



Nunavut Planning
Commission

LEADING THE WAY THROUGH LAND USE PLANNING

Nunavut Land Use Plan

Draft July 2021

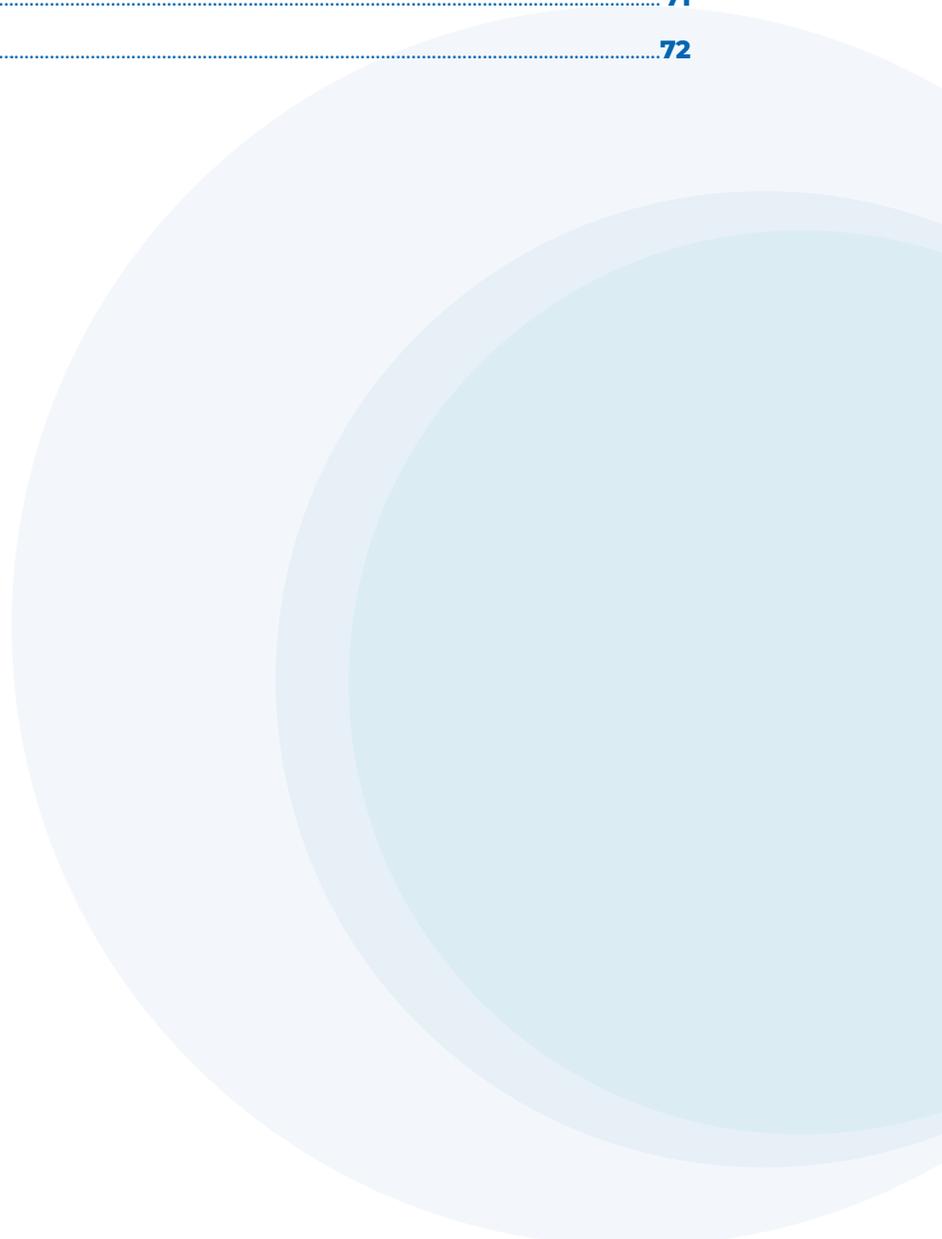
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CHAPTER 1

LAND USE PLANNING IN THE NUNAVUT SETTLEMENT AREA

This chapter introduces the Nunavut Land Use Plan (the Plan) and includes an overview of:

- 1.1 the Nunavut Planning Commission (the Commission);
- 1.2 the Nunavut Settlement Area; and
- 1.3 the Commission's planning approach

This chapter also summarizes: the importance and role of land use planning; the Commission's broad planning policies, objectives, goals and planning approach; consultations undertaken; the key messages from Nunavummiut; and the Commission's decision-making framework.

1.1 The Nunavut Planning Commission

The Commission is an institution of public government under the Nunavut Agreement (the Agreement). The Commission is mandated by the Agreement under Article 11: Land Use Planning to develop, implement and monitor land use plans in the designated area, consisting of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone.

The Commission is the first point of entry into the integrated regulatory system in the designated area. Land use plans prepared by the Commission are intended to guide and direct resource use and development. Proponents wishing to carry out activities in the Nunavut Settlement Area must submit a project proposal to the Commission for a conformity determination under Chapter 6. Project proposals must conform to the requirements of this Plan before they can advance further in the regulatory system. Chapter 6 describes how to use the Plan to determine if a project proposal conforms.

Once approved by the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and the appropriate designated Inuit Organization(s), the Commission's land use plans are legally binding and will be implemented through the issuance of regulatory permits, licences and authorizations, as appropriate.

1.1.1 Purpose of the Nunavut Land Use Plan

The Agreement and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* set out the purposes and required content of the Plan. The Agreement lists a variety of social, cultural, economic and environmental factors



to consider in the development of land use plans, and includes the following statement in section 11.3.2, reproduced here for ease of reference:

“The purpose of a land use plan shall be to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, taking into account the interests of all Canadians, and to protect, and where necessary, to restore the environmental integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area.”

1.2 The Nunavut Settlement Area

The Nunavut Settlement Area (see Figure 1) includes one-fifth of Canada's land mass (some 2.1 million km² of land and water) and is the largest jurisdiction in Canada, while also having the smallest population. There are fewer than 40,000 residents, more than 80% of whom are Inuit, living in 25 municipalities spread over three regions: the Qikiqtani, Kivalliq and Kitikmeot. All communities are accessible year-round only by air and seasonally by sea.

1.2.1 Challenges and Opportunities in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Nunavut has the youngest and fastest-growing population in Canada, with a projected growth of 22% between 2019 and 2035, to reach some 48,000 people. Nunavut also has among the highest unemployment rates in Canada. This means that responsible economic development is essential for the future well-being of Nunavut and Nunavummiut.

Nunavut continues to develop a shared and sustainable economic direction that is founded on the economic real-



ities of the territorial comparative advantage – natural resource endowment, both renewable and non-renewable. The economic realities reflect geographic and climatic constraints, high operating costs and labour market challenges – challenges resulting from prohibitive distances to markets, significant infrastructure deficits, and cyclical commodity market demand and price fluctuations at national and international levels.

While the economy is growing, there is great potential for further growth, particularly in the sectors of non-renewable resources, tourism and commercial fisheries. Natural resource development and sustainable economic growth need to be viewed in the context of the significant challenges in social, economic and health disparities, as well as inequalities and barriers faced by Nunavummiut.

Land use planning plays a key role through land use policies and designations, which can affect the goal of building healthier communities through encouraging or potentially constraining social, economic and investment opportunities and choices. As noted above, one of the fundamental objectives of the Agreement is the protection and promotion of the well-being of Nunavut's residents and communities, in part through responsible and effective land use planning to achieve a balance between environmental, social and economic needs and potential.

1.2.2 Inuit Owned Lands

Following the ratification of the Agreement, approximately 356,000 km² of land in the Nunavut Settlement Area became Inuit Owned Land, with title being held by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the three regional Inuit associations (Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Qikiqtani Inuit Association). The majority of Inuit Owned Land is in the form of

surface rights, while approximately 36,000 km² includes sub-surface rights. Section 11.8.2 of the Agreement states that the land use planning process is to apply to Inuit Owned Land and take into account Inuit goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Land.

1.2.3 Non-Nunavut Inuit and First Nation Land Ownership in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Article 40 of the Agreement identifies areas of equal use and occupancy between the Inuit of Nunavut and Northern Quebec (Nunavik, represented by Makivik Corporation), and provides for the joint ownership of Inuit Owned Land by the two groups in the identified areas. There are also two areas of asserted title claim currently under negotiation: the Athabasca Dēnesuḡinē Area of Asserted Title Claim under the Benoanie Litigation, and the Manitoba Dēnesuḡinē Area of Asserted Title Claim under Samuel/Thorassie Litigation.

Aside from a small percentage of the Nunavut Settlement Area being privately owned (mostly in municipalities), the remainder is Crown land.

1.3 The Commission's Planning Approach

1.3.1 Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals

Pursuant to section 11.4.1(a) of the Agreement, the Commission established broad planning policies, objectives and goals in conjunction with Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. These policies, objectives and goals were collectively approved by Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated in November 2007. They are set out in a document entitled *Broad Land Use Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals*, which is available on the Commission's Public Registry at <https://lupit.nunavut.ca/portal/registry.php>

The broad land use planning policies, objectives and goals are foundational to this Plan. Along with Article 11 and other relevant articles of the Agreement, including Articles 5 and 7, these policies, objectives and goals informed the development of this Plan.

The Commission's *2007 Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* document provides the following five goals:

Goal 1 - Strengthening Partnership and Institutions

This goal provides direction on the land use planning process as an aspect of good governance. The goal of strengthening governance and institutions includes recognizing and respecting the mandates and jurisdictions of all participants, decision-making through discussion and consensus, and working together for a common cause through the integration and application of the principles of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

Goal 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 and Inuit culture and the continuation of a viable long-term economy.

Goal 3 - Encouraging Conservation Planning

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 of establishing parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area, supporting conservation area initiatives, and by protecting areas of interest under the authority of the Plan.

Goal 4 - Building Healthier Communities

The promotion and strengthening of Inuit culture and heritage is integral to the goal of building healthy communities in Nunavut. It is also one of the fundamental objectives of the Agreement. The 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 Agreement. It is also implicit in other Agreement provisions, and is an inherent goal in land-use-related territorial and federal statutes and policies.

Goal 5 - Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

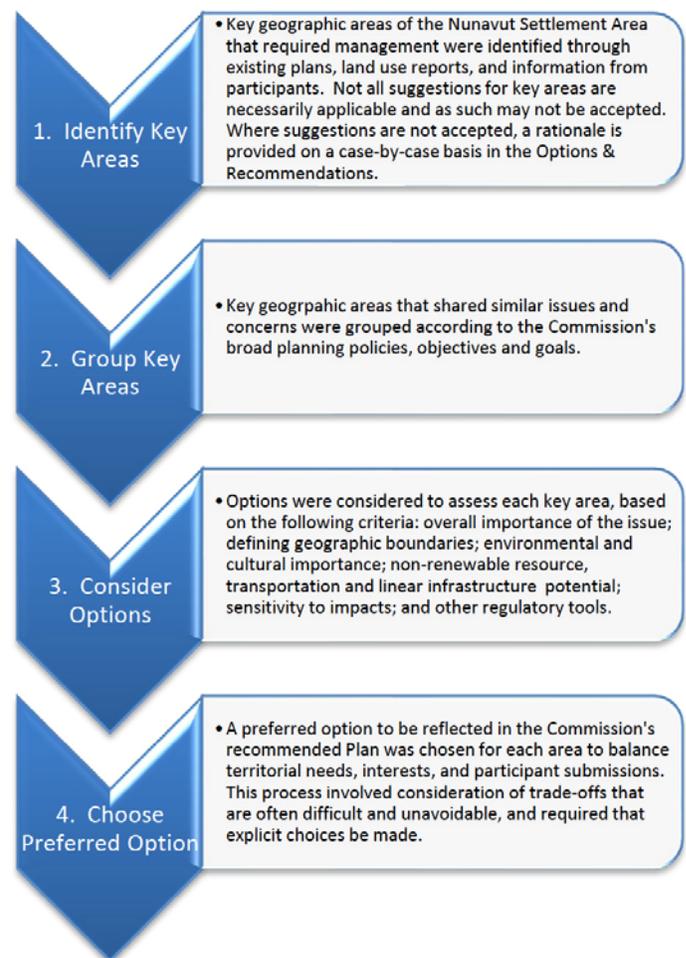
The goal of achieving the economic well-being of communities underlies many of the provisions of the Agreement. The goal incorporates a range of economic opportunities in relation to the renewable resources, tourism, energy, mineral and petroleum sectors. This goal is integral in the Agreement's objective of encouraging self-reliance and diverse economic opportunities for Nunavummiut and all Canadians, which will arise from a long-term, healthy and sustainable renewable and non-renewable resource economy.

1.3.2 Commission's Decision-Making Framework

Policy decisions and land use designations in this Plan were developed using a four-step decision-making framework, which is illustrated in Figure 2: Decision-Making Framework.

The framework follows a logical and responsible approach to achieve a balance with regard to land use

Figure 2: Decision-Making Framework



decisions. Central to the approach is Step 4 – choosing a preferred option for each area to achieve a balance between territorial needs, interests, and participant submissions. This process involved consideration of trade-offs that are often difficult and unavoidable, and required that explicit choices be made.

1.3.2.1 Options & Recommendations Document

The Options & Recommendations document is a companion document to this Plan. It summarizes the background information and rationales for the various policies and land use designations in this Plan. It is intended to inform Planning Partners and the public of the information and community values the Commission weighed when making recommendations about land use designations and policies. The Options & Recommendations document also provides explanatory notes and details on the areas identified on Map A: Land Use Designations. The Options & Recommendations document is available on the Commission website under the Public Registry section. While that document summarizes the information collected and considered by the Commission, the complete public record is also available on the Commission's website under the Public Registry section, <https://lupit.nunavut.ca/portal/registry.php>.

1.3.3 Importance and Role of Land Use Planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Land use planning is used to achieve objectives in land and resource management on a large scale. Specifically, land use planning has critical aspects, including:

- a) having a spatial component (land – both terrestrial and marine) that can be defined at regional, sub-regional or supra-regional (i.e., transboundary) scales;
- b) recognizing the need to make productive and responsible use of the land and resources for social-cultural, community health, economic and environmental priorities, objectives and benefits (e.g., ecosystem services, ecotourism, wildlife habitat, harvesting and resource development), while staying within the carrying capacity of the environment and recognizing that some development may in some instances be incompatible with certain other objectives or values;
- c) requiring an integrated approach to land and

- resource management that includes collaboration across organizations, departments and agencies with specific sectoral mandates (e.g., economic development, conservation, culture and recreation);
- d) using the best available information (Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit and scientific information) for the analysis of facts and consideration of values; and
- e) recognizing that broader scale land use policies and decisions cannot be adequately undertaken in other decision-making forums, such as project-specific review and regulatory processes.

1.3.4 Incremental Planning

As part of the establishment of the 2007 Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals document, the Commission, federal and territorial government departments and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated formalized an incremental approach to land use planning. As stated in that document:

“Land use planning, as informed by these Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals, will rely on the best available Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit 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.”

It is not feasible to develop a completely comprehensive land use plan for such a vast area in a reasonable time-frame. The Commission is therefore taking an incremental approach to the development of this Plan. This first-generation Plan is written with anticipation that subsequent generations of this Plan will have an expanded scope. In addition, regional and sub-regional land use planning studies and related research will be undertaken to address outstanding matters important to Planning Partners.

As set out further in Chapter 6, the Commission will initiate a full review of this Plan seven years after its approval. The Plan may also be amended from time to time. Planning Partners and stakeholders will play a significant role in informing future decisions on the timing and direction of Plan amendments.

1.3.5 Consultation

The Commission has worked closely with Nunavummiut, Planning Partners and stakeholders to identify areas of importance to the Commission's goals. In the course of

preparing this Plan, the Commission has learned a great deal about the priorities and values of residents, as well as those of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, Inuit organizations, other institutions of public government, industry, communities from neighbouring jurisdictions and non-governmental organizations. Information relied upon in drafting the Plan can be found in the Public Registry at <https://lupit.nunavut.ca/portal/registry.php>.

1.3.5.1 Planning Process Chronology

The following overview provides a high-level summary of the steps taken since 2006 by the Commission in developing this Plan.

2006-2007

Development of the broad planning policies, objectives and goals for this Plan as required by Agreement Article 11.4.1(a) in partnership with Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Approved November 2007.

July 2007-January 2008

The Commission engaged communities, institutions of public government, designated Inuit organizations, government and industry to identify vision, goals and priority land use planning issues to be addressed through the planning process.

2008

The Commission conducted background research including the preparation of ecosystemic, socio-demographic and economic sector analysis reports.

January 2009-March 2010

The Commission identified detailed issues and priorities with Planning Partners to identify topics for the first-generation Plan.

March 2010-May 2010

The Commission hosted technical workshops to discuss the content of the draft Plan.

March 2010-July 2010

The Commission distributed its Priority Areas Map to all households in Nunavut to solicit feedback on areas identified for consideration within this Plan.

March 2010-September 2011

The Commission continued to focus on various aspects of the working draft Plan.



September 2011-June 2012

An independent third-party review of the planning process initiated by Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated was carried out.

September 2012

The 2012 draft Plan and 2012 Options & Recommendations were released.

October 2012-April 2014

The Commission sought feedback on the 2012 draft Plan through written submissions and through in-person community meetings in all Nunavut communities and affected Nunavik and Dënesūliné communities. Planned public hearings were delayed following recommendations from Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated that the 2012 draft Plan be revised first, based on feedback received to date.

June 2014

The 2014 draft Plan and 2014 Options & Recommendations were released.

August 2014-May 2016

The Commission sought feedback on the 2014 draft Plan through written submissions and through four in-person technical meetings. The Commission's planned public hearings were postponed based on the recommendation from Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated that the 2014 draft Plan be revised first, based on feedback received to date.

June 2016

The 2016 draft Plan and 2016 Options & Recommendations were released.

July 2016-February 2017

The Commission sought feedback on the 2016 draft Plan through written submissions and through in-person community meetings.

September 2016-November 2016

The Commission prepared for public hearings on the 2016 draft Plan including one pre-hearing conference in Iqaluit for all participants, and six regional pre-hearing conferences focused on designated community participants.

March 2017

The Commission hosted a Qikiqtani regional public hearing in Iqaluit for residents of the Qikiqtani region and Nunavik.

May 2017-June 2018

The Commission postponed the remaining regional public hearings pending procedural discussions with Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated regarding next steps.

July 2018-March 2019

The Commission invited additional written feedback on the 2016 draft Plan.

November 2019-January 2020

The Commission conducted in-person community information sessions in the Kitikmeot and Kivalliq regions to solicit feedback on the 2016 draft Plan.

Summer 2021

The Commission released the draft Plan and Options & Recommendations.

1.3.5.2 Key Messages from Nunavummiut

During the compilation of priorities and values from residents and neighbouring jurisdictions, the Commission learned that food security is of the utmost importance. In Nunavut communities, which are only accessible year-round by air and where there are often few economic opportunities, access to country foods such as caribou, fish, and sea mammals is the highest priority. Food security means that *“all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences*



and dietary needs for an active and healthy life” according to the United Nations’ Committee on World Food Security. The opposite, food insecurity, exists when there is an inability to acquire enough food. This occurs in Nunavut and neighbouring jurisdictions when wildlife that was once bountiful in an area is no longer present. In Nunavut, the Commission also heard that hunting for food is not just about accessing the local food source, but also about maintaining and promoting Inuit culture and sharing social norms and traditions.

The Commission has frequently heard that current wildlife populations are not as abundant as in the past, and that something needs to be done to ensure that important habitat is protected. The impacts of climate change and human disturbance were often noted as contributing factors.

Access to safe drinking water, whether from municipal sources or from streams while on the land, is essential to Nunavummiut. Preservation of water quality is an underlying theme for protecting the environmental integrity and human health of people in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

During community workshops and meetings with elected officials, the Commission heard of the need for economic development, both from renewable and non-renewable resources. Planning Partners have noted that realizing the economic opportunities of the Nunavut Settlement Area requires access to lands and suitable transportation networks. Sustainable development is essential to ensure the economic well-being of Nunavummiut and the long-term preservation and

conservation of the land, wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Residents would like to see the development of a stronger and more diversified economy that would provide more business and employment opportunities, particularly for youth. At the same time residents want to maintain the traditional lifestyle of Inuit and most participants agreed that being notified in advance of a proponent accessing the land was important.

1.3.6 Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is first-hand knowledge obtained from knowledgeable Inuit elders, pertaining to:

- a) language;
- b) culture;
- c) values and beliefs;
- d) survival skills;
- e) use of resources;
- f) humane and sustainable harvesting; and
- g) an understanding of society, ecology, and environment.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit consists of the past, present, and future experience, and includes the knowledge and values of Inuit society. The following are the guiding principles of a traditional Inuit family and leader/community model:

1. *Pijitsirniq*

- a) Leadership role assumes responsibility to serve community;
- b) Knowledge and ability-based leadership;
- c) Authoritative vs authoritarian; and
- d) Serves in the interest of community as opposed to pure self-interest.

2. *Aajiiqatigiingniq*

- a) Inclusive decision-making;
- b) Ensures that all parties understand each other;
- c) Doing different tasks for a common purpose; and
- d) Ensures wise use of resources.

3. *Pilimmaksarniq*

- a) Skill development ensures success and survival;
- b) Ensures that all members are able to contribute to the community; and
- c) Knowledge gained through observation and experience.

4. *Piliriqatigiingniq*

- a) Belief that all members can contribute to the community;

- b) Ensures wise use of limited resources; and
- c) Sharing of resources and collaborative relationships.

5. *Avatimik Kamattiarniq*

- a) People are part of the environment;
- b) What people put into the environment comes back to them; and
- c) A vast store of experiential knowledge pertaining to environment and wildlife needs to be collected and collated to be used in conjunction with western methods of research and management.

6. *Qanuqtuurunnarniq*

- a) Improvising with what is available;
- b) Not giving up in the face of obstacles; and
- c) Reflecting on a problem before acting on a decision.

7. *Inuuqatigiisiarniq*

- a) Showing respect and a caring attitude for others;
- b) Consideration of relationships to people, and behaving in ways that improve the relationship; and
- c) Building strength in themselves, others, and together as a community.

8. *Tunnganarniq*

- a) Welcoming others;
- b) Being open in communications and inclusive in ways to interact; and
- c) Demonstrating this attitude helps build positive relationships with others.

The collection and transfer of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit into this Plan has been an over-arching focus of the Commission throughout the planning process. The four primary sources have been:

- a) use and occupancy mapping, a long-running program that involves community visits and in-depth interviews with Inuit on current use of the land – a use and occupancy methodology that has been proven to be legally defensible in Canada;
- b) community consultations;
- c) written input from organizations, communities and individuals; and
- d) research undertaken by other parties and agencies, including industry, government, designated Inuit organizations and academia.

1.4 The Nunavut Land Use Plan

1.4.1 Nunavut Land Use Plan Structure and Content

This Plan is structured and presented in six chapters and supporting material:

Chapter 1: Land Use Planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area sets out the overall context for land use planning.

Chapters 2 to 6 each have an introductory section that outlines the chapter's purpose and structure. In brief, the chapters, maps and tables that constitute this Plan are as follows.

Chapter 1: Land Use Planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area

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: Implementation Strategy

Table 1: Migratory Bird Setbacks

Table 2: Caribou Seasonal Restrictions

Table 3: Seasonal Dates

Tables 4-6: Background Information on Some Valued Components

Appendix A Existing Rights

Appendix B: Definitions

Map A: Land Use Designations

Map B: Valued Components of Nunavut

As illustrated by the chapter titles above, Chapters 2 through 5 correspond with Goals 2 through 5 in the Commission's 2007 *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* document. Each chapter includes specific areas and issues that have been identified for their significance to the corresponding Commission goal. These chapters discuss these areas and issues, and assign applicable land use designations.

Chapter 6 describes the planning responsibilities and processes used to implement this Plan.

Appendix A identifies projects with existing rights. Appendix B provides definitions of the terms used in this Plan.

Map B provides a summary of additional information on Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-economic Components, and also includes an illustration of water management areas.

Map A provides a summary of the land use designations, and an illustration of their spatial extent.

1.4.2 Application of the Nunavut Land Use Plan

As provided in the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, this Plan applies to all projects within the Nunavut Settlement Area and the Outer Land Fast Ice Zone, including surface and subsurface lands, freshwater, marine areas and the beds of these bodies of water. In accordance with that Act, this Plan does not apply within established national parks, national marine conservation areas, territorial parks, and national historic sites administered by the Parks Canada agency.

The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* exempts certain works and activities from the defined meaning of "project", which means that this Plan does not apply to, among other things, the construction, operation or maintenance of a building or the provision of 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 hydro-electric power or any industrial activities.

The Plan does not govern the harvesting of wildlife, which is dealt with exclusively by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board pursuant to Article 5 of the Agreement.

Plan Requirements

1.4.2-1 This Plan does not apply to subsistence land use or to the harvesting of wildlife, as defined in the Agreement.

