Importance for Waterfowl (Ramsar);

(k) Canadian Landmarks;

(l) Canadian Heritage Rivers;

(m) Historic Places; and

(n) other areas of particular significance for ecological, cultural, archaeological, research and similar reasons.

Cumulative Impacts means any cumulative Ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts that could result from the impacts of a Project combined with those of any other Project that has been carried out, is being carried out or is likely to be carried out inside the Nunavut Settlement Area or Outer Land Fast Ice Zone, or wholly or partly outside the Nunavut Settlement Area or Outer Land Fast Ice Zone.

Designated Inuit Organization means Nunavut Tunngavik or, the organization designated in the public record, which is maintained by Tunngavik under the NLCA, as being responsible for the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty or function under the corresponding provision of the NLCA.

Ecosystemic means relating to the complex of a natural community of living organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit in nature.

Goals means the Goals as written in the Nunavut Planning Commission's Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

Government means the Government of Canada and the Government of Nunavut.

Hydro-Electrical and Related Infrastructure means all infrastructures related to the operation and maintenance of hydro-electrical facilities.

Inuit Owned Lands means **(a)** those lands that vest in the DIO as Inuit Owned Lands pursuant to Section 19.3.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, and **(b)** any lands that are vested in, acquired by or re-acquired by the DIO as Inuit Owned Lands from time to time so long as they maintain such status pursuant to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit means “what Inuit have always known,” or Inuit knowledge. Inuit knowledge includes what has been provided from ancestors in the past, and also what exists and what is changing.

Land includes water and resources including wildlife.

Land Use Designations means the designations applied to lands which outline the Terms, Permitted Uses and Prohibited Uses of the designated lands.

Legal Non-conforming Use means the use of land which does not conform to the Plan but which lawfully existed prior to the approval of the Plan.

Map Biography means the map or set of maps resulting from a face to face interview during which the individual participant indicates the places he or she has used resources within living memory. The Map Biography records activities involving the harvest of traditional resources such as hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering of medicinal plants, berry picking, camping, and traveling.

Marine Infrastructure means ports or other infrastructure needed to support the coming and going of marine vessels to land and communities.

Mining means land use activities that involve the staking, prospecting, exploration, drilling, mining, bulk fuel storage or bulk sampling of precious and base metals, minerals, oil or gas and all other activities related to the mining industry.

Ministerial Exemption means a decision from the Minister to exempt a Project Proposal from conformity with the Land Use Designation and Terms of the Plan.

Minor Variance means relief or reasonable deviation from certain Terms of a Land Use Designation while not permitting additional uses or changing a Land Use Designation.

Mixed Use means a Land Use Designation that allows for all uses, and nothing is prohibited.

Municipal Services means services provided by local agencies, including but not limited to water and waste, roads, parks, schools, the operations of quarries and provision of granular materials.

National Historic Site means a site, building, or other place of national interest or significance that has been commemorated by the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency, under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*.

National Marine Conservation Area means a marine conservation area or reserve as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*.

National Park means a park or park reserve as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Canada National Parks Act*.

Nunavummiut means residents of Nunavut.

Nunavut Settlement Area means the area described in Section 3.1.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

Objectives means the objectives as written in the Nunavut Planning Commission’s Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

Outer Land Fast Ice Zone means the area bounded by

- (a) in the north by Latitude 73° 40’ off Cape Liverpool on Bylot Island,
- (b) in the south, by Latitude 66° 37’ N, off Cape Dyer on Baffin Island,
- (c) in the west, by the seaward edge of the Territorial Sea boundary off the east coast of Baffin Island, and
- (d) in the east, by the maximum limit of land fast ice (1963-1989) as set out in Schedule 16-1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement for general information purposes only.

Park means a National Park or a Territorial Park.

Periodic Review means a complete public review of an approved land use plan including its regional and sub-regional components. Such a review is typically undertaken every 5 to 10 years.

Permitted Use means an authorized use within the Land Use Designation.

Plan Amendment means a process of considering changes to the plan’s content.

Planning Partner means an individual, group or organization, either public or private, interested in participating in the land use planning process. For added clarity this includes: both Inuit and Non-Inuit residents; not for profit community and Inuit organizations; municipalities; the business community; industry; environmental non-government organizations; Designated Inuit Organizations; territorial and federal government department and agencies; Nunavut Impact Review Board; Nunavut Water Board; Nunavut Wildlife Management Board; and any other community, regional, territorial or national organization with an interest in the social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts and benefits associated with land use in Nunavut.

Policies means the policies as written in the Nunavut Planning Commission’s Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

Project Proposal means a proposal to carry out, including to construct, operate, modify, decommission or abandon a physical work or to undertake or carry out a physical activity that involves the use of land, waters or other resources. It does not include proposals to:

- (a) undertake or carry out a work or activity if its adverse ecosystemic impacts are manifestly insignificant,
- (b) undertake or carry out a work or activity that is part of a class of works or activities prescribed by regulation; or
- (c) construct, operate or maintain a building or to provide a service, within a municipality, that does not have ecosystemic impacts outside the municipality and does not involve the deposit of waste by a municipality, the bulk storage of fuel, the production of nuclear or hydroelectric power or any industrial activities.

Prohibited Use means the uses that are prohibited within the Terms of a Land Use Designation.

Proponent means a person or entity, including a federal, provincial or territorial minister, department or agency, a municipality or a designated Inuit organization, that proposes the carrying out of a Project.

Recommendation means the information that is provided to Regulatory Authorities and Designated Inuit Organizations or other authority, intending to guide the operations and activities that fulfill jurisdictional responsibilities related to implementation of the Plan.

Regulatory Authority means a department or agency, a municipality or any other public body responsible for issuing a license, permit or other authorization required by or under any other Act of Parliament or a territorial law for a Project to proceed.

Screening means a process undertaken by the Nunavut Impact Review Board to determine if a Project Proposal has significant impact potential.

Setback means a minimum distance.

Terms means the set of administrative requirements associated with a Land Use Designation.

Territorial Historic Site means a site that has been declared to be of historical significance to the territories according to the *Historic Resources Act*.

Territorial Park means an area that has been formally and fully dedicated as a Territorial Park under the *Territorial Parks Act*.

Tourism means all land uses related to tourism, such as tourism facilities or outfitting.

Transportation Corridor means an area that is intended to be used for a future public or private road, rail or shipping route.

Utility Corridor means an area that is intended to be used for electrical, utility or communications infrastructure.

Zoning (see Land Use Designation).



Chapter 1

Land Use Planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area

1.1 The Nunavut Planning Commission

Following ratification of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) on July 9, 1993 the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) was formally recognized as an Institution of Public Government established under Article 10: Land and Resource Management Institutions. The Commission is mandated under Article 11: Land Use Planning to develop, implement and monitor land use plans in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).

1.2 The Nunavut Settlement Area

The Nunavut Settlement Area (see Figure 1) represents one-fifth of Canada's land mass, and although this makes it the largest jurisdiction in Canada, it also has the smallest population. Less than 35,000 residents, of which over 80% are Inuit, live in 27 communities spread over three Regions: the Qikiqtani, Kivalliq, and Kitikmeot. None of the communities are connected to each other or to the rest of Canada by road, and are accessible only by air and seasonally by sea. The remoteness of the region has limited development in comparison to other jurisdictions in Canada, which has left the environment relatively unspoiled and tremendous economic potential undeveloped.

Nunavut is home to a variety of wildlife species, including numerous herds of caribou, millions of migratory birds, as well as unique marine mammals and fish. Because Nunavummiut rely on wildlife for much of their diet and basic needs, healthy wildlife populations are vital for the social, cultural, and economic well-being of residents.

Nunavut has the youngest, fastest growing population of any jurisdiction in Canada, as well as the highest unemployment rate, and there is a need for new economic opportunities. The economy is growing, and there is great potential for further growth, particularly in sectors such as mining, oil and gas, tourism, and fisheries.

There are several types of Aboriginal land ownership and interests in the NSA, which are illustrated in Figure 1. Following the ratification of the NLCA, approximately 356,000 square kilometres of land in the NSA became Inuit Owned Land (IOL), with title being held by NTI and three Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs). The majority of IOL is in the form of surface rights, while approximately 36,000 square kilometres include surface and sub-surface rights. In addition, Article 40 of the NLCA identifies Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy between the Inuit of Nunavut and Nunavik, and provides for the joint ownership of IOL by the two groups in the identified areas. There are also two areas of asserted title claim currently under

negotiation: the Athabasca Denesuline Area of Asserted Title Claim under the Benoanie Litigation, and the Manitoba Denesuline Area of Asserted Title Claim under Samuel/Thorassie Litigation.

See Figure 1 - Nunavut Settlement Area Map on the next page.

1.3 The Nunavut Land Use Plan

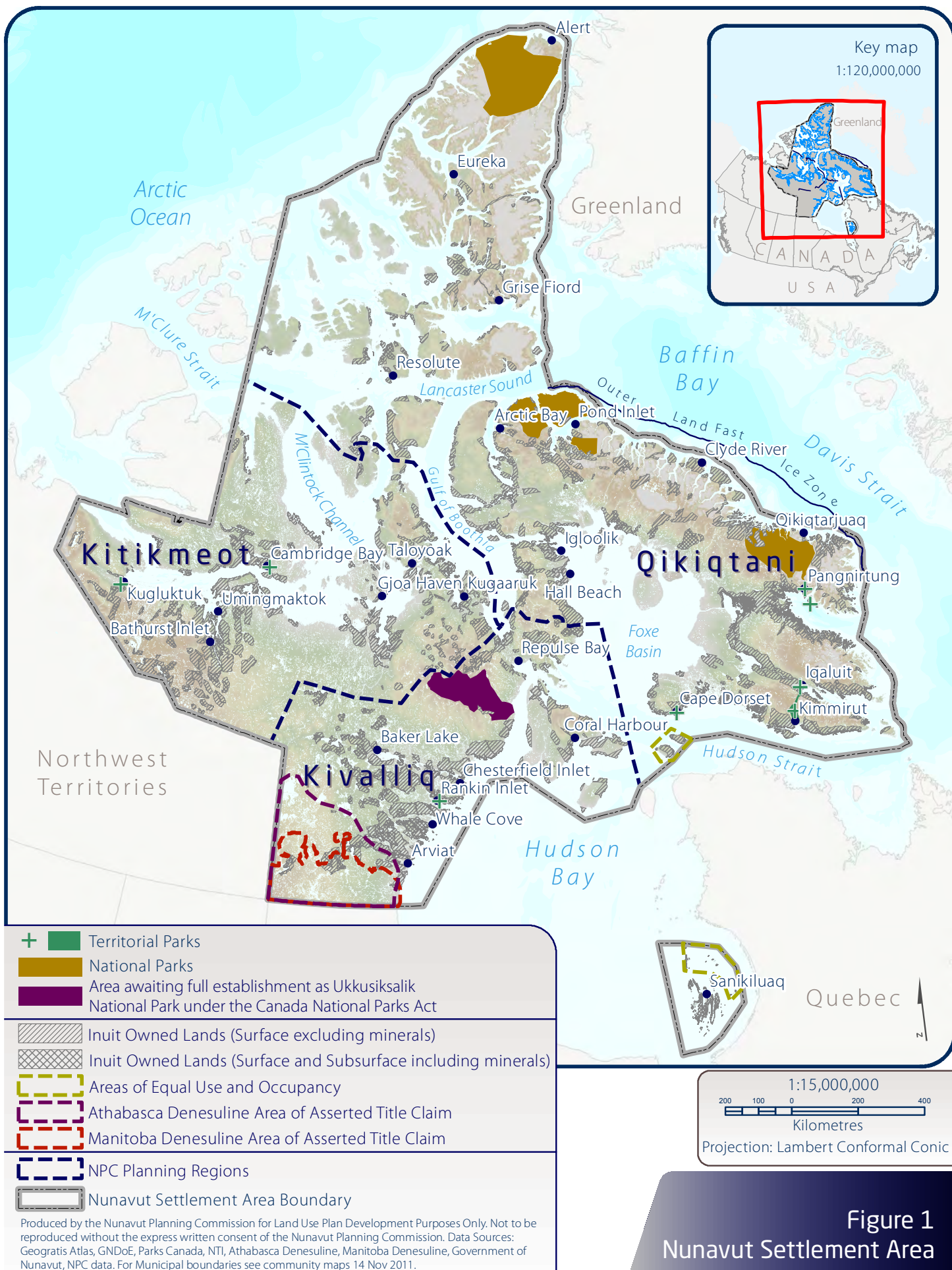
1.3.1 Purpose of the Plan

"The purpose of a land use plan is to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the (NSA), taking into account the interests of all Canadians, and to protect, and where necessary, to restore the environmental integrity of the (NSA)."

-NLCA 11.3.2

The Nunavut Land Use Plan (the Plan) has been prepared to guide and direct resource use and development in the NSA. The implementation of the Plan seeks to fulfill the long-term vision for Nunavut as a region where:

- Residents are employed at all levels of a long-term, healthy, sustainable renewable and non-renewable resource economy that brings financial and social benefits to the communities.
- Healthy communities maintain strong connections to Inuit culture and heritage.
- A network of Parks and Conservation Areas protects sensitive habitat and important areas.
- The integrity of the natural environment is preserved and the disruption of ecosystems has been avoided.
- Decisions are made through discussion and consensus, with the informed involvement of all land use planning partners in the region.



1.3.2 Methodology

“People are a functional part of a dynamic biophysical environment, and land use cannot be planned and managed without reference to the human community; accordingly, social, cultural and economic endeavours of the human community must be central to land use planning.”

-NLCA 11.2.1 (a)

Land use planning in the NSA is guided by the NLCA, which directs the Commission to give primary consideration to the human community. In the Commission's view, for the foreseeable future the existing and future well-being of Nunavummiut is dependent on the need to address the social development needs of the residents and communities of the NSA. The preparation of a land use plan with a short and long term focus on social development requires full consideration of the societal needs of Inuit, other Nunavut residents, and communities.

It has been the view of the Commission throughout the formulation of the Plan that it is imperative that the Plan supports - and does not impede - opportunities to reduce poverty, encourage community self-reliance, and raise the standard of living for Inuit.

In addition to the guidance provided by the NLCA, the development of the Plan is further informed by the Commission's Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, which have been incorporated into the Plan. They set the broad parameters that inform the land use planning activities of the Commission, and were developed through a collaborative effort between the Commission, Government, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI).

The Commission is guided by the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) principles of; team work, moving forward, taking the long view, oneness and respect. The development of a Plan that supports the well-being of Nunavummiut requires the active and informed participation of individuals, communities, Government, representative organizations, and non-government groups.

The Commission has worked closely with its planning partners to identify areas of importance to Protecting and Sustaining the Environment, Encouraging Conservation Planning, Building Healthier Communities, and Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development. Options to manage land use in these areas have been considered based on the best available information, and Land use Designations or Recommendations have been assigned.

1.3.2.1 Limitation of Data in the Planning Process

As part of the establishment of the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, the Commission, Federal and Territorial Government departments, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated formalized a land use planning approach designed around the concept of adaptive management:

“Land use planning, as informed by these Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, will rely on the best available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific information as a basis for decisions. The absence of information does not preclude the necessity to make land use planning decisions and to conclude the plan development process in a timely manner.”

The Commission recognizes that there are data gaps in the Plan, such as information on caribou, polar bear, muskox, coastal erosion, and the extent of economic opportunities. More information is required before Land Use Designations, Terms and Recommendations can be considered for additional species, areas, and land use activities that are important for the social, cultural and economic well-being of residents and communities.

The Plan addresses short- and long-term resource conflicts related to land uses in the NSA. Limitations on the available data, information and expert advice restricts the analysis of land use options. In the future as more robust land use planning data and expert advice becomes available, the Commission will over time be able to provide more sophisticated analysis of planning options. With the adaptive management approach envisioned in the Commission's Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, the Plan will be updated and amended as additional information is received from planning partners and researchers.

In the absence of data, Recommendations are used to identify the values for consideration by NIRB, DIOs and Regulators as part of an integrated regulatory process. As information is provided that supports sound decision making by the Commission, Recommendations should evolve into land use designations over time.

The Plan is a living document. Additional information, data and expert advice that supports implementation of the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals is always welcome.

1.3.2.2 Consultation

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement 1993 Implementation Contract (the contract) identifies the funding that is provided annually to the Commission. The contract further suggests that the Commission implement a land use planning program by developing regional level plans. Each of the six planning region consisted of approximately 5 communities. These regional plans

were being developed one at a time. In 2005 the Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated advised the Commission to abandon the regional planning approach in favour of developing a single land use plan for the Nunavut Settlement Area. Although the single plan consists of 27 communities all requests from the Commission for additional funding were denied.

The land use planning program used to formulate a single land use plan for the 27 communities of the NSA was implemented with the funding levels established in 1993 to complete six separate regional plans for approximately 5 communities at a time.

The Commission requires specific information in order to address land use issues. To facilitate this, the Commission completed a literature review and mapping exercise to support implementation of its objectives and policies.

Through the use of expert advice and guidance from planning partners, the Commission was able to refine its research efforts by developing terms that fill specific regulatory gaps and support existing and future public and private initiatives.

The identification of regulatory gaps and opportunities for the land use plan to support public and private initiatives forms the foundation of the land use plan. In addition to surveys, interviews and questionnaires with Hunters and Trappers Organizations, Municipalities and Designated Inuit Organizations, the Commission has conducted nearly 400 one on one mapping interviews to ensure early and continued participation of local residents in the land use planning process.

In order to further focus the implementation of the broad guidance of the Broad Land Use Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, during the period between August 2007 and October 2009, the Commission requested the Nunavut Municipalities, Institutions of Public Government, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, Nunavut Tunngavik and Regional Inuit Associations to identify specific land use issues, vision and goals to be considered during the formulation of the land use plan.

Although the Broad Land Use Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals identify 106 policies and objectives, many were determined to be data deficient. To further refine and focus research the Commission relied on the formulation of the Issues and Priorities document to identify those land use matters that are data ready.

The Issues and Priorities were compiled into a Priority Areas Map (PAM). The Commission distributed the PAM to households in Nunavut on two occasions: in April and June 2010. A return postage questionnaire was also distributed to encourage

planning partner feedback and participation in the planning process. The Commission also requested feedback on PAM from Industry, Non-government organizations, Inuit Organizations and government.

The Commission worked from October 2009 to November 2010 with: Institutions of Public Government, Nunavut Tunngavik and Regional Inuit Associations, Industry, Government of Canada and Government of Nunavut Departments and organizations that identified issues and priorities and provided the specific information required to support the development of terms required to manage land use. Workshops were hosted with appropriate departments, organizations and industry representatives involved in the technical aspects of land administration in Nunavut. During these workshops technical information was gathered regarding existing regulatory processes and best practices of industry. Participants were further able to refine the terms of the land use plan to ensure the plan does not duplicate legislative activities of government as they relate to the management of land, water and marine areas through the issuance of permits, licenses, authorizations and other regulatory mechanisms.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan is developed based upon the best available scientific data and community information. Where the specific data, expert advice and information is not available, the Commission recognizes that the land use plan will be amended and periodically updated as information and expert advice becomes available.

1.3.3 Plan Content

The Plan contains the following seven chapters and supporting material:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment
- Chapter 3: Encouraging Conservation Planning
- Chapter 4: Building Healthier Communities
- Chapter 5: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development
- Chapter 6: Mixed Use
- Chapter 7: Implementation Strategy
- Schedule A: Land Use Designations
- Schedule B: Recommendations
- Appendix A: Community Maps

Chapters 2 through 6 include specific Goals, Objectives and Policies for land use planning in Nunavut. Areas and issues that have been identified for their significance to each Goal are discussed, and one of the following Land Use Designations or Recommendations is assigned:

- PSE Protecting and Sustaining the Environment
- ECP Encouraging Conservation Planning
- BHC Building Healthier Communities
- ESED Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development
- MU Mixed Use

The intent of these five categories of Land Use Designations and Recommendations is discussed in Chapters 2 through 6.

Chapter 7 describes the planning tools and criteria used by the Commission to implement the Plan.

Schedule A and Schedule B provide a summary of the Land Use Designations and Recommendations, and an illustration of their spatial extent.

Appendix A contains Community Maps that illustrate the Land Use Designations and Recommendations near each community.

1.3.4 Application of the Plan

The Plan applies to all proposed Projects within the NSA and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone, including surface and subsurface lands, freshwater, marine areas and the beds of these bodies of water, and renewable and non-renewable resources, including wildlife.

The Plan does not apply within established National Parks, National Marine Conservation Areas, Territorial Parks, and National Historic Sites administered by Parks Canada Agency (PCA).

Land Use Designations and their respective Terms as established in the Plan are legally binding. The Commission implements the Plan by conducting Conformity Determinations on Project Proposals. Regulatory Authorities and DIOs implement the relevant terms through the issuance of permits, licenses and authorizations as appropriate, and through the conduct of their activities and operations as they relate to the management and regulation of Project Proposals.

1.3.5 Using the Plan

The following steps can be used as a guide for proponents considering Project Proposals:

Step 1: Determine Land Use Designation for Project Proposal location

- Refer to Schedule A: Land Use Designations

Step 2: Determine if proposed use is permitted under applicable Land Use Designation

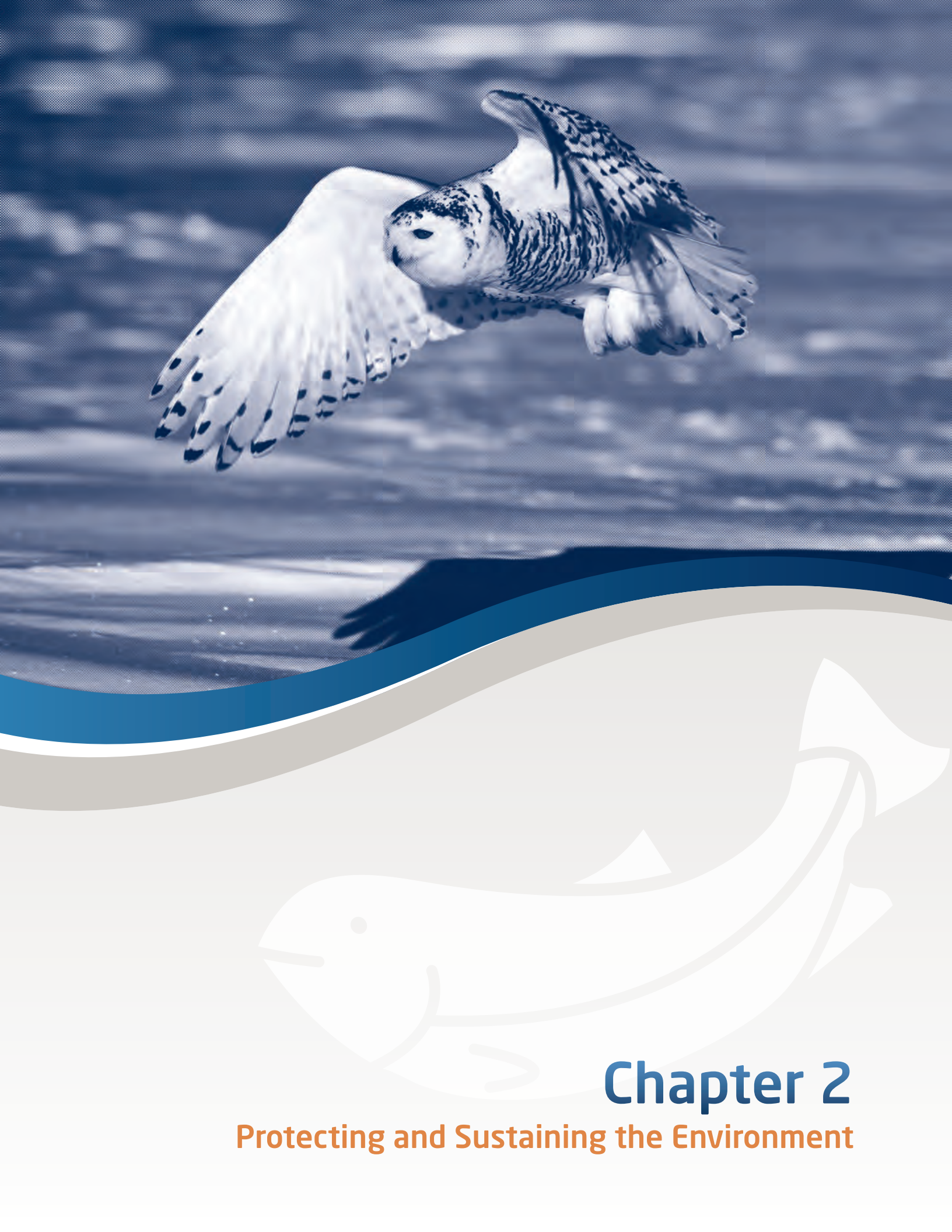
- Refer to Schedule A: Land Use Designations

Step 3: Determine if Recommendations apply to location of Project Proposal

- Refer to Schedule B: Recommendations

Step 4: Review the intent of applicable Land Use Designation or Recommendation

- Refer to Chapters 2 through 6
- Refer to Chapter 7, Table 1 for individual site identification using ID number, if appropriate



Chapter 2

Protecting and Sustaining the Environment

The goal of protecting and conserving Nunavut's air, land and water, i.e. the environment, including wildlife and wildlife habitat, is of critical importance to the sustainability of Nunavut's communities, Inuit culture and the continuation of a viable long-term economy.

The following areas and issues have been identified to support the goal of protecting and sustaining the environment:

- Key bird habitat sites;
- Caribou habitat;
- Atlantic Cod lakes;
- Cumulative impacts;
- Transboundary considerations; and
- Climate change.

These areas and issues are managed through Protecting and Sustaining the Environment (PSE) Land Use Designations and/or Recommendations that support the Objectives and Policies identified below. The criteria for the Land Use Designations and Recommendations are contained in Chapter 7 and Schedules A and B.