1.4.2-2 The Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan and the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan, as amended, are hereby repealed.

The Plan should be interpreted and applied in a way that respects Canada's international rights and obligations, including those under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, customary international law and any other binding international instrument.

1.4.3 Interpreting Plan Requirements and Information on Valued Components

This Plan manages land use through the following concepts:



• **Plan Requirements:**

- o Prohibited uses: incompatible land uses that do not conform to this Plan. Carrying out a project in an area in which it is prohibited constitutes an offence under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.
- o Conformity requirements: conditions such as setbacks or seasonal restrictions on land uses that must be satisfied to conform with this Plan and must be included in a licence, permit or other authorization issued by a regulatory authority. Contravention of the requirements listed in section 6.4-1 of the Plan constitutes an offence under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

• **Information on Valued Components:** Valued Ecosystem Components or Valued Socio-Economic Components may be identified in any land use designation. Proponents must consider Valued Components when planning a project and must identify anticipated impacts to Valued Components in project proposals submitted to the Commission and report to the Commission on actual impacts to Valued Components. Regulatory authorities are encouraged to also consider Valued Components when reviewing projects pursuant to their own jurisdictional powers.

Every project within a Limited Use area or Conditional Use area is required to be carried out in compliance with the conformity requirements set out in this Plan for that area.

In all Limited Use areas, certain types of projects are prohibited.

There are additional plan requirements that do not manage land use, which include procedural requirements, such as reporting requirements and information requirements for applying for plan amendments. Many of these can be found in Chapter 6.

1.4.4 Offences under the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act

Note that s. 48(4) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* requires that the Plan specify which of its requirements are to be prohibited under s. 74(f) of that Act and s. 219(1) of that Act makes it an offence to contravene those requirements. The list of requirements that constitute offences is set out at the end of Chapter 6, but these are essentially all of the requirements set out in the shaded boxes in Chapters 1 to 5 of this Plan, which exclude the procedural requirements set out in Chapter 6.

Under s. 69(1) of that Act, a regulatory authority must incorporate each of these requirements as conditions of any licence, permit or other authorization that it issues. Under s. 69(5) of the Act, a regulatory authority may also incorporate additional conditions in such a licence, permit or other authorization, but a contravention of these does not constitute an offence.

Note that the prohibitions set out in the Plan do not apply to projects referred to in subsections 207(1), 207(2), 208(1) and 208(6) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

1.4.5 Land Use Designations

One of the following three land use designations is assigned to all areas where this Plan applies.

1.4.5.1 Limited Use

Limited Use areas are characterized by the year-round prohibition of one or more types of land use. They may also include conformity requirements, such as seasonal prohibitions on certain land uses or setback requirements around important features. Limited Use areas are shown on Map A (Land Use Designations).

Under s 74(f) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, it is prohibited to contravene the applicable conformity requirements in Limited Use areas.

1.4.5.2 Conditional Use

Conditional Use areas are characterized by conformity requirements such as seasonal prohibitions on certain land uses, or setback requirements around important features. Conditional Use areas are shown on Map A (Land Use Designations).

It should be noted that a failure by a project proponent to comply with the applicable conformity requirements of this Plan, which are copied into the proponent's licence, permit or other authorization as terms and conditions, constitutes an offence under paragraph 74(f) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

1.4.5.3 Mixed Use

Mixed Use areas that have been identified for their potential to support a variety of land uses (such as those represented in Figure 3: Mixed Use) are characterized by no prohibited uses or conformity requirements. In Mixed Use areas, all uses are considered to conform to this Plan. Mixed Use areas important to certain Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components are presented in Map B.

1.4.6 Seasonal Restrictions

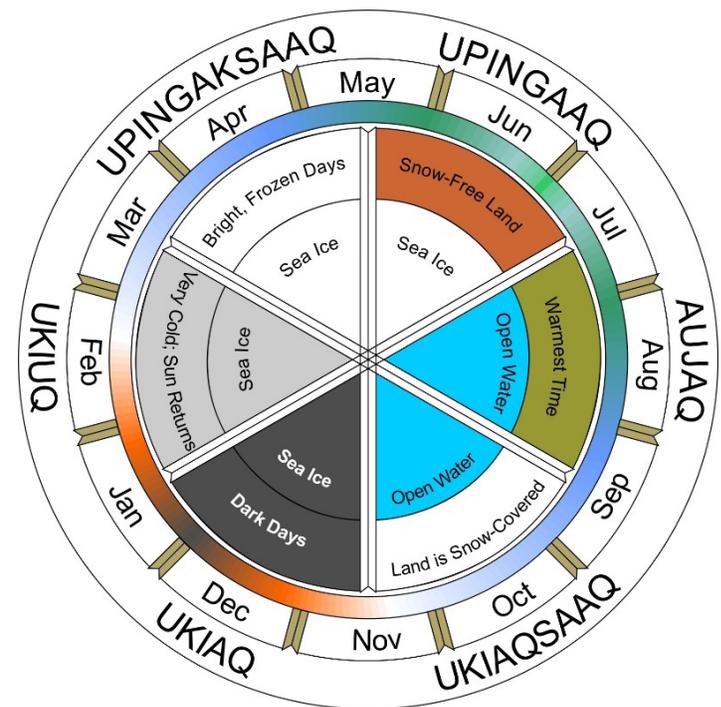
Some conformity requirements in Limited Use and Conditional Use areas do not apply year-round. Wherever possible, these seasonal restrictions are based on

Figure 3: Mixed Use



Inuit seasonal cycles and systems, which are not similar to those in the rest of Canada. There are six seasons in Nunavut, with start and end dates differing from region to region. Figure 4 presents these six seasons at a conceptual, generalized level. The dates to be used for these seasons by region are presented in Table 3. Minor variances of up to two weeks may be granted on these dates, to take into account variations between years. **Ukiuq** is the coldest part of the year. Ice on lakes and the sea is very thick, and the days lengthen quickly.

Figure 4: Generalized Annual Snow, Ice, Water, and Light Cycles



Upingaksaq is characterized by long days. The land is snow-covered, and the ice on lakes and the sea is very thick. It is the brightest time of the year.

Upingaaq is the period of melting. The land is snow-free while the sea is still frozen, and the rivers begin to break up. Days are very long.

Aujaq is summer, when the sea and the lakes are open and the land is usually warmest.

Ukiaksaq heralds the coming of winter. The lakes freeze and the land is covered with snow, but the sea stays open. The length of the days is shortening rapidly.

And finally, **Ukiaq** is the darkest time of the year when the sun will not be seen in much of Nunavut. The sea freezes.







CHAPTER 2

PROTECTING AND SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT

The Commission has established five goals for land use planning in the Commission's 2007 *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* document. *Goal 2 is: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment.*

The intent of the goal of protecting and sustaining the environment is to conserve Nunavut's air, land and water, which are of critical importance to the sustainability of those living in the Nunavut Settlement Area. For long-term sustainability, the following factors should be taken into account:

- a) the natural resource base and existing patterns of natural resource use;
- b) environmental considerations, including wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- c) cultural factors and priorities; and
- d) special local, regional and national considerations.

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

- a) key migratory bird habitat sites;
- b) caribou;
- c) polar bear denning areas;
- d) walrus terrestrial haul-outs;
- e) whale calving areas;
- f) Atlantic Cod lakes;
- g) marine areas of importance;
- h) transboundary considerations; and
- i) climate change.

2.1 Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites

The Nunavut Settlement Area provides key habitat sites for a variety of migratory bird species known to nest in the area, with a number of these species being entirely dependent on Canadian Arctic habitat. Many of these

nesting species are colonial and are found in high densities at geographically distinct sites during their time in the Arctic.

Key migratory bird habitat sites have been identified for their importance to sustaining bird habitats in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and are grouped into 3 categories:

Class 1 sites have identified incompatible uses and:

- a) support a percentage of a national species population equal to or greater than the percentage of sustainable loss that the population can tolerate;
- b) host more than 5% of a national population of a species exhibiting population declines as of 2005; or
- c) have been identified, or are anticipated to be identified, as critical habitat for a migratory bird species listed as 'endangered' or 'threatened' under the *Species at Risk Act*.

Class 2 sites have identified setbacks and:

- a) support 5% to 10% of the national population of one or more migratory bird species that are not exhibiting population declines as of 2005; or
- b) support 1% to 5% of the national population of one or more migratory bird species that are exhibiting population declines as of 2005.

Class 3 sites do not have identified incompatible uses or setbacks and:

- a) support not more than 5% of the national population of one or more migratory bird species that are not exhibiting population declines as of 2005; or
- b) support not more than 1% of the national population of one or more migratory bird species that are exhibiting population declines as of 2005.



Plan Requirements

2.1-1 The Class 1 migratory bird habitat sites shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) mineral exploration and production;
- (b) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

2.1-2 All proponents of projects at the sites referred to in section 2.1-1 must obey setbacks listed in Table 1: Migratory Bird Setbacks.

[See Map A and Table 1 – Sites # 1-23]

2.1-3 The Class 2 migratory bird habitat sites shown on Map A are Conditional Use areas within which all proponents must obey seasonal setbacks listed in Table 1: Migratory Bird Setbacks.

[See Map A and Table 1 – Sites # 96-102]

Information on Valued Components

2.1-4 The Class 3 migratory bird habitat sites shown on Map B are identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

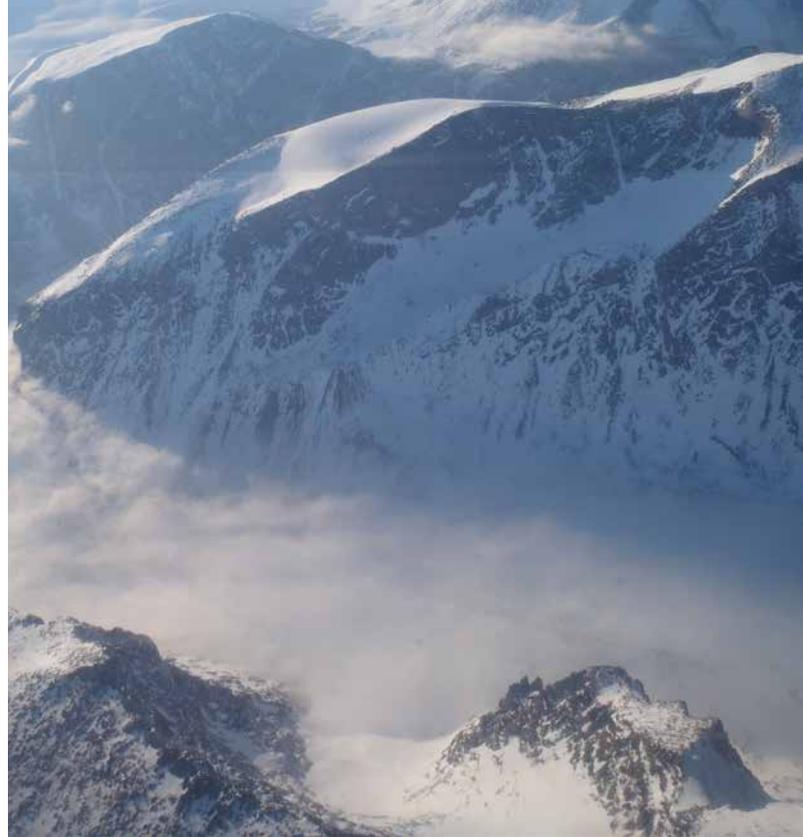
[See Map B]

2.2 Caribou

Supporting much of the tundra biodiversity, caribou are a keystone species within the northern ecosystem. Caribou are an essential resource providing food, supporting cultural heritage, and driving local economies. Caribou migrate across vast ranges of the Arctic mainland and high Arctic islands, and are harvested by residents of all communities in Nunavut.

Caribou are tremendously valuable to the health and well-being of Nunavummiut. The relationship and historical dependence on caribou are a fundamental part of Inuit identity.

In developing the Plan, the Commission received detailed technical information and traditional Inuit knowledge on the types of caribou in Nunavut, their seasonal ranges, and herds. This information was vital in informing the Plan and establishing land use designations.



2.2.1 Caribou Calving Areas

Caribou calving areas are locations where pregnant females congregate to give birth to calves. Typically, the pregnant females exhibit little movement during this period. Calving areas are of critical importance for maintaining healthy caribou populations. They are also the places where caribou are most vulnerable to disturbance.

Plan Requirements

2.2.1-1 The caribou calving areas shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

2.2.1-2 Project proponents must cease all uses at those sites, except research and tourism related to caribou conservation, during the dates identified in Table 2: Caribou Seasonal Restrictions.

[See Map A and Table 2 – Site # 25]

2.2.2 Caribou Post-Calving Areas

Post-calving areas are used by caribou for the nursing of calves. Disturbance in these areas can lead to higher calf mortality due to reduced nursing time or cow-calf abandonment. Additionally, adults are affected by displacement from areas with high quality vegetation.

Plan Requirements

2.2.2-1 The caribou post-calving areas shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

2.2.2-2 Project proponents must cease all uses in those areas, except research and tourism related to caribou conservation, during the dates set out in Table 2: Caribou Seasonal Restrictions.

[See Map A and Table 2 – Site #26]

2.2.3 Caribou Key Access Corridors

Key access corridors are regularly used pathways essential for pregnant cow caribou to access core calving areas. Development or disturbance along these routes presents a high risk that caribou will shift or abandon their calving areas.

Plan Requirements

2.2.3-1 The caribou key access corridors identified on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

2.2.3-2 Project proponents must cease all uses in those areas, except research and tourism related to caribou conservation, during the dates set out in Table 2: Caribou Seasonal Restrictions.

[See Map A and Table 2 – Site #24]

2.2.4 Caribou Freshwater Crossings

Locations where caribou regularly cross freshwater during their migration are unique areas of limited geographic extent where caribou are very sensitive to disturbance. Inuit Qaujimaqatungit places taboos on the use of certain freshwater crossings, including visitation, to limit disturbance to caribou. The caribou freshwater crossings identified in the Plan include 10 km buffers.

Plan Requirements

2.2.4-1 The caribou freshwater crossings shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A – Site #27]

Information on Valued Components

2.2.4-2 The additional caribou freshwater crossings shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]



2.2.5 Caribou Sea Ice Crossings

Caribou that cross frozen sea ice during their annual migrations are vulnerable to changing sea ice conditions and disturbance by ice-breaking activities.

Ice-breaking during times of migration will have significant negative impact on herd survival. Caribou may attempt crossing icebreaker tracks, and expire through exhaustion, drowning, or freezing upon failure to remount the ice on the far side of the track. Those animals that do not attempt to cross will have additional energy demands placed on them as they wait for refreezing to occur.

The Dolphin & Union Tundra Wintering Herd is dependent on sea ice crossings for survival. This herd crosses from Victoria Island to the mainland upon freeze-up, typically between mid- to late-October and late-November. The herd returns to Victoria Island before breakup, between mid-May and mid-June.

The Somerset-Prince of Wales subgroup of Peary Caribou relies on ice crossings between Somerset Island, Prince of Wales Island and Boothia Peninsula. It is not known if particular times are more important for these caribou than others.

The Bathurst subgroup of Peary Caribou relies on ice crossings between Bathurst Island and the numerous small islands near the northwest portion of Bathurst Island.

Plan Requirements

2.2.5-1 The following caribou sea ice crossings, shown on Map A, are Conditional Use areas within which, except as required for safe navigation, no person is to conduct icebreaking activities during the indicated seasons:

- (a) in the Northwest Passage/Coronation Gulf between Victoria Island and the Mainland (Dolphin & Union herd), during Ukiaq and Upingaksaq (October 15 to February 15 and April 1 to May 31);
- (b) in Peel Sound and Franklin Strait (Peary), from February 1 to August 14; and
- (c) in the narrow seaways between Bathurst Island and the Small Islands North of Bathurst Island (Peary), during Ukiaq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaq and Upingaaq (December 1 to July 31).

2.2.5-2 Section 2.2.5-1 does not apply to vessels engaged in community resupply or emergency response.

[See Map A – Site # 103]

2.2.6 Other Seasonal Ranges

Caribou seasonal ranges represent vast areas of Nunavut that are important for the survival and success of caribou herds. All are described as Valued Ecosystem Components in Map B, except Island caribou winter ranges.

Plan Requirements

2.2.6-1 The Island Caribou winter ranges shown on Map A are a Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Schedule Map A and Table 1 – Site # 28]

Information on Valued Components

2.2.6-2 The caribou rutting areas, caribou migration corridors, caribou summer and late summer areas and caribou mainland winter ranges shown in Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]



2.2.7 Peary Caribou Areas

Peary Caribou have low and declining numbers and are designated as a threatened species under the *Species at Risk Act*.

Peary Caribou roam widely across the high Arctic, but only a few areas are currently understood to be important habitat to the species. There are areas on the east coast of Bathurst Island (outside of Qausuittuq National Park) and most of Sabine Peninsula on Melville Island.

As there is a lack of certainty as to why Peary Caribou have low and declining numbers, the Commission has applied the precautionary principle and the Plan protects habitat areas on Bathurst Island and Sabine Peninsula.

Plan Requirements

2.2.7-1 The Peary Caribou areas on Bathurst Island and Sabine Peninsula shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Schedule Map A– Site # 29]

2.3 Polar Bear Denning Areas

Polar bears are an important part of Inuit culture, are integral to the marine ecosystem, and are the top predator within the food chain. They are designated as a species of special concern under the *Species at Risk Act*.

Polar bear habitat is characterized as coastal and nearshore land and offshore open water and ice environments, with sea ice being the primary influence of habitat use. Spending most of their life on sea ice, polar bears are susceptible to climate change.

Polar bear denning areas are especially important coastal habitats where females give birth and feed their cubs. The majority of dens are located on land in thinly and randomly scattered areas over very large geographic areas.

Plan Requirements

2.3-1 The polar bear denning areas shown on Map A are Conditional Use areas to which sections 2.3-2 to 2.3-5 apply.

2.3-2 The proponent of a project to be carried out during denning season (15 September to 15 April) must have a trained polar bear monitor on hand to mitigate any responses to bear presence.

2.3-3 The proponent of a project to be carried out during denning season (15 September to 15 April) that involves earth moving (e.g., blasting, grading, drilling, piling gravel and other debris) must engage a trained polar bear monitor to conduct a survey to locate active or suspected active dens in the locations where the project activities are to occur before commencing any such activities.

2.3-4 The proponent of a project must not carry out any activities within a 1 km radius exclusion zone around every known, recorded polar bear den between 15 September and 15 April, or until the trained polar bear monitor has documented and reported that the den has been vacated by the family group and the family group has left the exclusion zone.

2.3-5 The survey done under section 2.3-3 and the report done under section 2.3-4 must be included in the annual report of the proponent.

[See Schedule Map A – Site # 106]

2.4 Walrus Terrestrial Haul-Outs

The Atlantic walrus plays a major role in the ecological function of the Arctic marine ecosystem and is an important part of the traditional subsistence economy for the Inuit of Nunavut. There are four distinct populations of Atlantic walrus in Canada, all of which reside in Nunavut.

Habitat requirements for walrus include sea ice and shallow water habitat in the winter, and low, rocky shores to congregate and haul out in the summer and fall. Walrus return to known locations annually. Haul-outs are often small but heavily used areas. Traditional rules for the timing and method of approaching haul-outs are known to nearby Inuit communities.



Plan Requirements

- 2.4-1 The walrus terrestrial haul-outs shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:
- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
 - (b) mineral exploration and production;
 - (c) quarries;
 - (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
 - (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
 - (f) all-weather roads.
- 2.4-2 The following requirements apply to all uses in those areas except scientific research vessels or scientific research activities:
- (a) marine vessels less than 50 ft (~ 15.2 m) in length must remain at least a 0.5 nautical mile (~ 0.9 km) away from a walrus haul-out;
 - (b) marine vessels 50-100 ft (~ 15.2 to 30.5 m) must remain at least 1 nautical mile (~ 1.9 km) away from a walrus haul-out; and
 - (c) marine vessels greater than 100 ft (30.5 m) must remain at least 3 nautical miles (~ 5.6 km) away from a walrus haul-out.
- 2.4-3 No proponent of a project is to operate or anchor a vessel or conduct other project-related marine activities within 3 miles (~ 4.8 km) of a walrus haul-out referred to in section 2.4-1.
- 2.4-4 No person is to pilot an aircraft at an altitude of less than 5000 feet (~ 1524 m) above ground level within 3 miles (~ 4.8 km) of a walrus haul-out referred to in section 2.4-1, except as required for the safe operation of the aircraft.
- 2.4-5 Sections 2.4-2 and 2.4-3 do not apply to vessels engaged in community resupply or emergency response.
- [See Map A – Site # 30]

2.5 Whale Calving Areas

Beluga, bowhead and narwhal are iconic Arctic species with significant ecological importance. They are also important to Inuit culture and well-being. Calving area requirements for these whales are seasonal, and they frequently return to the same locations each year.

Plan Requirements

- 2.5.1-1 The Beluga calving areas adjacent to Southampton Island and Clearwater Fjord that are shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which oil and gas exploration and production is prohibited.
- 2.5.1-2 Except as required for safe navigation, no proponent of a project is to operate a vessel in those areas in Aujaq Season.
- 2.5.1-3 Section 2.5.1-2 does not apply to vessels engaged in community resupply or emergency response.
- [See Map A – Site # 33]

- 2.5.1-4 The Bowhead calving areas and Narwhal calving areas shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:
- (a) oil and gas exploration and production; and
 - (b) disposal at sea.
- [See Map A – Sites # 31 and 32]

Information on Valued Components

- 2.5.1-5 The Beluga calving areas adjacent to Somerset Island, East Baffin Fjords and Belcher Islands, and the portions of Cumberland Sound, shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.
- 2.5.1-6 The additional Bowhead calving areas and Narwhal calving areas shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.
- [See Map B]



2.6 Atlantic Cod Lakes

Small landlocked populations of Atlantic Cod have been identified in three coastal saltwater lakes on south-eastern Baffin Island. At some point in time, these lakes formed on the Cumberland Peninsula of Baffin Island when their waters became isolated from the sea. These cod are genetically distinct from marine populations and from each other. These cod exist only in the Atlantic Cod lakes on Baffin Island.

Information on Valued Components

2.6-1 The Atlantic Cod lakes shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]

2.7 Marine Areas of Importance

The Nunavut Settlement Area contains diverse and productive marine ecosystems that host a variety of unique wildlife species. Almost all Nunavut communities are located on the coast, and Inuit have long relied on marine environments to provide essential food sources.

2.7.1 Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas

Ecologically and biologically significant areas have been identified for the marine areas of the Nunavut Settlement Area. Due to limitations in available information, these areas have been identified at large spatial scales. They are considered as compendiums of different Valued Ecosystem Components. It is anticipated that as understanding of these areas improves through better scientific information and more available traditional knowledge, future planning at finer scales may identify more specific management requirements.

Information on Valued Components

2.7.1-1 Ecologically and biologically significant areas shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]

2.7.2 Polynyas

Polynyas are areas of persistent open water surrounded by sea ice. They are created where strong upwelling or currents prevent freezing. Polynyas are important areas for wildlife as they provide access between the ocean and the atmosphere for many species and are nutrient-rich, biologically productive areas. Icebreaking in or through polynyas can have negative impacts on their structure or other characteristics. The location of polynyas may change over time due to climate change and other environmental factors, and they may exhibit different characteristics in terms of stability and environmental importance.

The North Water Polynya (Sarvarjuaq/Pikialaorsuaq) is included below under the Transboundary Considerations section.

Information on Valued Components

2.7.2-1 The polynyas shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]



2.7.3 Floe Edges

Floe edges are lines of thick land-fixed ice meeting fully or partially open water. Floe edges serve many ecological purposes and are important to community life. For instance, they are used by polar bears and people for hunting. Depending on the season, icebreaking can prevent the formation of floe edges by structurally damaging the ice pack, or can cause early break-up.

Information on Valued Components

2.7.3-1 The floe edges shown on Map B are hereby identified as Valued Ecosystem Components.
[See Map B]

2.8 Transboundary Considerations

Activities occurring in the Nunavut Settlement Area may impact areas beyond the Nunavut Settlement Area boundaries and may be impacted by activities in adjacent regions. The Commission recognizes opportunities for, and the benefits of, inter-jurisdictional cooperation and management.

2.8.1 Great Bear Lake Watershed

The Great Bear Lake Watershed has been identified as an important area with transboundary considerations because its location overlaps the Sahtu region of the Northwest Territories and the Nunavut Settlement Area. The watershed (including Great Bear Lake itself) within the Déljñe district has been designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as an International Biosphere Reserve. The Commission acknowledges the potential impact of projects and development activities in this watershed.

Information on Valued Components

2.8.1-1 The portion of the Great Bear Lake watershed within the Nunavut Settlement Area shown on Map B is hereby identified as a known Valued Ecosystem Component.
[See Map B]

2.8.2 North Water Polynya (Sarvarjuaq/Pikialaorsuaq)

The North Water Polynya, known as Sarvarjuaq to Inuit in Canada and Pikialaorsuaq to Inuit in Greenland, is located between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, and is the largest polynya in the Canadian Arctic. It is considered essential to the survival of several marine mammal species in the High Arctic, and is the subject of research and consultation by the Inuit Circumpolar Commission for Inuit stewardship of this shared area.

Plan Requirements

2.8.2-1 The North Water (Sarvarjuaq) Polynya shown on Map A is a Conditional Use area within which, except as required for safe navigation, no person is to conduct icebreaking activities during Ukiag, Ukiuq, Upingaksaq and Upingaaq (December 1 to July 31).

2.8.2-2 Section 2.8.2-1 does not apply to vessels engaged in community resupply or emergency response.

[See Map A – Site # 104]

2.9 Climate Change

The Commission considers climate change to be an important issue in the Nunavut Settlement Area. 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 (see section 5.2).

While specific requirements have not been included in the Plan at this time, climate change has been considered throughout the development of the plan. For example, the Plan considers the increased sensitivity of polar bears due to changing sea ice conditions and of caribou due to extreme weather events, including increased icing and forest fires in southern ranges, as well as increased insect harassment.

Mitigating the impacts of climate change is an important planning objective and the Commission will continue to consider climate change when periodically updating the Plan. These types of climate change impacts will need to be monitored by responsible entities and the results may inform the Commission's land use policies and designations.

Consequently, the Commission supports the control and minimization of greenhouse gas emissions and the monitoring of climate change impacts. The Commission recommends the consideration of issues relating to changes in landscapes (which can impact a range of species' habitat) due to climate change, such as the loss of glaciated terrain and permanent snow.





CHAPTER 3

ENCOURAGING CONSERVATION PLANNING

The Commission has established five goals for land use planning in the Commission's broad planning policies, objectives and goals. *Goal 3 is: Encouraging Conservation Planning.*

The goal of encouraging conservation planning provides for parks, conservation areas and the protection of other areas of interest. It forms an important part of the land and natural 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 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 Nunavut Settlement Area, supporting governmental conservation area initiatives, and by protecting areas of interest under the authority of the land use plan.

Advancing the goal of conservation planning is done in the context of the requirements set out in the Agreement, specifically Article 11.2.1, which established several core principles that guide the Commission in the performance of its duties and functions under the Agreement. The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* also requires the Plan to provide for the

conservation, development and use of land.

The following areas have been identified to support the Commission's goal of encouraging conservation planning:

- a) future parks (future national and territorial parks, and proposed national marine conservation areas); and
- b) conservation areas (Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, migratory bird sanctuaries, national wildlife areas, proposed *Oceans Act* marine protected areas, historic sites, and Canadian heritage rivers).

While land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within established parks (national or territorial), the Commission has a role in supporting the identification and establishment of parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

3.1 Future Parks

3.1.1 Future National & Territorial Parks

National Parks Awaiting Full Establishment

National parks provide a Canada-wide system of representative protected areas. At the time of writing, there are no national parks awaiting full establishment under the *Canada National Parks Act* in Nunavut. However, there are two recommended additions to existing national parks. These two areas are shown on Map A.

Proposed National Parks

There are currently no proposed national parks in Nunavut.



Territorial Parks Awaiting Full Establishment

There are currently 12 territorial parks awaiting full establishment in Nunavut. These are shown on Map A. Parks that have been approved by the Government of Nunavut are administered as territorial parks. These parks, including those listed under Schedule 2.1 of the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks, are under the land withdrawal process or have not yet been legally designated under the *Territorial Parks Act*. The approved parks that have not yet been designated under the *Territorial Parks Act* require interim management until they are established.

Proposed Territorial Parks

There are several proposed territorial parks in Nunavut shown on Map A that have not yet received final approval. These areas have undergone a background and feasibility study, have community and regional Inuit association support and have been approved by Government of Nunavut to proceed in accordance with the legal obligations and processes as outlined under the Agreement and Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in Nunavut. Until these proposed territorial parks are fully established, the areas require interim management.

Plan Requirements

3.1.1-1 Future parks shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) mineral exploration and production;
- (b) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure;
- (f) linear infrastructure; and
- (g) any other use of land or water for a term of more than five years.

[See Map A – Sites #34-49]

3.1.2 Proposed National Marine Conservation Areas

National marine conservation areas provide a network of representative protected areas, and the Commission recognizes the desirability of establishing national marine conservation areas in the Nunavut Settlement Area. While land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within established national marine conservation areas, the Commission has a role in supporting the identification and formation of them.

Canada's National Marine Conservation Areas System Plan identifies nine marine regions within the Nunavut Settlement Area:

- a) Tallurutiup Imanga;
- b) Arctic Basin;
- c) Foxe Basin;
- d) Hudson Strait;
- e) Hudson Bay;
- f) Baffin Island Shelf;
- g) Queen Maud Gulf;
- h) James Bay; and
- i) Arctic Archipelago.

None of these regions is represented through an established national marine conservation area. Tallurutiup Imanga (Lancaster Sound) is acknowledged as being significant for its marine biodiversity and importance to Inuit. A process to establish Tallurutiup Imanga as a national marine conservation area is at an advanced stage. Until the Tallurutiup Imanga national marine conservation area is fully established, the area requires interim management.

Plan Requirements

3.1.2-1 The proposed Tallurutiup Imanga national marine conservation area shown on Map A is a Limited Use area within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure;
- (f) all-weather roads; and
- (g) disposal at sea.

[See Map A – Site # 50]

3.2 Conservation Areas

The Commission recognizes the importance of conservation areas in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as defined under Article 9 of the Agreement, and supports their establishment and continued management as areas of particular significance.

3.2.1 Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary

The Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1927 to conserve muskox populations, straddles the border between Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The sanctuary supports a wide variety of wildlife, including populations of muskox, caribou, moose, wolves, grizzly bears and migratory birds. The high biodiversity is a result of the Thelon River valley, which provides a unique extension of boreal forest habitat hundreds of kilometres north of the tree line. Because of this unique habitat, the sanctuary is an important corridor for many species expanding their ranges northward.

Plan Requirements

3.2.1-1 The Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, shown on Map A, is a Limited Use area within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A – Site # 51]

3.2.2 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries

Migratory bird sanctuaries are established to protect migratory birds and their nests, eggs and habitat. These sanctuaries are established and managed on federal 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 or habitat, except under the authority of a permit. There are currently eight migratory bird sanctuaries in Nunavut.

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries of Nunavut

Migratory Bird Sanctuary Nearest Community

Bylot Island	Pond Inlet
Dewey Soper	Kinngait (formerly Cape Dorset)
East Bay	Coral Harbour
Harry Gibbons	Coral Harbour
McConnell River	Arviat
Prince Leopold Island	Resolute Bay
Queen Maud Gulf	Cambridge Bay
Seymour Island	Resolute Bay

Plan Requirements

3.2.2-1 The migratory bird sanctuaries shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

3.2.2-2 Project proponents engaged in other activities in those sanctuaries must obey the setbacks listed in Table 1: Migratory Bird Setbacks. [See Map A – Site # 52-59]

3.2.3 National Wildlife Areas

National wildlife areas 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 national wildlife areas without a permit. In Nunavut, subsurface rights have been withdrawn for some, but not all, national wildlife areas. There are currently five national wildlife areas in Nunavut.

National Wildlife Areas of Nunavut

Migratory Bird Sanctuary Nearest Community

Akpait (Reid Bay)	Qikiqtarjuaq
Nirjutiqarvik (Coburg Island)	Grise Fiord
Ninginganiq (Isabella Bay)	Clyde River
Polar Bear Pass	Resolute
Qaquiluit (Cape Searle)	Qikiqtarjuaq

Plan Requirements

3.2.3-1 The national wildlife areas shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

3.2.3-2 Project proponents engaged in other activities in those areas must obey the setbacks listed in Table 1: Migratory Bird Setbacks.

[See Map A – Sites # 60-64]

3.2.4 Oceans Act Proposed Marine Protected Areas

Marine protected areas are designated under the *Oceans Act* by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada to protect and conserve important fish, marine mammals, endangered or threatened marine species, unique habitats and areas of high biological productivity or biodiversity.

Partly located in the Nunavut Settlement Area, the Tuvaijuittuq marine protected area was designated by a ministerial order on July 29, 2019, pursuant to the *Oceans Act*.

In August 2019, the marine area around Southampton Island was selected as an area of interest in order to begin the process for its designation as a marine protected area under the *Oceans Act*.

Information on Valued Components

3.2.4-1 The *Oceans Act* proposed marine protected areas shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]

3.2.5 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 Parks Canada under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*. Land

use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within national historic sites administered by Parks Canada. There are 11 national historic sites in the Nunavut Settlement Area not administered by Parks Canada.

National Historic Sites of Canada in Nunavut not Administered by Parks Canada

National Historic Site	General Location
Arvia’juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk	Arviat and Sentry Island (Hudson Bay)
Beechey Island Sites	Beechey & Devon Island
Blacklead Island Whaling Station	Blacklead Island (Cumberland Sound)
Bloody Falls (Territorial Park)	Kugluktuk
Fall Caribou Crossing	Kazan River, Kivalliq
Igloodik Island Archaeological Sites	Igloodik Island
Inuksuk	Foxe Peninsula
Kekerten Island Whaling Station	Cumberland Sound
Kodlunarn Island	Frobisher Bay
Port Refuge	Grinnell Peninsula
Kodlunarn Island	Frobisher Bay
Wreck of HMS Breadalbane	Beechey Island

Plan Requirements

3.2.5-1 The national historic sites shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines over 15 m in height for electrical generation and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A – Sites # 65-74]

3.2.6 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 three territorial historic sites in the Nunavut Settlement Area outside established parks.

Territorial Historic Sites in Nunavut

Territorial Historic Site	General Location
Dealy Island	South Coast of Mellville Island, Qikiqtani
Beechey Island	Southwest Coast of Devon Island, Qikiqtani
Marble Island	Near Rankin Inlet, Kivalliq

Plan Requirements

3.2.6-1 The territorial historic sites shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A – Sites # 75-77]

3.2.7 Canadian 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 three designated Canadian heritage rivers within the Nunavut Settlement Area, each with its own management plan: the Thelon, Kazan and Soper Rivers. The management plans articulate how the heritage values of each river will be conserved. For the Thelon and Kazan Rivers, the management plans focus on a corridor extending 1 km from the riverbank. The management plan for the Soper River considers the watershed of the river, where a significant portion is included within Katannilik Territorial Park. The Coppermine River was nominated as a heritage river in 2002 and has a draft management plan that applies to the entire

watershed of the river. Its designation, however, has not been completed yet.

Plan Requirements

3.2.7-1 The portions of the Soper River watershed outside Katannilik Territorial Park shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production; and
- (c) quarries.

[See Map A – Site # 78]

3.2.7-2 The small areas of significance identified in the heritage river management plans for the Thelon and Kazan Rivers that are shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries; and
- (d) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A – Site # 79]

Information on Valued Components

3.2.7-3 The Thelon, Kazan and Coppermine Rivers shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Ecosystem Components.

[See Map B]



CHAPTER 4

BUILDING HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

The Commission has established 5 goals for land use planning in the Commission's *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* document. *Goal 4 is: Building Healthier Communities.*

The promotion and strengthening of Inuit culture and heritage is integral to the Commission's goal of building healthier communities. The 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 Agreement, is implicit in other Agreement provisions, and is an inherent goal in land-use-related territorial and federal statutes, regulations and policies.

The intent of the goal of building healthier communities is to support community needs and cultural priorities, taking into account factors such as:

- a) energy requirements, sources and availability;
- b) community infrastructural requirements, including health, housing, education and other social services;
- c) cultural factors and priorities; and
- d) special local, regional and national considerations.

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

- a) community areas of interest;
- b) parts of the Nunavut Settlement Area shared with non-Nunavut communities;
- c) unincorporated communities;
- d) alternative energy sources;
- e) community drinking water supplies;
- f) contaminated sites; and
- g) military facilities.

4.1 Community Areas of Interest

4.1.1 Community Areas of Interest

The community areas of interest have been identified by Nunavut communities. Given the central importance of community priorities and values to land use planning in Nunavut, a fundamental objective of this Plan is to support Inuit social and cultural needs and aspirations by providing management to areas of cultural importance.

Other locations identified by communities have not been included in the Plan at this time due to incomplete information or uncertainty regarding location, boundaries and other considerations. These areas are discussed in the Options & Recommendations document.

The community areas of interest included in the Plan are:

NUNAVUT-WIDE

- on-ice travel routes

NORTH BAFFIN

- Sanirajak areas
- Foxe Basin

SOUTH BAFFIN

- Nettilling Lake

KIVALLIQ

- Naujaat areas
- Duke of York Bay
- Walrus Island
- essential char fishing rivers
- Corbett Inlet
- Diana River

KITIKMEOT

- Boothia Peninsula

Plan Requirements

4.1.1-1 The on-ice travel routes shown on Map A are Conditional Use areas within which, except as required for safe navigation, a proponent of a project that will disrupt or destroy on-ice travel routes during the seasons of Upingaksaq and Upingaaq set out in Table 3 must consult with all municipal councils, hunters and trappers organizations and regional wildlife organizations within a 300 km radius of the route and develop an ice-bridging plan before undertaking the project.

4.1.1-2 Section 4.1.1-1 does not apply to vessels engaged in community resupply or emergency response.

[See Map A and Table 3 – Site # 105]

4.1.1-3 The Sanirajak (formerly Hall Beach) areas shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production; and
- (c) hydro-electric and related infrastructure.

[See Map A – Site # 80]

4.1.1-4 The area of Foxe Basin shown on Map A is a Limited Use area within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production; and
- (c) disposal at sea.

[See Map A – Site # 81]

4.1.1-5 Nettilling Lake and the adjacent area shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A – Site # 82]

4.1.1-6 Duke of York Bay and the adjacent area shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production; and
- (b) mineral exploration and production.

[See Map A – Site # 83]

4.1.1-7 Walrus Island and the adjacent marine area shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) all-weather roads.

4.1.1-8 No proponent of a project is to dispose of anything at sea in the marine areas of Walrus Island.

4.1.1-9 No person is to pilot a vessel within 5 km seaward of a walrus terrestrial haul-out on Walrus Island at any time during the year.

4.1.1-10 Section 4.1.1-8 does not apply to vessels engaged in community resupply or emergency response.

[See Map A – Site # 84]

4.1.1-11 The essential char fishing rivers and the adjacent area shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries; and
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure.

[See Map A – Site # 85]



4.1.1-12 The Diana River and the adjacent area shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production; and
- (c) quarries.

[See Map A – Site # 86]

4.1.1-13 The Boothia Peninsula shown on Map A is a Limited Use area within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure; and
- (d) all-weather roads.

[See Map A – Site # 87]

4.1.1-14 The Hiukitak River and the adjacent area shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure;
- (e) wind turbines for electrical generation that are over 15 m in height and related infrastructure; and
- (f) all-weather roads.

[See Map A – Site # 88]

Information on Valued Components

4.1.1-15 The Naujaat areas shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]

4.1.1-16 Corbett Inlet and the adjacent area shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]

4.1.1-17 The marine areas adjacent to Boothia Peninsula shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]

4.1.2 Community-Identified Priority Locations

During the Commission's consultations, communities identified numerous areas with priorities and values. These community-identified priority locations have been taken into account in this Plan, including in identifying community areas of interest discussed in section 4.1.1. The Commission believes that further consideration of these areas in the regulatory process will enhance decision-making and support communities.

Information on Valued Components

4.1.2-1 The community-identified priority locations listed in Tables 4 and 5 and shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Tables 4 and 5]

4.1.3 Locations Identified in Use & Occupancy Mapping Interviews

Nunavummiut rely on migrating species for subsistence, and have a long-established history of land use across much of the Nunavut Settlement Area. The Commission has been working to map this history by hosting use and occupancy mapping interviews with individual hunters and trappers throughout Nunavut. The areas were identified by interviewees through a culturally respectful and professional interview process, whereby the interviewees described on a map where traditional resources were and are harvested.



Information on Valued Components

4.1.3-1 The locations identified in use and occupancy mapping interviews information listed in Table 6 and shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components. [See Map B and Table 6]

4.2 Parts of the Nunavut Settlement Area Shared with Non-Nunavut Communities

4.2.1 Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy

Areas of equal use and occupancy are areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area where certain lands are jointly owned and managed by the Inuit of Northern Quebec (Nunavik) as represented by Makivik Corporation and the Inuit of Nunavut represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, pursuant to article 40 of the Agreement. These areas are located around the Salisbury and Nottingham Islands in the Hudson Strait, and the Bakers Dozen, King George and Sleeper Islands in Hudson Bay.

Under the Agreement, Makivik appoints Commissioners to the Commission to replace members appointed or nominated by a designated Inuit organization, to enable the Commission to carry out its mandate in respect of areas of equal use and occupancy. The Commission allows full standing to Makivik to make representations respecting the interests of Nunavik in relation to those areas.

Information on Valued Components

4.2.1-1 The areas of equal use and occupancy shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components. [See Map B]

4.2.2 Dēnesųliné Areas

Dēnesųliné living in northern Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan have a vested interest in the southern Kivalliq Region because they traditionally used, and continue to use, these lands. There are two areas of asserted title claim currently under negotiation: the Athabasca Dēnesųliné area of asserted title claim under the Benoanie litigation, and the Manitoba Dēnesųliné area of asserted title claim under Samuel/Thorassie litigation.

The Benoanie litigation commenced in 1991 and has been in abeyance since August 2000 to enable the Athabasca Dēnesųliné 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.

Since June 1999, the Samuel/Thorassie litigation has been in abeyance. The Manitoba Dēnesųliné and Canada are actively negotiating resolution of the issues raised in the litigation, including Manitoba Dēnesųliné Aboriginal and treaty rights in Nunavut and Manitoba Dēnesųliné Aboriginal title in Nunavut.

To facilitate the conclusion of land agreements between the involved parties, the federal Cabinet approved Order in Council P.C. 2013-625, which withdraws the lands from disposal of the surface and subsurface rights. The Order was renewed in 2016 (P.C. 2016-374) and in 2019 (P.C. 2019-576).

Areas withdrawn by Order in Council from development are surveyed and the interim boundaries are set through negotiations between the Canada and the Dēnesųliné Nations. The final boundaries remain to be determined. With regard to Order in Council withdrawn areas, the Dēnesųliné have requested a land use designation that authorizes all uses, in order to facilitate the ongoing out-of-court settlement discussions.

Information on Valued Components

4.2.2-1 The Dēnesųliné areas of asserted title claim shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components. [See Map B]

4.2.2-2 The locations identified in use and occupancy mapping interviews with Dēnesųliné listed in Table 4 and shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components. [See Map B and Table 4]



4.3 Unincorporated Communities

Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok are unincorporated communities not recognized by the Government of Nunavut as municipalities. They have significant historical and cultural value and are assigned a unique community code for Inuit Owned Land parcels under Schedule 19-6 of the Agreement. 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.

Plan Requirements

4.3-1 Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok and the adjacent areas shown in Map A are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production; and
- (b) mineral exploration and production.

[See Map A – Site # 89]

4.4 Alternative Energy Sources

Energy generation in Nunavut is almost completely dependent on the burning of fossil fuels. Reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels and diversifying the energy supply to include alternative energy sources is a priority. Alternative energy sources in Nunavut include water, wind, and solar sources.

Sites have been identified for hydro-electric generation opportunities for the Kivalliq Region (along the Thelon and Quoiich Rivers) and for Iqaluit (near Jaynes Inlet: Qikiqjijavik). These sites would benefit from management to ensure that the potential of the sites is maintained.

Information on Valued Components

4.4-1 The sites with high potential for hydro-electrical generation shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]



4.5 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.

The Commission has identified the watersheds for all current water sources based on the best available information. Work is ongoing to identify future and alternative water sources for each community. This information will be considered as it becomes available.

4.5.1 Community Drinking Water Supplies within Municipal Boundaries, and Baker Lake and Kugluktuk

Many communities in the Nunavut Settlement Area draw drinking water from small lakes and catchment areas where the entire watershed is

within the municipal boundary. In these instances, the municipal land use plans are able to provide direction on how land should be used to maintain the quality and quantity of drinking water.

In the case of Kugluktuk and Baker Lake, water is drawn from major rivers with very large watersheds. The large Baker Lake and Kugluktuk community water supply watersheds are mostly outside the municipal boundaries and also extend into the Northwest Territories.

Information on Valued Components

4.5.1-1 The community drinking water supply watersheds within municipal boundaries shown on Map B, and Baker Lake and Kugluktuk, are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components. [See Map B]

4.5.2 Community Drinking Water Supplies Outside Municipal Boundaries

Drinking water may also come from watersheds that extend outside the municipal boundaries. In these instances, this Plan can support municipal efforts to manage land use within community drinking water supply watersheds.

Plan Requirements

4.5.2-1 The community drinking water supply watersheds outside of municipal boundaries shown on Map A, except those for Baker Lake and Kugluktuk, are Limited Use areas within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production;
- (c) quarries;
- (d) hydro-electrical and related infrastructure; and
- (e) linear infrastructure.

[See Map A - Site # 90]

4.6 Contaminated Sites

The Treasury Board Secretariat of Canada maintains the Federal Contaminated Sites Inventory that includes a detailed list of sites under federal responsibility, which include:

- a) distant early warning (DEW) line sites;
- b) abandoned mine sites;
- c) abandoned exploration sites and;
- d) historic weather stations.

Plan Requirements

4.6-1 The priority contaminated sites shown on Map A are Limited Use areas subject to the following rules:

- (a) no person is to use such a site for purposes other than remediation or monitoring until its clean-up is completed and has been reported to the Commission; and
- (b) no person is to use a landfill at such a site after remediation for the purpose of:
 - (i) drilling;
 - (ii) camps; or
 - (iii) landing pads.

[See Map A – Site # 91]

Information on Valued Components

4.6-2 The remediated contaminated sites shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components. [See Map B]

4.7 Military Facilities

Department of National Defence establishments in the Nunavut Settlement Area contribute to national security. These facilities include:

- a) the Canadian Armed Forces station at Alert, which is situated on the north-eastern tip of Ellesmere Island;
- b) Eureka;
- c) Nanisivik, near Arctic Bay;
- d) the High Arctic Data Communication System; and
- e) other Department of National Defence establishments at Resolute Bay, Wrangel Bay and Lincoln Bay.

The Canadian Armed Forces station at Alert is the most northerly permanent military facility in Canada and occupies 25,680 ha. Its role is to support Canadian military operations.

The Eureka site is shared by multiple federal departments, including Environment and Climate Change Canada, Natural Resources Canada and the Department of National Defence.

Nanisivik is the future site of a deep-water naval facility and helipad. Once complete, the naval facility will support the Royal Canadian Navy and other government operations.

The High Arctic Data Communication System is a chain of 6 microwave repeaters used for communication purposes.

Plan Requirements

4.7-1 The military facilities outside municipal boundaries shown on Map A are Limited Use areas within which all uses are prohibited, except uses by Canada, the Government of Nunavut or municipal governments.

[See Map A – Site # 92]

Information on Valued Components

4.7-2 The military facilities within municipal boundaries shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]

4.8 Aerodromes

All Nunavut communities are dependent on airlift and sealift for all their transportation needs. Aerodromes are essential to communities, and there are federal regulations in place to manage land use in those areas.

Information on Valued Components

4.8-1 The aerodromes shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]





CHAPTER 5

ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Commission established five goals for land use planning in the Commission's 2007 *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* paper. *Goal 5 is: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development.*

The goal of encouraging sustainable economic development is intended to support the economic well-being of communities and underlies many of the provisions of the Agreement. It is inherent in the Agreement's objective to encourage self-reliance and diverse economic opportunities for Nunavummiut and all Canadians, which arises from a long-term, healthy and sustainable renewable and non-renewable resource economy.

The intent of the goal of encouraging sustainable economic development is to support economic opportunities and needs, taking into account factors including:

- a) the natural resource base and existing patterns of natural resource use;
- b) transportation and communication services and corridors;
- c) tourism;
- d) energy requirements, sources and availability; and
- e) special local, regional and national considerations.

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

- a) mineral potential;
- b) oil and gas potential;
- c) commercial fisheries; and
- d) transportation and communications.

5.1 Mineral Potential

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. Nunavut currently has four operating mines, and there are several significant projects that may begin operations in the near future.

Areas of known mineral potential have been identified based on a number of factors: the locations of selected mineral occurrences, an examination of historical mineral tenure held in the territory, the extent of favourable geological units based on limited mapping, locations of



current and past producing mines, locations of advanced exploration projects, and projects currently in the review and permitting stages.

The mining industry is a key contributor to Nunavut's economy, providing jobs, infrastructure, education, skills, career development and local business opportunities. In 2019, mining contributed some 27% to the territorial gross domestic product (GDP) of over \$3 billion. The land use planning and environmental assessment processes in Nunavut have been established to proactively resolve potential conflicts between mineral exploration parties requiring access to land and wildlife and community uses.