The intent of PSE Land Use Designations is to support environmental protection and management needs, including wildlife conservation, protection and management, taking into account factors such as the following:

- The natural resource base and existing patterns of natural resource use;
- Environmental considerations, including wildlife habitat;
- Cultural factors and priorities; and
- Special local and regional considerations.

PSE Land Use Designations discourage uses that may be incompatible with existing environmental uses or interests. Uses that are not prohibited may be considered through Plan Amendment if it can be adequately demonstrated that the use maintains the intent of the PSE Land Use Designation and;

- does not detract or interfere with the existing uses or interests; and/or
- supports and compliments the existing uses or interests; or
- the existing uses or interests are no longer present.

As additional information becomes available, the Commission may consider additional areas for PSE Land Use Designations.

2.1 Sites of Ecological Importance

The Commission's Objectives are to:

- protect, enhance and restore environmental quality and provides for the sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- manage land use in and around areas of biological importance, Conservation Areas, areas of significance to Inuit, Areas of Interest, or areas adjacent to National and Territorial Parks.
- identify and provide protection for the natural environment, areas of biological importance, traditional land use activities and cultural landforms through the establishment of land use zones and terms, outside of formal legislative processes, to protect or where necessary to restore the environmental integrity of the NSA.
- address the requirements for conservation, management and protection of aquatic resources, their habitats and ecosystems.
- protect the integrity of ecosystems, flora and wildlife habitats, paying special attention to species at risk, critical habitats, and inter-jurisdictional management of migratory animals.
- utilize both science and IQ, to maintain or enhance the biological diversity of Nunavut and to promote the restoration and revitalization of depleted populations of wildlife.

To achieve these Objectives, the Commission's Policies are to:

- seek balance between social development, conservation and sustainable economic development goals, through the use of zoning and appropriate terms, to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of those persons ordinarily resident and communities of the NSA, taking into account the interests of all Canadians. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of Inuit and IOL.
- respect and consider 'natural capital' sites (sites of ecological significance) that are not officially protected, such as: polynyas, key migratory bird sites, Ramsar sites, critical habitat that has been identified but not yet declared; and maintains the ecological integrity of Parks and Conservation Areas.
- provide direction as appropriate, through zoning or terms to conserve, manage and protect natural capital.

- provide for the special management of Areas of Interest, other than Parks and Conservation Areas, identified through research, analysis and consultations with the residents of the planning regions, Government, Inuit organizations and other Planning Partners, by implementing the plan development process to ensure a strategic approach. The purpose of such areas may include protection or management of important wildlife habitat; fish and wildlife; water; special places; places of historic significance; and recreation, camping and hunting areas.
- encourage Government, communities and other Planning Partners to further assess the mineral, energy, economic, ecological, social and cultural opportunities of areas which may be set aside from development through zoning and, where appropriate, investigate opportunities for permanent legislative protection.
- provide direction as appropriate, through zoning or terms, to conserve, manage and protect aquatic resources.
- consider, and where possible prevent and/or mitigate the impacts of land use on important wildlife areas such as wildlife management zones, wildlife sanctuaries, special management zones, units and population boundaries.
- recognize and support existing NWMB and Government wildlife management initiatives such as activities regulated under legislation, management plans, management agreements and memoranda of understanding for specific populations or geographic areas.
- consider local, national and international interests and agreements respecting wildlife management, trade, transport harvesting and conservation.

2.1.1 Key Bird Habitat Sites

The NSA provides key habitat for a variety of migratory bird species. Key Bird Habitat Sites that support at least 1% of the Canadian population of a species, subspecies, or flyway population for any portion of the year have been identified. The Commission considers it important to manage these areas to maintain their value to birds.

To manage Key Bird Habitat Sites, they are assigned a Protecting and Sustaining the Environment (PSE-1, PSE-2, or PSE-3) Land Use Designation or a Recommendation (PSE-R1).

2.1.2 Caribou Habitat

Caribou are an essential part of northern ecosystems and cultural heritage. The 23 known caribou herds in Nunavut migrate across vast ranges of the mainland and high Arctic islands, and are harvested by residents of all communities in Nunavut. As a key source of protein, they are tremendously valuable to the health and well-being of Nunavummiut, and historical dependence on caribou is a distinct feature of Inuit culture.

Caribou rely on vast ranges at different times of the year, with annual migrations taking place between wintering areas and summer calving areas that are often separated by several hundred kilometres. The ranges of individual herds often include multiple political jurisdictions, and their management requires a coordinated approach.

Calving areas are generally acknowledged as areas where caribou are particularly vulnerable to disturbance and the need for uninterrupted foraging is greatest. Calving generally occurs between May 15 and July 15. The historic extent of caribou calving grounds has been generally defined for most herds. While calving can generally be expected to occur somewhere within the historic extent, the exact areas caribou return to each year changes. Post-calving areas are also important to the health of caribou, and in any given year, the post-calving area is likely to be within the historic calving area.

Migration routes are important, especially at water crossings, which are often unique sites that offer relative ease of crossing. Some herds also migrate across the frozen sea ice to reach their calving areas. These herds are vulnerable to changing sea ice conditions, and disturbance by ice breaking.

To manage caribou calving grounds, they are assigned a Recommendation (PSE-R2).

To manage caribou sea ice crossings, they are assigned a Recommendation (PSE-R3).

2.1.3 Atlantic Cod Lakes

Small landlocked populations of Atlantic Cod are known to exist in three coastal saltwater lakes on south-eastern Baffin Island. The three isolated arctic lakes populations have become genetically distinct from the marine populations and from each other. Because the total number of breeding adults may only be a few thousand and the combined surface areas of the three lakes is less than 20 km², the populations are being considered for designation under the Species at Risk Act as special concern.

The Commission considers it important to manage land use near the habitat of these unique populations to support their continued health.

To manage the three Atlantic Cod Lakes, they are assigned a Protecting and Sustaining the Environment (PSE-2) Land Use Designation.

2.2 Cumulative Impacts

The Commission's Objective is to:

- address the cumulative social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of a broad range of land use activities (including transboundary impacts) on the environment, wildlife and wildlife habitat.

To achieve this Objective, the Commission's Policy is to:

- consider implementing thresholds for cumulative impacts, or levels of acceptable change, of land use activities on the Ecosystemic and socio-economic environment, that are supported by Government, Inuit, the NWMB, the NIRB and/or the NWB.

The consideration of the Cumulative Impacts of Project Proposals is an important component of managing land use in the NSA. Schedule 12-1 of the NLCA identifies activities that are exempt from screening for impacts by the NIRB. The Commission has the ability to refer these normally exempt Project Proposals to the NIRB for screening, in instances where the Commission has concerns with respect to the Cumulative Impacts of a Project Proposal in relation to other development activities.

2.3 Transboundary Considerations

The Commission's Objective is to:

- encourage the inter-jurisdictional management of land, air, and water resources; including both marine and fresh water.

To achieve this Objective, the Commission's Policy is to:

- take into account federal, territorial, international and inter-jurisdictional land, water, and wildlife management agreements and plans which have been approved by Government, Inuit, the NWMB, the NIRB or the NWB.

Activities occurring in the NSA may impact areas outside the NSA. The Great Bear Lake watershed has been identified as an important area in the Sahtu region of the Northwest Territories, and a portion of the watershed is within the NSA. The Commission acknowledges the potential impact of Projects in the watershed and recognizes opportunities for the inter-jurisdictional management of the area.

To manage the potential transboundary impacts of activities on the Great Bear Lake watershed, the portion within the NSA has been assigned a Recommendation (PSE-R4).

Activities occurring outside the NSA may impact areas inside the NSA. The Commission is concerned about the potential transboundary impacts on the NSA from oil and gas exploration and hydroelectric development in adjacent areas, and encourages Government to request that the NIRB review these activities for Ecosystemic or socio-economic effects on the NSA.

2.4 Climate Change

The Commission's Objective is to:

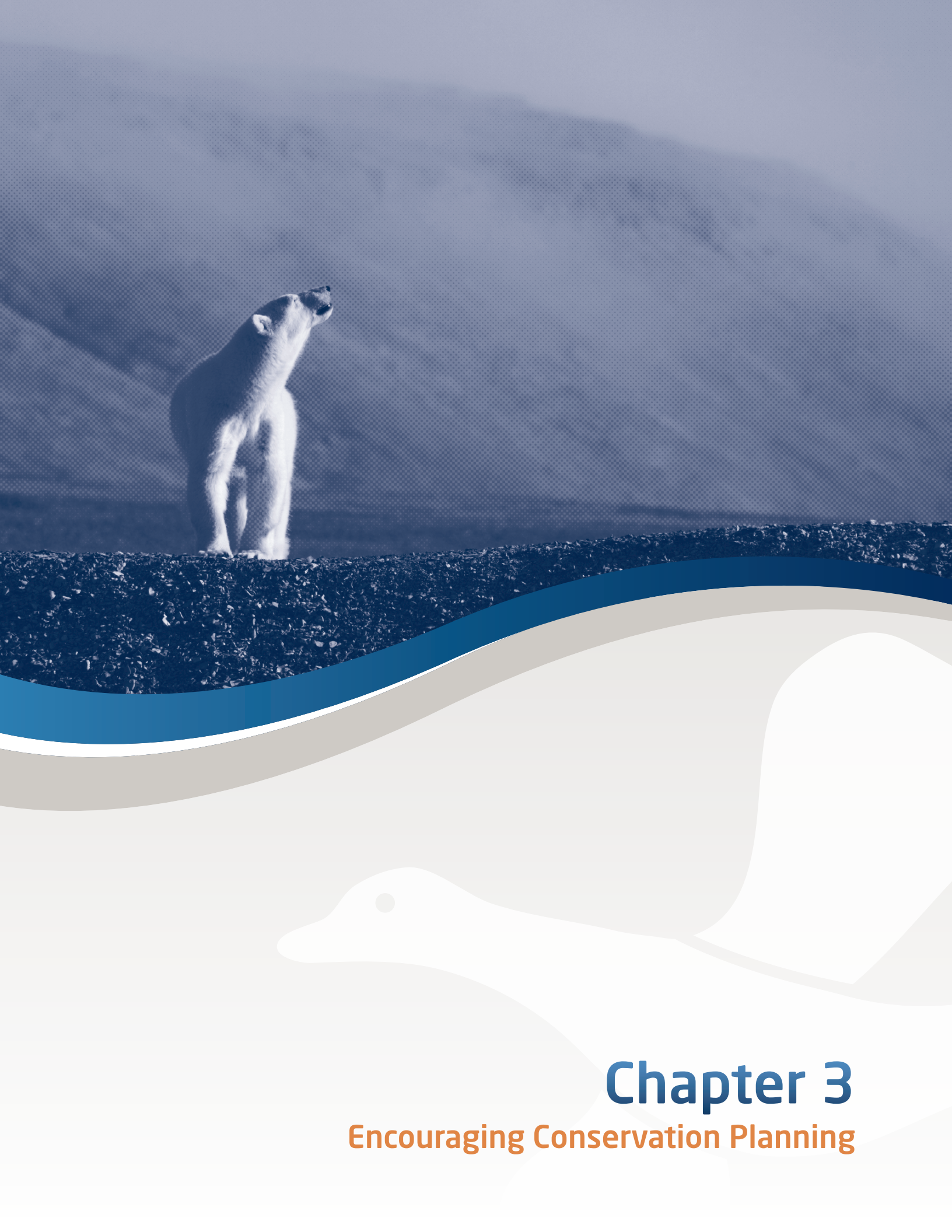
- control and minimize greenhouse gas emissions, monitor climate change impact, encourage the development and adoption of adaptation strategies, and considers issues relating to changes in the landscapes due to climate change, such as the loss of glaciated terrain and permanent snow.

To achieve this Objective, the Commission's Policy is to:

- where appropriate, should provide direction to the Nunavut Impact Review Board, government regulators and Inuit land managers to manage climate change issues, including Greenhouse gas emissions.

The Commission considers climate change to be an important issue in the NSA. Changing ice conditions may have an impact on residents' use of the land, and many wildlife populations can be affected by changes to the unique habitat that they rely on. Transportation and infrastructure are also susceptible to impacts from changing ice and permafrost conditions.

The Minister is encouraged to advise the NIRB of potential issues or concerns regarding climate change to be considered during the review of Project Proposals.



Chapter 3

Encouraging Conservation Planning

The goal of conservation planning forms an important part of the land and resource management regime in Nunavut. Conservation planning recognizes that Parks and Conservation Areas may be established through legislation. The protection of other Areas of Interest may also be achieved through the application of zoning in the land use plan. The purpose of conservation planning is to protect the natural environment, culturally significant areas and special places for the benefit of Nunavummiut and all Canadians. This will be achieved by recognizing the general desirability to establish Parks in the NSA, supporting Conservation Area initiatives of Government, and by protecting Areas of Interest under the authority of the Plan.

The following areas and issues have been identified to support the goal of encouraging conservation planning:

- National Parks Awaiting Full Establishment;
- Proposed National Parks;
- Proposed National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCAs);
- Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary;
- Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBSs);
- National Wildlife Areas (NWAs);
- Historic Sites; and
- Heritage Rivers.

These areas and issues are managed through Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP) Land Use Designations and/or Recommendations that support the Objectives and Policies identified below. The criteria for the Land Use Designations and Recommendations are contained in Chapter 7 and Schedules A and B.

The intent of ECP Land Use Designations is to support environmental protection and management needs, including wildlife conservation, protection and management, taking into account factors such as the following:

- The natural resource base and existing patterns of natural resource use;
- Environmental considerations, including Parks and Conservation Areas, and wildlife habitat;
- Cultural factors and priorities; and
- Special local and regional considerations.

ECP Land Use Designations discourage uses that may be incompatible with existing conservation uses or interests. Uses that are not prohibited may be considered through Plan

Amendment if it can be adequately demonstrated that the use maintains the intent of the ECP Land Use Designation and;

- does not detract or interfere with the existing uses or interests; and/or
- supports and compliments the existing uses or interests; or
- the existing uses or interests are no longer present.

As additional information becomes available, the Commission may consider additional areas for ECP Land Use Designations.

3.1 Existing and Proposed Parks and Conservation Areas

The Commission's Objective is to:

- provide for the establishment and continued protection of the ecological integrity of Parks and Conservation Areas in Nunavut in order to contribute to the conservation of representative terrestrial and marine ecosystems and their components.

To achieve this Objective, the Commission's Policies are to:

- support a strategic approach to the identification, development, and coordination of conservation initiatives in Nunavut as a basis for responsible land use planning.
- take into account the establishment and maintenance of territorial, federal and inter- jurisdictional Parks, Marine Protected Areas, National Marine Conservation Areas and other Conservation Area initiatives.
- support the goals, objectives, benefits and cooperative management processes set out in Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreements, legislation, policies and strategies related to the identification, establishment and management of Parks, Conservation Areas and related initiatives.

3.1.1.1 National Parks Awaiting Full Establishment

National Parks provide a country-wide system of representative protected areas, and the Commission recognizes the desirability of establishing National Parks in the NSA. While land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within established National Parks, the Commission has a role in supporting the identification and establishment of National Parks. Areas awaiting full establishment under the Canada National Parks Act require interim management.

To manage these areas, Ukkusiksalik National Park and Ward Hunt Island are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-1) Land Use Designation.

3.1.1.2 Proposed National Parks

Four natural regions, either entirely or partially located within the NSA, are either not represented or only partially represented in the National Park System Plan with a National Park. Two of these regions are currently represented through proposed National Parks: a proposed National Park in the Kitikmeot Region (Bluenose Lake Area) contiguous to the existing Tuktut Nogait National Park (Tundra Hills Natural Region) and a proposed National Park in the Qikiqtani Region on northern Bathurst Island (Western High Arctic Natural Region). Another two natural regions (Southampton Plain and Ungava Tundra Plateau) are not currently represented by a National Park. There are no National Park proposals in place for these two latter regions.

On Bathurst Island, a land withdrawal through an Order in Council is in place for the land/terrestrial portions of the National Park study area. The adjacent marine areas are not included in the withdrawal. Until a National Park is established and a boundary is agreed upon, the area requires interim management.

To manage the area, the lands withdrawn for the proposed national park on Bathurst Island and the adjacent marine areas are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-1) Land Use Designation.

A land withdrawal was in place for a proposed new National Park adjacent to the existing Tuktut Nogait National Park, but the withdrawal has lapsed. Parks Canada remains interested in proposing a National Park in this area, but a study area has not been identified. Until a National Park is established and a boundary is agreed upon, the area requires interim management.

To manage the area, the lands previously withdrawn for a proposed new national park in the Bluenose Lake Area are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-2) Land Use Designation.

3.1.1.3 National Marine Conservation Areas

National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCAs) provide a network of representative protected areas, and the Commission recognizes the desirability of establishing NMCAs in the NSA. While land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within established NMCAs, the Commission has a role in supporting the identification and establishment of NMCAs.

A project is now underway to establish a NMCA in Lancaster Sound and a boundary for the area has been proposed. Until the NMCA is established and a boundary is agreed upon, the area requires interim management.

To manage the area, the proposed NMCA in Lancaster Sound is assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-1) Land Use Designation.

3.1.2 Conservation Areas

The Commission recognizes the importance of Conservation Areas in the NSA and supports their establishment and continued management as areas of particular significance.

3.1.2.1 Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary

The Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1927 to conserve muskox populations, straddles the border between Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The lands are withdrawn from disposal under the Territorial Lands Act. The sanctuary supports a wide variety of wildlife, including populations of muskox, caribou, moose, wolves, grizzly bears, and migratory birds. The high biodiversity is largely due to the Thelon River valley, which provides a unique extension of boreal forest habitat hundreds of kilometers north of the tree line. Because of this unique habitat, the sanctuary is likely to be an important movement corridor for many species expanding their ranges northward.

To manage the area, the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary is assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-1) Land Use Designation.

3.1.2.2 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBS) are established to protect migratory birds, their nests, eggs, and habitat. MBSs are established and managed on federal and/or private lands under the authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations. The Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations prohibit activities that are harmful to migratory birds, nests, eggs, and habitat, except under authority of a permit. There are currently eight MBSs in Nunavut.

To manage MBSs, they are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-2) Land Use Designation.

3.1.2.3 National Wildlife Areas

National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) are established under the authority of the Canada Wildlife Act to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat for the purposes of conservation, research, and interpretation. The Wildlife Area Regulations identify activities that are prohibited within NWAs without a permit. In Nunavut, subsurface rights have been withdrawn for some but not all NWAs. There are currently five NWAs in Nunavut.

To manage NWAs, they are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-1) Land Use Designation.

3.1.2.4 Historic Sites

National Historic Sites

A National Historic Site is a site, building, or other place of national interest or significance that has been commemorated by the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency (PCA), under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. Land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within National Historic sites administered by PCA. There are 12 National Historic Sites in the NSA, none of which are administered by PCA.

To manage the National Historic Sites, they are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-2) Land Use Designation.

Territorial Historic Sites

A Territorial Historic Site is a site that has been declared to be of historical significance to the territories according to the Historic Resources Act. There are four Territorial Historic Sites in the NSA.

To manage the Territorial Historic Sites, they are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-2) Land Use Designation.

3.1.2.5 Heritage Rivers

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System is Canada's national river conservation program. It promotes, protects and enhances Canada's river heritage, and ensures that Canada's leading rivers are managed in a sustainable manner. The Commission supports the intent of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

There are currently three designated Canadian Heritage Rivers within the NSA, each with its own management plan: the Thelon, Kazan and Soper. The management plans articulate how the heritage values of the rivers will be conserved. For the Thelon and Kazan Rivers, the management plans focus on a corridor extending 1 km from the river bank. The management plan for the Soper River considers the watershed of the river, a significant portion of which is included within Katannilik Territorial Park.

To manage the Soper River watershed, the portions outside Katannilik Territorial Park are assigned an Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP-1) Land Use Designation.

To manage the Thelon River and Kazan River, they are assigned a Recommendation (ECP-R1).



Chapter 4

Building Healthier Communities

The promotion and strengthening of Inuit culture and heritage is integral to the goal of building healthier communities in Nunavut. It is also one of the fundamental objectives of the NLCA. Protection and promotion of the well-being of Nunavut's residents and communities is the primary purpose of land use planning under Article 11 of the NLCA, is implicit in other NLCA provisions, and is an inherent goal in land use related territorial and federal statutes and policies.

The following areas and issues have been identified to support the goal of building healthier communities:

- Areas of community interest;
- Transportation infrastructure;
- Unincorporated communities;
- Alternative energy sources;
- Community drinking water supplies;
- Land remediation;
- Northern Contaminated Sites Program;
- Aerodromes;
- Canadian Forces Stations; and
- North Warning System sites.

These areas and issues are managed through Building Healthier Communities (BHC) Land Use Designations and/or Recommendations that support the Objectives and Policies identified below. The criteria for the Land Use Designation and Recommendations are contained in Chapter 7 and Schedules A and B.

The intent of BHC Land Use Designations is to support community needs and cultural priorities, taking into account factors such as the following:

- Transportation and communication services and corridors;
- Energy requirements, sources and availability;
- Community infrastructural requirements, including health, housing, education and other social services;
- Cultural factors and priorities; and
- Special local and regional considerations.

BHC Land Use Designations discourage uses that may be incompatible with existing community uses or interests. Uses that are not prohibited may be considered through Plan Amendment if it can be adequately demonstrated that the use maintains the intent of the BHC Land Use Designation and;

- does not detract or interfere with the existing uses or interests; and/or
- supports and compliments the existing uses or interests; or
- the existing uses or interests are no longer present.

As additional information becomes available, the Commission may consider additional areas for BHC Land Use Designations.

4.1 Culture and Heritage

The Commission's Objectives are to:

- pay special attention to the rights and interests of Inuit.
- ensure the social, cultural, economic and environmental endeavours of the human community are central to land use planning and implementation.
- protect and preserve human remains and archaeological sites.
- protect and preserve Nunavut's heritage resources.

To achieve these Objectives, the Commission's Policies are to:

- include the compilation of map biographies and asset mapping as the basis for the collection of
- Inuit land use information outside municipal boundaries.
- apply to IOL and take into account Inuit goals and objectives for IOL.
- devote special attention to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of Inuit and IOL.
- promote the social, cultural, conservation and economic goals of the communities.
- support social and economic development initiatives.
- support Inuit social and cultural needs and aspirations by providing special management to areas of archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
- take into account accepted and standardized processes for safe guarding human remains and archaeological sites.
- recognize the value of traditional place names and incorporates officially recognized names into land use planning maps, documents and activities.

4.1.1 Areas of Community Interest

The management of important cultural areas is a key aspect of building healthier communities. The Commission supports the identification and management of these areas through land use planning.

4.1.1.1 Hiukitak River

The Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA) has identified an Area of Interest to the people of Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok. Until direction for the area is agreed upon, and a boundary is established, the area requires interim management.

To manage the Hiukitak River area of interest, it is assigned a Recommendation (BHC-R1).

4.1.2 Community Land Use

Nunavummiut rely on migrating species for subsistence, and as a result, have a long established history of land use across much of the NSA. The Commission has been working to map this history, within living memory. Areas of importance to communities have been identified based on patterns of community land use.

To manage impacts on areas of traditional land use, they are assigned a Recommendation (BHC-R2).

4.2 Territorial and Community Infrastructure

The Commission's Objectives are to:

- take into account the development and maintenance of territorial and community infrastructure outside municipal boundaries, including existing and future energy sources, transportation and communication infrastructure.
- address environmental, economic, Inuit cultural and social concerns regarding transportation corridors, including all-season roads and marine shipping routes, and ship to shore activities.
- recognize that the development of resources requires efficient and safe transportation infrastructure and corridors.

To achieve these Objectives, the Commission's Policies are to:

- recognize that municipalities may have infrastructural requirements that lie outside the municipal boundaries.
- take into account current and projected municipal and infrastructure needs for resources such as clean water, power, sewage and waste disposal, and gravel.
- take into account current and future community infrastructural requirements including, but not limited to sources of energy, housing, health, education and other municipal and social services, related facilities, and land areas for healing centre's, outpost and youth camps.
- ensure environmental, economic, Inuit cultural and social concerns are considered in decisions regarding transportation.
- identify methods to manage ship traffic, ship to shore activities and routes in marine areas of Nunavut.
- recognize that Arctic waters adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian Arctic are to be navigated only in a manner that respects the welfare of Inuit and the ecological balance that exists in the water, ice and land areas of the Canadian Arctic.
- take into account Nunavummiut interests related to land, air and marine transportation corridors.

4.2.1 Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation is a key element in accessing the natural resources of the NSA and building healthier communities. There are no roads or rail lines connecting communities within Nunavut or to other provinces or territories, and because of the high cost of transportation infrastructure, a strategic approach is required to maximize benefits. Areas that have been identified as potential transportation corridors should be managed to ensure that this potential is not compromised. A proposed Transportation Corridor between several Kivalliq communities and Manitoba would link Nunavut to the National Highway System, promote resource development and tourism, and lower the costs of transporting goods between the Kivalliq Region and Manitoba.

Existing transportation infrastructure should also be managed to maintain its functionality. The most significant existing overland transportation infrastructure is the 110 km all-weather road now linking Baker Lake to the Meadowbank gold mine. This is a valuable asset that should be appropriately managed to ensure

it will continue to provide benefits to the region. An existing tote road also connects the Mary River iron site to Milne Inlet.

To manage future transportation infrastructure, proposed Transportation Corridors are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-1) Land Use Designation.

To manage the functionality of the NSA's transportation infrastructure, existing land-based transportation routes are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-2) Land Use Designation.