Mineral exploration and production is permitted within all Mixed Use areas and Conditional Use areas, subject to any applicable conformity requirements, and is prohibited within certain Limited Use areas.

Information on Valued Components

5.1-1 The areas with evidence for mineral potential shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]



5.2 Oil and Gas Potential

Nunavut has proven oil and gas potential, notably in the Sverdrup basin, where there are several existing significant discovery licences. Baffin Bay also has potential, but the area remains relatively unexplored. In July 2019, the Nunavut Impact Review Board completed its strategic environmental assessment of the potential for oil and gas development in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait and submitted its Final Strategic Environmental Assessment Report, including recommendations, to the federal Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs for review and consideration. The purpose of the Strategic Environmental Assessment was to better understand the possible types of oil- and gas-related activities that could be proposed in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait and the potential risks, benefits and management strategies related to these activities.

Significant discovery licences are issued for proven discoveries and they are one of three types of oil and gas licences. The other licences are exploration and production licences. At this time, only significant discovery licences have been issued in Nunavut.

It is expected that the oil and gas sector in Nunavut will grow if there are sustained high oil and gas prices or supply shortages.

Oil and gas exploration and production is prohibited within some Limited Use areas.

Information on Valued Components

5.2-1 The areas of oil and gas potential indicated by a significant discovery licence and shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]

5.3 Transportation and Communications

5.3.1 Terrestrial Linear Infrastructure

Linear infrastructure is a key element in accessing the natural resources of the Nunavut Settlement Area and encouraging sustainable economic development. Current transportation infrastructure in Nunavut includes a system of airports and seasonal sealifts. There are no roads or rail lines connecting communities within Nunavut, or connecting them to other provinces and territories, because of high construction costs. Nunavut communities would benefit from improved communi-

cation, particularly internet access. In some locations, power lines, either from southern Canada or from potential renewable energy production locations, would improve Nunavut's power supply. Due to the scale of the territory, environmental factors and changing economic circumstances, there is considerable uncertainty in predicting the most appropriate siting for linear infrastructure.

Linear infrastructure is permitted within all Mixed Use areas and Conditional Use areas, subject to any applicable conformity requirements, and is prohibited within certain Limited Use areas.

Plan Requirements

5.3.1-1 The Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor shown on Map A is a Limited Use area within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production;
- (b) mineral exploration and production; and
- (c) permanent facilities and infrastructure other than those supporting the construction and use of the corridor.

[See Map A – Site # 93]

5.3.1-2 The Mary River-Milne Inlet linear infrastructure corridor shown on Map A is a Limited Use area within which all uses other than the following are prohibited:

- (a) all weather and seasonal roads;
- (b) railways;
- (c) seasonal airstrips or icestrips;
- (d) quarries; and
- (e) the construction of infrastructure, support facilities and any other related systems associated with the use of the corridor.

[See Map A – Site # 94]

Information on Valued Components

5.3.1-3 The existing and potential linear infrastructure shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]

5.3.2 Marine Shipping and Linear Infrastructure

Marine shipping is an important component of current and future development in Nunavut. As the climate continues to warm and open up the seaways for longer periods of time, the opportunity for marine shipping in the Canadian Arctic is gaining international attention.

As the variability of the sea ice continues to change, goods and tourists will increasingly continue navigating through the waters of Nunavut. Major resource development will rely on the heavy lift capacity of marine transport to move mined and extracted materials to desired locations.

Infrastructure associated with marine shipping includes ports and other infrastructure needed to support the coming and going of marine vessels. It includes any buoys, geo-location responders, beacons, charting or surveying activities, lighthouses, communication repeater stations, safety equipment depots or other land-based, floating or submerged marine service or safety infrastructure proposed or required on or near a regular shipping route. Marine infrastructure may also include fixed docks, floating docks, piers, ports, loading and unloading facilities, storage facilities, refuelling facilities and any other facilities or infrastructure that are required for operating the port or for ensuring the safe passage of vessels.

In some Limited Use and Conditional Use areas, marine shipping is subject to certain seasonal restrictions and setbacks unless specifically exempted.

Marine undersea utility corridors are permitted throughout Nunavut. However, access by construction and maintenance vessels must, except as required for

safe navigation, respect the setbacks and any applicable seasonal restrictions listed for marine areas.

5.4 Commercial Fisheries

The Commission recognizes that the commercial fishing industry is important for a diversified and sustainable economy. Commercial fisheries are an emerging sector in Nunavut's economy, with turbot, char and shrimp currently harvested. Activity in Nunavut's commercial fishing industry will likely grow.

While there are many areas of the Nunavut Settlement Area that currently support commercial fisheries, the Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area has been identified as a particularly important turbot fishing area for the community of Pangnirtung.

Plan Requirements

5.4-1 The Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area shown on Map A is a Limited Use area within which the following incompatible uses are prohibited:

- (a) oil and gas exploration and production; and
- (b) disposal at sea.

[See Map A – Site # 95]

Information on Valued Components

5.4-2 The char and turbot areas of abundance and commercial fishing areas shown on Map B are hereby identified as known Valued Socio-Economic Components.

[See Map B]





CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This chapter provides guidance to proponents, the Commission, governments, other regulatory authorities and other users of this Plan as to how this Plan is to be implemented and interpreted. External to this Plan, the Commission may create and publish rules, guidelines, policies and procedures for implementing its mandate under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* to assist users and to improve transparency, consistency and fairness.

6.1 Implementation by the Commission

Pursuant to the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, the Commission is the point of entry into the integrated regulatory system in the designated area. As a public land use planning agency, the Commission generally undertakes the following tasks to implement the Plan:

1. Determine whether projects conform with approved land use plan(s):
 - a. If a project does conform, determine if it should be screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board on the basis of:
 - i. criteria outlined in Schedule 12-1 of the Agreement,
 - ii. criteria outlined in the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and the Agreement, or
 - iii. cumulative effects concerns informed in part by information in Map B;
 - b. If a project does not conform, consider minor variances where this Plan makes provision to do so;
2. Monitor projects to ensure they remain in conformity with this Plan;
3. Conduct periodic reviews of this Plan;
4. Receive or initiate proposed amendments to this Plan;
5. Maintain a public registry as required by the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*; and
6. Report annually in writing on the implementation of this Plan to the federal Minister, the territorial Minister and the designated Inuit organization.

6.1.1 Permitted Uses

Unless an activity is specifically prohibited within a Limited Use area or is subject to certain conformity requirements within a Conditional Use area or a Limited Use area, all land and water uses associated with projects are considered to conform to this Plan.

For clarity, the construction of temporary winter roads is authorized notwithstanding any prohibitions on constructing linear infrastructure in Limited Use areas.

6.1.2 Conformity Determinations

The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and the Agreement determine which works and activities are projects that must be submitted to the Commission. The Commission is responsible for determining whether a project carried out in the designated area conforms to the provisions of this Plan. The process by which the Commission makes this decision is referred to as a conformity determination. Under the Act, the Commission may create project description rules, policies, procedures and guidelines to complement this Plan, setting out the specific procedures under which conformity determinations are carried out.

The following is intended to help users determine whether a project will or will not conform to this Plan prior to submitting it to the Commission:

- Limited Use area: If some, or all, of a proposed project will be carried out in a Limited Use area:
 - o Consider all components of the project and compare it to the list of works and activities prohibited in the corresponding Limited Use area shown on Map A.
 - If any of the proposed works and activities are prohibited in the area in which they are proposed, the project does not conform to this Plan unless it is listed in Appendix A: Projects with previously-acquired rights.
 - As explained in section 6.1.2.8 Existing Rights below, if the proposed works and activities are otherwise prohibited but are listed in Appendix A due to previously-acquired rights and interests, the proposed works and activities are not prohibited by this Plan.
 - o If the proposed works and activities are not prohibited, determine what, if any, conformity requirements apply in the Limited Use area:
 - If the proposed works and activities do not satisfy an applicable conformity requirement including any applicable site-specific restrictions for migratory birds and caribou listed in Tables 1 and 2, the requirements of this Plan are not met, and the project does not conform to this Plan unless a minor variance is granted.
 - If all proposed works and activities satisfy all applicable requirements, the project conforms to this Plan.
 - o The carrying out of a prohibited project in a Limited Use area, or the carrying out of any other

project contrary to the conformity requirements of this Plan in a Limited Use area, is prohibited by the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and constitutes an offence.

- Conditional Use area: If some or all of a proposed project will be carried out in a Conditional Use area:
- o Consider all components of the project, including the seasonal timing of the project, and compare it to the list of conformity requirements in the corresponding Conditional Use area shown on Map A.
 - If any of the proposed works and activities do not satisfy an applicable conformity requirement, including any applicable site-specific restrictions for migratory birds and caribou listed in Tables 1 and 2, the requirements of this Plan are not met, and the project does not conform to this Plan unless a minor variance is granted.
 - As long as all proposed works and activities satisfy all applicable requirements, the project conforms to this Plan.
- o The carrying out of a project contrary to a conformity requirement set out in this Plan in a Conditional Use area is prohibited by the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and constitutes an offence.
 - Mixed Use area: If a project is to be carried out entirely in a Mixed Use area, there are no prohibited uses or conformity requirements that apply, and the project conforms to this Plan.
 - Valued Components: Valued Ecosystem Components or Valued Socio-Economic Components may be identified in any land use designation. As explained elsewhere in this Plan, proponents are encouraged to consider Valued Components when planning a project and must identify anticipated impacts to Valued Components in project proposals submitted to the Commission and report to the Commission on actual impacts to Valued Components. Regulatory authorities may also consider Valued Components when reviewing projects pursuant to their own jurisdictional mandates.

If a project does not conform to this Plan, the proponent may:

1. modify and resubmit the project proposal;
2. apply for a minor variance, if eligible;
3. apply for a plan amendment;
4. request a ministerial exemption from the requirements of this Plan; or
5. abandon the project.

6.1.3 Consideration of Cumulative Impacts

Under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and the Agreement, where a project is exempt from screening by the Nunavut Impact Review Board pursuant to Schedule 12-1 of the Agreement, the Commission may nonetheless refer the project to the that Board for screening on the basis of cumulative impacts concerns. In general terms, cumulative impacts arise due to the combination of a project's expected impacts with those of other projects. The process and criteria to be used by the Commission for determining cumulative impacts have been developed and published independently from this Plan and may take the form of rules, guidelines, policies or procedures.

6.1.4 Minor Variance

A minor variance is a small change to an applicable restriction in this Plan. A request for a minor variance may be considered only in respect of an application for relief from conformity requirements in Conditional Use and Limited Use areas.

Plan Requirements

6.1.4-1 In determining whether to grant a minor variance, the Commission must consider whether the proposed minor variance:

- (a) is necessitated by unique physical features or limitations of the project location, such as those related to topography, vegetation or climate;
- (b) will cause unacceptable adverse impacts or interference with persons, projects, wildlife, the environment or existing uses or interests;
- (c) is consistent with the general intent and purposes of this Plan;
- (d) is appropriate in the context of surrounding land uses and land use designations; and
- (e) will set an undesirable precedent.

6.1.4-2 A minor variance is not to be issued for relief from a prohibition.

6.1.5 Plan Amendment

Plan amendments will be considered for any changes to this Plan itself. In accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and Agreement, a Plan amendment may be proposed at any time. The specific procedures applicable to public reviews on Plan amendments are set out in the Commission's rules made pursuant to the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

Plan Requirements

6.1.5-1 In addition to any information requirements set out in the Commission's rules, an applicant proposing a Plan amendment must provide or identify:

- (a) any new information not considered by the Commission at the time this Plan was prepared, or an explanation as to why that information was not previously available; and
- (b) any new priorities not considered by the Commission at the time this Plan was prepared.

6.1.5-2 The Commission may request additional information if that information is necessary to proceed with the consideration of a Plan amendment.

6.1.5.1 Information Requirements for Plan Amendments to Develop Linear Infrastructure in Limited Use Areas

In addition to any information requirements set out in the Commission's rules for Plan amendments, the following specific information requirements apply to applications for Plan amendments where proponents wish to amend this Plan to allow for linear infrastructure projects in Limited Use areas in which the types of land uses involved would otherwise be prohibited. The development of linear infrastructure will not generally require an amendment to this Plan in Mixed Use and Conditional Use areas, though it will be subject to any specific conformity requirements imposed by this Plan.

Once the information requirements set out below are met, the Commission will review the proposed Plan amendment pursuant to the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, including possibly a public review, and make a recommendation as to whether the proposed amendment should be accepted or rejected in whole or in part.



Plan Requirements

6.1.5.1-1 If a proponent proposes to develop linear infrastructure in a Limited Use area that expressly prohibits this type of project, the proponent must apply for a Plan amendment.

6.1.5.1-2 In addition to the information required in section 6.1.5-1, the following information is required when applying for a Plan amendment to develop linear infrastructure in a Limited Use area:

- (a) a description of the proposed route, including its use, the possible environmental and social impacts, and any seasonal considerations that may be appropriate;
- (b) a comparison of the proposed route with alternative routes in terms of environmental and social factors and technical and cost considerations; and
- (c) an assessment of the environmental, social and terrain engineering consequences, the cumulative impacts of the project, and the environmental and social impact of the project on Valued Components that may be affected.



6.1.6 Periodic Review

The Commission is committed to ensuring this Plan continues to reflect the changing needs and environment of the designated area and its residents. As part of this commitment, the Commission will commence a review of the Plan within 7 years of the Plan's approval and will complete the review within 3 years thereafter (i.e., within a maximum of 10 years after this Plan is approved).

A similar review will be conducted every 7 years after the completion of the prior review.

Periodic reviews of the Plan will include a review of the most recent *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* document and consultations with appropriate government departments or agencies, institutions of public government, appropriate designated Inuit organizations, affected municipalities, interested corporations and organizations, Inuit and other residents of the designated area and the general public, in accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, to assess:

- whether the Plan is achieving the purposes of land use plans set out in the Agreement and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and is effectively providing for the conservation and development of land;
- the extent to which the broad planning policies, objectives and goals are being achieved through implementation of the Plan;
- the emergence of new concerns in the designated area;
- the emergence of policy initiatives at the Commis-

sion and the emergence of relevant policy initiatives from a Planning Partner;

- the availability of new data on the designated area, including updated statistical information, wildlife data, emerging economic opportunities or trends and the reports made in accordance with the Nunavut general monitoring plan developed under section 12.7.6 of the Agreement;
- new priorities for the conservation or development of land in the designated area; and
- existing Inuit objectives for Inuit Owned Land.

The Commission will also rely on timely Plan amendments to keep this Plan current and address Planning Partner concerns.

6.1.7 Monitoring Project Conformity

The Commission monitors the ongoing conformity of projects using the information provided by proponents annually, as noted above, as well as project proposals and information made public by other regulatory authorities.

In accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, the Commission maintains an online Public Registry to support the implementation of this Plan. The Commission's online Public Registry is located at www.nunavut.ca. Interested parties may subscribe to receive notifications relating to projects submitted to the Commission.

If the Commission receives complaints of projects operating out of conformity with this Plan, it may take any steps it considers appropriate, including one or more of the following:

- a) determining whether the project has undergone a significant modification;
- b) forwarding complaints to other regulatory authorities; and
- c) informing designated compliance officers under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* that the project is not operating in conformity with this Plan.

6.1.8 Existing Rights

The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* governs whether a conformity determination is required or whether there is an exemption from this Plan based on the provisions of the Act. The Act provides for the preservation of rights where a project has been

submitted to the Commission prior to the approval or amendment of a land use plan. The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* also requires a project to be submitted for a conformity determination if there is a significant modification to the project.

In the mining sector in particular, projects move through a number of fairly distinct stages, any one of which may constitute a significant modification under the Act. In order to support economic development in Nunavut, the Commission has identified projects with existing mineral rights in Limited Use areas in Appendix A that will not be subject to prohibitions on that type of activity at the time they undergo significant modifications, but will require a further conformity determination under the Act. As it is expected that proponents will refine the areas in which they expect to undertake mining activities and abandon rights to other areas, the Commission may conduct Plan amendments from time to time to update Appendix A.



Plan Requirements

6.1.8-1 A mineral exploration and production project previously approved under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* or the Agreement and identified in Appendix A is exempt from prohibitions on mineral exploration and production in Limited Use areas when the project undergoes a significant modification if:

- (a) it is arising from and related to existing rights and interests identified as projects in Appendix A; and
- (b) it remains within the same footprint of the project identified in Appendix A.

6.1.8-2 To demonstrate a project is arising from, and related to, existing rights and interests, a proponent must demonstrate a direct connection to a project listed in Appendix A.

6.1.8-3 For clarity, a change in ownership of a project identified in Appendix A, or in the ownership of the proponent, does not itself constitute a significant modification to the project.

6.1.8-4 If there is no demonstrated direct connection to a project identified in Appendix A, the modification will be considered to be a new project and be subject to the prohibitions in this Plan.

6.1.8-5 All other requirements in the land use designation of a project identified in Appendix A, including the prohibition on breaching any applicable restrictions, continue to apply to the project after a significant modification is made.

6.1.8-6 The construction of permanent all-season linear infrastructure in an area outside the footprint of a project identified in Appendix A is not authorized if that type of project is prohibited in that area.

6.2 Plan Implementation by Ministers, Government Departments and Agencies, Municipalities and Regulatory Authorities

In accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, the Commission, the federal Minister, the territorial Minister, government departments, agencies and municipalities and regulatory authorities that issue licences, permits or other authorizations all share responsibility for implementing this Plan.

The federal Minister, territorial Minister, government

departments, agencies, municipalities and regulatory authorities should consult the Commission to determine the most effective means of complying with their obligations.

Central to the implementation of this Plan are the institutions of public government. Established under the Agreement, institutions of public government share responsibility for regulating and monitoring land use in Nunavut. Users are encouraged to review the Agreement and the relevant legislation setting out the mandates and roles of institutions of public government and other regulatory authorities and consult this Plan when determining their responsibilities in implementing this Plan.

6.2.1 Ministerial Exemption

Under the Agreement and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, if the Commission determines that a project is not in conformity with this Plan, the proponent may request an exemption from the federal Minister or the territorial Minister, or both, taking into account their respective jurisdictions.

6.2.2 Regulatory Authorities

This Plan provides conformity requirements for Conditional Use areas and Limited Use areas that are to be implemented by regulatory authorities in accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

As noted above, this Plan requires proponents to identify anticipated impacts to Valued Components at the time of submitting a project for a conformity determination, and regulatory authorities should review the Valued Components shown on Map B for the purpose of their own reviews of the project.

6.3 Proponents' Responsibilities

Prior to planning and submitting a project for a conformity determination, users of this Plan are encouraged to refer to Map A: Land Use Designations and to do the following:

1. Determine the location (or locations) where the project is planned to occur and what type or types of land use designation apply and, as explained in section 6.1.2 Conformity Determinations above:
 - a) if the project is proposed in a Limited Use area, review all applicable prohibitions to determine if that type of project is allowed in that area; and

- b) if the project is not prohibited but will be carried out in a Conditional Use or Limited Use area, review all conformity requirements that may be applicable to the project.

2. In all land use designations, consider if there are any Valued Components that may be negatively impacted.



6.3.1 Submitting Projects to the Commission

A proponent proposing to conduct a work or activity in the designated area must submit a project proposal to the Commission in accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and the Agreement.

Projects may be submitted to the Commission through an online proponent portal at www.nunavut.ca in accordance with the Commission's rules made pursuant to the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

Plan Requirements

6.3.1-1 Without limiting any applicable requirements in the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, the Agreement or any by-laws or rules made by the Commission under that Act, a project proposal must include a description of the proposed physical work or activity, its nature and location, a statement of anticipated impacts to Limited Use areas and Conditional Use areas shown on Map A, and to Valued Components shown on Map B, and any information required by this Plan or the rules enacted by the Commission under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

6.3.2 Annual Reporting to Commission

Note that under s. 85(3) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, any time required for the proponent to provide information required under s. 144(1) of the Act does not count as part of the period referred to in s. 85(1) of the Act.

Plan Requirements

6.3.2-1 Proponents must report to the Commission within 30 days after the end of each calendar year in which a project is carried out.

6.3.2-2 An annual report must contain the following information:

- (a) a statement of any impacts the project had on Limited Use areas and Conditional Use areas shown on Map A, and to Valued Components shown on Map B;
- (b) measures undertaken to comply with the requirements and restrictions applicable to the project;
- (c) any activities that disrupted or destroyed on-ice travel routes identified in Map A, a summary of the consultations and public awareness measures undertaken, and any ice-bridging measures undertaken in the calendar year; and
- (d) any information required by rules enacted by the Commission under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

6.3.2-3 Before a conformity determination is made for a project related to an existing project, or for the modification of an existing project, all annual reports that proponents are required to submit to the Commission for the existing project must be up to date.

6.3.2-4 A proposal for a significant modification of a project will be considered incomplete until all annual reports are submitted.

6.4 Offences

Under s. 48(4) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, a land use plan must identify each requirement set out in that plan whose contravention is prohibited under paragraph 74(f) of that Act. If the contravention of a requirement is prohibited under the Act, then the contravention constitutes an offence and the person committing the contravention may be prosecuted.

Under s. 69(1) of that Act, a regulatory authority must incorporate each of these requirements as conditions of any licence, permit or other authorization that it issues. Under s. 69(5) of the Act, a regulatory authority may also incorporate additional conditions in such a licence, permit or other authorization, but a contravention of these does not constitute an offence.

The following section lists the requirements of this Plan whose contravention is prohibited and hence constitutes an offence.



Plan Requirements

6.4-1 The contravention of the requirements in the following sections is prohibited under paragraph 74(f) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*:

- (a) sections 2.1-1 to 2.1-3 (migratory bird habitat sites);
- (b) sections 2.2.1-1 and 2.2.1-2 (caribou calving areas);
- (c) sections 2.2.2-1 and 2.2.2-2 (caribou post-calving areas);
- (d) sections 2.2.3-1 and 2.2.3-2 (caribou key access corridors);
- (e) section 2.2.4-1 (caribou freshwater crossings);
- (f) section 2.2.5-1 (caribou sea ice crossings);
- (g) section 2.2.6-1 (Island Caribou winter ranges);
- (h) section 2.2.7-1 (Peary Caribou areas);
- (i) sections 2.3-1 to 2.3-4 (polar bear denning areas);
- (j) sections 2.4-1 to 2.4-4 (walrus terrestrial haul-outs);
- (k) sections 2.5.1-1 and 2.5.1-2 (Beluga calving areas);
- (l) section 2.5.1-4 (Bowhead calving areas and Narwhal calving areas)
- (m) section 2.8.2-1 (North Water (Sarvarjuaq) Polynya);
- (n) section 3.1.1-1 (future parks);
- (o) section 3.1.2-1 (proposed Tallurutiup Imanga national marine conservation area);
- (p) section 3.2.1-1 (Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary);
- (q) sections 3.2.2-1 and 3.2.2-2 (migratory bird sanctuaries);

- (r) sections 3.2.3-1 and 3.2.3-2 (national wildlife areas);
- (s) section 3.2.5-1 (national historic sites);
- (t) section 3.2.6-1 (territorial historic sites);
- (u) section 3.2.7-1 (Soper River watershed);
- (v) section 3.2.7-2 (Thelon and Kazan Rivers)
- (w) section 3.2.7-3 (areas of significance);
- (x) section 4.1.1-1 (on-Ice travel routes);
- (y) section 4.1.1-3 (Sanirajak areas);
- (z) section 4.1.1-4 (Foxe Basin);
- (aa) section 4.1.1-5 (Nettilling Lake);
- (bb) section 4.1.1-6 (Duke of York Bay);
- (cc) section 4.1.1-7 to 4.1.1-9 (Walrus Island);
- (dd) section 4.1.1-11 (essential char fishing rivers);
- (ee) section 4.1.1-12 (Diana River);
- (ff) section 4.1.1-13 (Boothia Peninsula);
- (gg) section 4.1.1-14 (Hiukitak River);
- (hh) section 4.3-1 (Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok);
- (ii) section 4.5.2-1 (community drinking water supply watersheds)
- (jj) section 4.6-1 (contaminated sites);
- (kk) section 4.7-1 (military facilities);
- (ll) section 5.3.1-1 (Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor);
- (mm) section 5.3.1-2 (Mary River-Milne Inlet linear infrastructure corridor); and
- (nn) section 5.4-1 (Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area).



TABLE 01

Migratory Bird Setbacks

How to Use This Table:

First, consult *Map A: Land Use Designations* to identify the site in question and then review the relevant provisions of the Plan to identify the prohibitions in place for a given key habitat site. For activities that are not prohibited, determine the type of setbacks that are relevant from the list of sites included below, and then use this table to identify the specific details for the type of activities and type of birds under consideration.

Table 1: Migratory Bird Setbacks is divided according to type of activity (aerial, marine and terrestrial) and by different bird groups. The first row provides information on setbacks in place for migratory birds generally. Subsequent rows provide information on more specific setbacks in place for various bird groups. In some cases, setbacks for certain bird groups will also apply to other bird groups but may include additional restrictions. For example, the aerial setbacks for All Seabirds include a lateral setback of 3 km from the seaward side of seaward colonies PLUS the setbacks listed for All Migratory Birds. The Table is constructed this way to ensure that setbacks are placed only where they are needed to avoid being overly restrictive.

Note that migratory bird setbacks do not apply to research related to wildlife health, abundance or distribution information.

Bird Group	Aerial Setbacks ¹	Marine Setbacks ²	Terrestrial Setbacks
All Migratory Birds	<p>SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT)</p> <p>All overflying aircraft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain minimum vertical setback of 1100 m (3500 feet) in areas where concentrations of birds are present maintain minimum lateral aerial setback of 1.5 km from concentrations of birds (e.g. bird breeding colonies and moulting areas) 	<p>SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT)</p> <p>All transiting ships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain a setback distance of at least 1.5 km from all nesting colonies of seabirds, coastal waterfowl and sea ducks. 	<p>SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 m setback from concentrations of birds (e.g. bird breeding colonies and moulting areas)
All Seabirds	<p>SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT)</p> <p>Setbacks for All Migratory Birds above, plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lateral setback of 3 km from the seaward side of seabird colonies 	<p>SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 m setback for ships from seabird colonies when birds are present 100 m setback from seabird colonies for zodiacs, kayaks and other small launch vessels 	See All Migratory Birds above

Bird Group	Aerial Setbacks ¹	Marine Setbacks ²	Terrestrial Setbacks
Ivory Gulls	See All Seabirds above	SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT) • 2 km setback distance from breeding sites	SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT) • 2 km setback distance from breeding sites
Coastal Waterfowl and Seaducks	SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT) All migratory birds above, plus • lateral setback of 3 km from flocks of coastal waterfowl and seaducks	SEASONAL (WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT) • 500 m setback distance from seaduck colonies, moulting aggregations of seaducks and waterfowl	See All Migratory Birds above

- 1 Except as required for the safe operation of the aircraft and for specified operational purposes such as take offs and landings.
- 2 Subject to situations in which the safety of vessel, crew and passengers will need to come first.

Site #	Name of Key Habitat Site	Applicable Setbacks for Permits/Authorizations
1	Buchan Gulf	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
2	Creswell Bay	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks (aerial), all seabirds (marine), and all migratory birds (terrestrial)
3	East Axel Heiberg Islands	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds
4	Markham Bay	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
5	Nordenskiold Islands	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
6	Rasmussen Lowlands	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds
7	Cheyne Islands	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds (aerial), sea level coastal nesting birds (marine), and all seabirds (terrestrial and marine)
8	Abbajalik and Ijutuk Islands	See applicable setbacks for “all seabirds”
9	Nasaruvaalik Island	See applicable setbacks for seabirds, and coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
10	Great Plain of the Koukdjuak (outside of Dewey Soper MBS)	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
11	Foxe Basin Islands	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
12	Kagloryuak River	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds
13	Cape Searle / Reid Bay (outside of NWAs)	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
14	Lambert Channel	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
15	Bathurst / Elu Inlets	See applicable setbacks (aerial) for all migratory birds and for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
16	North Water Polynya	See applicable setbacks for seabirds
17	Sleeper Islands	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks

18	Belcher Islands Polynyas	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
19	Inglefield Mountains	See applicable setbacks for all seabirds (aerial) and ivory gulls (terrestrial)
20	Eastern Devon Island	See applicable setbacks for ivory gulls (marine and terrestrial), and all seabirds (aerial)
21	Northwestern Brodeur Peninsula	See applicable setbacks for all seabirds (aerial) and ivory gulls (terrestrial)
22	Fosheim Peninsula	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds
23	Grinnell Peninsula	See applicable setbacks for all seabirds
52	Bylot Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary outside of National Park	See applicable setbacks for all seabirds
53	Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds (aerial), and coastal waterfowl and sea ducks (marine and terrestrial).
54	East Bay Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
55	Harry Gibbons Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
56	McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
57	Prince Leopold Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
58	Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks, and all migratory birds (aerial and marine)
59	Seymour Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary	See applicable setbacks for ivory gulls (terrestrial), and all seabirds (aerial and marine)
60	Akpait National Wildlife Area	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
61	Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds
62	Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area	See applicable setbacks for all seabirds
63	Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area	See applicable setbacks for coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
64	Qaqulluit National Wildlife Area	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
96	Frobisher Bay	See the setbacks for seabirds and coastal waterfowl and sea ducks
97	Hell Gate and Cardigan Strait	Refer to setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial), and coastal waterfowl and sea ducks (aerial)
98	Prince Leopold Island outside of MBS	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
99	Scott Inlet	See applicable setbacks for seabirds (aerial and terrestrial)
100	North Spicer Island	Refer to sea- level nesting birds (marine), and coastal waterfowl and sea ducks (aerial and terrestrial)
101	Seymour Island (outside of MBS)	See applicable setbacks for all seabirds (aerial), and ivory gulls (terrestrial)
102	Middle Back River	See applicable setbacks for all migratory birds

TABLE 02

Caribou Seasonal Restrictions

Table 2: Caribou Seasonal Restrictions		
Herd Name	Calving-grounds and key access corridors	Post-calving grounds
Ahiak	June 13 to July 12	June 26 – July 12
Bathurst	June 2 to June 28	June 17-28
Beverly	June 6 to July 8	June 20 – July 8
Bluenose East	May 28 to July 3	June 21 – July 3
Bluenose West	May 29 to July 3	June 24 – July 3
Lorillard	May 29 to July 13	June 26 – July 13
Qamanirjuaq	June 9 to July 3	June 23 – July 3
Wager Bay	May 30 July 12	June 26 – July 12

MAP: TABLE 02

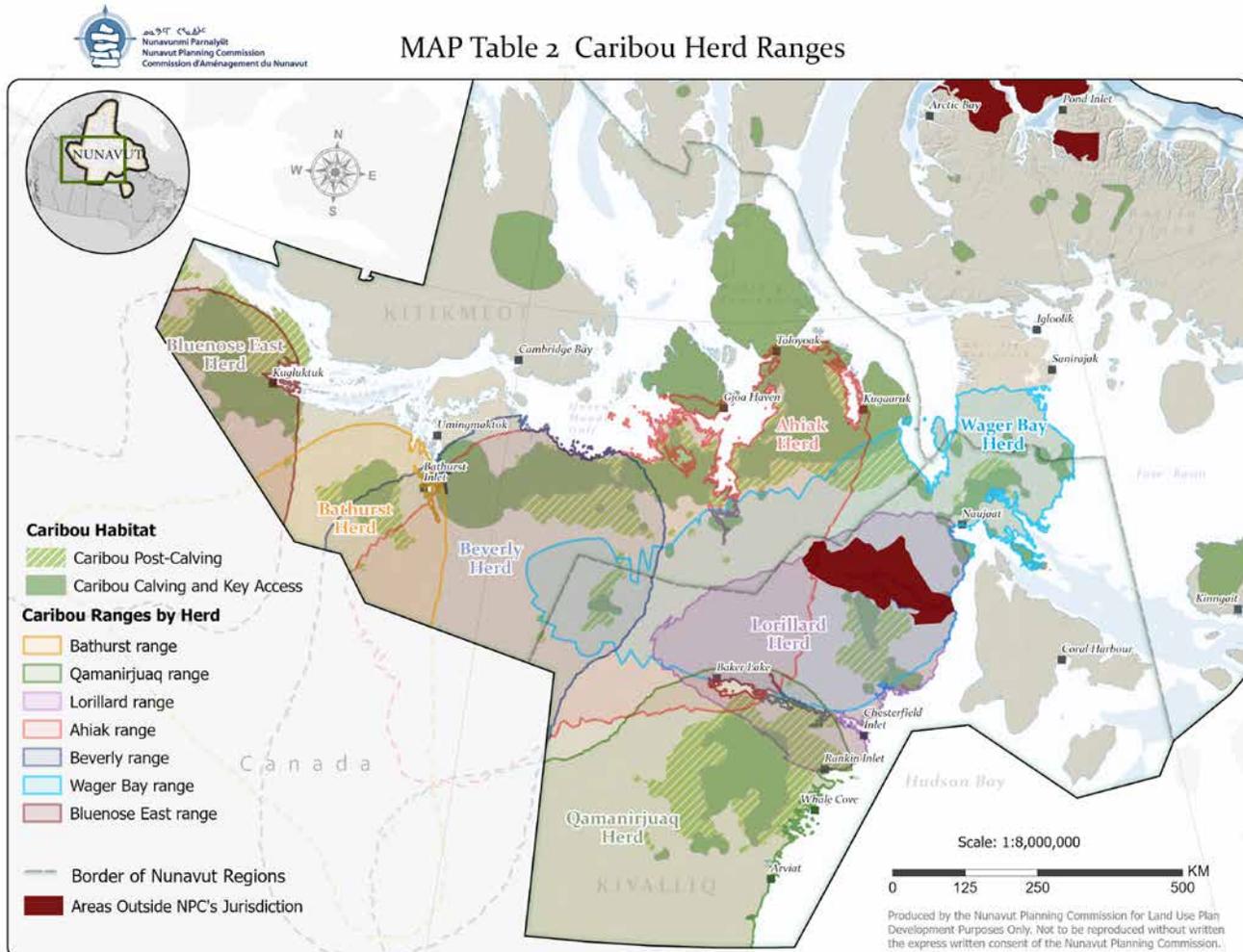


TABLE 03

Seasonal Changes in the Marine Environment

Season →							
Region ↓		UKIUQ Sea Ice; Sun Returning; Very Cold	UPINGAKSAAQ Sea Ice; Land Snow; Long Daylight	UPINGAAQ Sea Ice; Snow Free Land; Very Long Days	AUJIAQ Open Water	UKIAKSAAQ Lake Ice; Snow on Land; Open Water	UKIAQ Sea Ice; Dark Days
North Baffin		F1-Mr31	Ap1-My31	Jn1-Jy31	Ag1-S30	O1-N30	D1-Jr31
South Baffin		F1-Mr31	Ap1-My31	Jn1-Jy14	Jy15-S30	O1-N30	D1-Jr31
Sanikiluaq		Jr15-Mr31	Ap1-Jn14	Jn15-Jy14	Jy15-S30	O1-D14	D15-Jr14
North Kivalliq (Incl. Nauyaat & Southampton Island)		F15-Ap14	Ap15-Jn14	Jn15-Jy31	Ag1-S30	O1-N30	D1-F14
South Kivalliq		F1-Mr31	Ap1-My31	Jn1-Jy31	Ag1-S30	O1-N30	D1-Jr31
Aqunniq (East Kitikmeot & Melville Peninsula)		F16-Mr31	A1-My31	Jn1-Ag14	Ag15-S14	S15-O14	O15-F15
West Kitikmeot		F16-Mr31	A1-My31	Jn1-Ag14	Ag15-S14	S15-O14	O15-F15
Jr	→	January		Jy	→	July	
F	→	February		Ag	→	August	
Mr	→	March		S	→	September	
Ap	→	April		O	→	October	
My	→	May		N	→	November	
Jn	→	June		D	→	December	

TABLE 04

Community Priorities and Values for Water Management Areas

Water Management Area (WMA)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD							
1 Seal Watershed	x	x		x			x					x				x			x					x							x	x	x				
2 Thlewiazia Watershed	x	x			x	x	x					x			x		x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
3 Geillini Watershed	x	x		x	x		x					x				x	x	x			x										x	x	x				
4 Tha-anne Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x					x			x		x	x	x			x									x	x	x				
5 Thelon Watershed	x				x	x						x				x	x								x												
6 Dubawnt Watershed	x				x	x						x				x	x	x	x			x															
7 Kazan Watershed	x				x	x						x				x	x	x	x			x									x	x	x				
8 Baker Lake Watershed	x				x	x	x			x		x			x	x	x	x			x																
9 Quoich Watershed	x				x	x	x			x		x				x					x																
10 Chesterfield Inlet Watershed	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x		x	x	x			x															
11 Maguse Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x					x			x	x	x				x																
12 Ferguson Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x					x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x														
13 Wilson Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x															
14 Lorillard Watershed	x	x			x	x	x									x																					
15 Wager Bay Watershed	x	x	x		x	x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x																		
16 Hudson Bay Islands Watersheds (All Islands HB+JB)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x			x	x	x	x	x			x	x														
17 Northern Southampton Island Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	x	x				x															
18 Repulse Bay Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x			x															
19 Barrow Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x			x	x	x	x	x			x															
20 Kingora Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x	x														
21 Gifford Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x														
22 MacDonald Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x															
23 Prince-Albert Sound Watershed	x			x	x											x																					
24 Koukdjuk Watershed	x			x	x	x	x					x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x														
25 Aukpar Watershed	x		x	x	x	x	x					x	x			x	x	x				x															
26 Great Bear Lake	x																																				
26 Great Bear Watershed	x				x	x											x																				
27 Amundsen Gulf Watershed	x			x	x	x							x			x	x					x	x														
28 Coppermine Watershed	x			x	x	x						x				x	x					x															
29 Coronation Gulf Watershed	x			x	x	x	x					x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x														
30 Queen Maud Gulf Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x					x				x	x					x	x														
31 Back Watershed	x			x	x	x						x				x	x					x															
32 Back-Hayes (NU) Watershed	x	x		x	x	x						x				x	x	x	x			x															
33 Rasmussen Watershed- Larsen Sound Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x	x	x	x			x															
34 Gulf of Boothia Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x	x	x	x			x															
35 Northwestern Victoria Island Watershed																																					
36 Hadley Bay Watershed	x																																				
37 Eastern Victoria Island Watershed	x	x															x	x																			
38 Southern Victoria Island Watershed	x			x	x		x					x	x				x					x	x														
39 Prince Charles Island Watershed							x										x																				
40 Minto Inlet Watershed	x																																				
41 King William Island Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x			x															
42 Western Prince of Wales Island Watershed	x	x			x												x																				
43 Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x		x					x					x															
44 Western Somerset Island Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x			x															
45 Eastern Somerset Island Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x			x															
46 Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x			x															
47 Admiralty Inlet Watershed	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x			x															
48 Eclipse Sound Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x			x															
49 Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x					x	x	x	x		x															
50 Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x					x	x	x	x																	
51 Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x				x	x	x	x																	
52 Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x				x	x	x	x																	
53 Frobisher Bay Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x						x	x	x			x															
54 Melville Island Watershed																																					
55 Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x					x	x				x															
56 Western Devon Island Watershed	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x						x	x	x	x																	
57 Eastern Devon Island Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x						x	x	x	x																	
58 Sverdrup Islands Watershed	x	x																																			
59 Nansen Sound and Eureka Sounds Watershed	x	x	x		x		x										x	x	x	x																	
60 Greely Fiord Watershed	x																																				
61 Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed																																					
62 Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed																																					
63 Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed	x	x				x												x	x	x	x																
64 Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x											x	x	x																	
65 Hudson Strait Watershed (North and West) (All Islands - Qc)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x														

Values Reference List

A Caribou	K Preferred shipping routes	U Concerned about impacts
B Polar Bear	L Drinking water	V Concerned about transportation infrastructure
C Walrus	M Rivers and lakes of interest	W Support transportation infrastructure
D Birds	N Fishing lakes and rivers	X Wildlife (general)
E Fish	O Contaminated Sites	Y Denesuline Burial or Sacred Site
F Would like to see protection	P Areas of cultural value	Z Denesuline archaeological Site
G Marine Mammals	Q Potential economic development	AA Denesuline Cabin
H Polynyas	R Existing economic development	BB Denesuline Camp
I Concerned about oil and Gas	S Land mammals	CC Denesuline Hunting
J Concerned about shipping	T Shellfish	DD Denesuline Trapping

TABLE 05

Community Priorities and Values for Marine Areas

Table 5: Community Priorities and Values for Marine Areas

Community	Polar Bear	Walrus	Birds	Fish	Would Like to See Protection	Marine Mammals	Polynyas	Concerned about oil & gas	Support Oil & Gas	Concerned About Shipping	Preferred Shipping Routes	Land Mammals	Shellfish
Arctic Bay	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	
Arviat	x		x	x	x	x						x	
Baker Lake			x	x	x							x	
Cambridge Bay													
Cape Dorset		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Coral Harbour	x	x	x	x	x	x		x					x
Chesterfield Inlet		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	
Clyde River	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	
Grise Fiord	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Gjoa Haven	x		x	x	x	x				x		x	
Hall Beach	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	
Igloolik	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	
Iqaluit	x	x	x	x	x	x							x
Kugaaruk			x	x	x	x						x	x
Kugluktuk	x		x	x	x	x						x	
Kimmirut	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	
Pangnirtung	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			x
Pond Inlet	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	
Qikiktarjuaq		x	x	x	x	x							x
Resolute	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	
Rankin Inlet	x		x	x	x	x						x	
Repulse Bay	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	
Sanikiluaq	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x
Taloyoak	x		x	x	x	x						x	
Whale Cove	x		x	x	x	x						x	
Ivujivik	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Salluit	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x

TABLE 06

Use and Occupancy by WMA

Number of recorded points in the NPC's Use and Occupancy Mapping, data, organized by Water Management Area.

	1 - Seal	2 - Thiewiaza	3 - Geillini	4 - Tha-ame	5 - Thelon	6 - Dubawnt	7 - Kazan	8 - Baker Lake	9 - Quoich	10 - Chesterfield Inlet	11 - Maguse	12 - Ferguson	13 - Wilson	14 - Lorrillard	15 - Wager Ba	16 - Hudson Bay Islands (all)	17 - Northern Southampton Island	18 - Repulse Bay	19 - Barrow	20 - Kingora	21 - Gifford	22 - MacDonald	24 - Koukdjuak	25 - Aukpar	26 - Great Bear Lake	27 - Great Bear	28 - Amundsen Gulf	29 - Coppermine					
Bearded Seal										4		2														2							
Beluga Whale			1							1	8	26	1	1	8	3				8	1	2				1							
Berries	1		3	16		2	33		12	62	15	51	3		1			2		2		1				15	2	12					
Birth Date																																	
Birth Site		2		1	4	2		2		1	1		1	1					2	8	4	2					1						
Boat		1																															
Boat (Anchorage)							1		1	1																							
Boat Anchorage										3	1																						
Burial		2								13	1																						
Burial Site		3		1	57	2	3	26		7	21	7	31	11		31	3	9	10	60	25	7		2		7	1	4					
Cabin				12	5		18	49		14	79	24	50	3	2	9	1	22	9	37	9	2	3			3	4	12					
Caribou	2	34	19	56	284	11	103	489	19	266	343	100	250	140	10	155	32	83	67	226	183	184	278	10	5	124	42	108					
Char		16		10	19		1	129	3	44	82	54	95	28	4	36	24	30	32	150	51	10	6			9	19	18					
Clams													3			1				13													
Coal		2	2													1				2							1						
Cod						4	2		1		1	1						2		11						4		1					
Death Site					1		6			5	1	7							2	5	4		1										
Dovekies																																	
Ducks					7	2	6	5		2		3	6	2	2	18		2	1	50	2	2				6	1						
Dye Plant																				2													
Eggs											47	4	8																				
Eggs (Bird)				1	4		7	63		9	44	5	56	7	5	31	5	7	3	72	9	5		1		21	1	18					
Emergency Shelter		1		6							14	1	1																				
Food Plant							5			1				2						2													
Fox		2		1	3			6		2	19		14																				
Fuel Plant		9	1	6	23		10	31		15	57	12	39	8		2	2	1	2	26	4		2			2	4	5					
Geese		1		3	2		8	56		7	102	8	65	3	4	56		11	6	73	22	4	6			30	3	30					
Grayingling		3	1	8	9		7	37		7	41	6	33	2						1							13	13	4				
Grizzly				2	8		2	6	1		3		2	1													1	1	1				
Ground Squirrel					7			4				3	4						4	4	9						7	2	8				
Gulls																																	
Harbour Seal		1									1	1																					
Harp Seal		4																															
Hooded Seal																																	
Igloo			1	1	21	2	7	52	4	31	17	16	39	15	1	49	14	19	62	62	29	11	9	13		1		1					
Kelp																3			1	2	1												
Lake Trout		7		19	90	3	35	289	6	99	185	55	200	41	3	10	10	63	25	111						37	26	42					
Landform					2			5		1	3	4	9						1	5		1	1			3	1	1					
Landform with Myth								1			4	2	1																				
Loons																																	
Medicine Plant							2	1		1			3			3		1		4													
Moose				1			1	2				1																5	2	2			
Murres																																	
Muskox					4		10	8		2	2	1	3															10		2			
Mussels											5		8	3		4				10													
Narwhal					1														3		8												
Non-human Being Site		3			17		1	24		1	6	8	11	2		7	2	2	1	12	1	2	1				2						

30 – Coronation Gulf	31 – Back	32 – Back-Hayes	33 – Rasmussen-Larsen Sound	34 – Gulf of Boothia	36 – Hadley Bay	37 – Eastern Victoria Island	38 – Southern Victoria Island	39 – Prince Charles Island	41 – King William Island	43 – Eastern Prince of Wales Island	44 – Western Somerset Island	45 – Eastern Somerset Island	46 – Western Brodeur Peninsula	47 – Admiralty Inlet	48 – Eclipse Sound	49 – Southwestern Baffin Bay	50 – Northwestern Davis Strait	51 – Northern Cumberland Sound	52 – Southern Cumberland Sound	53 – Frobisher Bay	55 – Bathurst & Cornwallis Islands	56 – Western Devon Island	57 – Eastern Devon Island	59 – Nansen & Eureka Sounds	62 – Northeastern Ellesmere Island	63 – Southeastern Ellesmere Island	64 – Southern Ellesmere Island	65 – Hudson Strait Watershed	N/A	Total	
				14				1		3	6		5						6							5		453	501		
45	4		25	33		2			3	1	1	1		54	6	5		2	4	10	8					20	1	1083	1,195		
																		5	13	35						15	63	60	598		
																													1	1	
4	6		1	2		3		1			6	29	1	9	2				3	2					1	2	2	37	143		
										2	4	1	45		6						24	1				11			119	214	
															4														17	24	
															5	1													18	29	
															25	1													11	55	
25	15		6	72	1	25		9	1	1	13	5	104	15	12	18	28	11	26	12	3	4				40	69	183	1,026		
52	8	1	27	71	1	29		22	5	11	9	6	43	18	18	8	5	6	13	44	3	3	13		3	20	17	183	1,006		
549	43	6	251	357	11	293		85	44	39	26	38	497	398	277	67	266	258	785	69	31	5	148		2	49	343	387	8,947		
111	5		65	307	3	194		34	6	36	58	19	199	143	81	52	76	50	113	66	2	35	6		23	27	89	1095	3,765		
1															2	2	15	8	25	5						5	30	432	544		
											1				8	1													1	5	24
21			3	2		17		1						2	3	7	5	1	2	7	2					2	19	306	427		
2	1			1				5		1		2	27	1	12			6	1	1	5					1	5	56	159		
				1											1														2	4	
21	2		47	50		11		28	2	2	1	6	13	3	13	12	22	19	25	24			5			28	28	737	1,216		
	1													15		1													3	23	
															37														33	134	
55	2		48	53		37		18	11	13	6	4	130	18	42	14	25	9	30	40			4	1		35	65	660	1,694		
			1	4					1	4				11	8	4				6		1	4			2		66	135		
9			10	11					1		1	1	7	3	4				2	13						3	4	19	98		
			4	22											10														22	105	
48	13	1	32	47		2		6	5	6	5	1	25	20	12		15	39	11	14						17	16	52	648		
81			49	58		69		31	10	23	8	3	146	90	41	8	30	5	96	28	2	19	5		4	59	114	208	1,687		
17	11			2											1								1						28	245	
13				1		2																							2	46	
80		3	4	45				1															2			1			11	199	
				2												2	1												12	17	
																													30	33	
														2													8		198	212	
																													2	2	
81	11	1	32	146		1	23		18	4	5	3	17	70	3	15	4	12	17	11	13		1	7		7	22	388	1,389		
			1	1					4	1	1			8		1	2	4	2	1	7					3	2	227	272		
151	38		158	366		3	137		42	1								2	3									44	2,303		
3	7		1	5		4					1	10	32		4	3			2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	36	159		
			1	11											2														7	29	
			1	7											1														5	14	
4	3	1	1											5		5	1	6		3								4	3	51	
7																													3	24	
															2														13	15	
61	3	5	16	6		2	86		10	13	12	5								17	4	12	40		2	15		7	358		
							1							2			3												1	116	153
				1							1	1		15	4	15	4	7	4		5						17		638	724	
1			4	11		1	1		1			2		5	1	3	4	2	2	6	1				2	12	5	27	194		