4.2.2 Unincorporated Communities

Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok are unique unincorporated communities that are not recognized by the Government as municipalities. Because these unincorporated communities are not managed through municipal planning, there is a need to guide land use near the residential base of the communities.

To manage Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok, they are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-3) Land Use Designation.

4.3 Alternative Energy Sources

The Commission's Objective is to:

- recognize the need for conservation and reduction in the use of energy and the need to identify alternatives to diesel fuel for electricity generation.

To achieve this Objective, the Commission's Policy is to:

- take into account the need and potential for development of alternative energy sources through the plan development process.

Energy generation in Nunavut is almost completely dependent on the burning of fossil fuels. There is a need to reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels and diversify the energy supply to include alternative energy sources. Alternative energy sources in Nunavut include water, wind, and solar. Hydro-electricity from water is currently the most viable option.

Sites have been identified for hydro-electric generation opportunities for the Kivalliq Region and for Iqaluit. These sites are unique locations that would benefit from management to ensure that the potential of the sites is maintained.

To manage hydro-electric generation opportunities, preferred locations are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-4) Land Use Designation.

4.4 Health and Safety

The Commission's Objectives are to:

- ensure land use activities and processes are not detrimental to the health, well-being and safety of Nunavut's residents and visitors.
- promote human and environmental health, paying particular attention to protecting community water sources.
- support the responsible management and remediation of existing contaminated sites.

To achieve these Objectives, the Commission's Policies are to:

- seek to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts on public health and safety that could result from development and land use.
- identify contaminated sites that should be avoided by residents.
- encourage the NIRB, NWB, Inuit land managers and government regulators to identify and reduce impacts to human and environmental health, especially community water sources, that may occur as a result of land use.
- identify priority sites and considerations for cleanup.

4.4.1 Community Drinking Water Supplies

Clean drinking water supplies are an essential component of healthy communities. The quality and quantity of drinking water may be affected by land use activities within the entire watershed or catchment area of the water source. Many communities in the NSA draw drinking water from small lakes and catchment areas where the entire watershed is within the municipal boundary. Others draw their drinking water from watersheds that extend outside the municipal boundaries. The communities of Baker Lake and Kugluktuk draw their drinking water from large water systems that extend outside of the NSA, and these watersheds cannot be managed in the same manner as others.

The Commission has identified the watersheds for all currently used water sources based on the best available information. Work is ongoing to identify future and alternative water sources for each community, and this information will also be considered as it becomes available. Community plans for all communities were reviewed for management direction for drinking water supplies. The Plan reflects the direction provided in the community plans.

To support community plans and to maintain the quality and quantity of drinking water, all community water supply watersheds are assigned a Recommendation (BHC-R3) and some are also assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-5, BHC-6, or BHC-7) Land Use Designation.

4.4.2 Land Remediation

The former Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line was system of radar stations built in 1954 across the Arctic as the primary line of air defence warning for the North American Continent. The areas are either administered by the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) or the Department of National Defence (DND). The remediation of these sites is a priority, and has been completed for some sites.

To manage the AANDC administered sites that have not been remediated and the DND administered sites, the areas are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-9) Land Use Designation.

4.4.3 Northern Contaminated Sites Program

The identification of contaminated sites in the NSA is ongoing. AANDC is the custodian of most federal lands in the North and is committed to managing a number of contaminated sites identified through its Northern Contaminated Sites Program (NCSP). The Commission supports the management of these sites in order to ensure the safety of residents and land users.

To manage these sites, they are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-8) Land Use Designation.

4.4.4 Aerodromes

Land use activities within the municipal aerodromes (4 km radius measured from the midpoint of the runway) are required to comply with existing Airport Zoning Regulations created under the Aeronautics Act. Under these regulations, building heights are restricted and additional hazardous uses are often identified, including bird attractants, which can pose a significant threat to aircraft operations.

To manage municipal aerodromes, they are assigned a Recommendation (BHC-R4).

4.5 Sovereignty

The Commission's Objective is to:

- respect and provide for Canada's sovereignty over Canadian Arctic Waters.

To achieve this Objective, the Commission's Policy is to:

- identify existing and future land uses and provide direction to the NIRB, government regulators and Inuit land managers to manage land uses in Canadian Arctic Waters.

4.5.1 Department of National Defence Sites

The Commission recognizes the contributions of Department of National Defence sites in the NSA to national security, and supports the management of these facilities to ensure their continued utility.

4.5.1.1 Canadian Forces Stations

Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Alert is situated on the north eastern tip of Ellesmere Island in the Canadian Archipelago in Nunavut. It is the most northerly, permanently military facility in the Arctic with a total land area of 25,680 ha. Its role is to maintain signal intelligence facilities to support Canadian military operations.

Eureka is the second most northerly permanently inhabited location in the world. Eureka consists of an airport (administered by Environment Canada), "Fort Eureka" (quarters for military personnel maintaining communication equipment), and an Environment Canada Weather Station.

Nanisivik is the future site of the deepwater naval facility and helipad located on Baffin Island, 40 km from the community

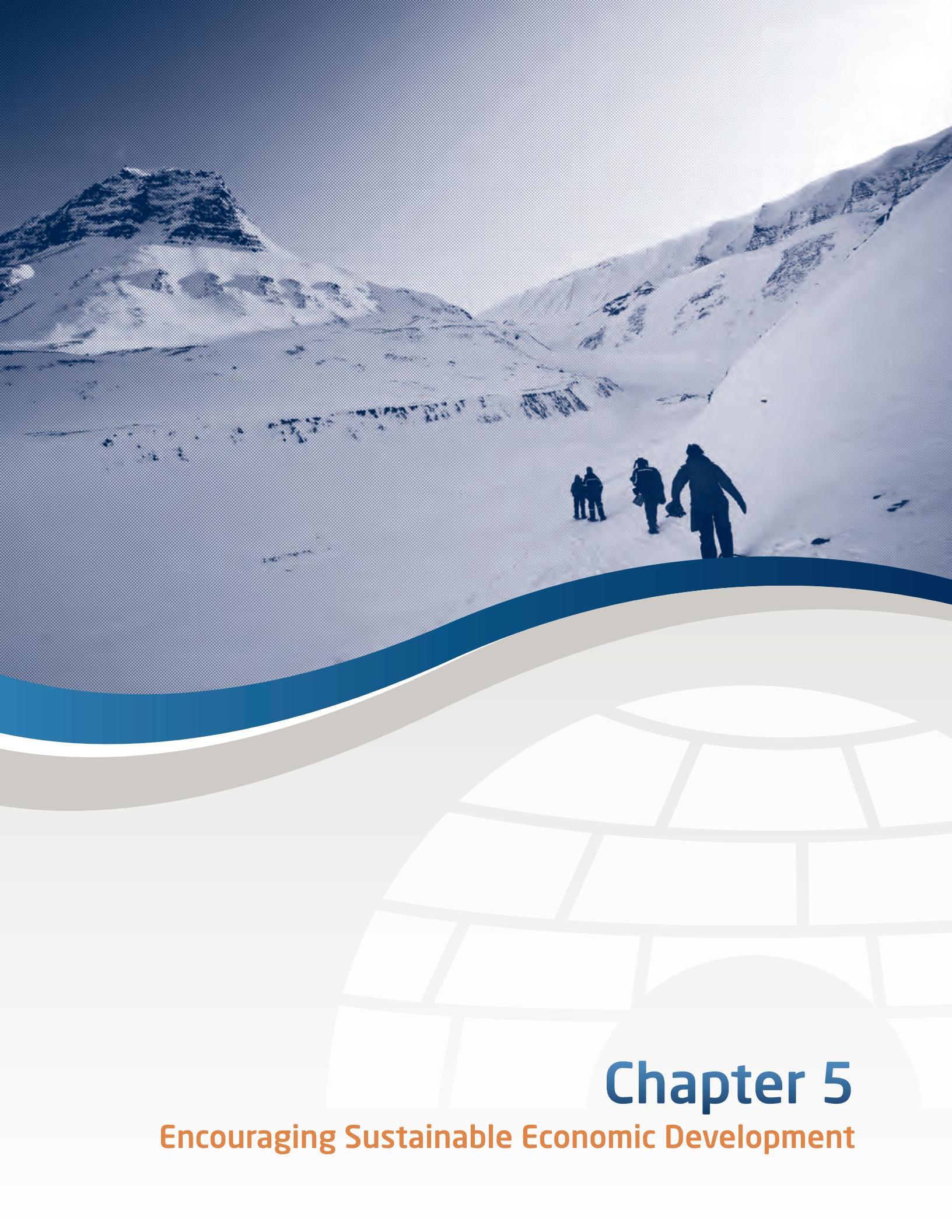
of Arctic Bay in Nunavut. Once complete, the naval facility will support Arctic/Offshore Patrol Ships and other Canadian Forces operations.

To manage the ongoing operations of the sites, they are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-9) Land Use Designation.

4.5.1.2 North Warning System Sites

The North Warning System (NWS) replaced the former DEW Line following a modernization program in the late 1980s and 1990s. The role of the NWS is to provide surveillance of North America airspace. In Nunavut, there are 6 Long Range Radar Sites and 28 Short Range Radar Sites. These sites are vulnerable to activities that generate electromagnetic interference.

To manage the ongoing operations of the sites, they are assigned a Building Healthier Communities (BHC-10) Land Use Designation.



Chapter 5

Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

The goal of achieving the economic well-being of communities underlies many of the articles and provisions of the NLCA. It is inherent in the NLCA's objective of encouraging self-reliance and diverse economic opportunities for Nunavummiut and all Canadians which will arise from a long-term, healthy, sustainable renewable and non-renewable resource economy.

The following areas and issues have been identified to support the goal of encouraging sustainable economic development:

- Mineral exploration and production;
- Oil and gas exploration and production; and
- Commercial fisheries

These areas and issues are managed through Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development (ESED) Land Use Designations and/or Recommendations that support the Objectives and Policies identified below. The criteria for the Land Use Designations and Recommendations are contained in Chapter 7 and Schedules A and B.

The intent of ESED Land Use Designations is to support economic opportunities and needs, taking into account factors such as the following:

- the natural resource base and existing patterns of natural resource use;
- transportation and communication services and corridors;
- energy requirements, sources and availability; and
- special local and regional considerations

ESED Land Use Designations discourage uses that may be incompatible with existing economic uses or interests. Uses that are not prohibited may be considered through Plan Amendment if it can be adequately demonstrated that the use maintains the intent of the ESED Land Use Designation and;

- does not detract or interfere with the existing uses or interests; and/or
- supports and compliments the existing uses or interests; or
- the existing uses or interests are no longer present.

As additional information becomes available, the Commission may consider additional areas for ESED Land Use Designations.

5.1 Diversified Economic Development

The Commission's Objectives are to:

- encourage diversified economic development that increases employment, business opportunities, training and other benefits which includes, but is not limited to:
 - commercial harvesting of marine and terrestrial animals in a sustainable manner that is consistent with the goals of the NWMB, Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Government;
 - sustainable tourism and outfitting development;
 - long term strategies for mineral and petroleum resource development and use;
 - the arts sector, by ensuring access to, where appropriate, known sources of carving stone, flora and other natural materials used by artisans;
 - sustainable fisheries;
 - energy generation, supply and conservation, including alternative energy systems and renewable energy systems; and
 - value added, spin off and cottage industries.
- promote sustainable economic development.
- recognize the economic goals, opportunities and needs of communities specifically, and the NSA generally.
- promote research to improve and advance sustainable resource development in Nunavut.
- maximize economic and social benefits to Nunavut communities and Inuit from development.
- take into account geographic areas of value for non-renewable resources or other commercial values and identifies development opportunities associated with those areas.
- 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.
- provide optimum protection to the renewable resource economy and maintains vital, healthy wildlife populations, capable of sustaining harvest.

To achieve these Objectives, the Commission's Policies are to:

- wherever possible, encourage efforts to assist sectors such as: harvesters, guides, outfitters, fishermen, prospectors, carvers, other artisans and tourism operators.
- to the extent possible provide for a mix of the economic sectors to secure balanced economic development. The relative weighting of economic sectors with respect to any particular community or region shall depend on the actual and potential economic opportunities at hand, the particular community or regional preferences, and the priorities and values of residents in the planning region.
- encourage land use activities that reduce waste and promote the sustainable and efficient use of resources.
- require consultation with Nunavut communities and other planning partners to identify appropriate development to achieve their economic goals.
- encourage land use activities to advance the use of cold weather and other sustainable and environmentally appropriate technologies.
- take into account initiatives being undertaken through the Nunavut Economic Development
- strategy and support, where possible, its goals and objectives.
- assess the economic potential of land uses for consideration in planning decisions.
- before any restriction on land use is created, review and assess the available data and research, broad planning goals and objectives, legislation, policies, priorities and values of residents and other planning partners, and programs relating to conservation, land use planning, wildlife management and parks to determine whether the restriction is warranted.
- provide clear direction and guidance regarding the conservation, development, management and use of land to provide certainty to land users, encourage investment, minimize risk and costs, and streamline the regulatory process to ensure Nunavut resources can compete in a global market place.
- ensure individual and cumulative impacts of land use activities on the renewable resource economy are a primary consideration in all land use decisions.

5.1.1 Mineral Exploration and Production

Nunavut is recognized as one of Canada's most attractive jurisdictions for mineral exploration and investment. A number of areas in the territory are being explored for uranium, diamonds, gold and precious metals, base metals, iron, coal, and gemstones. There are several significant Projects anticipated to begin operations in the near future.

The mining industry is a key contributor to Nunavut's economy. The Commission is committed to supporting the further development of the mining industry and enabling its continued growth.

To manage areas of mineral production, operational mines and areas of known mineral potential that are at advanced stage of exploration are assigned an Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development (ESED-1) Land Use Designation.

5.1.2 Oil and Gas Exploration and Production

Nunavut has proven oil and gas potential, notably in the Sverdrup basin. Baffin Bay also has excellent potential, but the area remains relatively unexplored. It is expected that the oil and gas sector in Nunavut will grow significantly if there are sustained high oil and gas prices or supply shortages, and it has the potential to be one of the most lucrative economic activities in Nunavut. The Commission is committed to promoting the growth of this sector.

To manage areas of oil and gas potential, Significant Discovery Licenses are assigned an Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development (ESED-2) Land Use Designation.

5.1.3 Commercial Fisheries

The commission recognizes the commercial fishing industry as important to a diversified and sustainable economy. Commercial fisheries are an emerging sector in Nunavut's economy, with turbot and char currently being harvested. Activity in Nunavut's commercial fishing industry is predicted to grow.

To manage commercial fisheries, fish areas of abundance are assigned a Recommendation (ESED-R1).



Chapter 6

Mixed Use

Areas have been identified in the NSA that are able to support a wide variety of land uses. In these areas, the Commission encourages a range of land uses that promote the well-being of the residents and communities of the NSA. Providing for a diverse mix of land uses creates a positive environment for potential growth and the exploration of opportunities.

Areas that have been identified for their potential to support a variety of land uses are managed through a Mixed Use (MU) Land Use Designation and/or Recommendations.

The intent of Mixed Use Land Use Designations is to support a variety of opportunities and land use activity, taking into account factors such as the following:

- the potential for economic opportunity in the NSA;
- the potential for conservation initiatives in the NSA; and
- the social well-being of the residents of the NSA

The Commission recognizes that some areas designated Mixed Use contain values that contribute to the Goals of Protecting and Sustaining the Environment, Encouraging Conservation Planning, Building Healthier Communities or Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development. In these instances, a Recommendation that recognizes the value of the area to the specific Goal has been applied. The Commission supports a range of different uses in these areas, but encourages Proponents and Regulatory Authorities to consider the potential impact of the proposed use on the specific value and the intent of the referenced Goal.

As additional information becomes available in Mixed Use areas, the Commission may consider a more restrictive Land Use Designation if it can be demonstrated that;

- an existing land use or interest may be negatively impacted by certain types of development in the area; or
- the area contains a Recommendation that recognizes the value of the area and would be better served by the use of a Land Use Designation.



Chapter 7

Implementation Strategy



This Chapter describes the tools and criteria the Commission will use to implement the Plan.

7.1 Conformity Determination

A Conformity Determination is a review of a Project Proposal to determine if it complies with the criteria of the Plan.

A Conformity Determination will be conducted by the Commission on all Project Proposals to determine if the Project Proposal conforms to the Plan.

The Commission shall:

- receive and consider all complete Project Proposals,
- determine if the Project Proposal conforms to the Plan;
- forward the Project Proposal with its determination and any recommendations to the appropriate federal and territorial agencies, and
- for Project Proposals not exempt from screening by NIRB forward its determination and recommendations to NIRB for screening.

7.2 Cumulative Impacts Referrals

A Project Proposal that conforms to the Plan and is exempt from Screening as set out in NLCA Schedule 12-1 may be referred by the Commission to the NIRB where the Commission has concerns respecting Cumulative Impacts.

7.3 Minor Variance

A Minor Variance is a small change to a provision contained in the Plan. It does not include permitting additional uses.

Requests for a Minor Variance will be considered for the following:

- BHC-2 setback
- BHC-4 setback

Once it is determined that a request for Minor Variance is allowed, applications for a Minor Variance will be reviewed by the Commission.

The Commission will:

- accept an application for a Minor Variance, or propose a Minor Variance;

- review the request for Minor Variance publically, and
- determine if the Minor Variance is acceptable.

7.4 Plan Amendment

A Plan Amendment is a major change to the Terms in the Plan. This could include a change to the permitted uses identified in the Land Use Designation to allow a use that is not anticipated in a particular area, or to include additional Recommendations.

The Commission will consider all applications for Plan Amendment except where prohibited by the Plan. Where the Plan prohibits a Plan Amendment the Commission, upon receipt of an application will recommend to the Minister(s) that the proposal be rejected in whole.

The Commission will:

- accept or propose an application for a Plan Amendment;
- consider the proposed amendment and, if it deems a review appropriate, review the proposal publically; and
- recommend to the appropriate Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment that:
 - the proposed amendment be rejected in whole or in part; or
 - the proposed amendment be accepted, in whole or in part.

A Plan Amendment comes into effect once the Ministers approve the recommendation of the Commission.

7.5 Monitoring Plan Implementation

The Commission will monitor the implementation of the Plan. The Commission may:

- conduct site visits to ensure Projects are operating within the requirements of the Conformity Determination;
- review permits, licenses and authorizations issued by Regulatory Authorities;
- consult with Planning Partners; and
- implement other monitoring strategies to evaluate the effectiveness of the Plan in fulfilling the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

7.6 Periodic Review

The Plan will be reviewed periodically, and should be reviewed within five to ten years of the date of its approval. The Periodic Review will consider the purposes and contents of the Plan.

The Periodic Review will include, but will not be limited to, consideration of:

- Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals established for the NSA;
- Specific planning objectives and planning variables identified for the Planning Regions;
- Inuit objectives for IOL; and
- the effectiveness of Land Use Designations to implement the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

7.7 Project Proposals

All Project Proposals to be carried out in the NSA, in whole or in part, will be submitted by the Proponent to the Commission. For Projects occurring partially inside the NSA and partially outside, the Commission will consider the Project Proposal in its entirety; however, decisions respecting the Project Proposal only apply to that portion within the NSA. A complete Project Proposal shall include the applicable application form and any other information required by the Commission.

The Commission will:

- receive, consider and make a determination on all complete Project Proposals to be carried out, in whole or in part, in the NSA.; and
- require any Project Proposal that has been modified in scope after the Commission has considered and made a determination, to be resubmitted to the Commission for consideration as a new Project Proposal.

7.8 Permitted and Prohibited Uses

Within each Land Use Designation there is a list of Permitted Uses. These uses are considered an appropriate form of land use that supports the qualities of that particular area.

Some Land Use Designations have Prohibited Uses. A Prohibited Use is not allowed in the designated area and the Commission will not support requests for Plan Amendments. A Prohibited Use may be considered through a Ministerial Exemption or during Periodic Review.

7.9 Legal Non-Conforming Uses

Any use of land which does not conform to the Plan but which lawfully existed prior to the approval of the Plan is a legal non-conforming use. When a legal non-conforming use ceases, the legal rights will terminate.

The Commission will:

- recognize uses that existed prior to the approval of the Plan as a legal non-conforming use;
- recognize that until the legal rights of a Proponent terminate, the use may expand or rebuild to maintain its viability; and
- recognize that once rights of a legal non-conforming use terminate any future land use must comply with the Plan.

7.10 Land Use Designations and Recommendations

Land Use Designations and Recommendations are used by the Commission to support the implementation of the Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

The Land Use Designations and Recommendations are applied to Project Proposals to determine conformity of the Project to the plan and are described as follows:

- Land Use Designations are assigned to spatial areas that contain Permitted and /or Prohibited Uses, and may also contain specific administrative and regulatory requirements to certain Project Proposals; and
- Recommendations guide Regulatory Authorities and DIOs of social, cultural, economic or environmental values that require special consideration during the issuance of permits, license and authorizations.

The relevant Recommendations forming the Conformity Determination are implemented on the basis of jurisdictional responsibility of Regulatory Authorities and DIOs. The Commission believes that these Recommendations support implementation of the Commissions Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals.

Outside the Conformity Determination process the Commission has formulated overarching Recommendations for implementation by Government as appropriate. These Recommendations are specific to the operations and activities of Government. Project Proposals located outside of the NSA which may have significant adverse ecosystemic

or socio-economic effects on the NSA, such as oil and gas and mineral exploration and development should be referred to NIRB for screening. This is particularly important for activities within the Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Hudson Bay, and the Canada Basin. Climate change is another important issue that should be considered by Government when identifying potential issues or concerns to be addressed during the review of Project Proposals by NIRB.

A complete list of the Land Use Designations and their Permitted and Prohibited Uses are provided in Table 1 of the Plan. A complete list of the Recommendations is provided in Table 2

The Land Use Designations are illustrated on Schedule A, and the Recommendations are illustrated on Schedule B. These two Schedules form part of the Plan; they can be found as inserts in the Plan.

7.11 Generally Permitted Uses

The Commission considers some uses to be supportive of all Land Use Designations. These uses are permitted throughout the NSA, and are identified below;

- Remediation and Reclamation

Table 1: Land Use Designations

| Designation | Permitted/Prohibited Uses | ID | Site |
|-------------|---|-----|--|
| PSE-1 | Permitted Uses: Tourism, Recreation, Research Prohibited Uses: All other Uses | 6 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Cheyne Islands |
| | | 9 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Nasuralaavik Island |
| | | 12 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Eastern Devon Island |
| | | 16A | Key Bird Habitat Site - Hobhouse Inlet Terrestrial |
| | | 27 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Abbajalik and Ijutuk Islands |
| | | 29 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Foxe Basin Islands |
| | | 51 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Queen Maud Gulf Islands inside DND |
| | | 54A | Key Bird Habitat Site - Rasmussen Lowlands RAMSAR Non_IOL |
| PSE-2 | Permitted Uses: Tourism, Recreation, Research | 1 | Key Bird Habitat Site - East Axel Heiberg Island |
| | | 2 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Fosheim Peninsula |
| | | 3 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Inglefield Mountains |
| | | 20 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Northwestern Brodeur Peninsula |
| | | 33A | Key Bird Habitat Site - Markham Bay IOL |
| | | 45 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Kagloryuak River |
| | | 54B | Key Bird Habitat Site - Rasmussen Lowlands NonRAMSAR, IOL |
| | | 73 | Cod Lakes - Qasigialiminiq Lake |
| | | 74 | Cod Lakes - Tariujarusiq Lake |
| | | 75 | Cod Lakes - Ogac Lake |
| PSE-3 | Permitted Uses: Tourism, Recreation, Research, Marine Infrastructure, Marine Communications and Electrical Cables | 8 | Key Bird Habitat Site - North Water Polyna |
| | | 11 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Eastern Jones Sound outside NMCA |
| | | 17 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Eastern Lancaster Sound Outside NMCA |
| | | 19B | Key Bird Habitat Site - Cape Graham Moore Outside NMCA |
| | | 21A | Key Bird Habitat Site - Baillarge Bay Outside NMCA |
| | | 23B | Key Bird Habitat Site - Creswell Bay Marine |
| | | 24 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Buchan Gulf |
| | | 33B | Key Bird Habitat Site - Markham Bay Non-IOL |
| | | 35 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Sleeper Islands |
| | | 36 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Belcher Island Polynas |
| | | 37 | Key Bird Habitat Site - Frozen Strait |
| | | 46A | Key Bird Habitat Site - Lambert Channel |

| Designation | Permitted/Prohibited Uses | ID | Site |
|-------------|--|-----|--|
| ECP-1 | Permitted Uses: Tourism, Recreation, Research Prohibited Uses: All other Uses | 76 | National Parks awaiting full establishment - Ukkusiksalik |
| | | 77 | Proposed National Park - Bathurst Island |
| | | 78A | National Parks Awaiting Full Establishment - Ward Hunt Island |
| | | 79 | Proposed Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area |
| | | 80 | Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary |
| | | 89 | Akpait National Wildlife Area |
| | | 90 | Niginganiq National Wildlife Area |
| | | 91 | Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area |
| | | 92 | Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area |
| | | 93 | Qaulluit National Wildlife Area |
| | | 112 | Heritage Rivers (CHRS) - Soper |
| ECP-2 | Permitted Uses: Tourism, Recreation, Research | 78 | Proposed National Park - Bluenose Lake Area |
| | | 81B | Bylot Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary Outside NMCA |
| | | 82 | Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 83 | East Bay Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 84 | Harry Gibbons Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 85 | McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 86 | Prince Leopold Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 87 | Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 88 | Seymour Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 94 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Beechey Island Sites |
| | | 95 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Wreck of the HMS Breadalbane |
| | | 96 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Blacklead Island Whaling Station |
| | | 97 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Inuksuk |
| | | 98 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Erebus and Terror |
| | | 99 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Igloolik Island Archaeological Sites |
| | | 101 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Kodlunarn Island |
| | | 102 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Bloody Falls |
| | | 103 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Port Refuge |
| | | 104 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Arvia'juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk |
| | | 105 | National Historic Sites of Canada - Fall Caribou Crossing |
| | | 106 | Historical Sites - Dealy Island |
| | | 107 | Historical Sites - Beechey Island |
| | | 109 | Historical Sites - Marble Island |

| Designation | Permitted/Prohibited Uses | ID | Site |
|-------------|---|------|--|
| BHC-1 | Permitted Uses: Roads, Railways, Utilities and Corridors | 114 | Nunavut to Manitoba Potential Road Corridor |
| BHC-2 | Permitted Uses: Roads, Railways, Utilities and Corridors | 115 | Existing Tote Road to Milne Inlet - 30 m setback |
| | | 116 | Existing Road Baker Lake to Meadowbank - 30 m setback |
| BHC-3 | Permitted Uses: All uses except those Prohibited Prohibited Uses: Mining | 117 | Bathurst Inlet - Unincorporated community |
| | | 118 | Umingmaktok - Unincorporated community |
| BHC-4 | Permitted Uses: Hydro electrical and related infrastructure | 119 | Alternative Energy Sources - Jaynes Inlet Reservoir - 100 m setback |
| | | 120 | Alternative Energy Sources - Thelon River infrastructure - 100 m setback |
| | | 121 | Alternative Energy Sources - Quoich River Reservoir - 100 m setback |
| BHC-5 | Permitted Uses: Tourism, Recreation and Research, Municipal Services | 123 | Rankin Inlet community drinking water supply |
| | | 139 | Kimmirut community drinking water supply |
| | | 143 | Cape Dorset community drinking water supply |
| | | 144A | Kugluktuk community drinking water supply up to IOL |
| BHC-6 | Permitted Uses: Municipal Services Prohibited Uses: All other Uses | 125 | Cambridge Bay community drinking water supply |
| | | | |
| BHC-7 | Permitted Uses: Municipal Service | 126 | Coral Harbour community drinking water supply |
| | | 127 | Iqaluit community drinking water supply |
| BHC-8 | Permitted Uses: Remediation and Reclamation Activities Prohibited Uses: All other Uses | 239 | Northern Contaminated Sites Program |

| Designation | Permitted/Prohibited Uses | ID | Site |
|-------------|--|-----|-----------------------------------|
| BHC-9 | Permitted Uses: Remediation and Reclamation Activities, DND Operations and Activities Prohibited Uses: All other Uses | 146 | CAM-B land remediation |
| | | 147 | CAM-D land remediation |
| | | 148 | FOX-1 land remediation |
| | | 149 | FOX-A land remediation |
| | | 150 | FOX-B land remediation |
| | | 152 | PIN-2 land remediation |
| | | 153 | PIN-C land remediation |
| | | 154 | PIN-3 land remediation |
| | | 155 | PIN-D land remediation |
| | | 156 | PIN-4 land remediation |
| | | 157 | PIN-E land remediation |
| | | 158 | CAM-M land remediation |
| | | 159 | CAM-A land remediation |
| | | 160 | CAM-1 land remediation |
| | | 161 | CAM-2 land remediation |
| | | 162 | CAM-C land remediation |
| | | 163 | CAM-3 land remediation |
| | | 164 | CAM-4 land remediation |
| | | 165 | CAM-E land remediation |
| | | 166 | CAM-5 land remediation |
| | | 168 | FOX-M land remediation |
| | | 169 | FOX-2 land remediation |
| | | 170 | FOX-3 land remediation |
| | | 172 | FOX-4 land remediation |
| | | 173 | FOX-D land remediation |
| | | 174 | FOX-5 land remediation |
| | | 175 | FOX-E land remediation |
| | | 176 | DYE-M land remediation |
| | | 202 | Canadian Forces Station Alert |
| | | 203 | Canadian Forces Station Eureka |
| | | 204 | Canadian Forces Station Nanisivik |

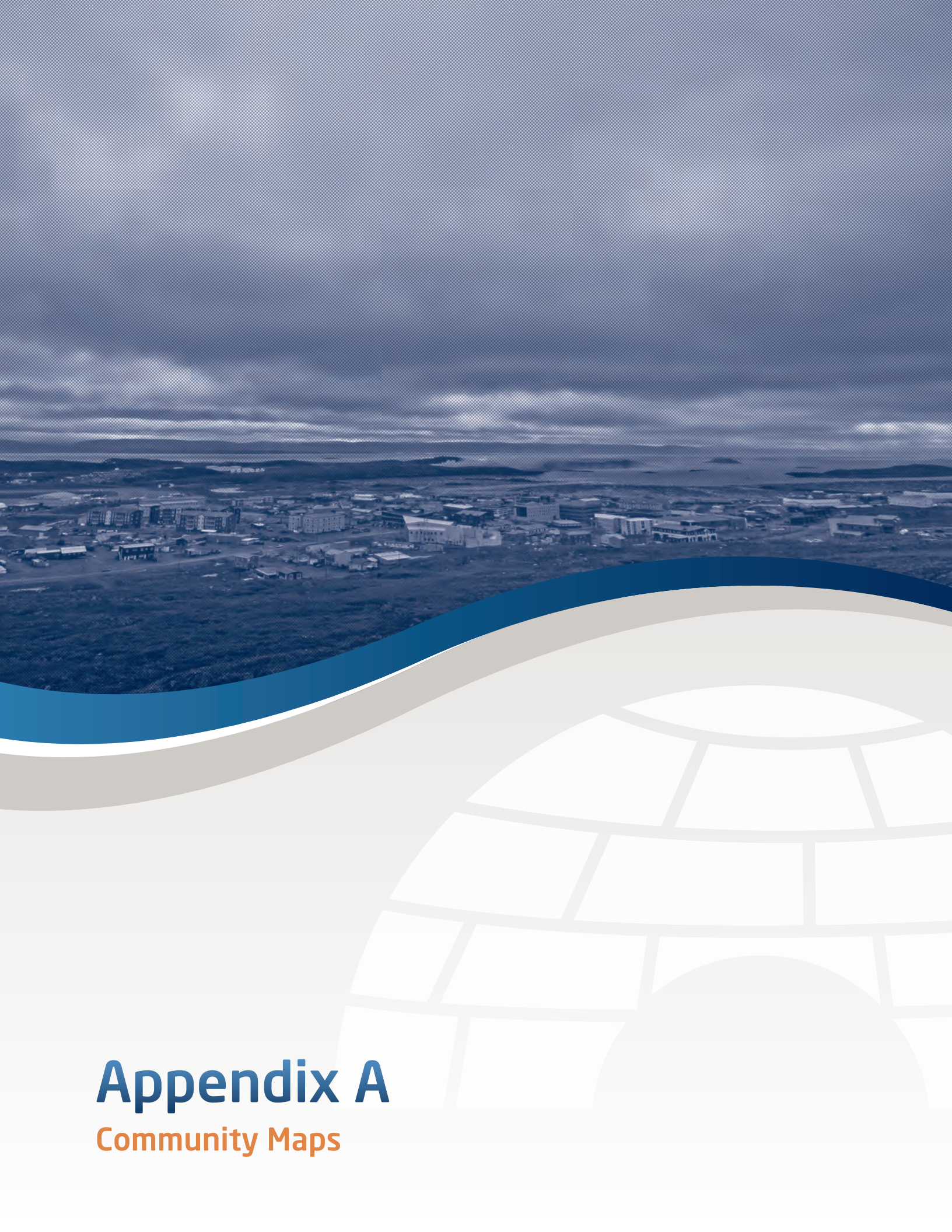
| Designation | Permitted/Prohibited Uses | ID | Site |
|-------------|---|-----|---|
| BHC-10 | Permitted Uses: DND Operations and Activities Prohibited Uses: All other Uses | 206 | CAM-CB North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 207 | PIN-CB North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 208 | FOX-A North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 209 | BAF-3 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 210 | FOX-5 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 211 | PIN-4 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 212 | CAM-M North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 213 | DYE-M North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 214 | FOX-4 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 215 | CAM-5A North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 216 | BAF--2 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 217 | PIN-EB North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 218 | PIN-1BG North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 219 | FOX-3 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 220 | PIN-DA North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 221 | CAM-2 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 222 | FOX-M North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 223 | PIN-2A North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 224 | CAM-B North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 225 | CAM-1A North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 226 | FOX-CA North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 227 | PIN-3 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 228 | CAM-FA North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 229 | BAF-4A North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 230 | FOX-2 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 231 | CAM-5 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 232 | FOX-B North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 233 | CAM-4 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 234 | BAF-5 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 235 | FOX-1 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 236 | CAM-3 North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 237 | CAM-D North Warning System Site identified area |
| | | 238 | CAM-A3A North Warning System Site identified area |

| Designation | Permitted/Prohibited Uses | ID | Site |
|-------------|--|-----|---|
| ESED-1 | Permitted Uses: Mining, Remediation and Reclamation Activities, Roads, Railways, Utilities and Corridors | 240 | Existing Mine - Meadowbank Gold Mine Lease Area |
| | | 241 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - Hackett River |
| | | 242 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - High Lake |
| | | 243 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - Hope Bay |
| | | 244 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - Kiggavik |
| | | 245 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - Mary River |
| | | 246 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - Meliadine |
| | | 247 | Advanced Stage of Exploration - Izok Lake |
| ESED-2 | Permitted Uses: Oil and gas, Remediation and Reclamation Activities | 248 | Oil and Gas Significant Discovery License |
| MU | Permitted Uses: All Uses | n/a | n/a |

Table 2: Recommendations

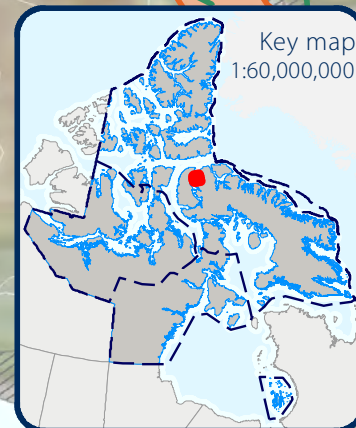
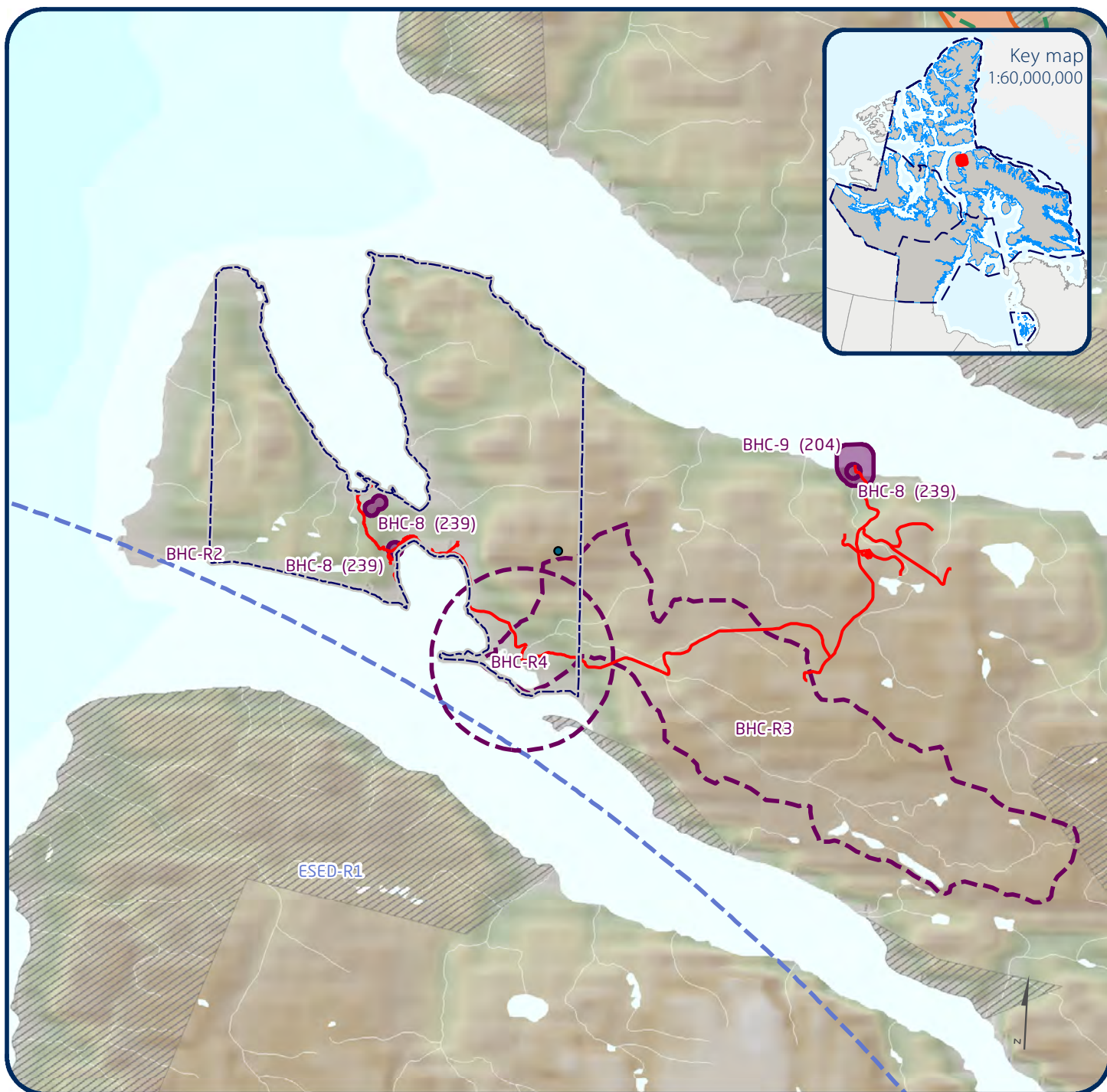
The following Recommendations are assigned to the areas identified on Schedule B and will be implemented by Regulatory Authorities, DIOs, Municipalities, and Proponents:

| | |
|---------|---|
| PSE-R1 | Project Proposals located in a Key Bird Habitat Site should take into account impacts on the migratory birds that rely on the area. |
| PSE-R2 | Project Proposals located in historic caribou calving grounds should take into account impacts on caribou calving, post calving areas and migration routes. |
| PSE-R3 | Project Proposals located in and/or near known caribou sea ice crossing areas should take into account impacts that may impede the ability of caribou to cross the ice. |
| PSE-R4 | Project Proposals located in portions of the Great Bear Lake watershed in Nunavut should take into account transboundary impacts that may reduce the conservation value of the watershed. |
| ECP-R1 | Project Proposals located in and/or near a Heritage River should take into account the guidelines and criteria contained in the Heritage River's management plan. |
| BHC-R1 | Project Proposals located in the Hiukitak River Area of Interest should take into account impacts on the cultural value of the area. |
| BHC-R2 | Project Proposals located in areas of traditional land use should take into account impacts on the cultural value of the area. |
| BHC-R3 | Project Proposals located in a community water supply watershed should take into account impacts on the quality and quantity of community drinking water. |
| BHC-R4 | Project Proposals located in a municipal Aerodrome should take into account impacts on aerodrome safety. |
| ESED-R1 | Project Proposals located in an area of commercial fishery potential should take into account impacts that may reduce the potential of the area. |



Appendix A

Community Maps



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

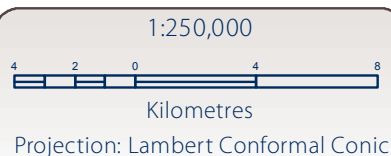
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

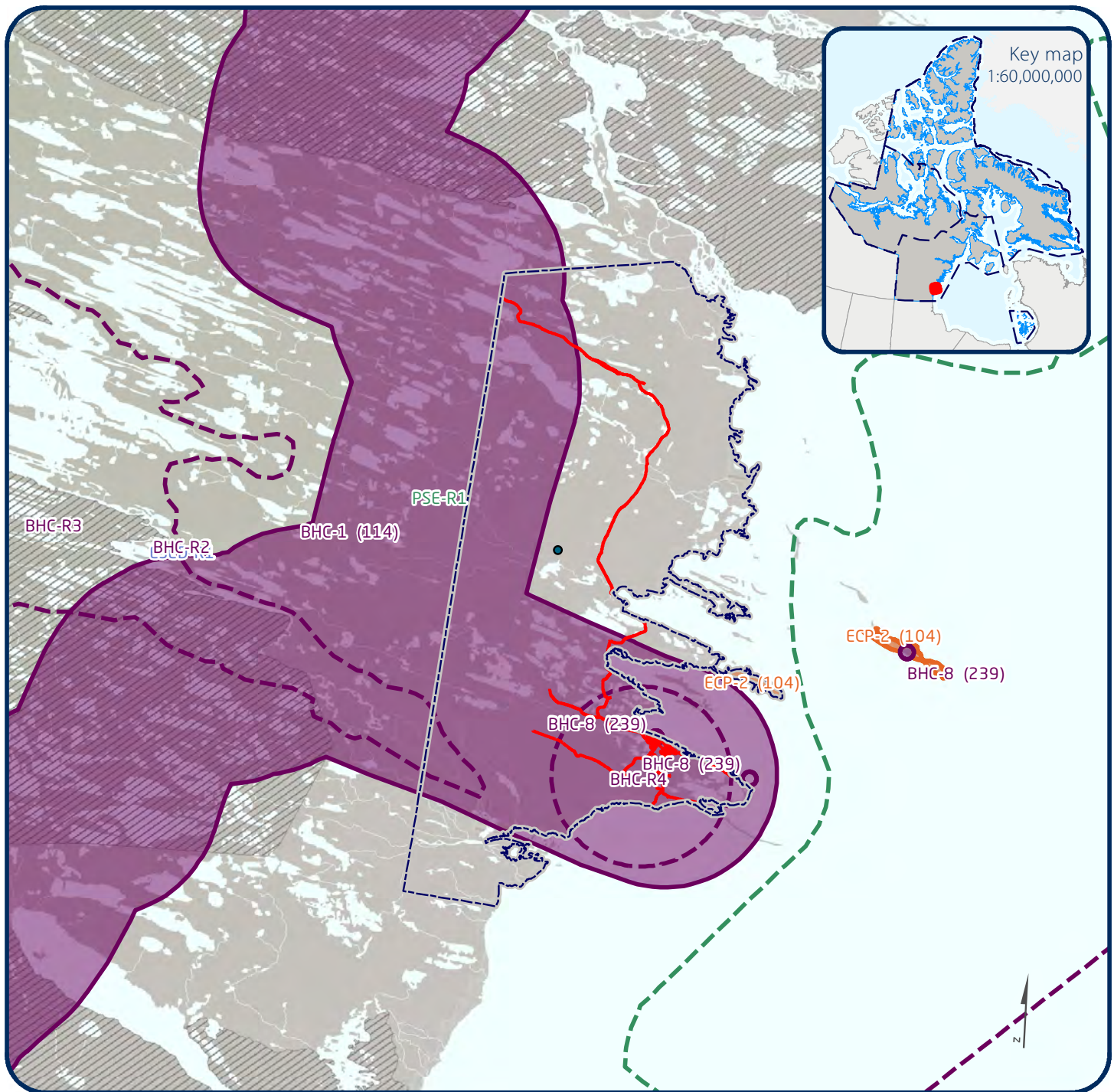
Base map: Nunamap, version II.
 Geogratis, NRCan, Canada 3D. To be used
 for illustration purposes only as part of
 the draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.
 Produced by the Nunavut Planning
 Commission (NPC), 09 Nov 2011.

*For additional information regarding
 Designations and Recommendations
 see Chapter 7



Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Arctic Bay
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

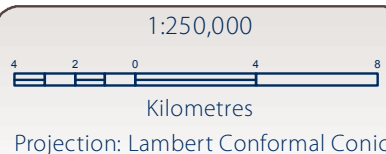
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

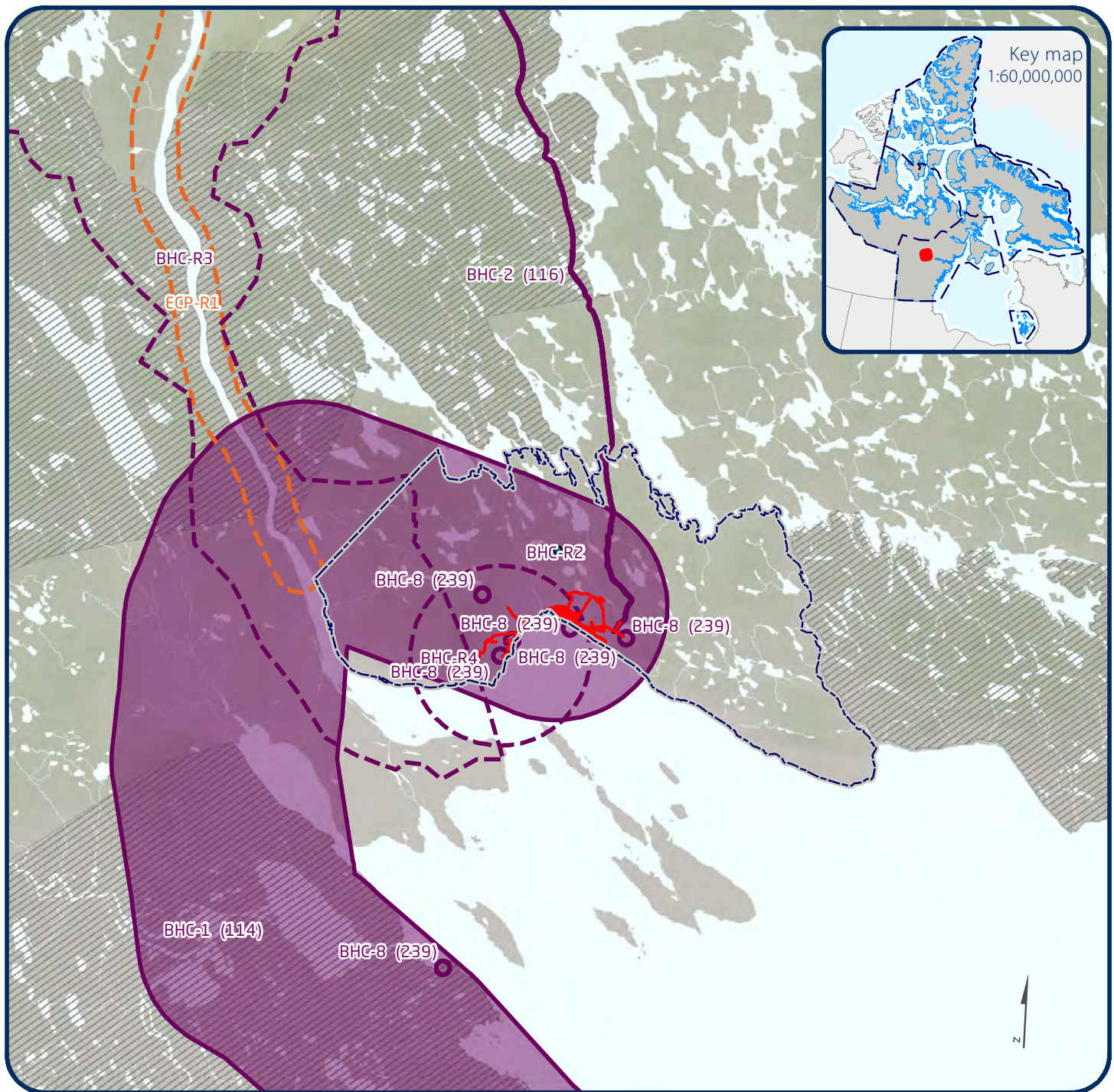
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Arviat
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

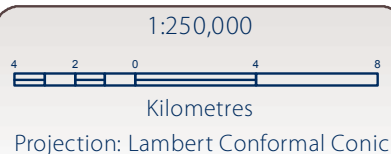
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

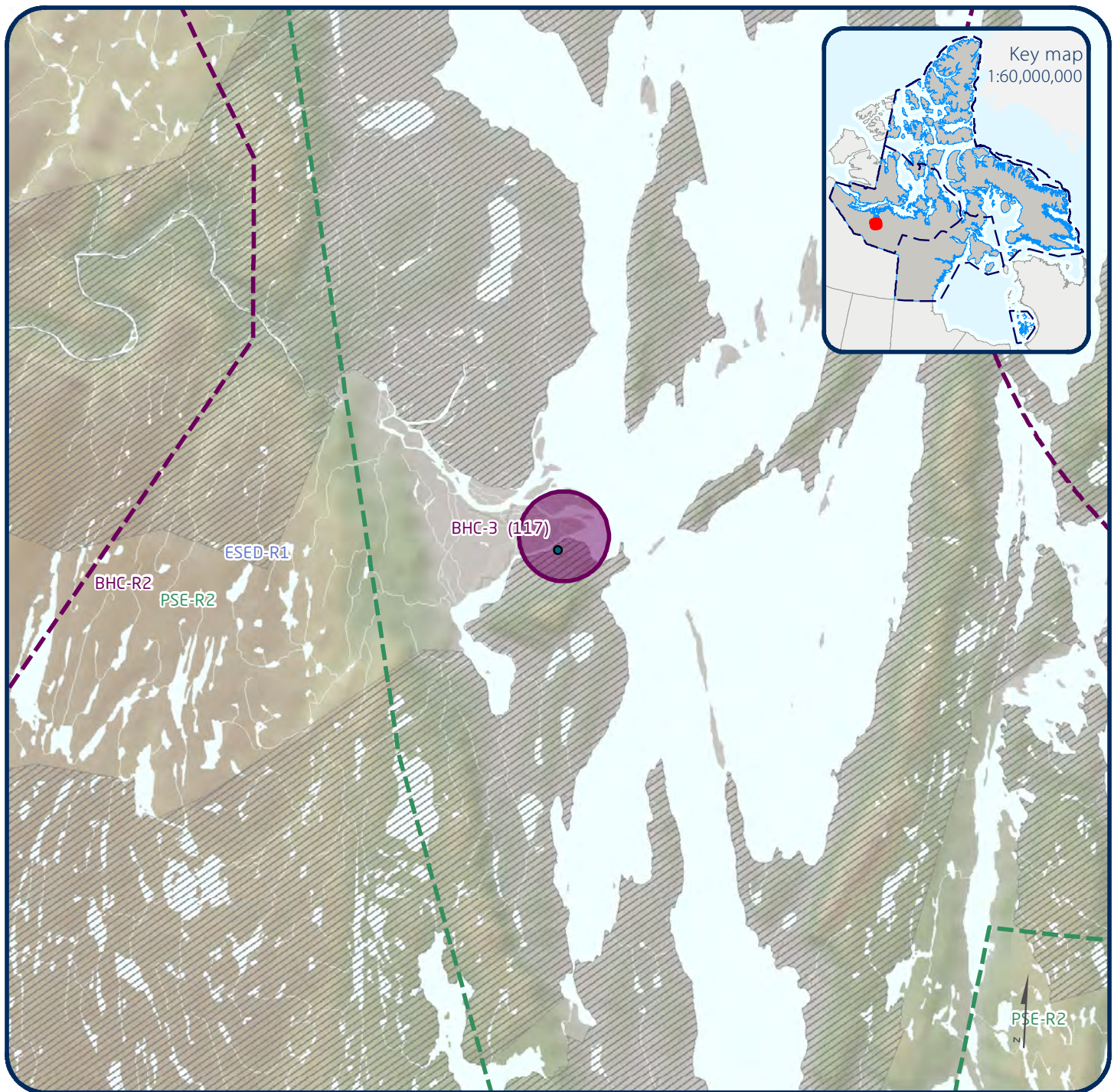
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 Designations and Recommendations
 see Chapter 7



Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

Baker Lake Community Map Nunavut Land Use Plan



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

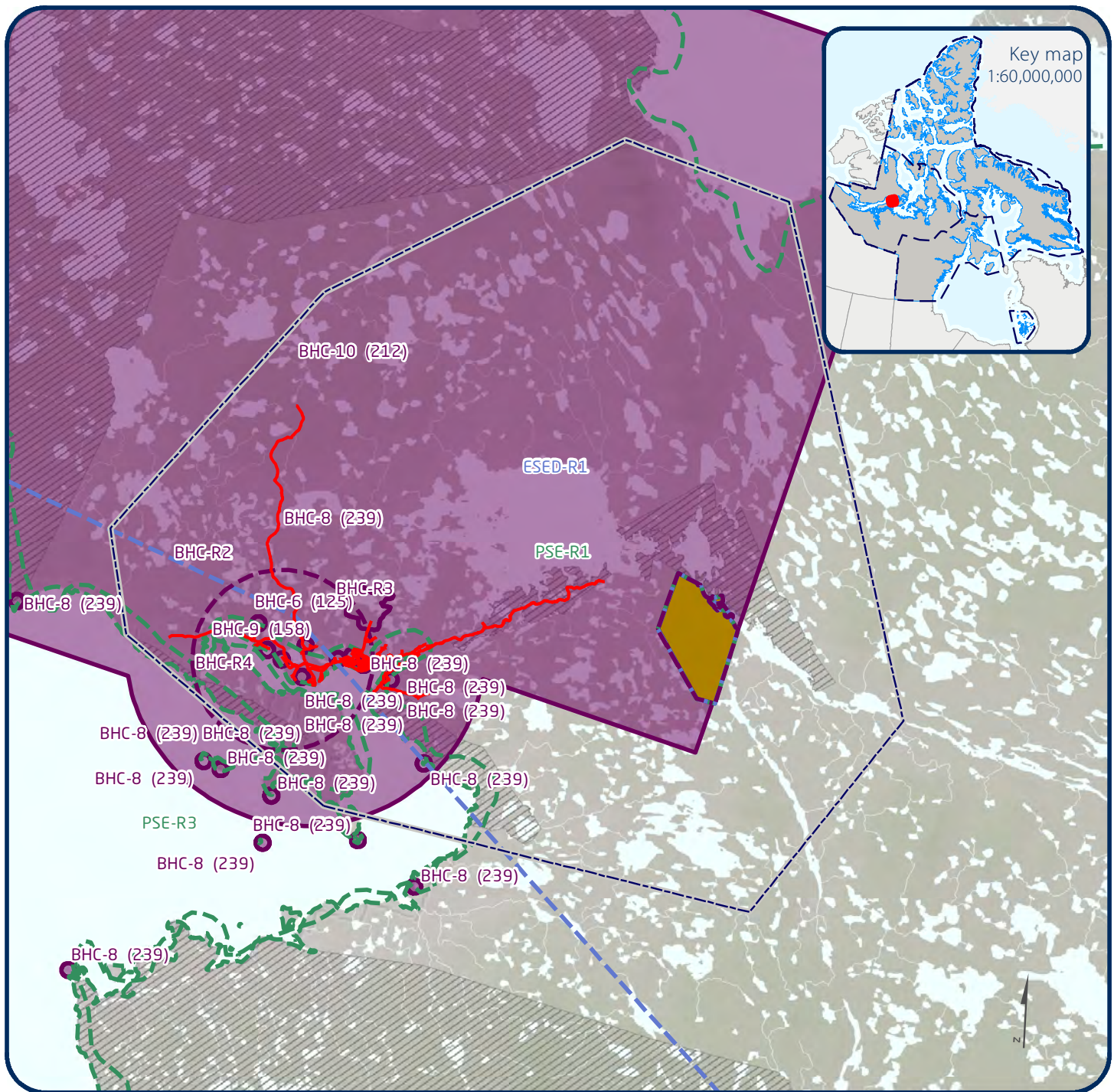
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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

1:250,000
 4 2 0 4 8
 Kilometres
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

**Bathurst Inlet
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

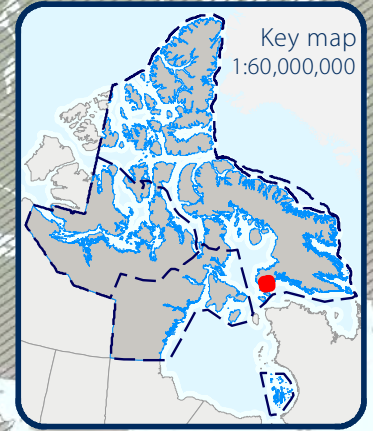
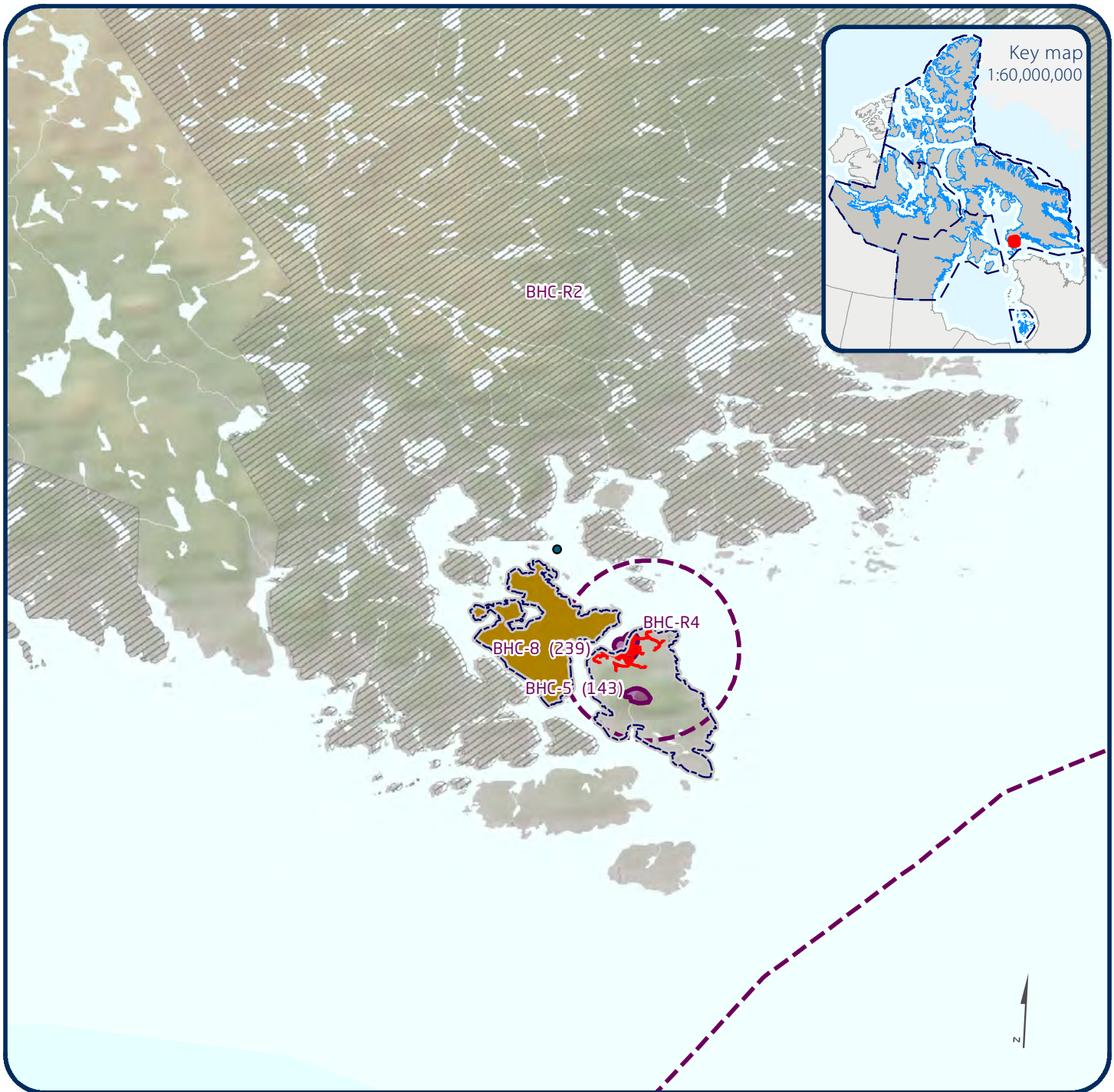
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 Designations and Recommendations
 see Chapter 7



Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Cambridge Bay
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

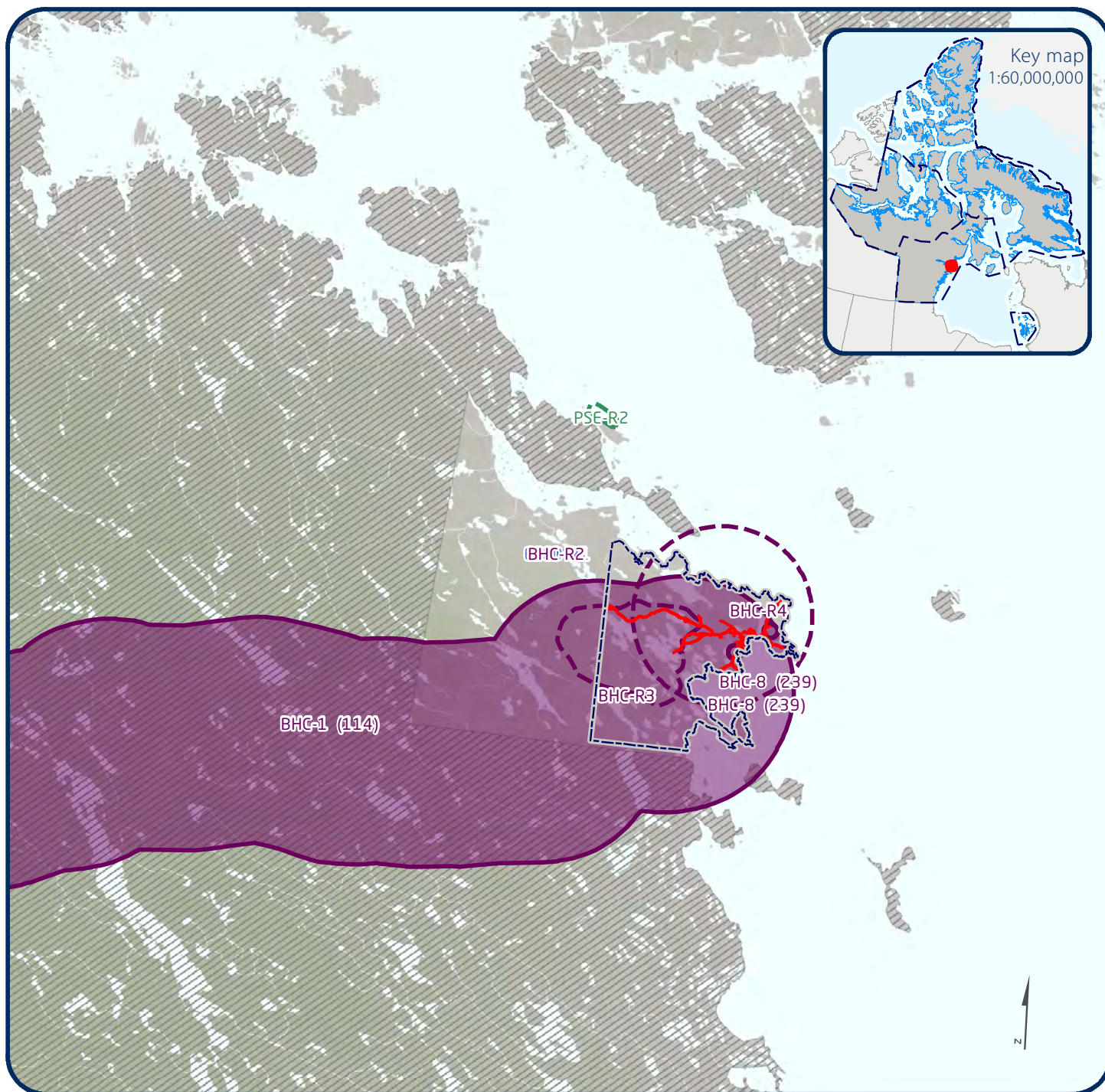
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

1:250,000
 4 2 0 4 8
 Kilometres
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

**Cape Dorset
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

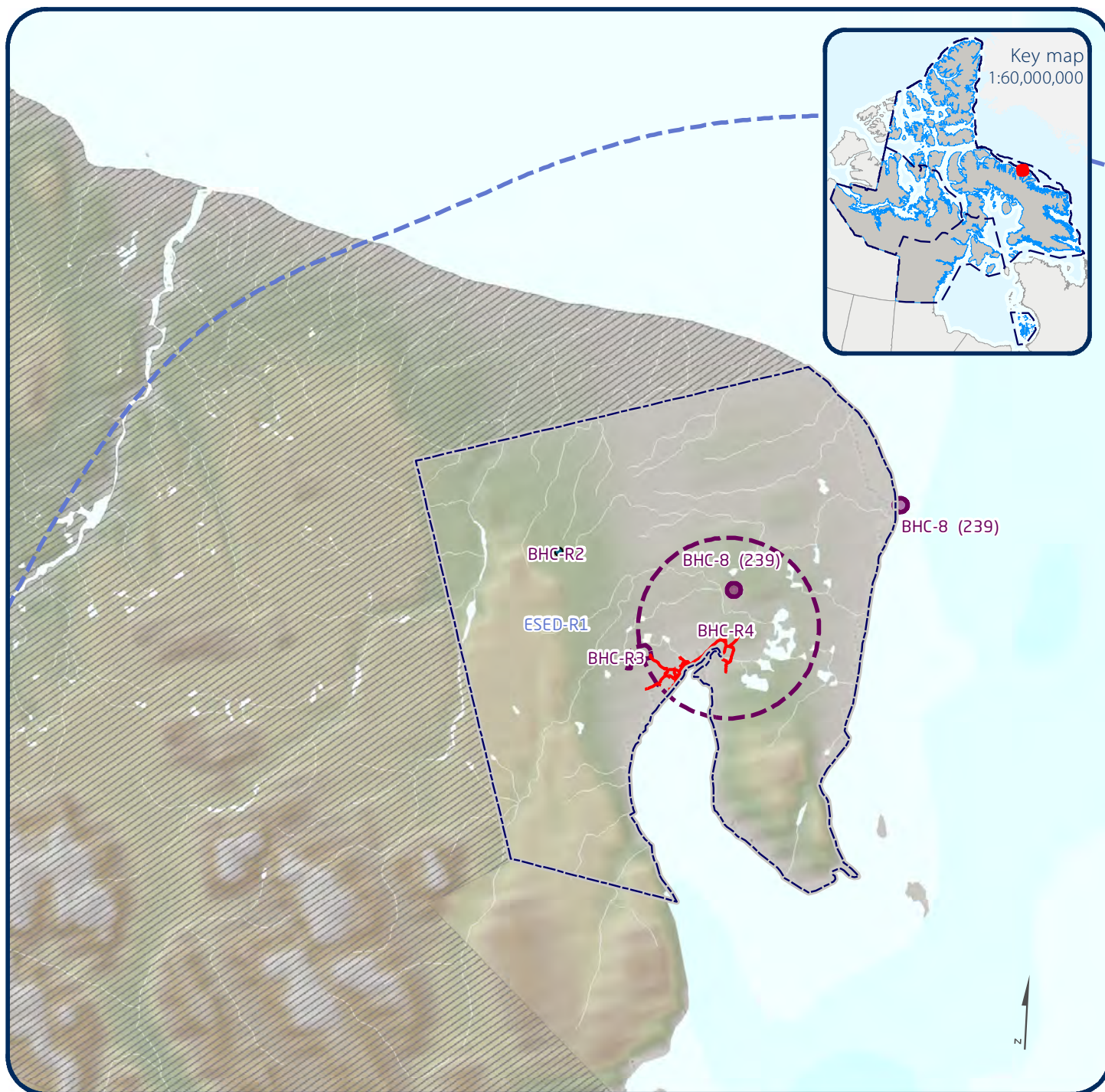
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

Chesterfield Inlet Community Map Nunavut Land Use Plan



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

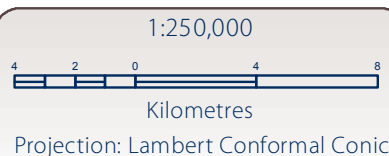
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BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

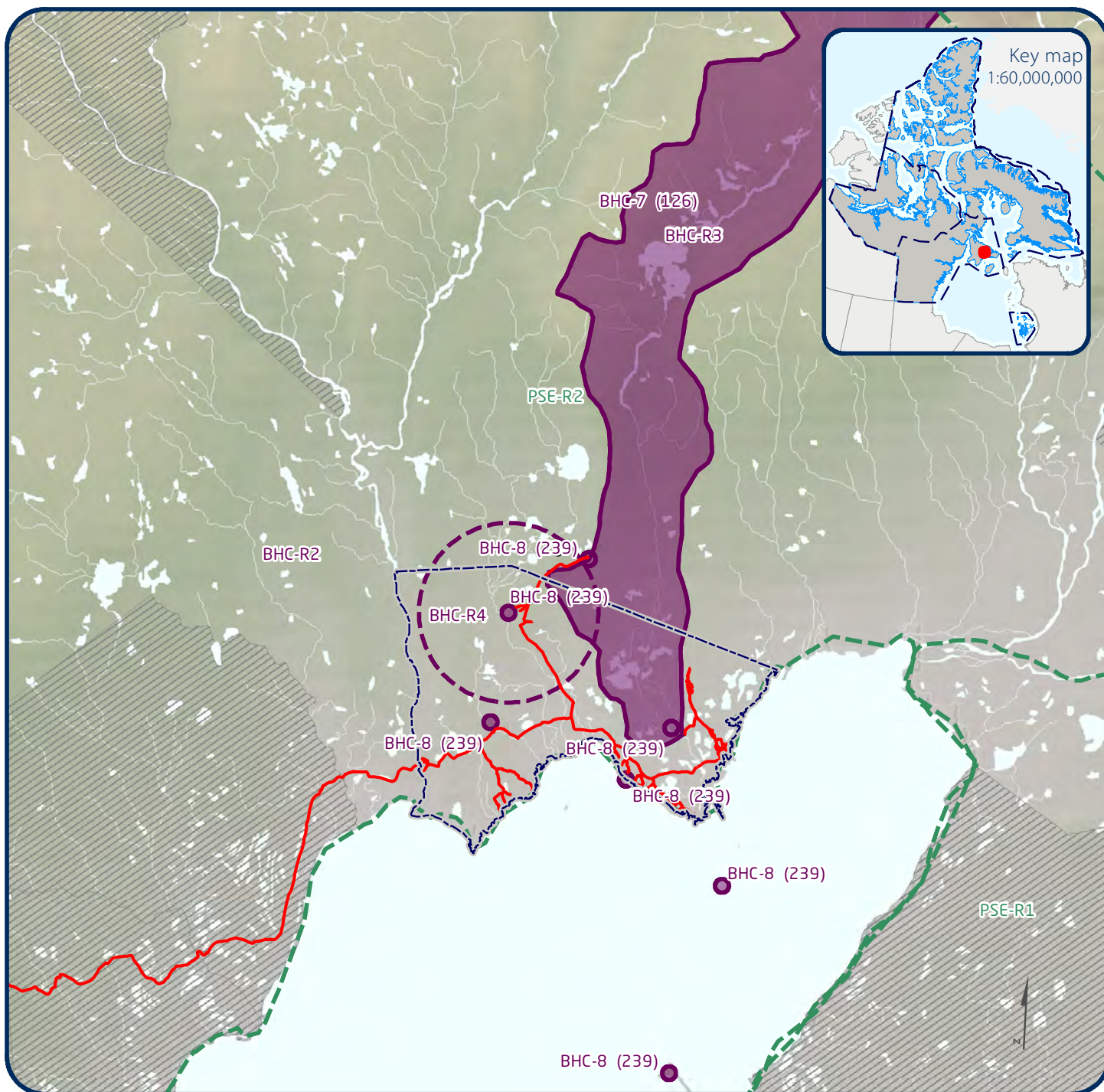
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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Clyde River
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

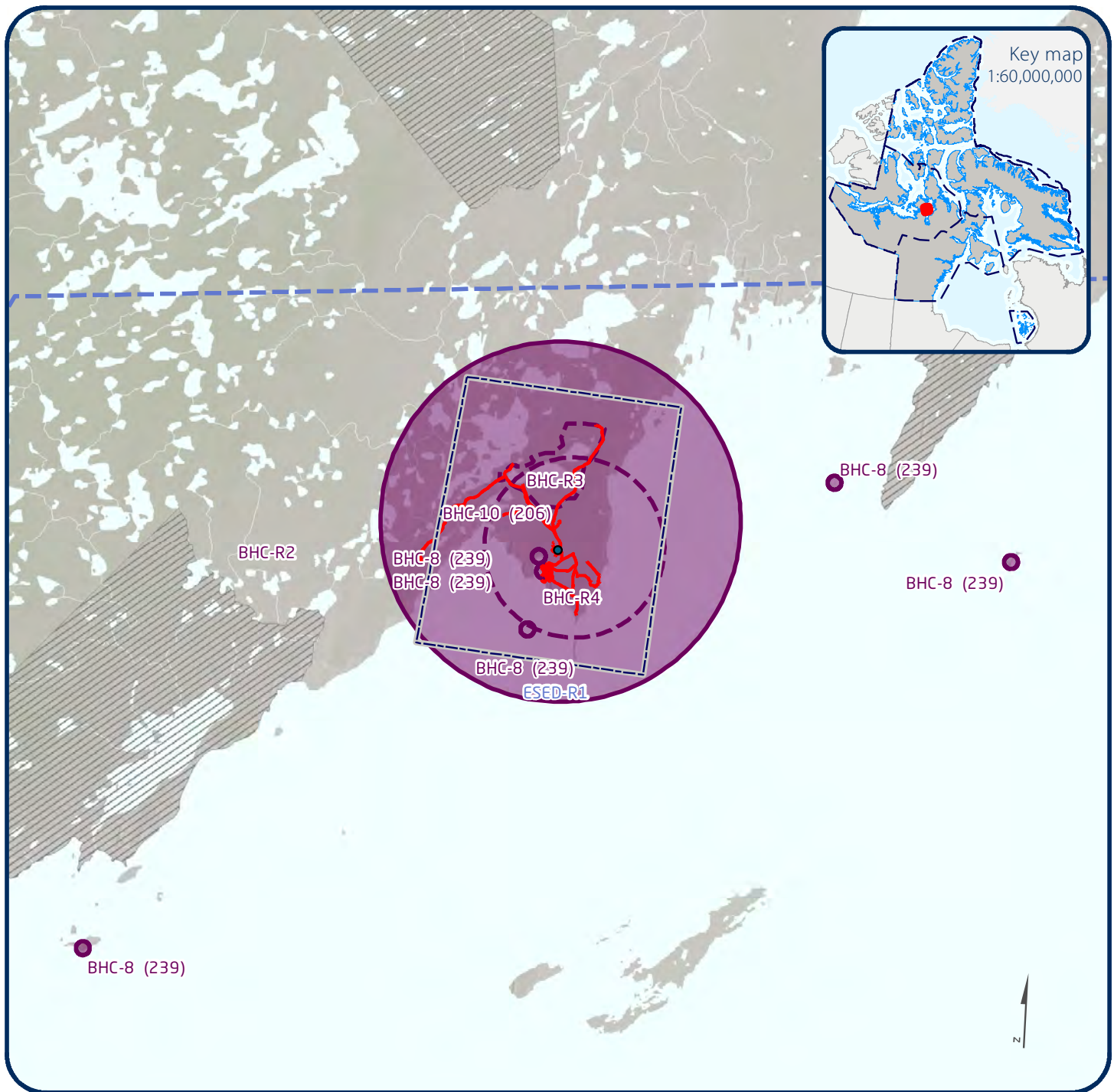
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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Coral Harbour
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