	1 – Seal	2 – Thlewiaza	3 - Geillini	4 – Tha-anne	5 - Thelon	6 - Dubawnt	7 - Kazan	8 – Baker Lake	9 - Quoich	10 – Chesterfield Inlet	11 - Maguse	12 - Ferguson	13 - Wilson	14 - Lorillard	15 – Wager Ba	16 – Hudson Bay Islands (all)	17 – Northern Southampton Island	18 – Repulse Bay	19 - Barrow	20 - Kingora	21 - Gifford	22 - MacDonald	24 - Koukdjuak	25 - Auk-par	26 – Great Bear Lake	27 – Great Bear	28 – Amundsen Gulf	29 - Coppermine
Other Bird											2							1		1								
Other Cultural																												
Other Cultural Site		1											1															
Other Fish													5						2	4	2							
Other Mammal																6												
Other Overnight Site																												
Other Plant													1															
Peat Moss		1			7			27		2		1	15			6		4		17	2					2		1
Polar Bear	1	1	3				1		3	3		11	5	1	41	18	11	2	13			2						
Ptarmigan	1		3	16		2	49		10	30	7	54		2	45		9	1	87	20	5	7			17	14	14	
Rabbit			2	9	1		11		5	14	8	32	4	1	26	2	11	2	39	11	6	1			14	7	16	
Ringed Seal	1	1	1				15	1	1	5	2	7	2		3			1	6	7		3			1		6	
Sacred Area	7		1	3		3	6		1	7	5	6	5		3	5				8			3	1			5	
Sandhill Crane													1															
Sculpin											1		1			7				5								2
Sea Urchins																4				1								
Seal (Pelt Used)											3																	
Soapstone		4			4		1	12		1	1	4	8	5		10	1	9	3	20	9		2			8		8
Sod House			2	1	5		2	5		3	5		7	1		3	1	4	6	41	9	7						
Swans											2																	
Tent		26	6	36	53		22	108	7	17	139	45	57	7	5	22	16	22	38	119	63	47	8	1	2	35	20	37
Tent Frame											4	3	2															
Tent-Frame					2			9		1	5		6	1					2	7	1	1				3		1
Trapline				1							16	8	3															
Trapping									4		11	1	28		1	19		3	1	12	5							
Walrus														2		1	2	6	4	3		1						
Whitefish				2	18		4	31		4	16	15	37			7										2	9	9
Wolf	2	3	3	10			4				14	7	4								1							
Wolf (shot)		1	2	43	63	2	19	143	27	59	30	16	35	45	20			28	11	15	13	9	39	3	8	14	17	26
Wolverine		2		2			2				3	3	2															
Wolverine (shot)				5	31	2	9	46	3	4	26	1	7	3				5	2	7					7	19	40	45
Total	4	140	39	241	796	27	300	1,790	75	636	1,507	462	1,349	353	62	628	141	374	303	1,376	488	311	372	31	22	419	235	434

30 – Coronation Gulf	31 – Back	32 – Back-Hayes	33 – Rasmussen-Larsen Sound	34 – Gulf of Boothia	36 – Hadley Bay	37 – Eastern Victoria Island	38 – Southern Victoria Island	39 – Prince Charles Island	41 – King William Island	43 – Eastern Prince of Wales Island	44 – Western Somerset Island	45 – Eastern Somerset Island	46 – Western Brodeur Peninsula	47 – Admiralty Inlet	48 – Eclipse Sound	49 – Southwestern Baffin Bay	50 – Northwestern Davis Strait	51 – Northern Cumberland Sound	52 – Southern Cumberland Sound	53 – Frobisher Bay	55 – Bathurst & Cornwallis Islands	56 – Western Devon Island	57 – Eastern Devon Island	59 – Nansen & Eureka Sounds	62 – Northeastern Ellesmere Island	63 – Southeastern Ellesmere Island	64 – Southern Ellesmere Island	65 – Hudson Strait Watershed	N/A	Total	
			1																												4
													4	3			1										2				12
			4	5		1			1							1					11									2	38
				1																										1	8
			1								1																				1
																															2
19	1		3	34		2		9	1	3	1	1	25	3	3		3	1	2	5						4	7	35	247		
1	1		2	46	2			5					1	6	2	19	4	5	3	6	10	1	1	1		6	29	1,146	1,413		
55	4		41	59		58	24	23	39	10	16	200	131	106	23	51	5	151	104	5	2	2			66	155	152	1,875			
68	7	2	28	37		27	3	5	11	17	1	149	120	54	22	43	16	109	37	2	3	10		1	67	67	148	1,276			
17			4	30		3			1	2	1	3	67	31	12	10	17	28	9	10			1		35	8	5,746	6,098			
15	5	1	7	10		3		1	3	4		7	1	2	1	7	3	1	4			1			2	3	9	34	193		
			1	1									1	1																1	6
3				5		2					2		8	2	12	1				2						7	4	207	271		
															2	2					2									38	49
																														23	26
12	2		10	11		1			2	2	4		39	2	6	7	2	1		1						6	28	37	283		
15	1		2		1	1				5	13	10	96	2	11	8	1	4	4	13	1	1				1	11	79	382		
			9	3																										4	18
128	28	3	118	236		56	1	42	7	17	9	23	318	62	76	68	25	54	13	64	6	24	27		14	86	73	785	3,321		
			1	1											3															2	16
8			2	8		3		6				2	6				8	1	2	3					1	1	3	39	132		
															2															14	44
14	1		8	6		8			2				13		6	4				11						21	1	96	276		
1															2	1	5	3	4	1						7	4	802	849		
59	6	1	19	27		22		6	5			1	7	2					2									4	99	414	
															6																54
169	47	5	12	48		1	57		5	2	4	2	1	40	6	8	2	7	9	24	6			28		2	5	25	140	1,343	
																															14
165	9		1	19		4											1													67	528
2,191	285	30	1,069	2,297	2	25	1,184	1	413	161	244	215	179	2,487	1,205	917	363	701	580	1,535	696	62	122	297	1	60	725	1,331	15,578	50,035	

APPENDIX A: EXISTING RIGHTS

ID	COMPANY NAME (OWNER)	PROJECT NAME
1	Graham Gill (100%)	Amaruk
2	ValOre Metals Corp. (100%)	Angilak
3	Canadian Orebodies Inc. (100%)	Belcher Island Diamond Drilling Program
4	Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (100%)	Childliak on Baffin Island
5	Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (100%)	Childliak Nanuq in Kivalliq
6	Churchill Diamond Corporation (100%)	Churchill Diamond
7	North Country Gold Corp. (100%)	Committee Bay
8	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Cone Hill Project
9	Tundra Copper Corp. (100%)	Coppermine
10	Arctic Copper Corp. (100%)	COPPERMINE
11	North Arrow Minerals Inc. (100%)	CSI
12	Alex McPherson/Brian Labadie	Exploratory Drilling for Mineral Deposits
13	Canadian North Resource and Development Corporation (100%)	Ferguson Lake
14	Trevor Boyd (100%)	Ferguson Lake Project
15	North Country Gold Corp. (100%)	Gibson MacQuoid Project
16	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (53.91%), Aura Silver Resources Inc. (46.09%)	Greyhound Project
17	Xstrata Canada Corporation	Hackett River Project
18	Inukshuk Exploration Incorporated	Hood River
19	TMAC Resources Inc. (100%)	Hope Bay and Elu Greenstone Belt Mapping Project
20	John Tugak (100%)	Huckleberry
21	Apex Geoscience Ltd. (100%)	Itchen Lake
22	West Kitikmeot Gold Corp. (100%)	Itchen Lake
23	MMG Resources Inc. (100%)	Izok Corridor
24	Solstice Gold Corp/Kodiak Copper Corp	Kahuna Diamond/Kahuna Property/Kahuna Gold
25	Orano Canada Inc. (100%)	Kiggavik-Sissons
26	NxGold Ltd.	Kuulu Project

ID	COMPANY NAME (OWNER)	PROJECT NAME
26	NxGold Ltd.	Kuulu Project
27	North Arrow Minerals Inc. (100%)	Luxx Project
28	Anconia Resources Corp. (100%)	Marce Claims Exploration
29	Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (100%)	Mary River Project
30	5530 Nunavut Inc. (100%)	Meadowbank Precious Metal Project
31	North Arrow Minerals Inc. (100%)	MEL Project
32	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Meliadine Exploration Project
33	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Meliadine Project
34	IsoEnergy Ltd. (100%)	Mountain Lake
35	Benchmark Metals Inc. (100%)	Muskox Diamond Project
36	Exploratus Limited (100%)	Napajut Lake Property
37	William Love (100%)	Noomut Project
38	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Parker-Peter-Fox Lakes
39	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Parker Lake Exploration Project
40	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Peter and Fox Lakes Exploration Project
41	Northquest Ltd. (100%)	Pistol Bay
42	Leeward Capital Corp. (100%)	Pistol Lake
43	Glencore Canada Corporation (100%)	Sabina Hackett River
44	Strongbow Exploration Inc.	Silvertip Project
45	Jeff Stuart (100%)	STEIN
46	Aston Bay Holdings Inc. (100%)	Storm Project
47	Bathurst Metals Corp. (100%)	TTMG
48	Corrine Tugak (100%)	Tugak Gold Project
49	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	Whale Cove Area Exploration Project
50	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (100%)	White Hills Project
51	North Arrow Minerals Inc. (100%)	Naujaat Project
52	Teck Mining Worldwide Holdings Ltd. (100%)	Sabina Hackett River Mine

APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in this Plan.

advanced exploration is the phase after exploration and prior to mining where intensive work is done to a staked area. This includes: bulk sampling; stripping and trenching land; removing shallow overburden; use of explosives; and drilling. A proponent may require a Type A land use permit pursuant to section 25 of the *Territorial Land Use Regulations*.

Agreement means the Nunavut Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and the Government of Canada, where Inuit are represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

areas of asserted title claim means the Athabasca Dēnesūliné area of asserted title claim under the Benoanie litigation or the Manitoba Dēnesūliné area of asserted title claim under the Samuel/Thorassie litigation.

areas of equal use and occupancy means the areas located around the Salisbury and Nottingham Islands in the Hudson Strait, and the Bakers Dozen, King George, and Sleeper Islands in the Hudson Bay. The Indigenous-owned lands of these islands are jointly owned and managed between the Inuit of Northern Quebec (Nunavik) represented by Makivik and the Inuit of Nunavut represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, as illustrated under Article 40 of the Agreement.

area of interest is an area identified by one or more communities where land use designations are applied in order to protect or promote areas of particular ecological, cultural, social, economic, archaeological, historical or research interest, as well as the restoration of environmental integrity or any similar purpose.

Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals refers to the 2007 document prepared by the Commission in collaboration with the Governments of Canada and Nunavut as well as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, in fulfilment of section 11.4.1(a) of the Agreement.

Canadian heritage rivers refers to rivers subject to Canada's national river conservation program.

Commission means the Nunavut Planning Commission.

communication or telephone lines may refer either to cables laid below- or at-grade, or supported above ground or along the bed of a freshwater or marine body of water, the purpose of which is to carry communications. Communication or telephone lines do not include any associated road, but may include a linear series of repeater stations intended for wireless communication signals.

Conditional Use area means an area subject to requirements such as seasonal restrictions, or setbacks around important features that apply only during specified seasons.

conformity determination is the review of a project to determine if it is consistent with the requirements set out in the Plan. See Chapter 6.

conservation area has the same meaning as in the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

contaminated site means an area of land that a regulatory authority has determined is contaminated under applicable laws relating to the regulation of substances or products, including hazardous waste or dangerous goods, and the protection of the environment.

community areas of interest means a set of community-identified priority locations identified by Nunavut communities that are of importance, having regard to the priorities and values associated with land use planning in Nunavut.

community-identified priority locations means the locations identified by residents and communities, listed in Tables 4 and 5, in respect of which certain issues were considered by the Commission in preparing this Plan and that may be relevant to the design and regulation of projects.

cumulative impacts means any ecosystemic or socio-economic impacts that could result from a project, combined with those of any other project or development activities that have been carried out, are being carried out or are 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.

Department of National Defence establishments means Department of National Defence installations, together with its personnel and major equipment, organized as an operating entity.

designated area refers to the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone.

designated Inuit organization, as defined by *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, means

(a) Tunngavik or the organization designated in the public record that is maintained by Tunngavik under the Agreement as being responsible for the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty or function under the corresponding provision of the Agreement; or

(b) in respect of Inuit owned lands in the areas of equal use and occupancy, Makivik acting jointly with the designated organization described in paragraph (a).

disposal at sea has the same meaning as "disposal" in section 122 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

distant early warning line is a system of radar sites, often referred to as the DEW line.

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

existing rights means a use of land that does not conform to the Plan but that lawfully existed prior to the approval of the Plan, provided that there have not been any significant modifications to the use, as described in Chapter 6.5 of the Plan.

hydro-electrical and related infrastructure means all infrastructure related to the operation or maintenance of hydro-electrical facilities and associated distribution network.

Inuit Owned Lands means

(a) the lands that vest in the designated Inuit organization as Inuit Owned Lands pursuant to section 19.3.1 of the Agreement, and

(b) any lands that are vested in, acquired by or re-acquired by the designated Inuit organization as Inuit Owned Land from time to time so long as they maintain that status pursuant to the Agreement.

Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, sometimes referred to as IQ, is Inuit knowledge referring to “what Inuit have always known.” Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit includes what has been provided from ancestors in the past, what currently exists and what is changing. For a more complete description, see 1.3.6 in Chapter 1.

institutions of public government means the Surface Rights Tribunal, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Planning Commission and the Nunavut Water Board, established in accordance with section 10.1.1 of the Agreement.

land has the same meaning as in section 40 of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, which includes land covered by water, whether onshore or offshore, waters, resources and wildlife.

land use designation means a specific geographic area where certain plan requirements apply, including Limited Use, Conditional Use, and Mixed Use areas.

Limited Use area means an area with a year-round prohibition on one or more types of land uses. It may also be subject to requirements such as seasonal restrictions on certain land uses or setback requirements around important features.

linear infrastructure means any form of constructed infrastructure that is linear in nature, including all-season roads, communication or telephone lines, pipelines, power lines and railways, but does not include winter roads or municipal roads.

linear infrastructure corridor refers to a strip of land, marking the location within which linear infrastructure is to be constructed.

on-ice travel route is a route for travel on the surface of ice, including traditional travel and harvest routes.

mineral exploration and production includes prospecting, examination of outcrops and surficial deposits, excavation, trenching, stripping, drilling, sampling, geochemical study and analysis, geophysical study and analysis, advanced exploration, removal and processing of a mineral resource, mining, developing or operating a mine and any other works required within the meaning of the *Nunavut Mining Regulations*.

minor variance means relief or a reasonable deviation from certain requirements of a land use designation, while not permitting additional uses or changing a land use designation.

Mixed Use is a land use designation that allows for all uses, but may identify Valued Components that should be considered in the design and regulatory review of projects.

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 is a marine area managed for sustainable use and containing smaller zones of high protection. It includes the seabed, the water above it and any species that occur there. It may also take in wetlands, estuaries, islands and other coastal lands.

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

national parks awaiting full establishment means an area that is awaiting full establishment as a national park under the *Canada National Parks Act*, but for which an Inuit impact and benefit agreement has been signed.

national wildlife areas are areas established under the authority of the *Canada Wildlife Act* to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat for the purposes of conservation, research and interpretation.

non-renewable resource means a resource that is finite and cannot be readily regenerated.

Nunavummiut means residents of Nunavut.

Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act is a federal Act respecting land use planning and the assessment of ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of projects in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

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

oil and gas exploration and production means the process of searching for, and extracting, subsurface hydrocarbon resources, and includes seismic testing exploratory processes.

Outer Land Fast Ice Zone has the same meaning as defined by Section 1.1.1 of the Agreement.

park, as defined by *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, means a national park, territorial park or marine conservation area.

pipelines include those at, below or above surface grade, or along the bed of a body of water, that are intended to carry liquids, gases or suspended solids.

Plan means the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Planning Partner means an individual, group or organization, either public or private, that is interested in participating in the land use planning process. 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 departments and agencies; institutions of public government; 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.

power lines are cables, carrying an electric current, held above the ground by towers or supports, buried in the ground, or running along the bed of a body of water.

prohibited use means an incompatible land use that is not allowed within a land use designation.

project has the same meaning as in subsection 2(1) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

proponent means a person or entity that proposes the carrying out of a project.

proposed national marine conservation area means an area in respect of which the Commission has been notified by Canada that a national marine conservation area is being, or has been, proposed.

proposed national park means an area in respect of which the Commission has been notified by Canada that a national park is being, or has been, proposed.

proposed territorial park means an area that has undergone a background and feasibility study, has community and regional Inuit association support and has been approved by the Government of Nunavut to proceed in accordance to the legal obligations and processes as outlined under the Agreement and Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

quarry is a place from which stone, rock, construction aggregate, riprap, sand, gravel or slate has been or is being excavated. It includes an open-pit mine from which minerals are extracted, but does not include places from which carving stone is extracted.

regulatory authority has the same meaning as in *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, which defines it as a Minister, department, agency, municipality or any other public body responsible for issuing a licence, permit or other authorization required by or under any other Act of Parliament or a territorial law for a project to proceed.

remediation is the process of restoring an area of land as nearly as possible to the same condition as it was prior to the commencement of the land use, in a manner that can support and sustain wildlife and wildlife habitat.

scientific research refers to research with an objective other than the development or extraction of renewable or non-renewable resources, that uses scientific methods of data collection whose procedures and outcomes adhere to recognized ethical parameters of non-exploitation.

screening means a process undertaken by the Nunavut Impact Review Board to determine if a project has significant ecosystemic and socio-economic impact potential, for the purpose of determining whether a review is required by the Nunavut Impact Review Board or by a federal environmental assessment panel.

seismic testing refers to the process of using acoustic technologies on ground environments, or in marine or freshwater environments, to research subsurface geology, usually in the search for extractable resources.

setback means a minimum distance.

territorial historic site means a site that has been marked or commemorated as being of historical significance to Nunavut under the *Nunavut Historical Resources Act*.

territorial park means an area that has been established as a territorial park under the *Nunavut Territorial Parks Act*.

territorial parks awaiting full establishment means parks that have been approved by the Government of Nunavut and are treated as territorial parks. These parks, including those listed under Schedule 2.1 of the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks, are under the land withdrawal process or have not yet been legally designated under the *Territorial Parks Act*.

tourism means the activities of a tourist, guide or outfitter for leisure, sightseeing, recreational or sporting purposes.

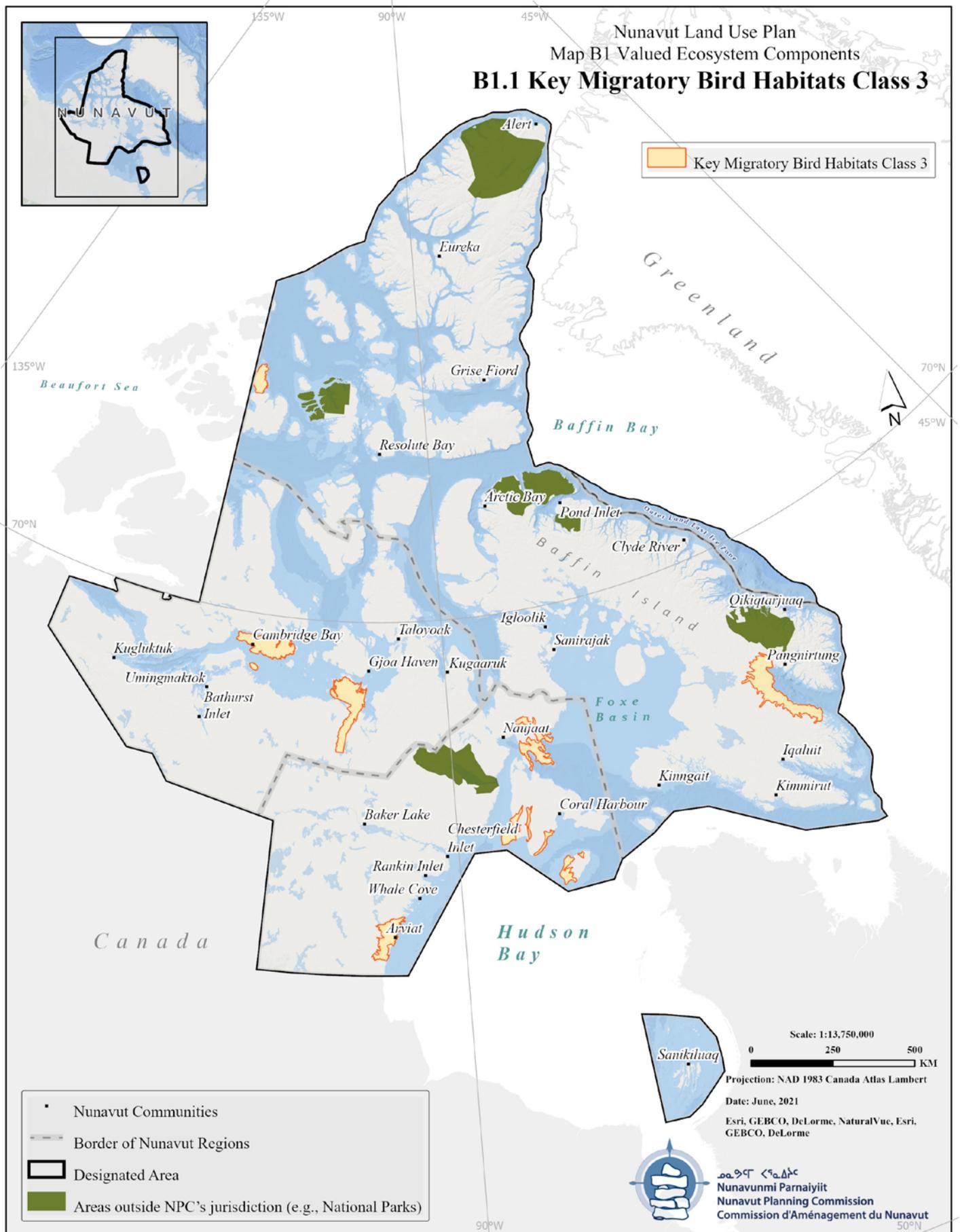
unincorporated communities means communities not established as a municipal corporation under the *Nunavut Hamlets Act or Cities, Towns and Villages Act*.

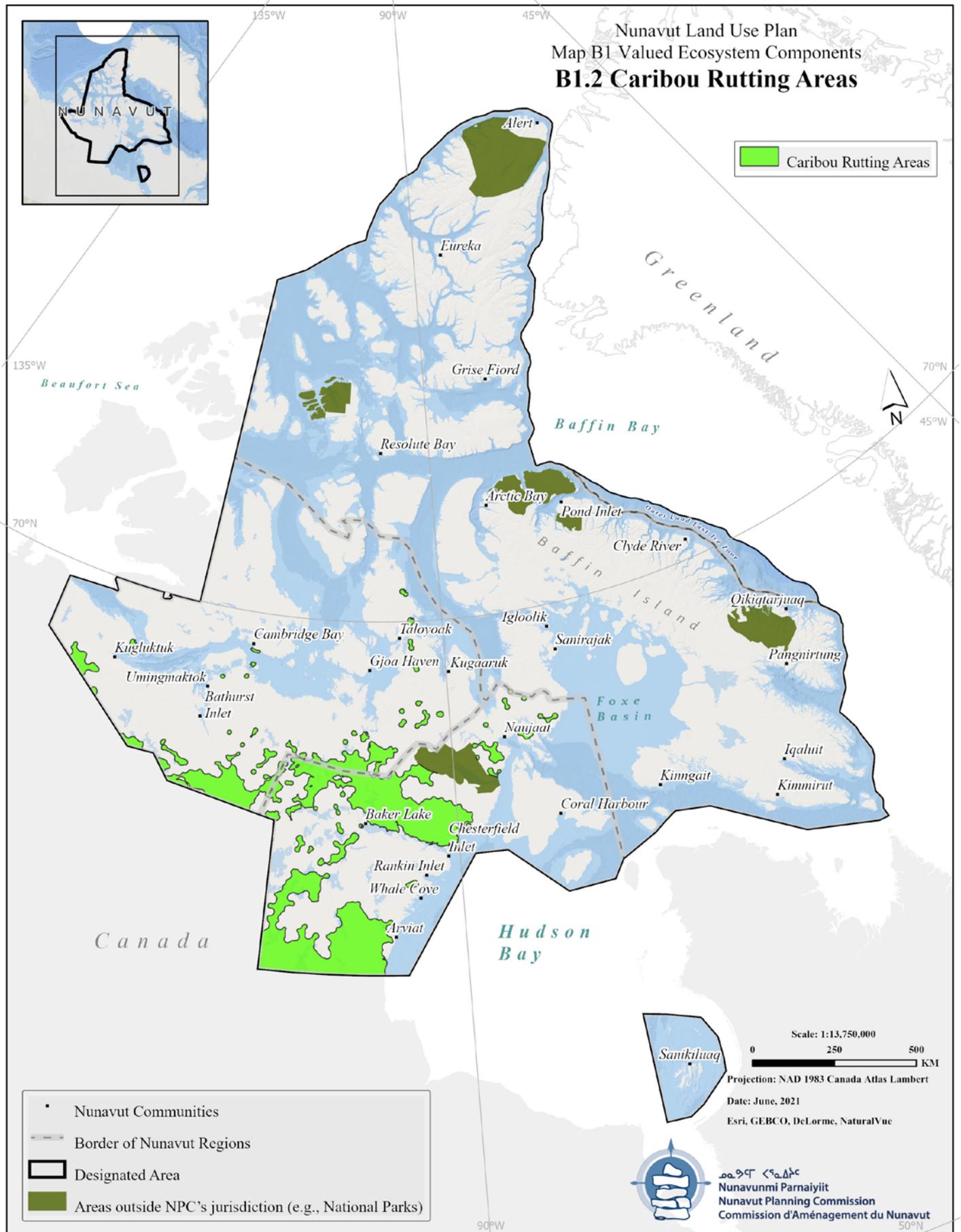
Valued Ecosystem Component is an element of the environment identified by this Plan. It is usually an element that has been identified by residents or the Commission as being important to the natural environment, such as an iconic animal species or clean water.