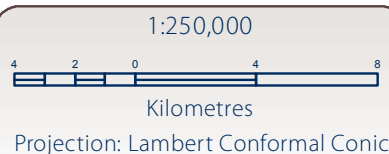
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Gjoa Haven
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

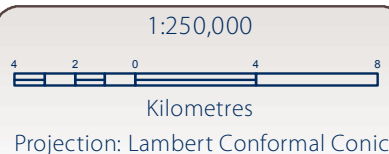
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

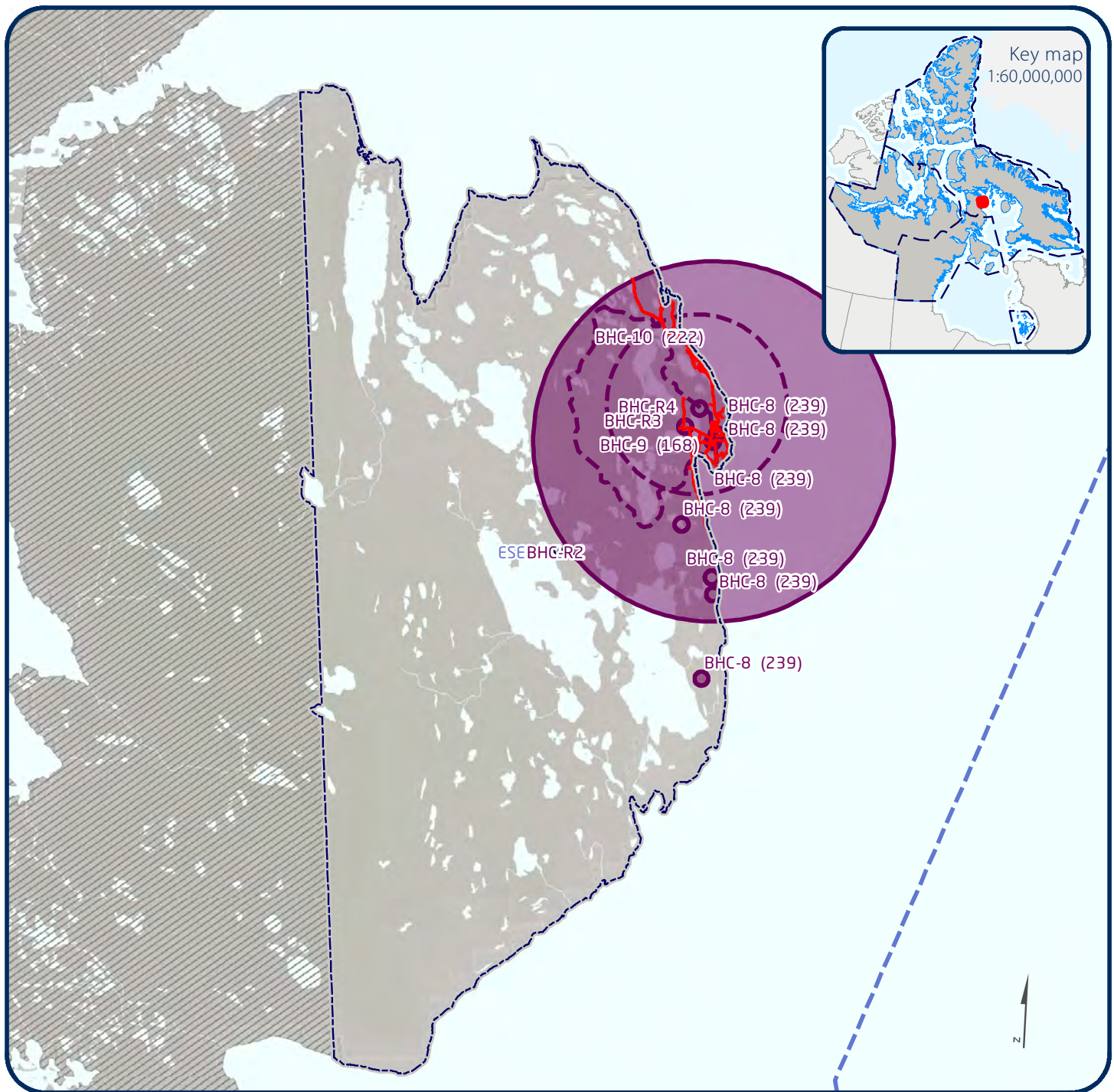
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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

Grise Fiord Community Map Nunavut Land Use Plan



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

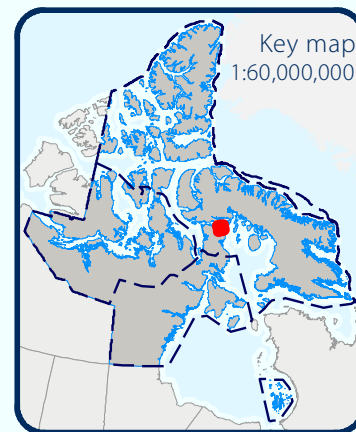
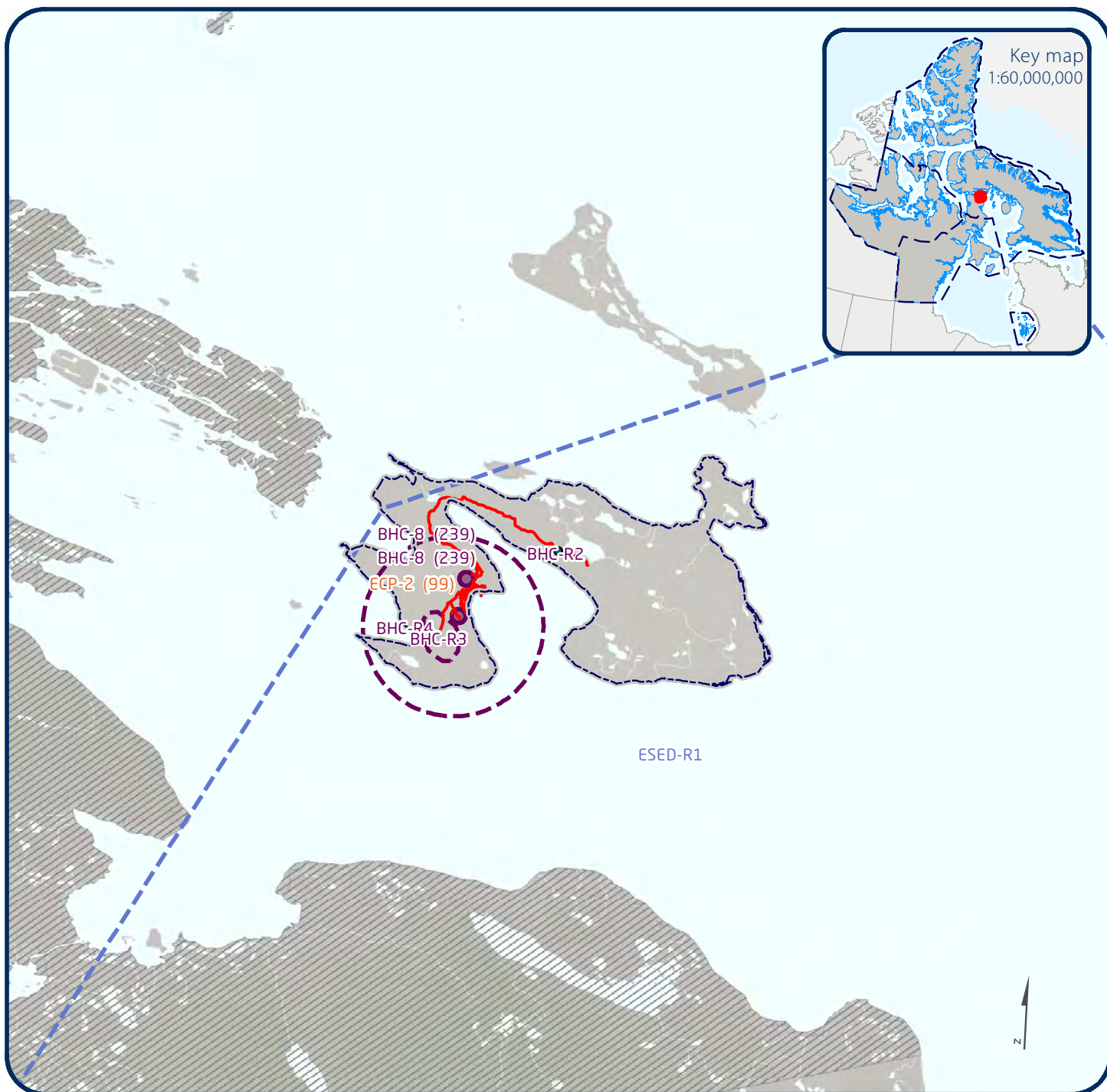
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

1:250,000
 4 2 0 4 8
 Kilometres
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

**Hall Beach
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

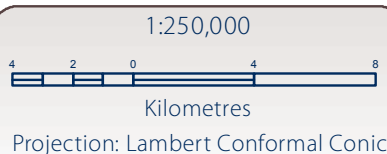
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BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

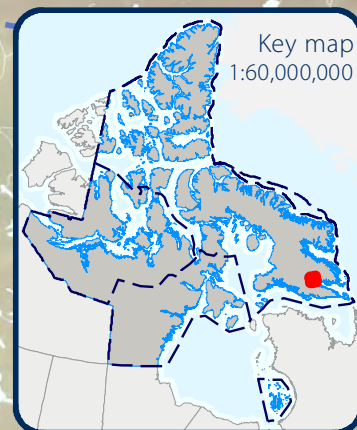
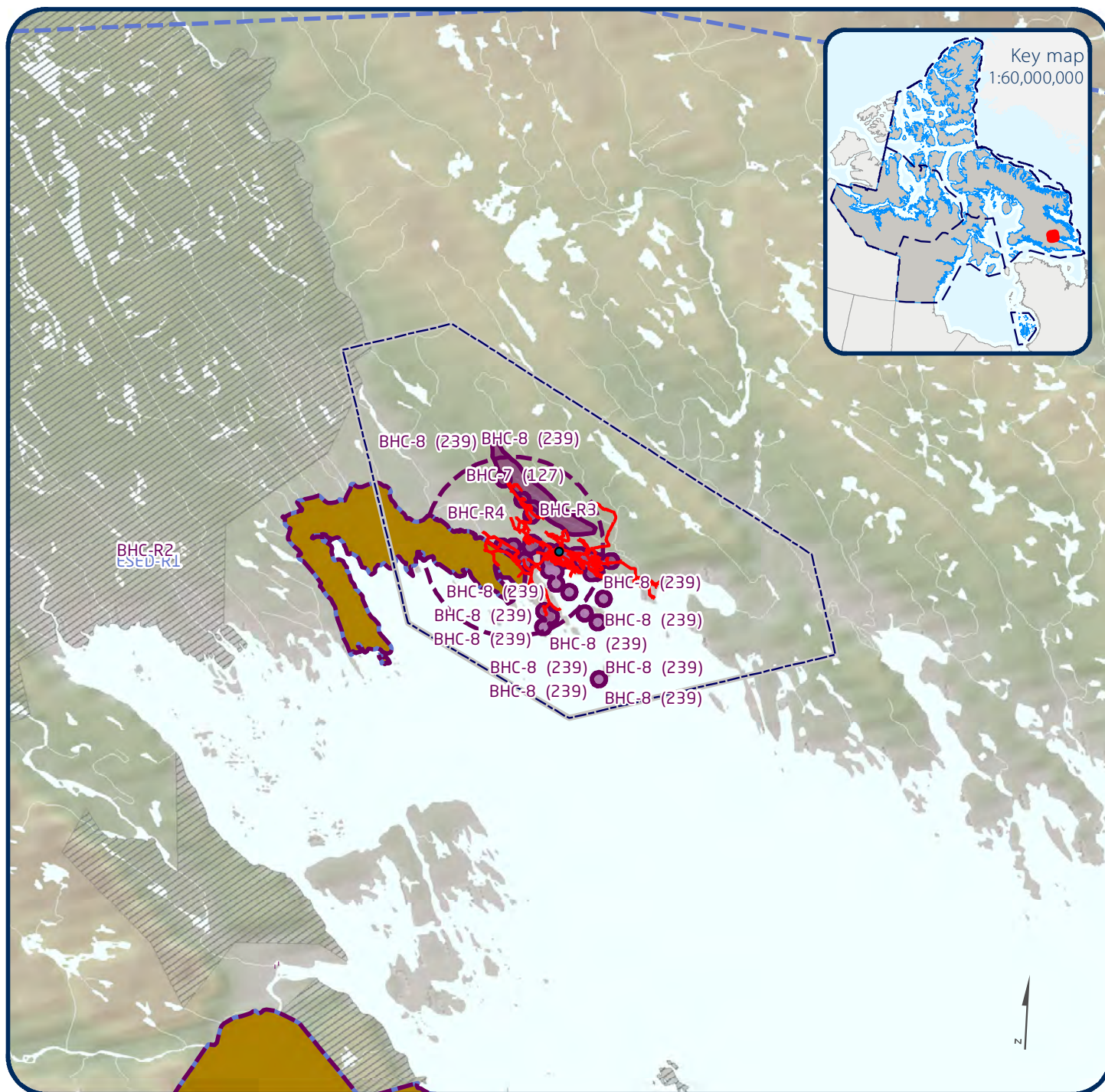
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Igloolik
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

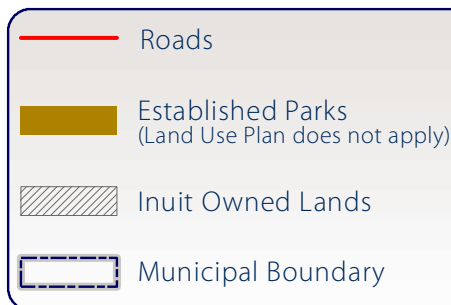
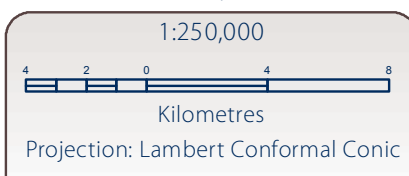
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

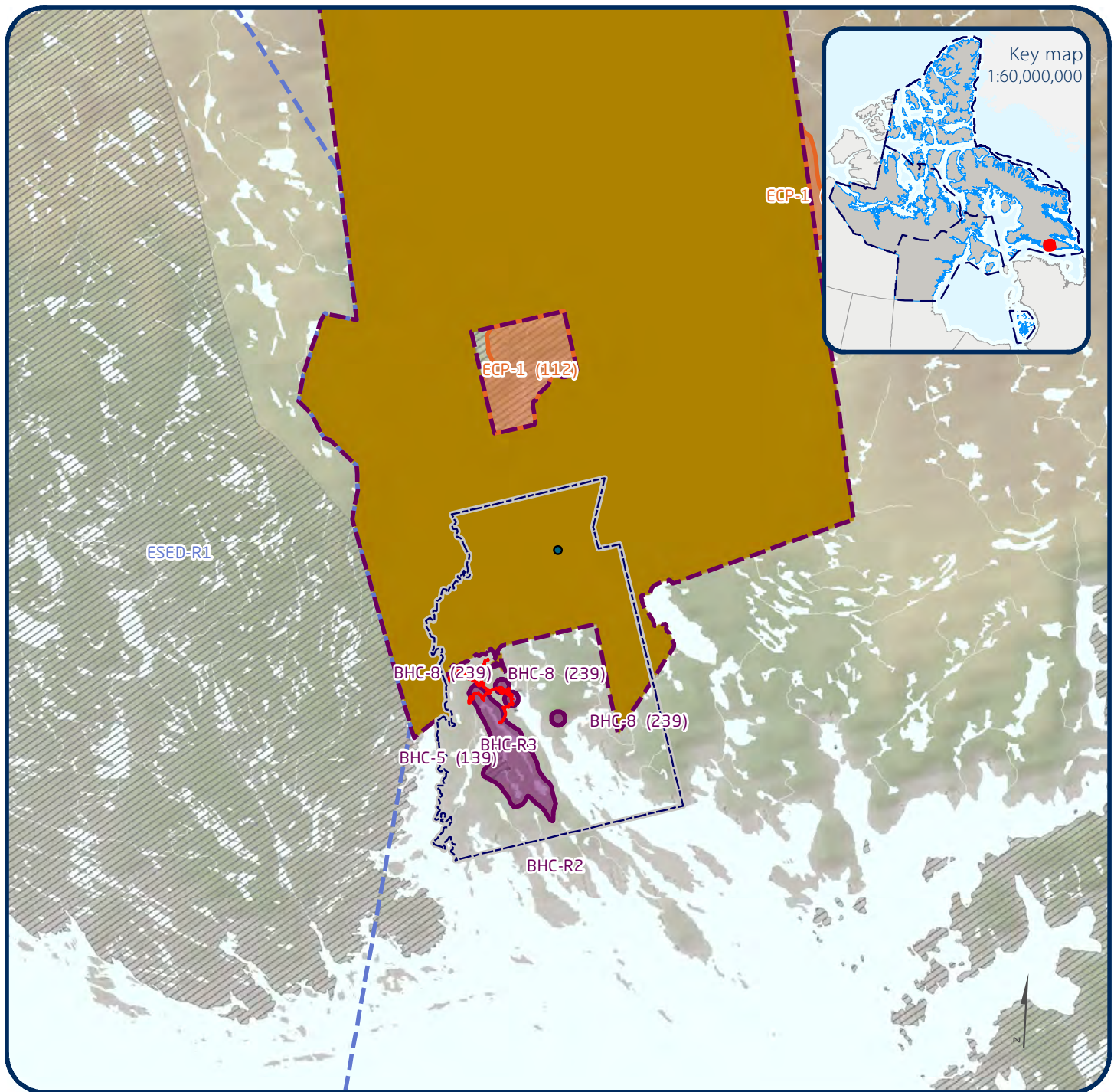
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Iqaluit
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

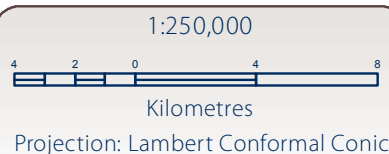
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

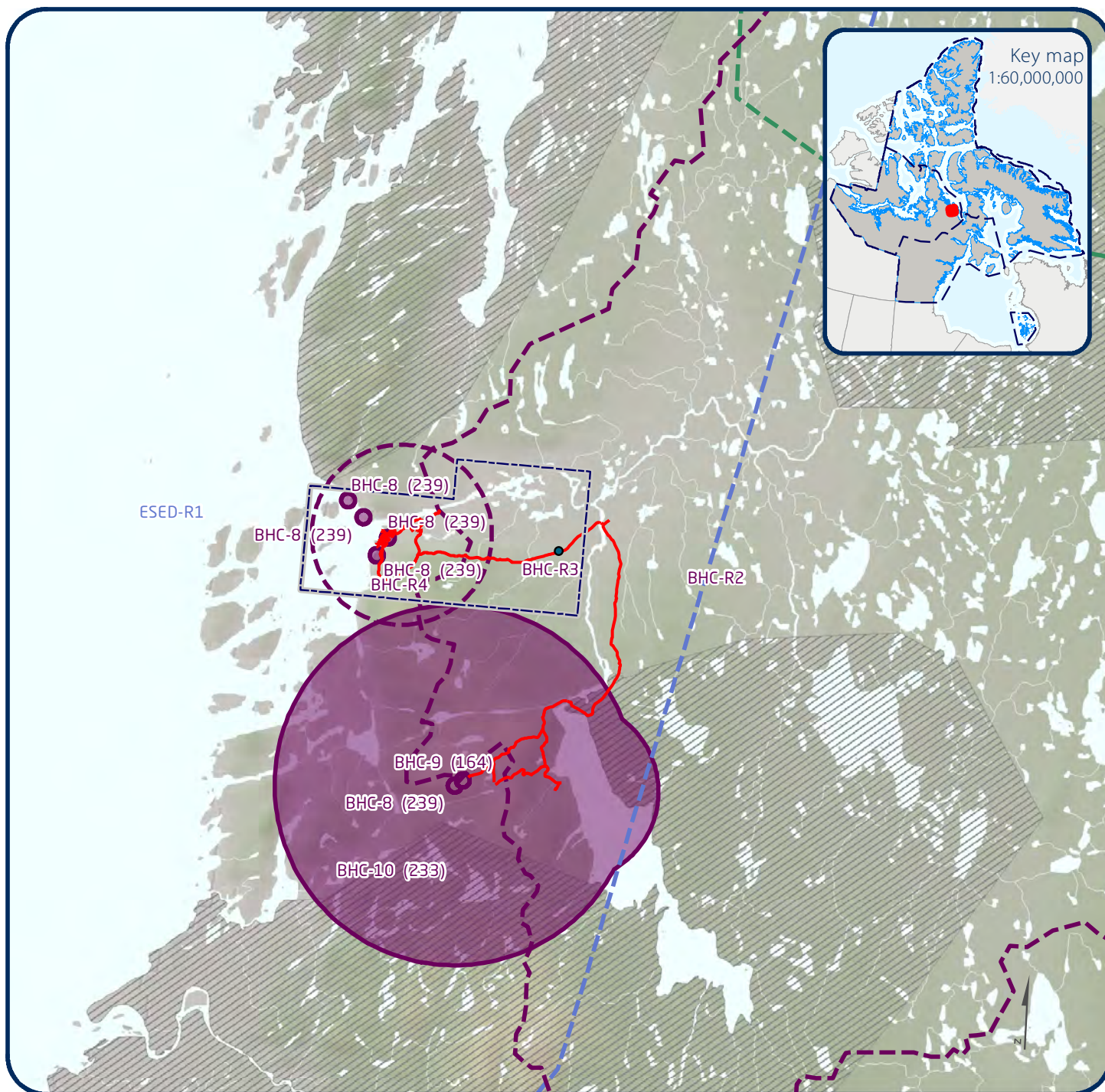
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Kimmirut
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

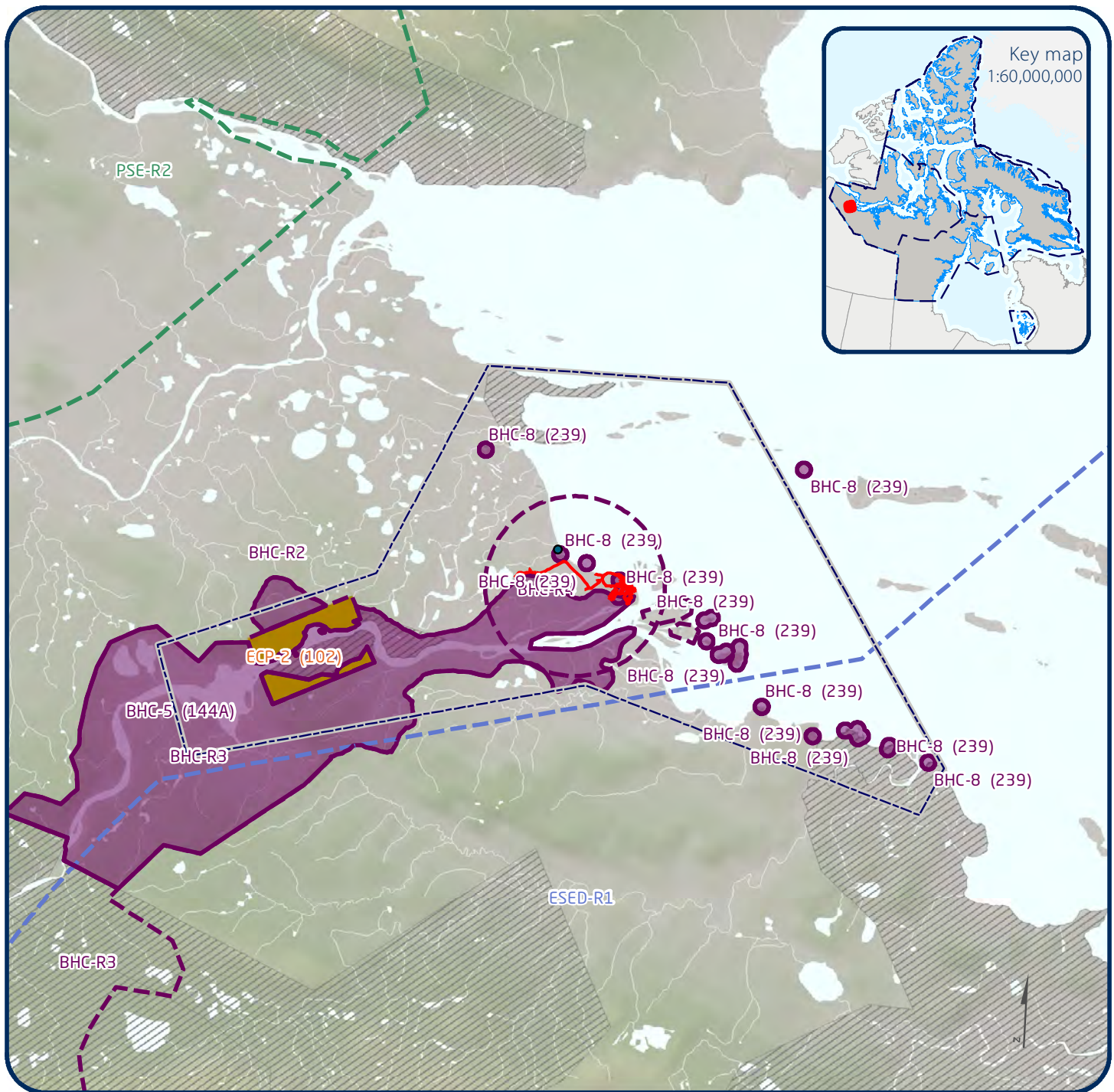
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Kugaaruk
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