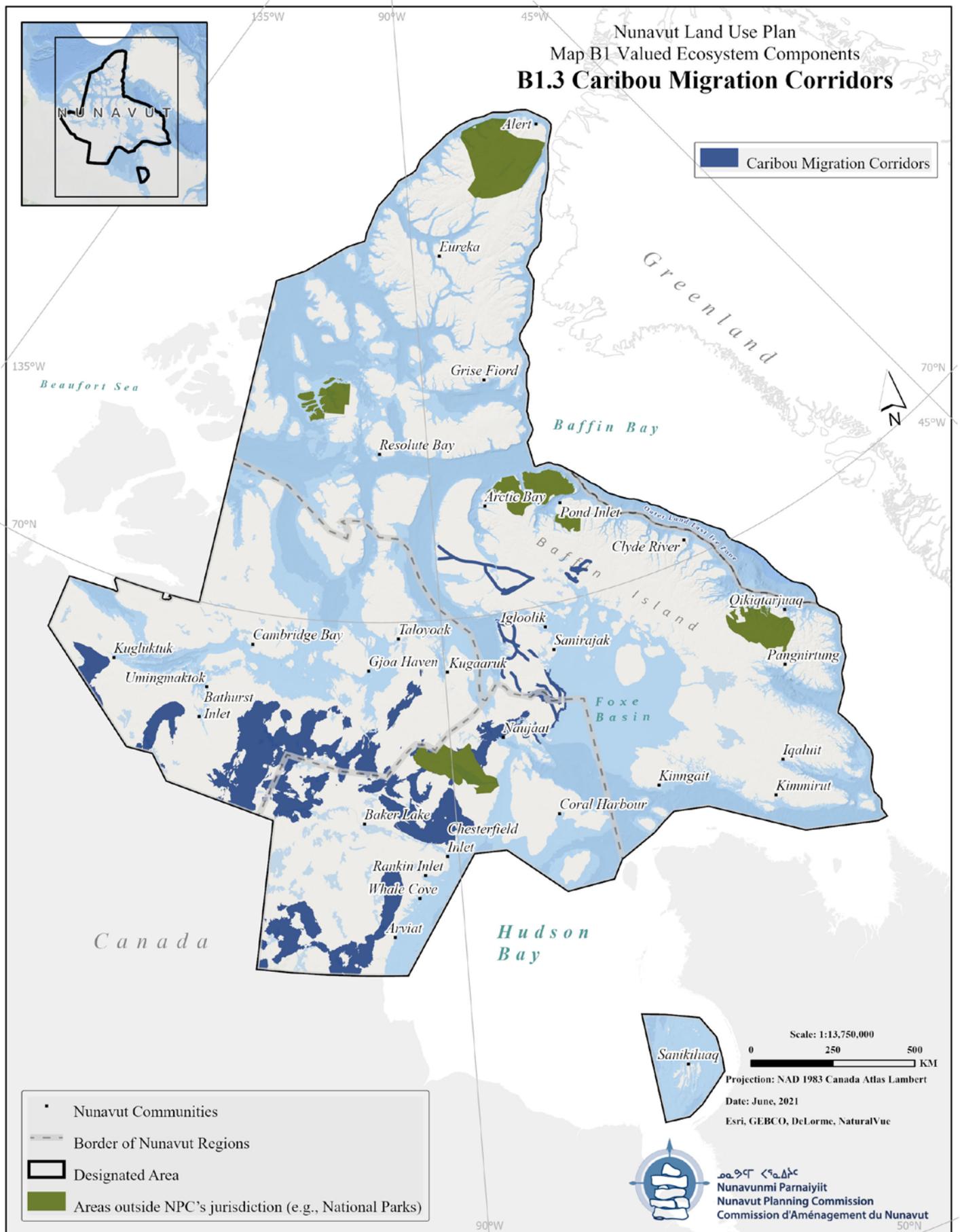
Valued Socio-economic Component is an element of the environment identified by this Plan. It is an element that has economic, social or cultural significance (for example: jobs or adequate housing).

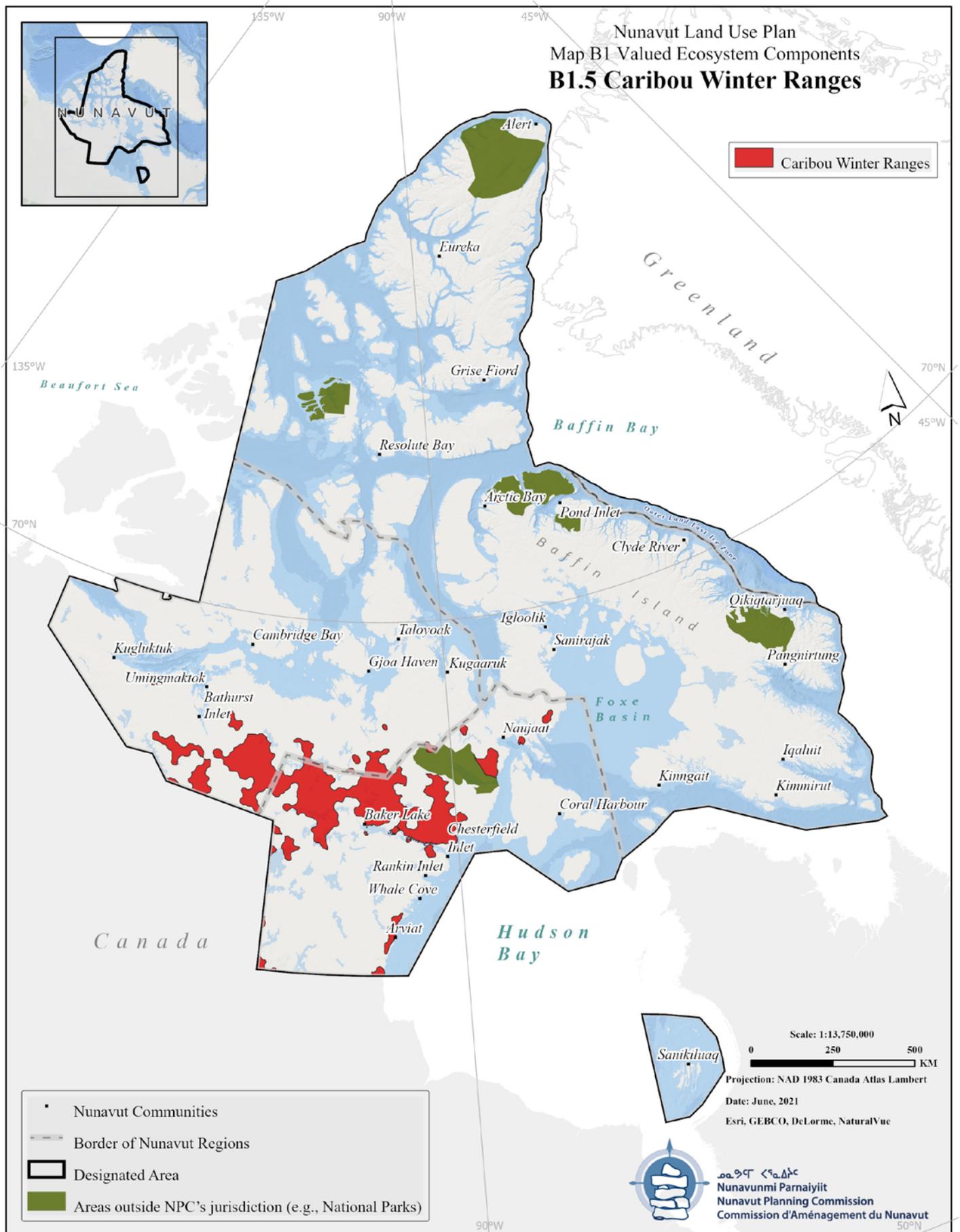
winter road refers to engineered temporary roads, built on snow and ice across the land and water bodies, leaving little disturbance to the area once melted.

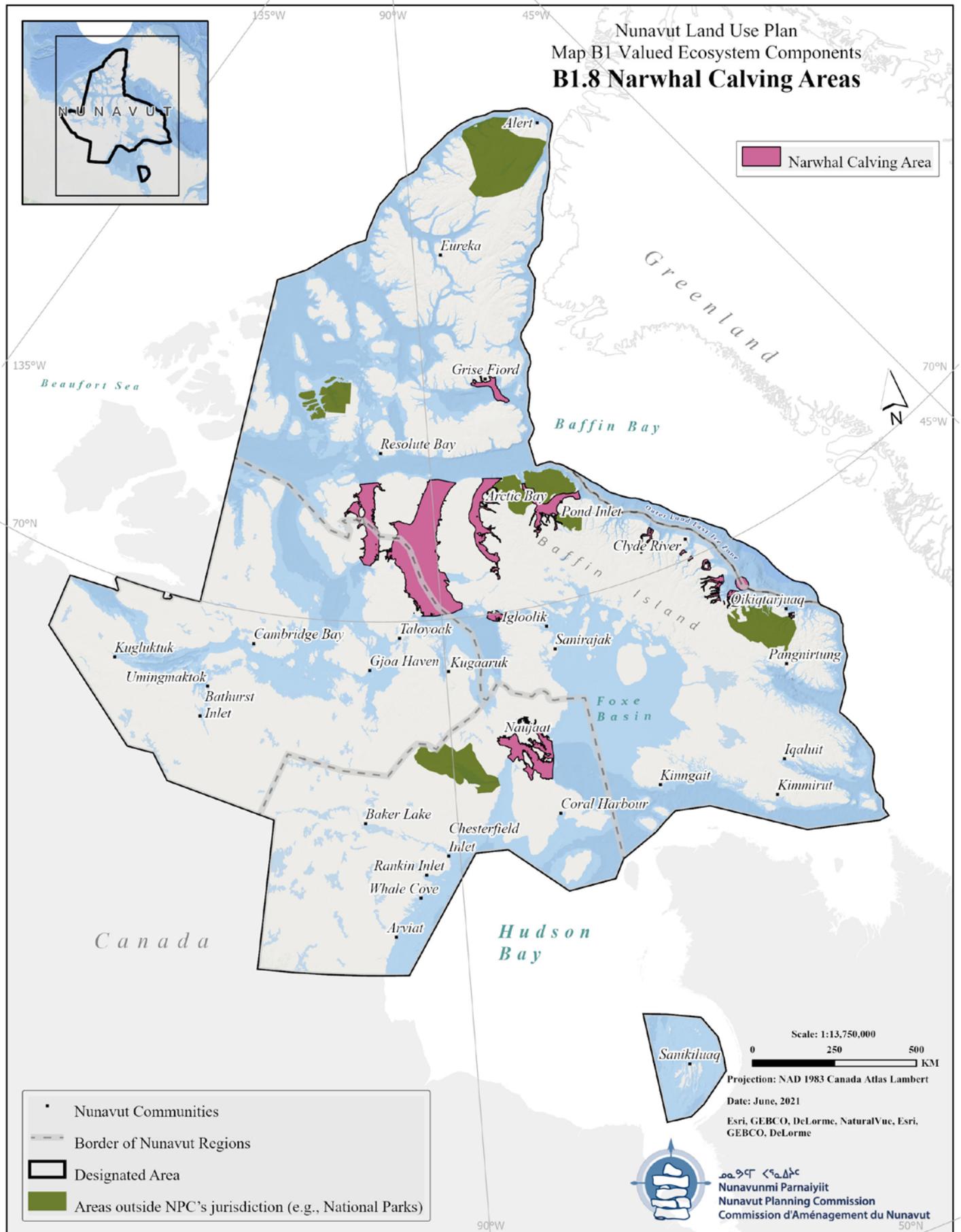
Map A exists in digital form and may be accessed at
<https://lupit.nunavut.ca/portal/registry.php>