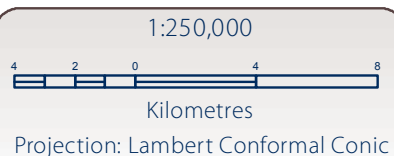
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BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

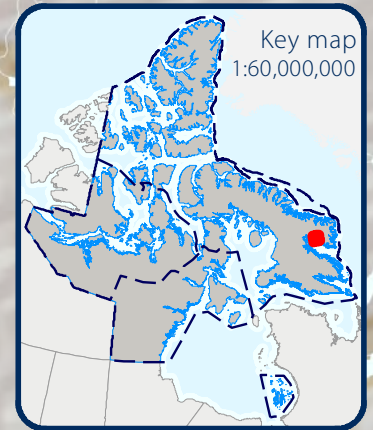
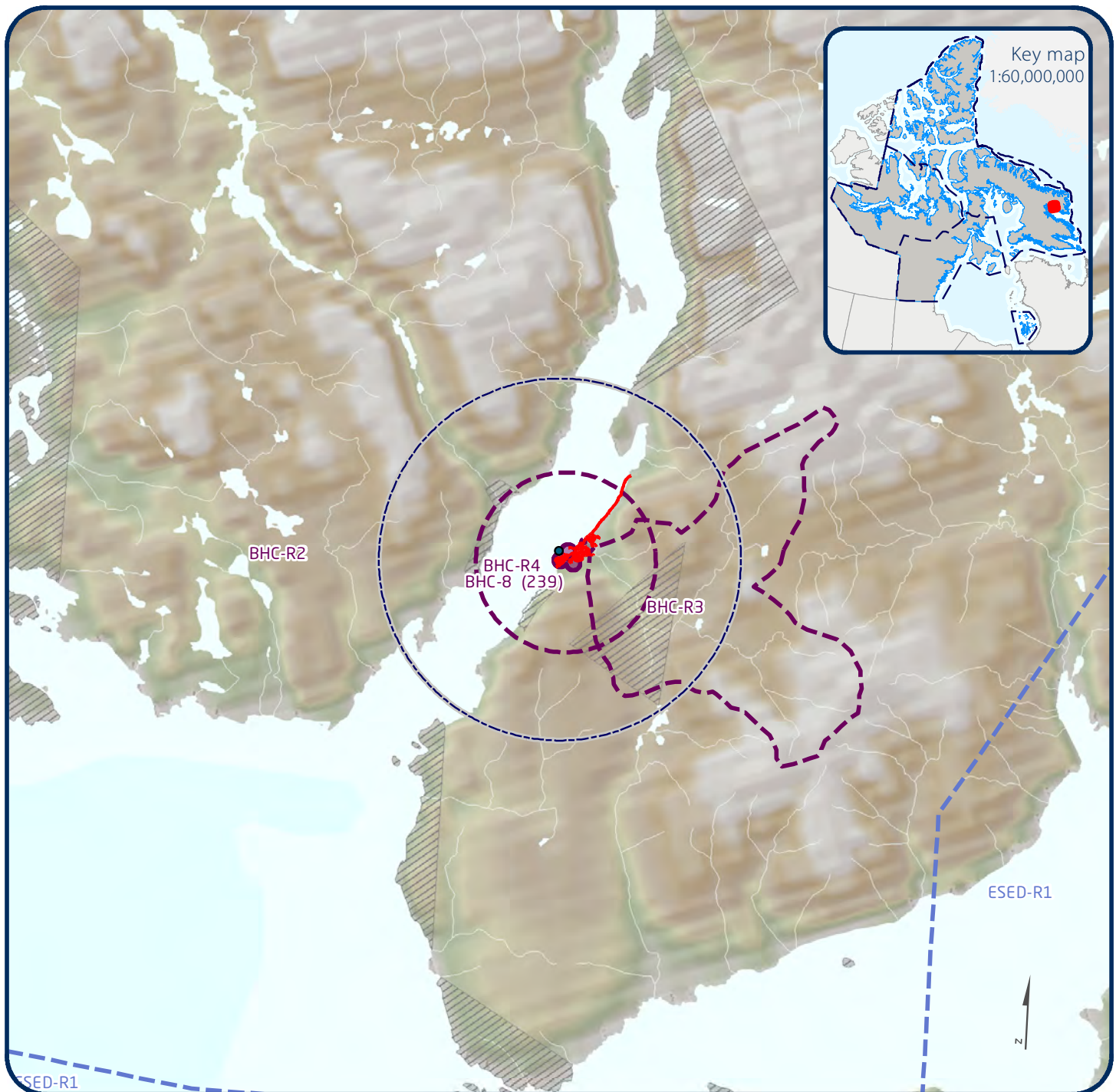
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Kugluktuk
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

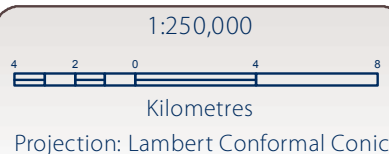
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

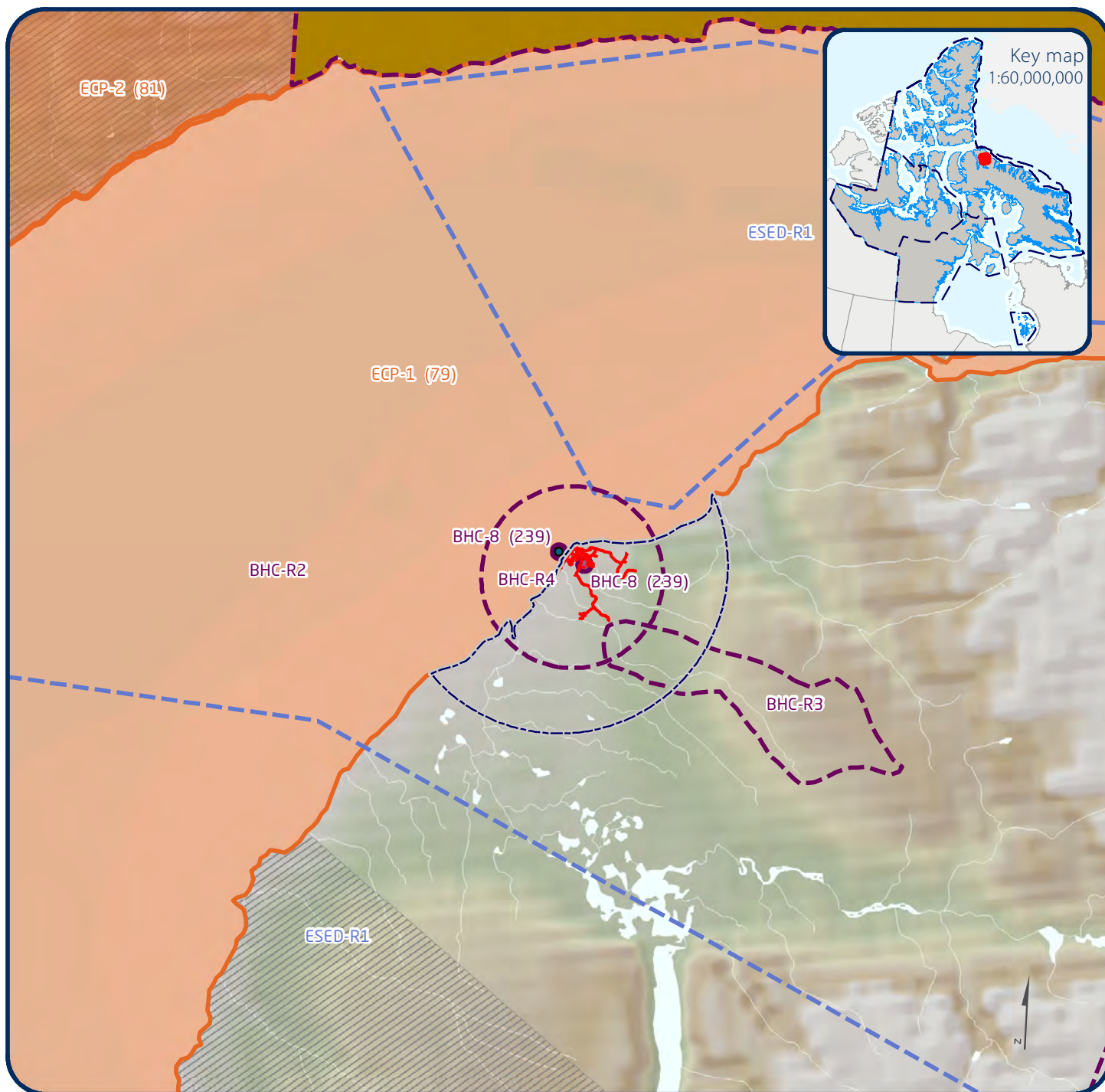
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Pangnirtung
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

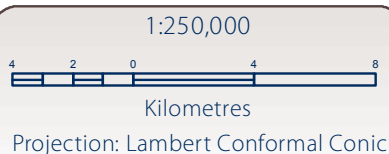
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BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

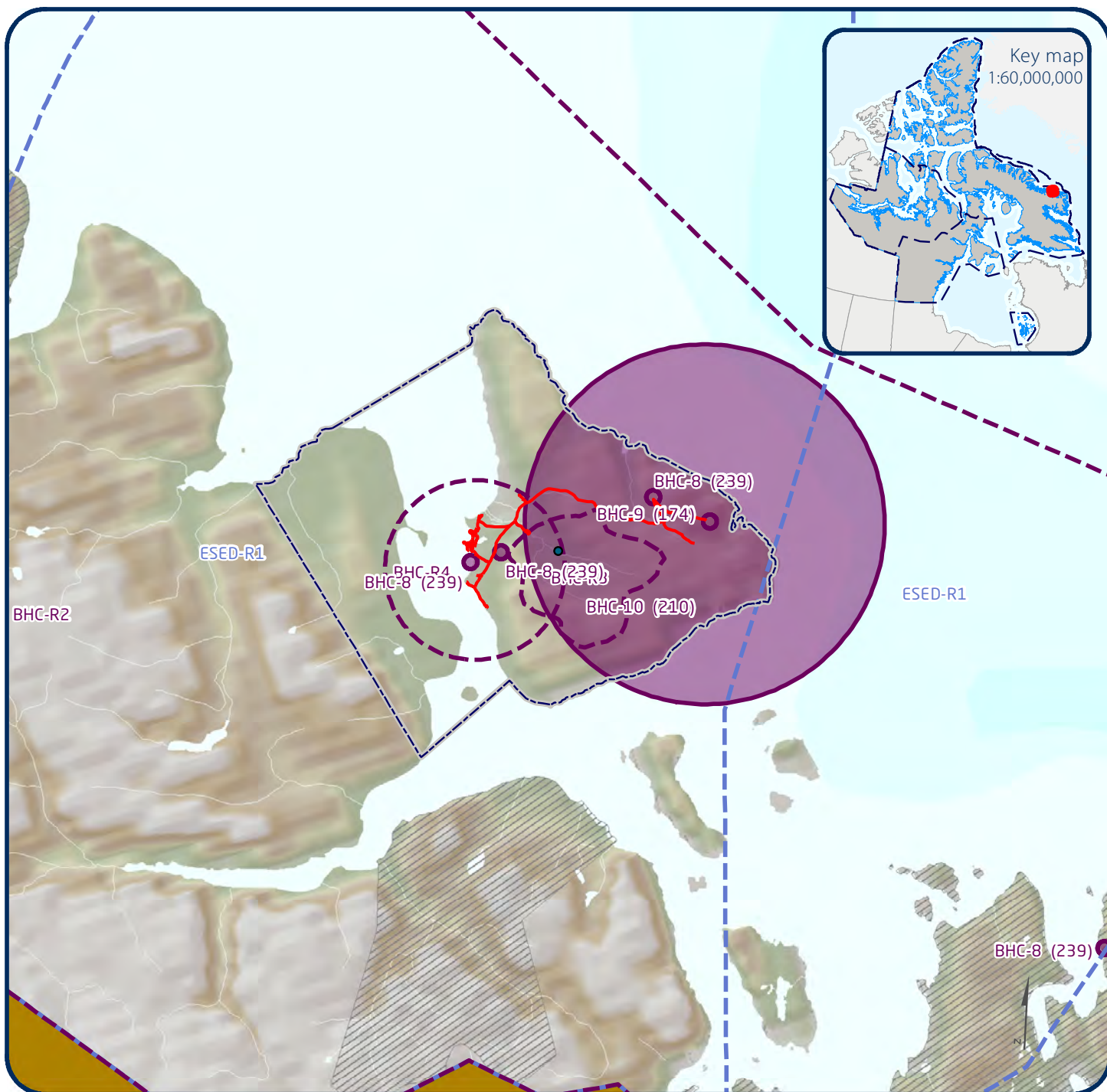
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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Pond Inlet
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

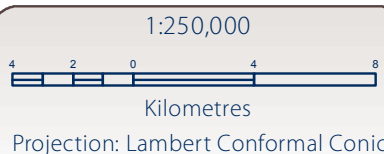
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

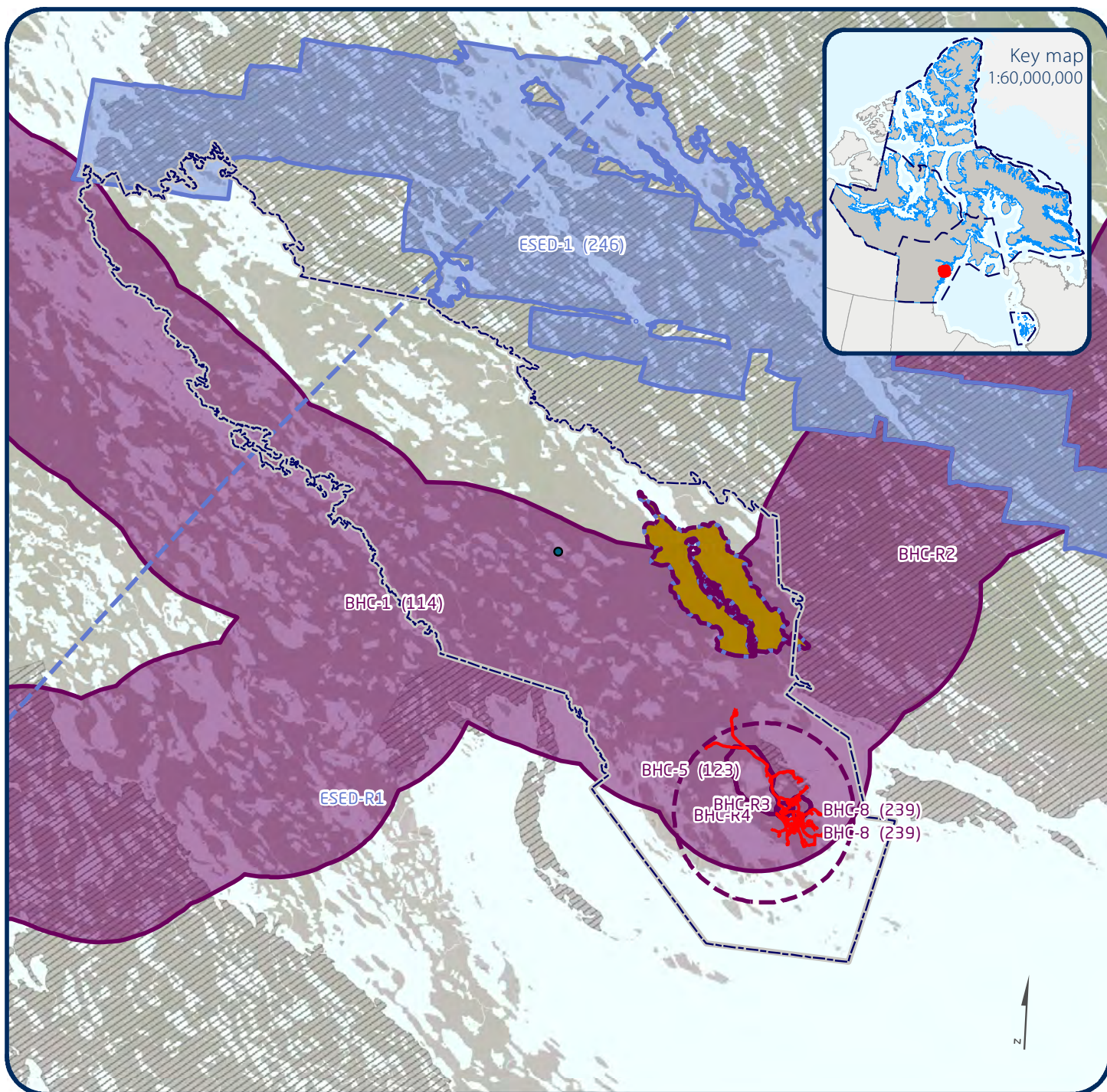
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 Designations and Recommendations
 see Chapter 7



Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Qikiqtarjuaq
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

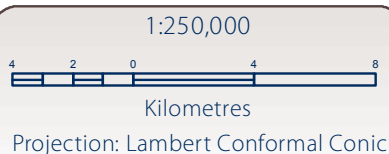
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

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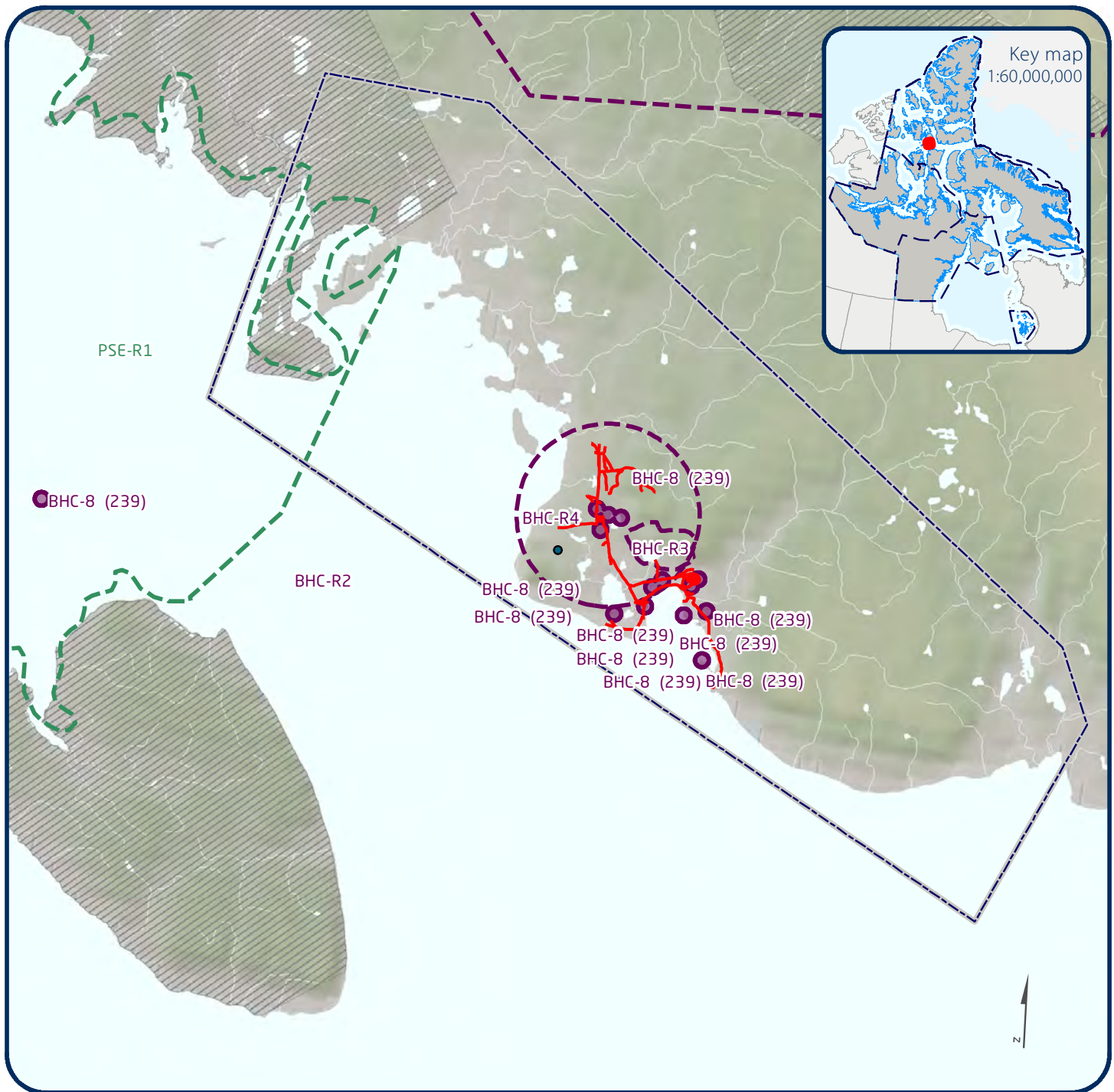
Roads

Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)

Inuit Owned Lands

Municipal Boundary

Rankin Inlet Community Map Nunavut Land Use Plan



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

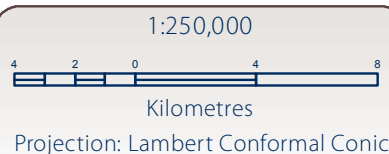
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BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

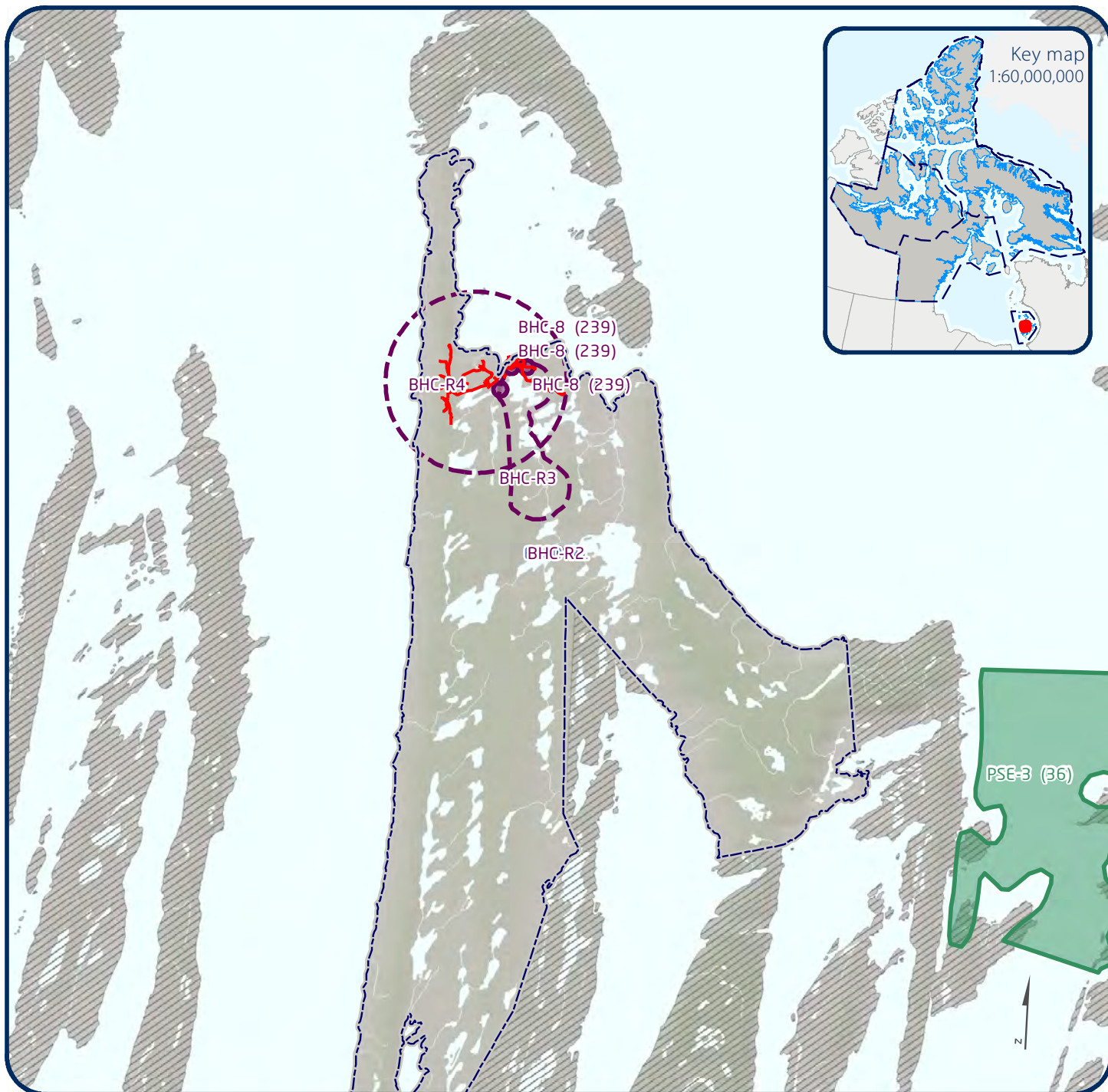
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Resolute
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

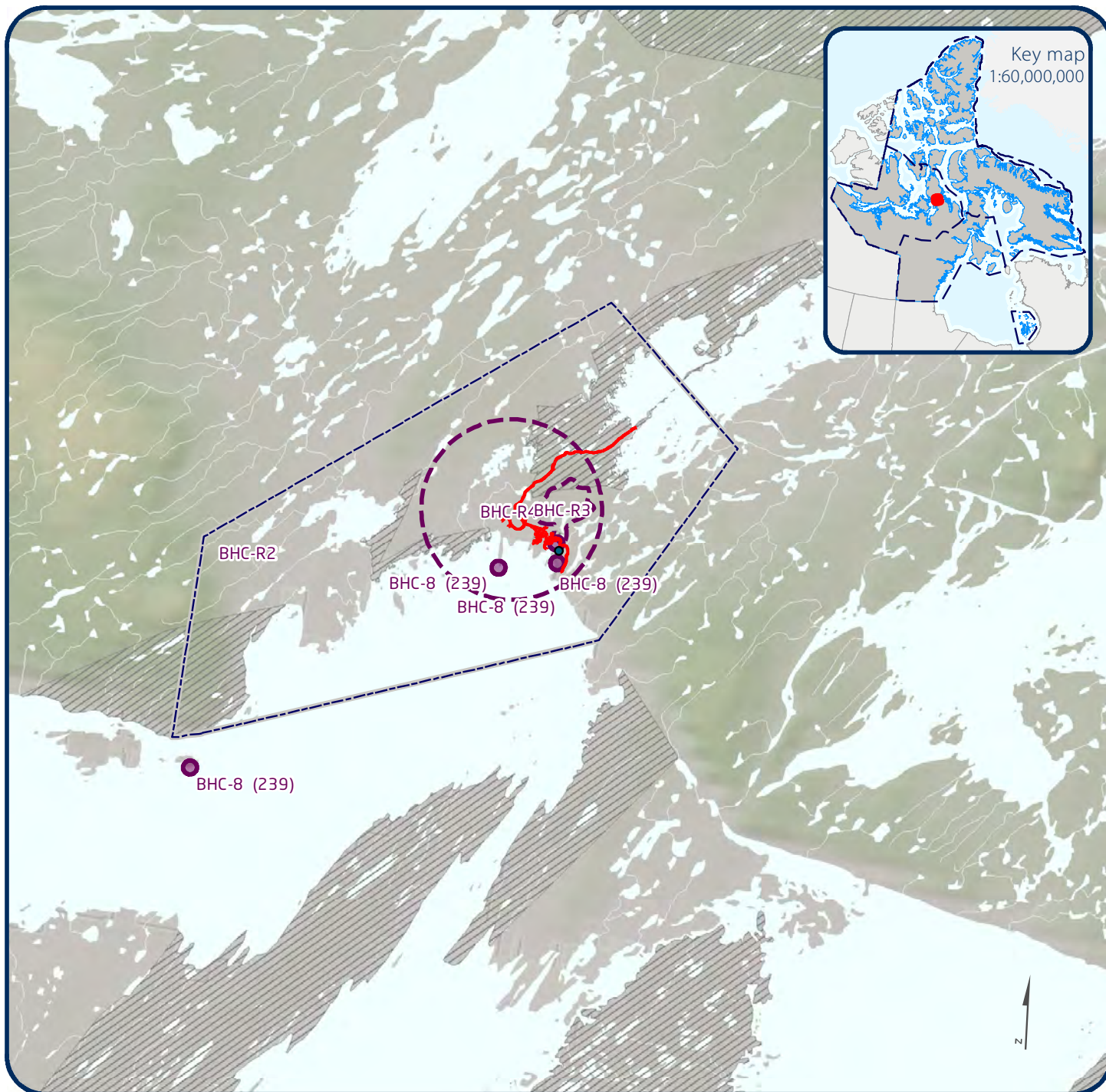
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 Designations and Recommendations
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

1:250,000
 4 2 0 4 8
 Kilometres
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

**Sanikiluaq
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

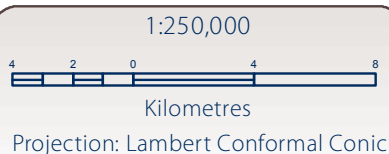
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

**Taloyoak
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

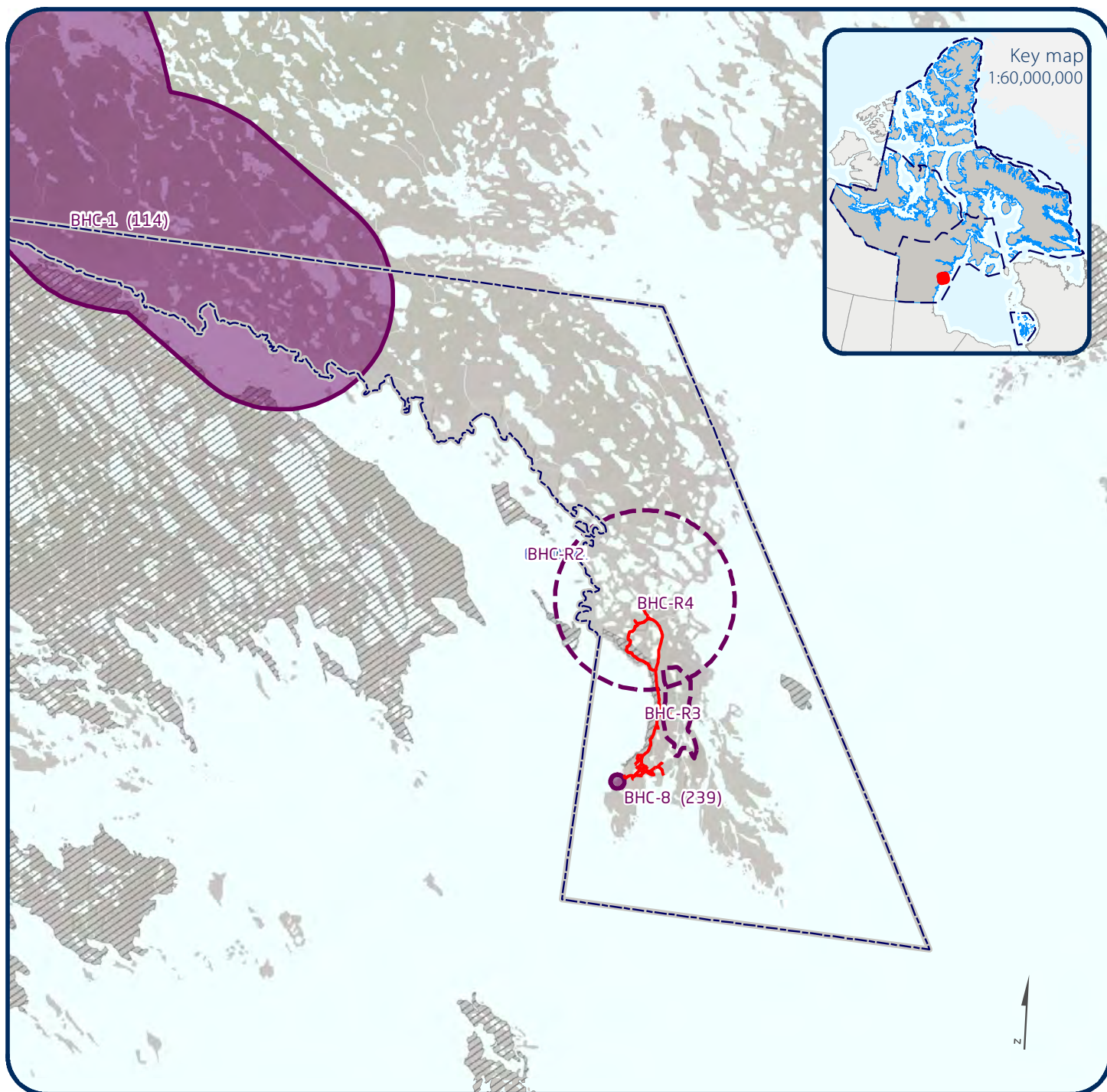
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Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

1:250,000
 4 2 0 4 8
 Kilometres
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic

**Umingmaktok
 Community Map
 Nunavut Land Use Plan**



PSE-XX PSE Land Use Designation
PSE-RX PSE Recommendation

ECP-XX ECP Land Use Designation
ECP-RX ECP Recommendation

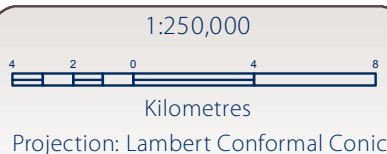
BHC-XX BHC Land Use Designation
BHC-RX BHC Recommendation

ESED-XX ESED Land Use Designation
ESED-RX ESED Recommendation

MU MU Land Use Designation

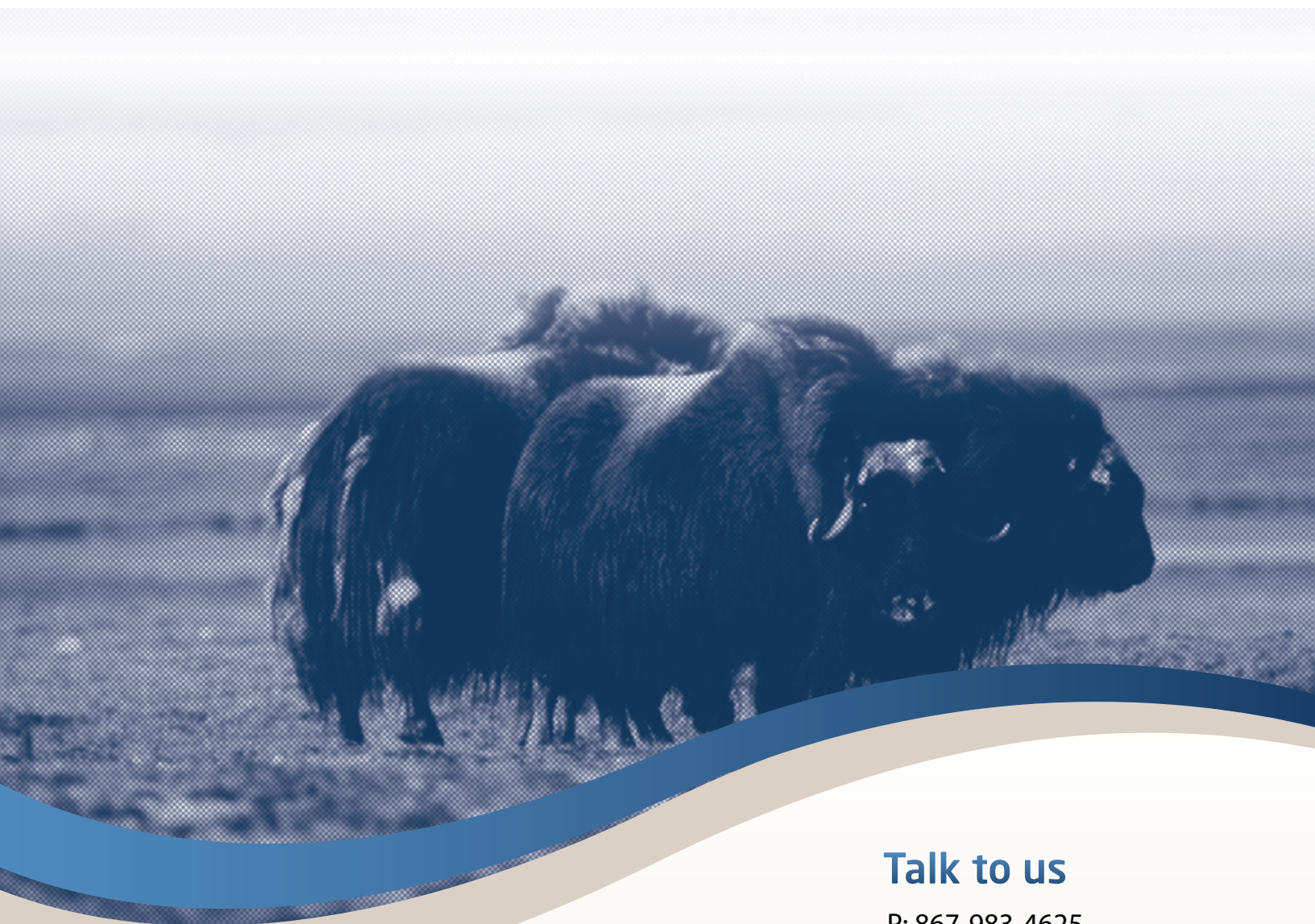
Base map: Nunamap, version II.
 Geogratis, NRCan, Canada 3D. To be used
 for illustration purposes only as part of
 the draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.
 Produced by the Nunavut Planning
 Commission (NPC), 09 Nov 2011.

*For additional information regarding
 Designations and Recommendations
 see Chapter 7



Roads
Established Parks
 (Land Use Plan does not apply)
Inuit Owned Lands
Municipal Boundary

Whale Cove Community Map Nunavut Land Use Plan



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Schedule A
Nunavut Land Use Plan
Land Use Designations

Chapter 2: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment (PSE)

PSE Land Use Designation

Chapter 3: Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP)

ECP Land Use Designation

Chapter 4: Building Healthier Communities (BHC)

+ NCSP point reference - BHC-8 (239)

BHC Land Use Designation

Chapter 5: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development (ESED)

ESED Land Use Designation

Chapter 6: Mixed Use (MU)

MU Land Use Designation

Administrative Layers

----- NPC Planning Regions

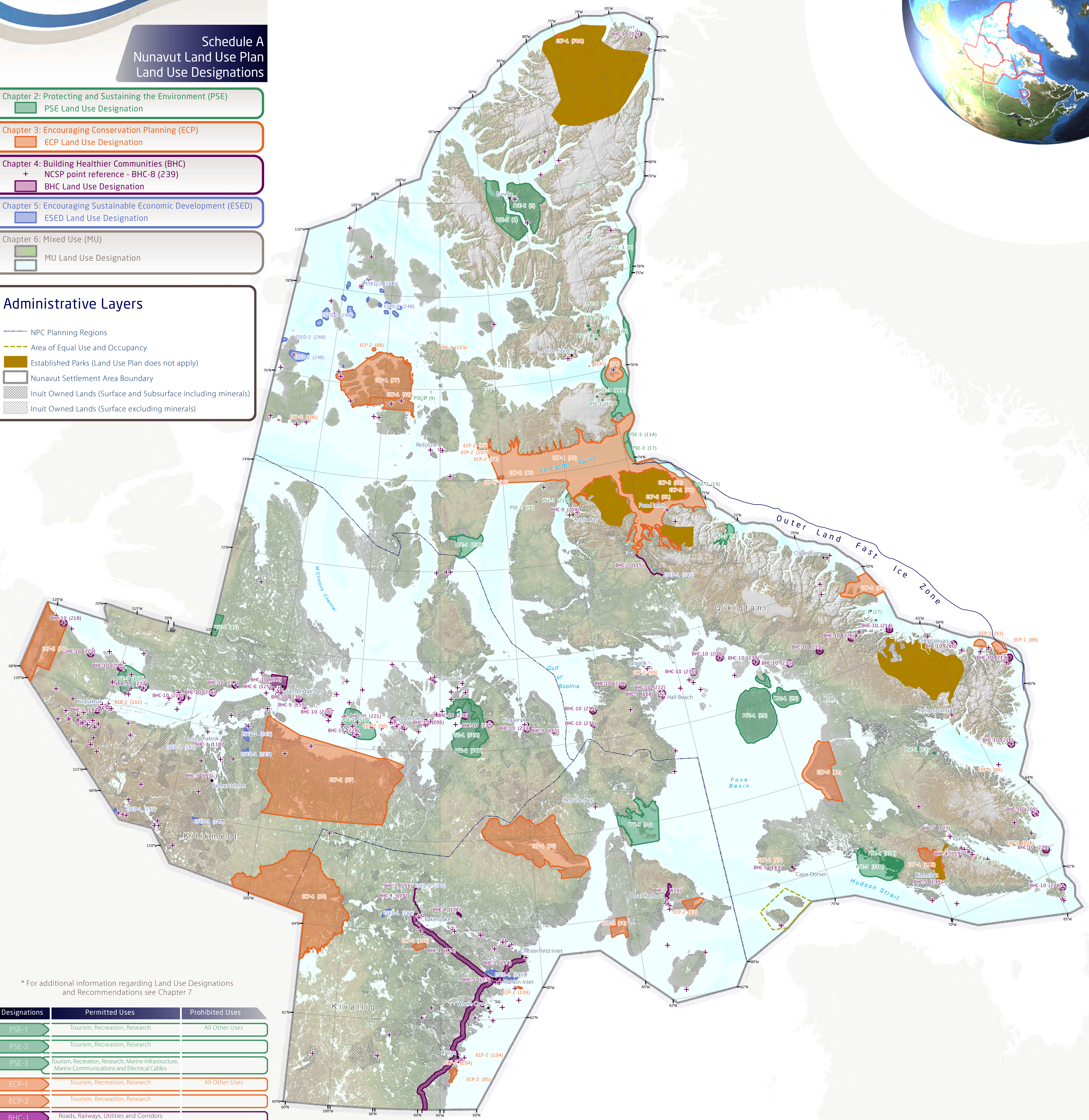
----- Area of Equal Use and Occupancy

Established Parks (Land Use Plan does not apply)

Nunavut Settlement Area Boundary

Inuit Owned Lands (Surface and Subsurface including minerals)

Inuit Owned Lands (Surface excluding minerals)



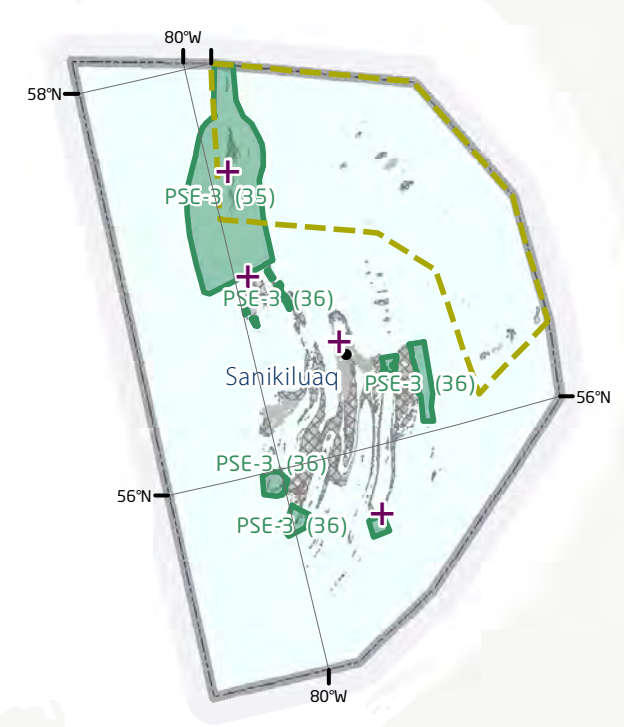
* For additional information regarding Land Use Designations and Recommendations see Chapter 7

| Designations | Permitted Uses | Prohibited Uses |
|--------------|---|-----------------|
| PSE-1 | Tourism, Recreation, Research | All Other Uses |
| PSE-2 | Tourism, Recreation, Research | |
| PSE-3 | Tourism, Recreation, Research, Marine Infrastructure, Marine Communications and Electrical Cables | |
| ECP-1 | Tourism, Recreation, Research | All Other Uses |
| ECP-2 | Tourism, Recreation, Research | |
| BHC-1 | Roads, Railways, Utilities and Corridors | |
| BHC-2 | Roads, Railways, Utilities and Corridors | |
| BHC-3 | All uses except those Prohibited | Mining |
| BHC-4 | Hydro electrical and related infrastructure | |
| BHC-5 | Tourism, Recreation and Research, Municipal Services | |
| BHC-6 | Municipal Services | All Other Uses |
| BHC-7 | Municipal Services | |
| BHC-8 | Remediation and Reclamation Activities | All Other Uses |
| BHC-9 | Remediation and Reclamation Activities, DND Operations and Activities | All Other Uses |
| BHC-10 | DND Operations and Activities | All Other Uses |
| ESED-1 | Mining, Remediation and Reclamation Activities, Roads, Railways, Utilities and Corridors | |
| ESED-2 | Oil and gas, Remediation and Reclamation Activities | |
| MU | All Uses | |

1:4,000,000

100 0 100 200
Kilometres

For Data Sources see Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP). For more detailed information and Municipal boundaries see community maps in DNLUP. For Illustrative purposes only
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD83
North is up and follows gridlines
Date: 18 Nov 2011
Produced By: Nunavut Planning Commission



DRAFT

- Chapter 2: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment (PSE)

PSE Recommendation
- Chapter 3: Encouraging Conservation Planning (ECP)

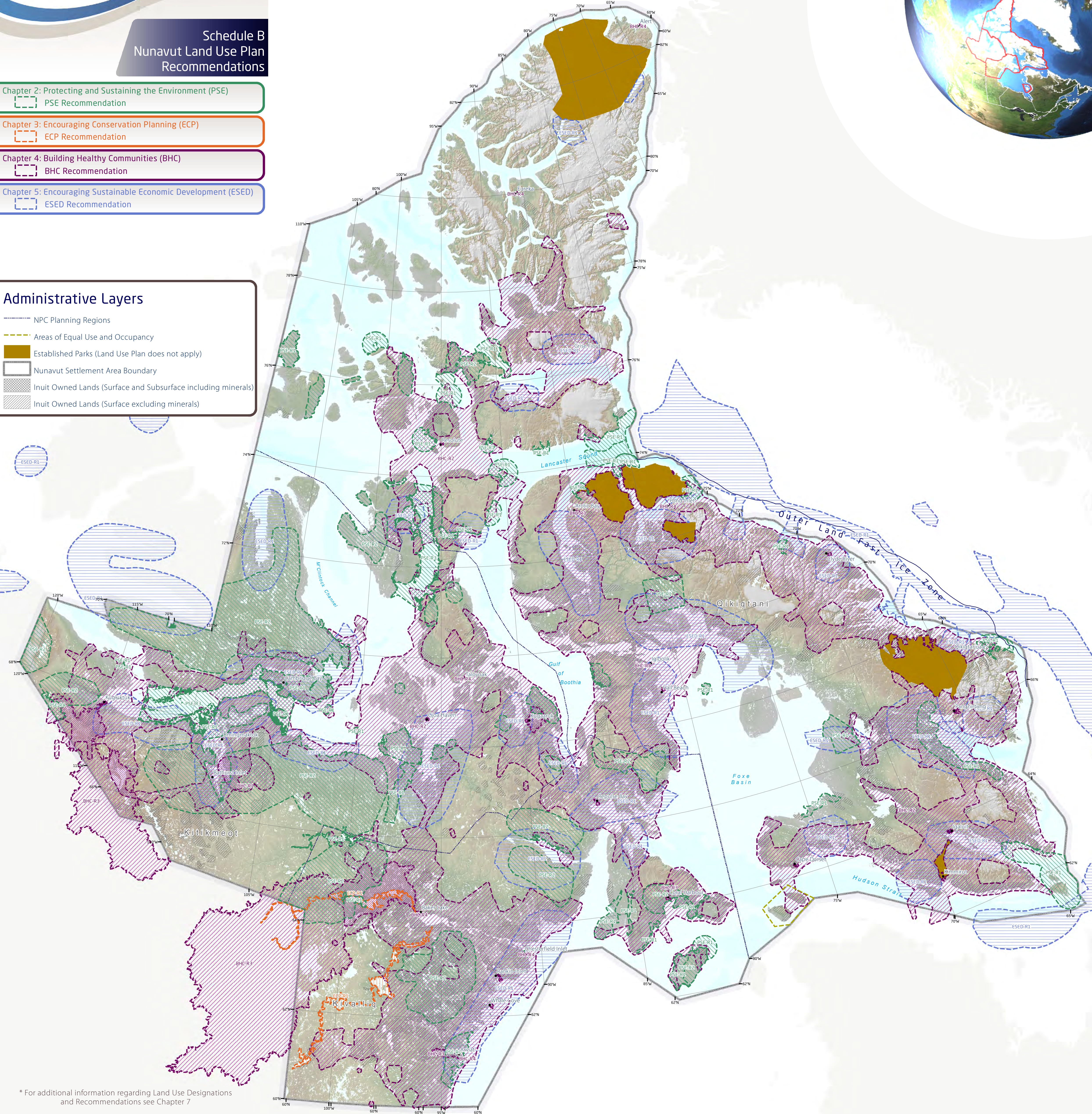
ECP Recommendation
- Chapter 4: Building Healthy Communities (BHC)

BHC Recommendation
- Chapter 5: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development (ESED)

ESED Recommendation

Administrative Layers

- NPC Planning Regions
- Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy
- Established Parks (Land Use Plan does not apply)
- Nunavut Settlement Area Boundary
- Inuit Owned Lands (Surface and Subsurface including minerals)
- Inuit Owned Lands (Surface excluding minerals)



| Reference Table for Recommendations | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| PSE-R1 | Project Proposals located in a Key Bird Habitat Site should take into account impacts on the migratory birds that rely on the area. |
| PSE-R2 | Project Proposals located in historic caribou calving grounds should take into account impacts on caribou calving, post calving areas and migration routes. |
| PSE-R3 | Project Proposals located in and/or near known caribou sea ice crossing areas should take into account impacts that may impede the ability of caribou to cross the ice. |
| PSE-R4 | Project Proposals located in portions of the Great Bear Lake watershed in Nunavut should take into account transboundary impacts that may reduce the conservation value of the watershed. |
| ECP-R1 | Project Proposals located in and/or near a Heritage River should take into account the guidelines and criteria contained in the Heritage River's management plan. |
| BHC-R1 | Project Proposals located in the Hiukitak River Area of Interest should take into account impacts on the cultural value of the area. |
| BHC-R2 | Project Proposals located in areas of traditional land use should take into account impacts on the cultural value of the area. |
| BHC-R3 | Project Proposals located in a community water supply watershed should take into account impacts on the quality and quantity of community drinking water. |
| BHC-R4 | Project Proposals located in a municipal Aerodrome should take into account impacts on aerodrome safety. |
| ESED-R1 | Project Proposals located in an area of commercial fishery potential should take into account impacts that may reduce the potential of the area. |

1:4,000,000

100 0 100 200

Kilometres

For Data Sources see Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP). For more detailed information and Municipal boundaries see community maps in DNLUP. For Illustrative purposes only

Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD83

North is up and follows gridlines

Date:10 Nov 2011

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