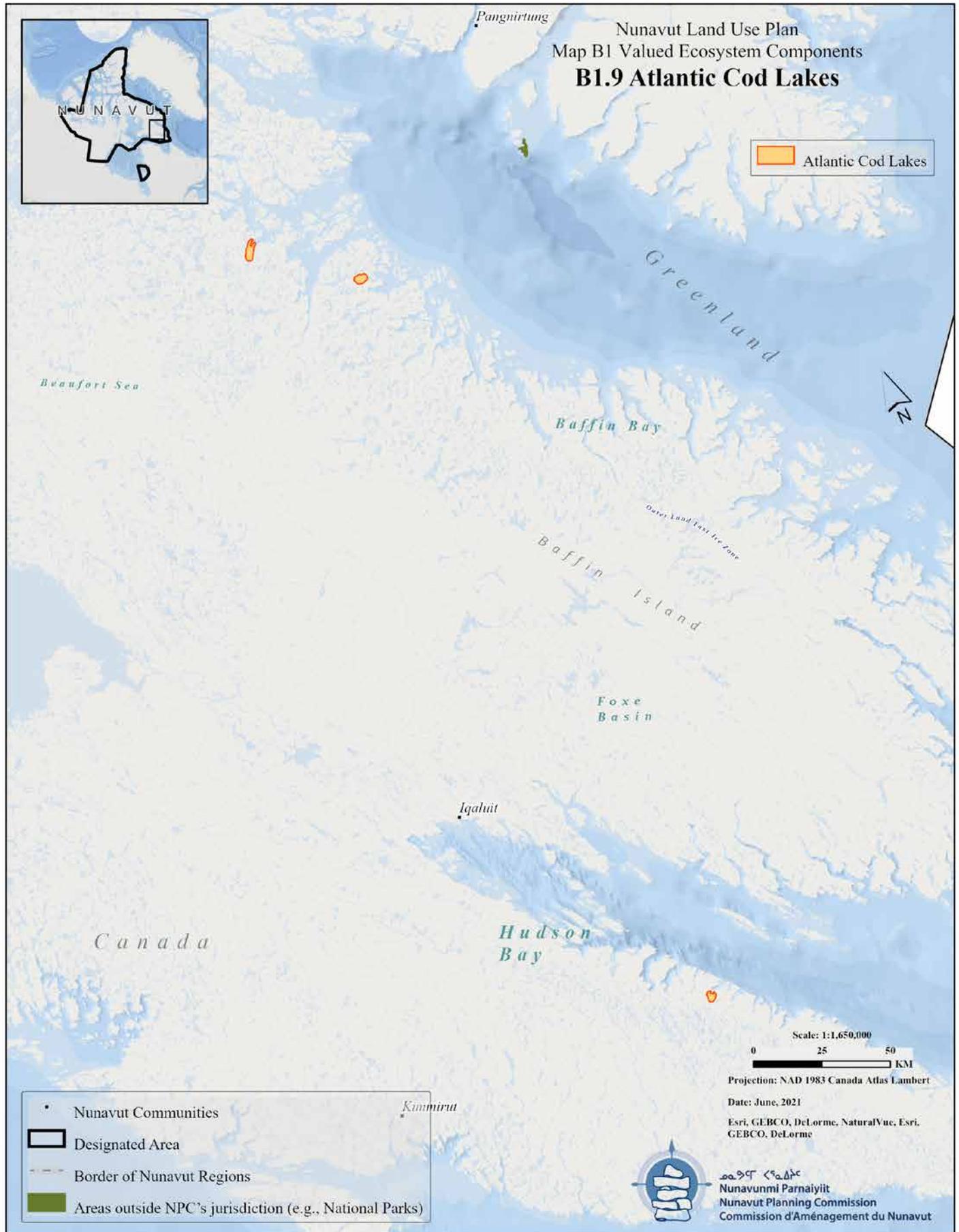


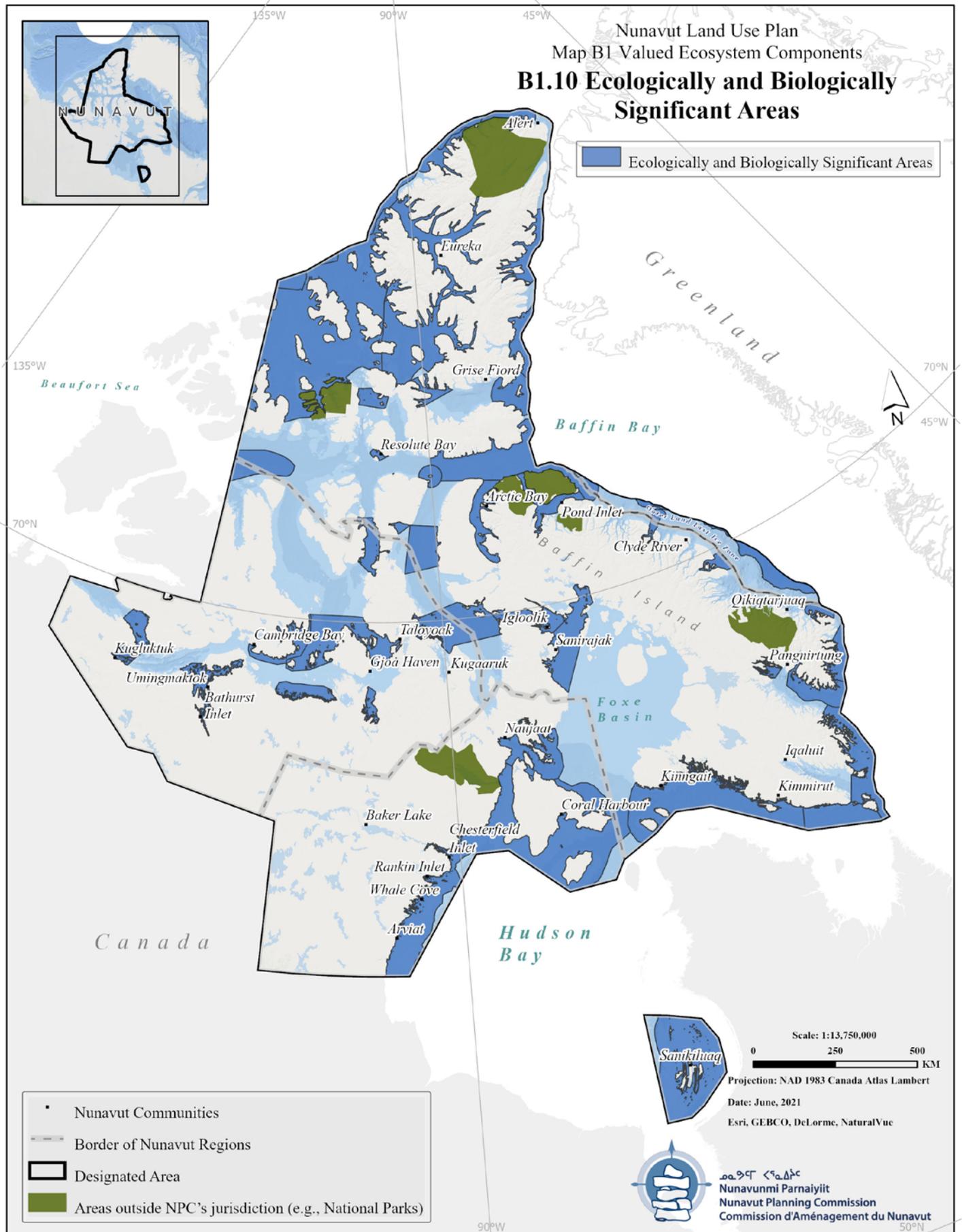


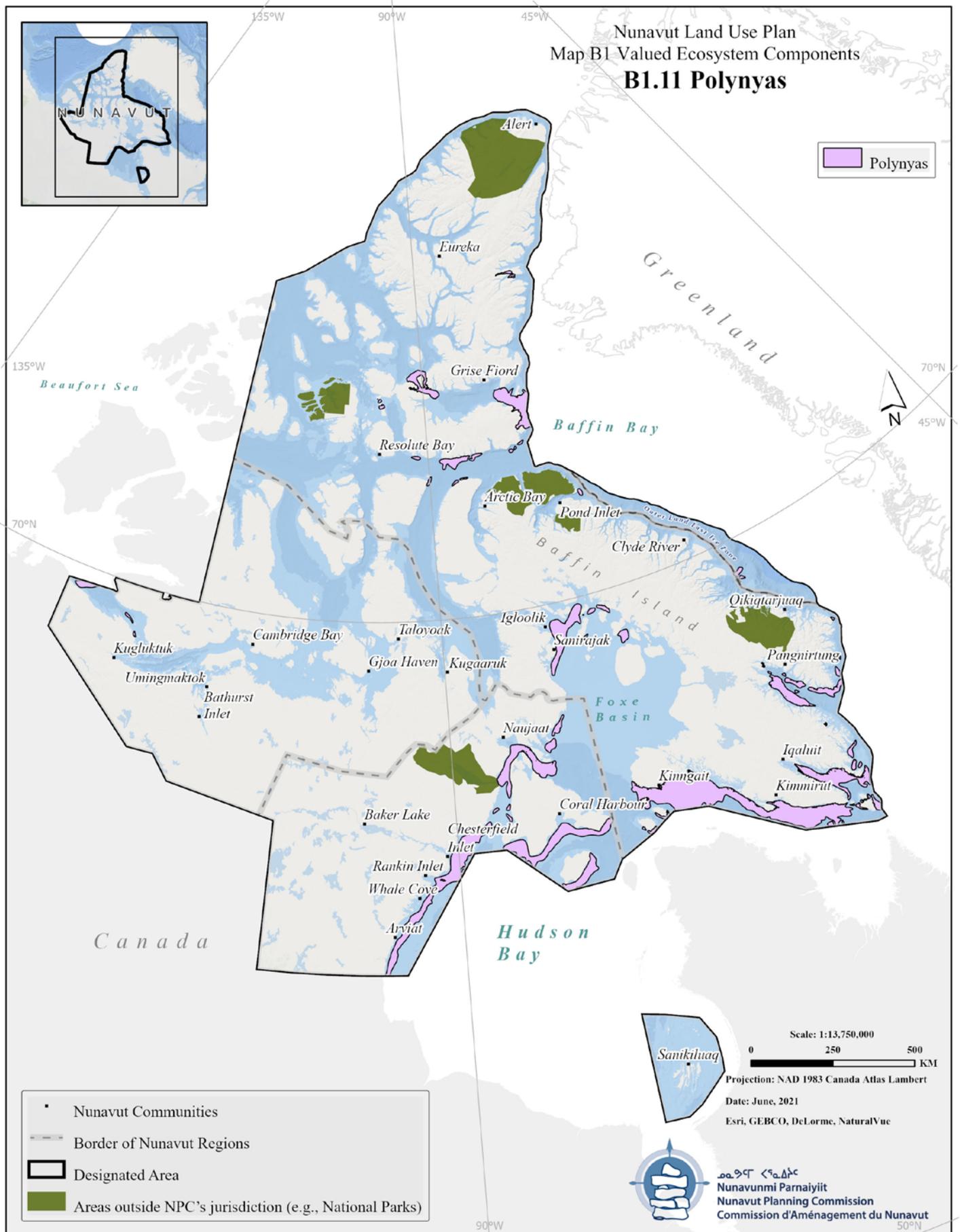


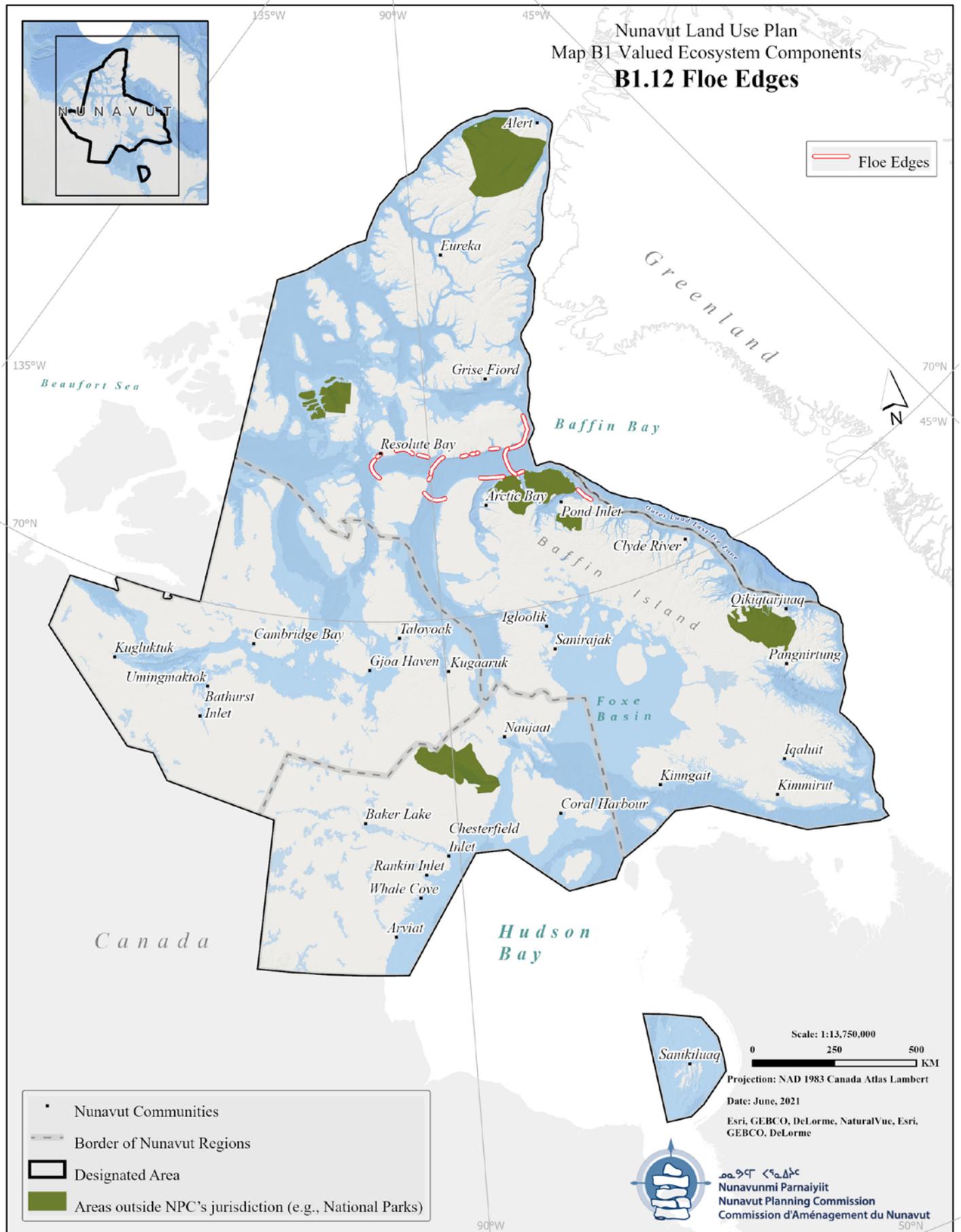


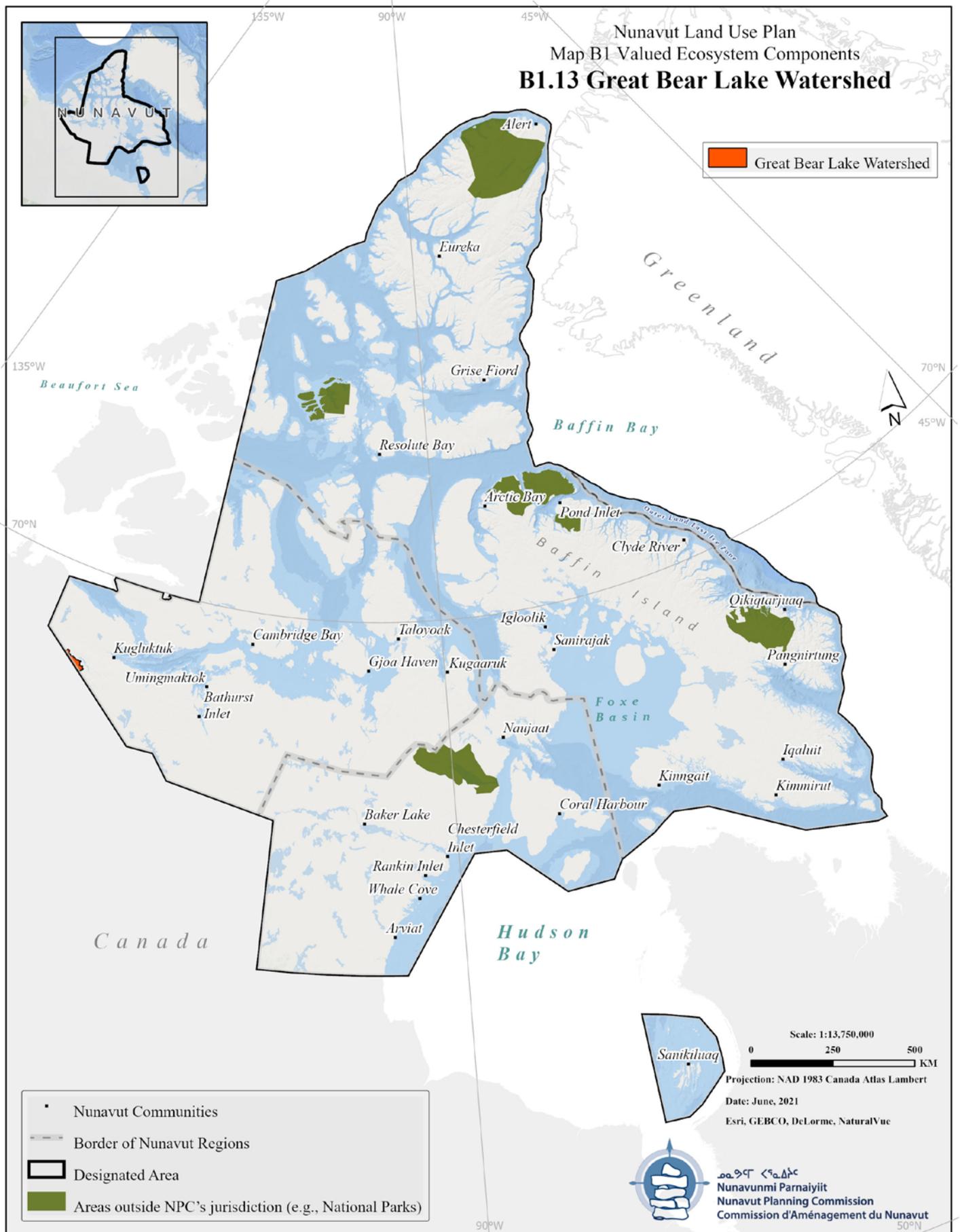


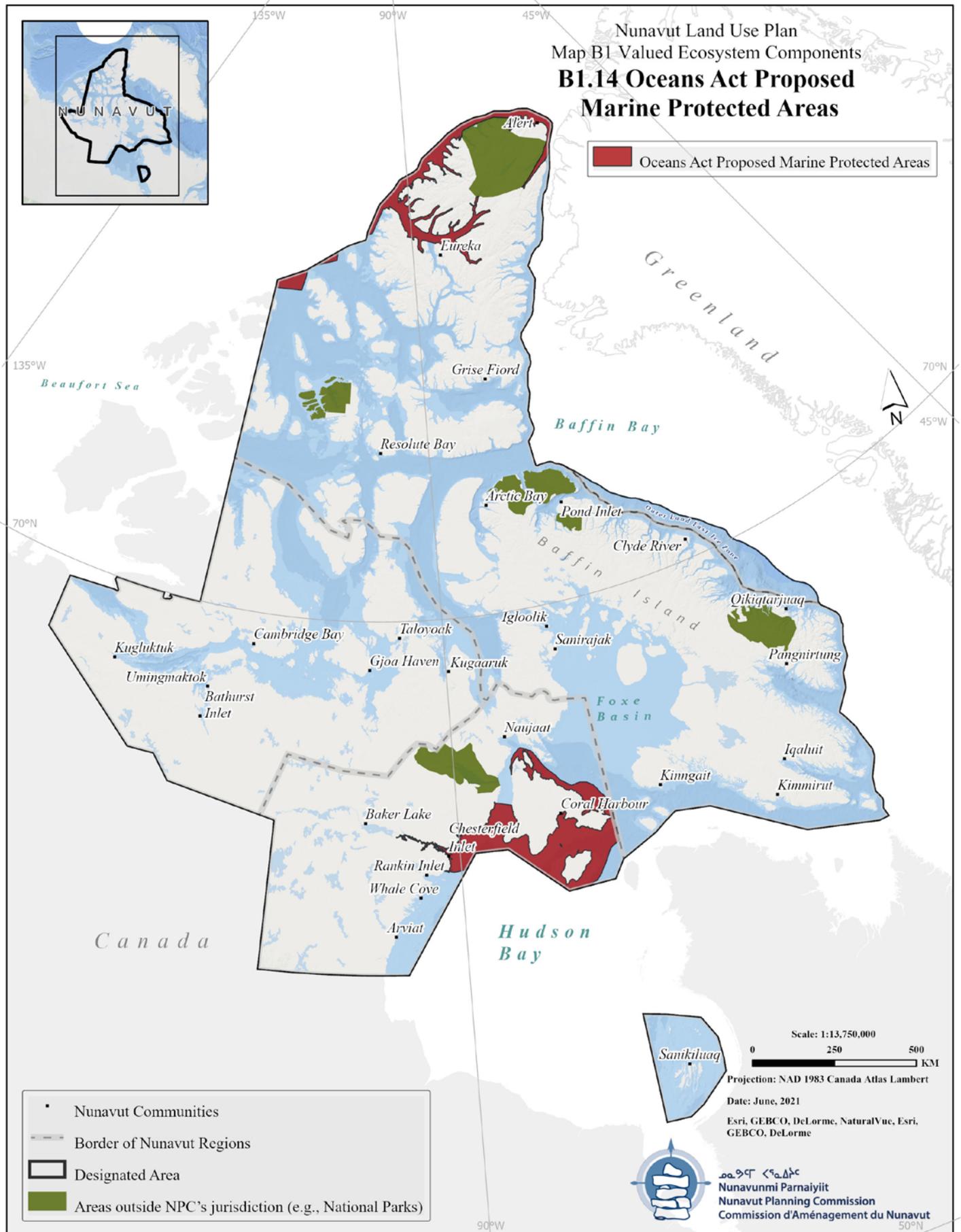


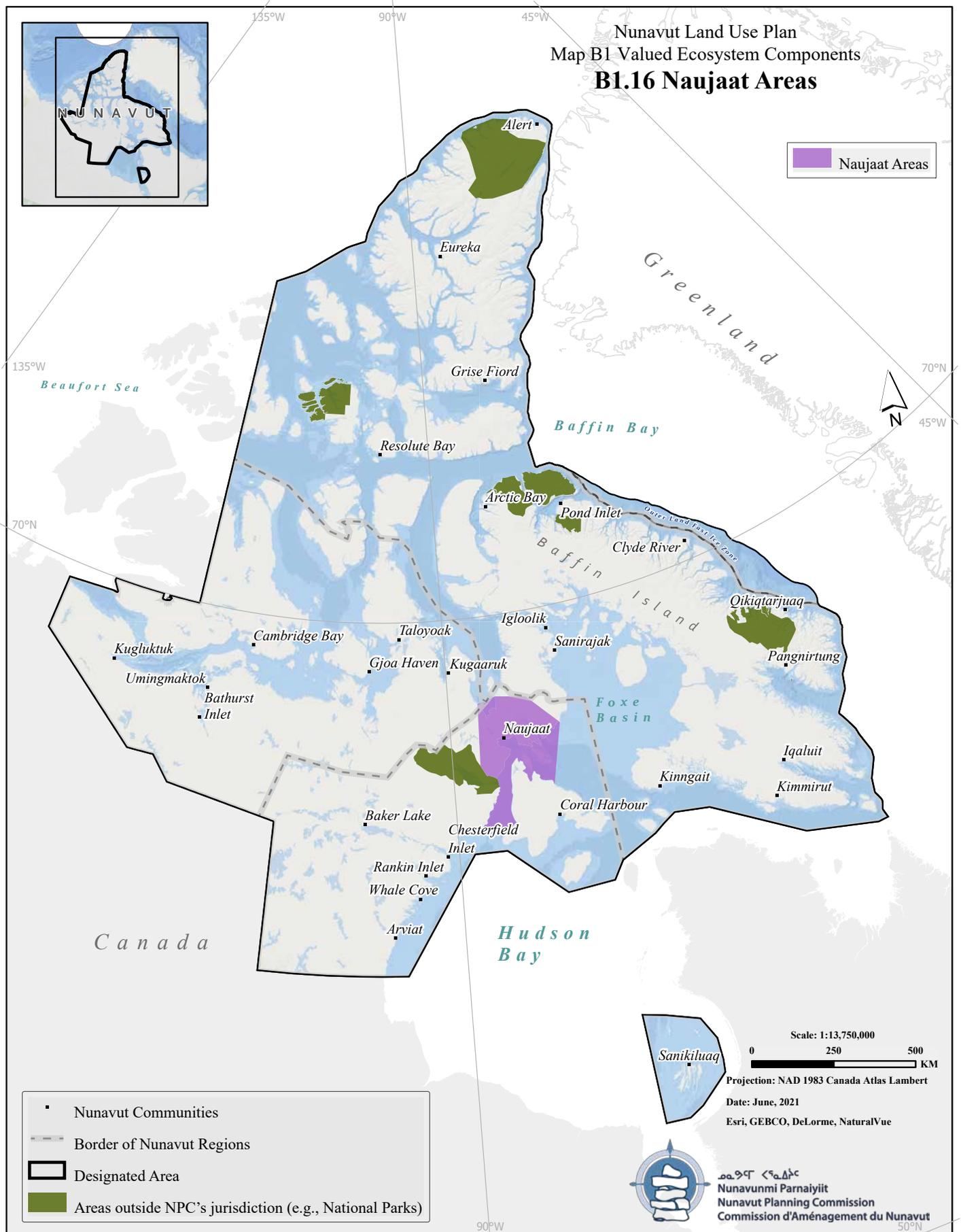


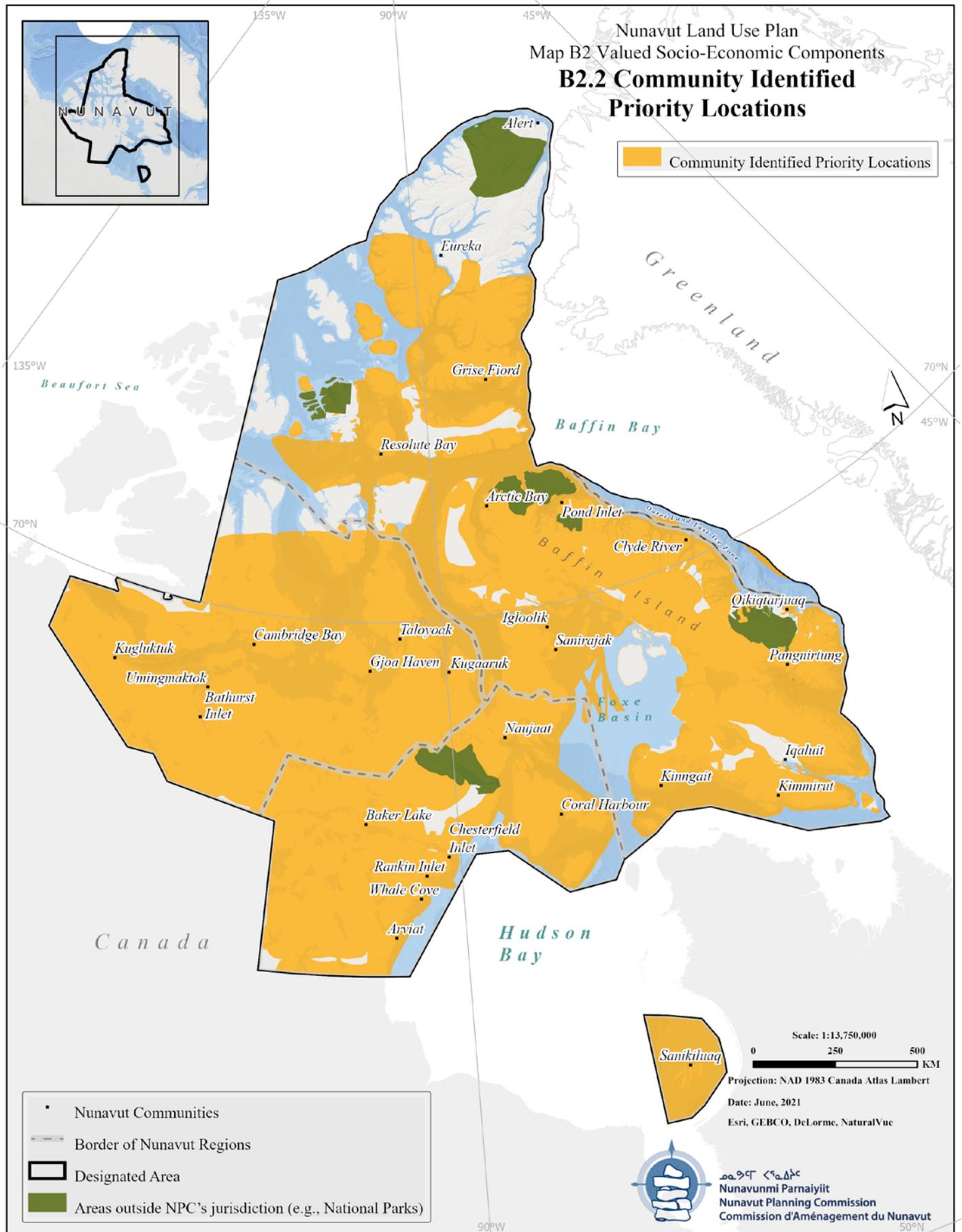


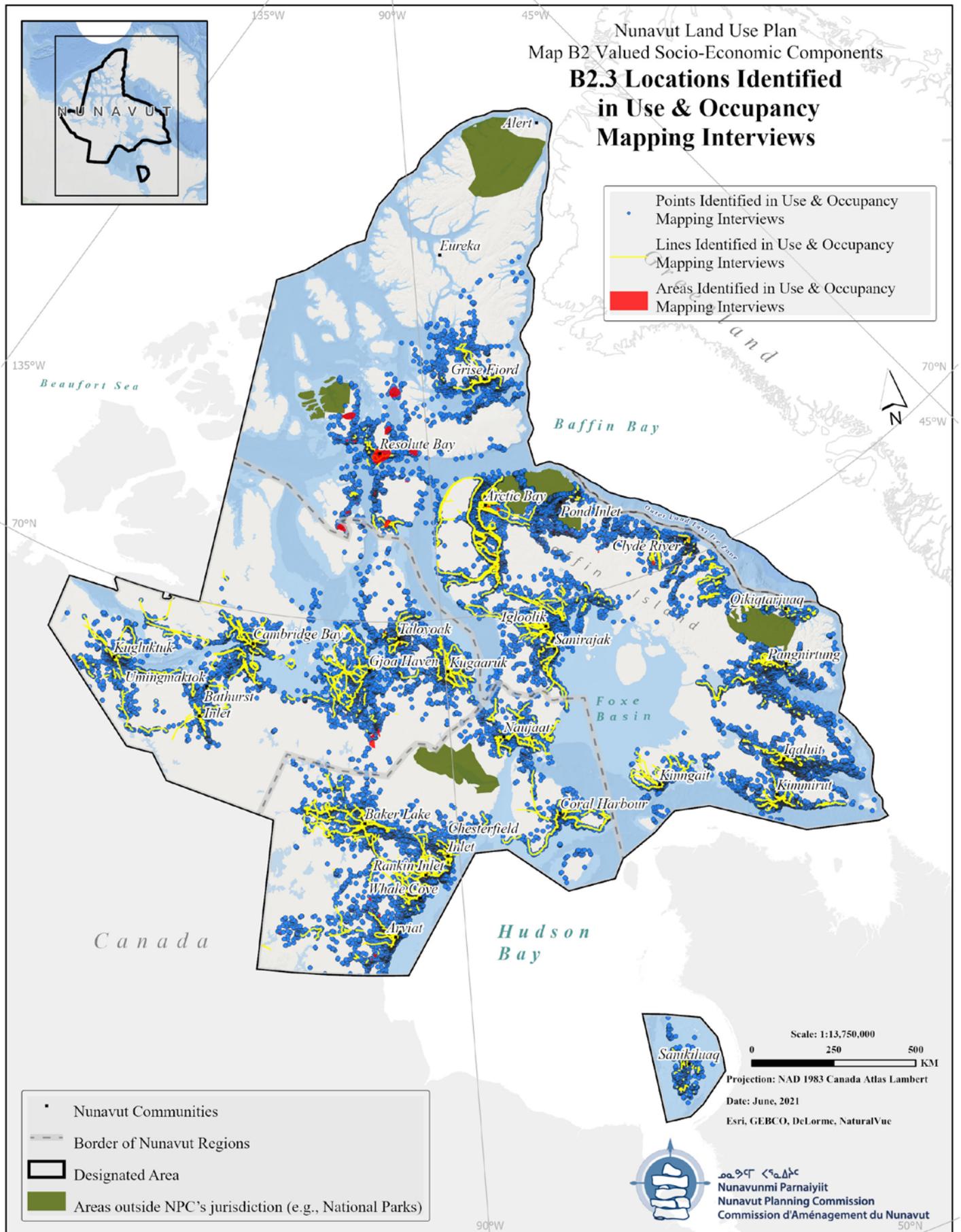


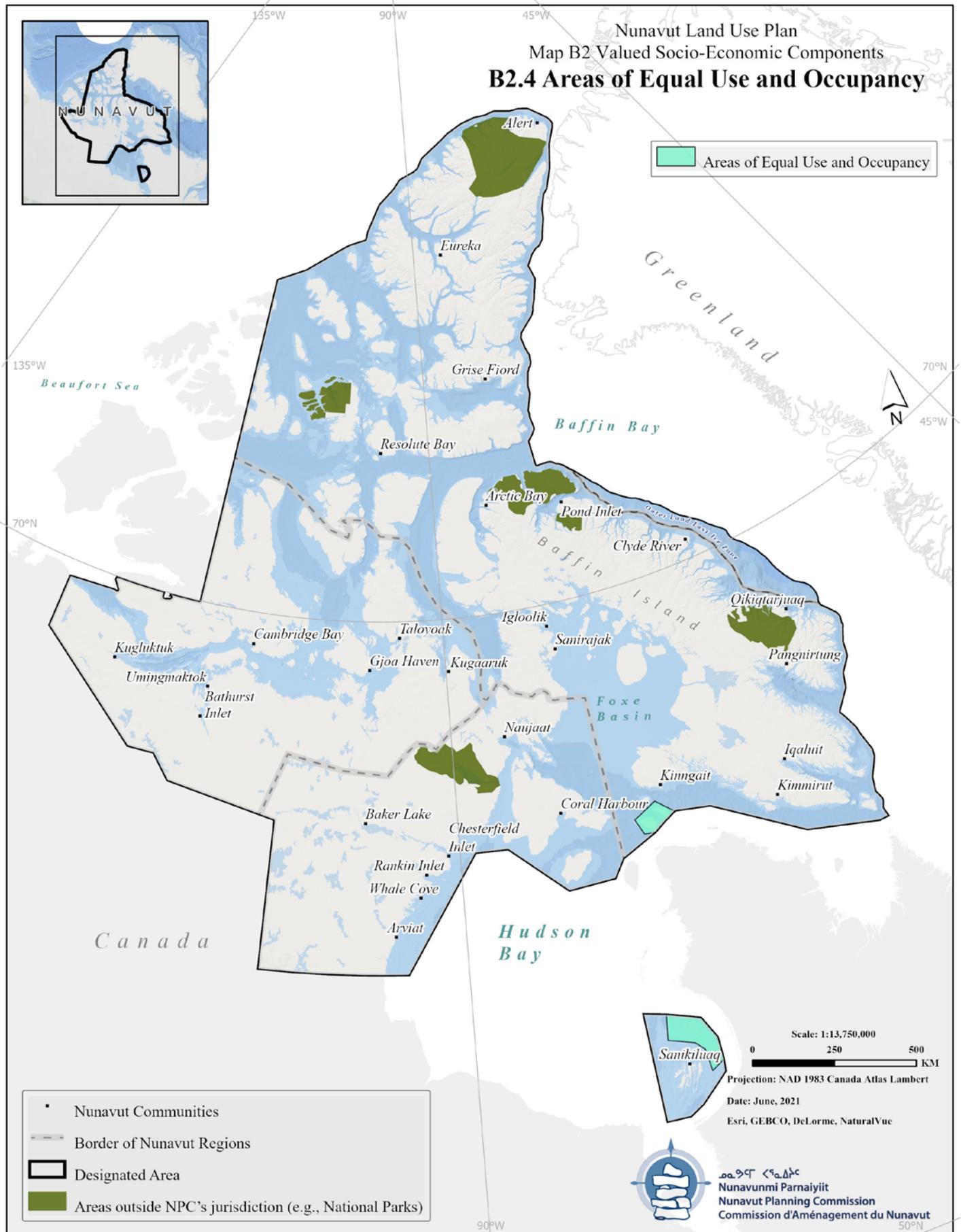


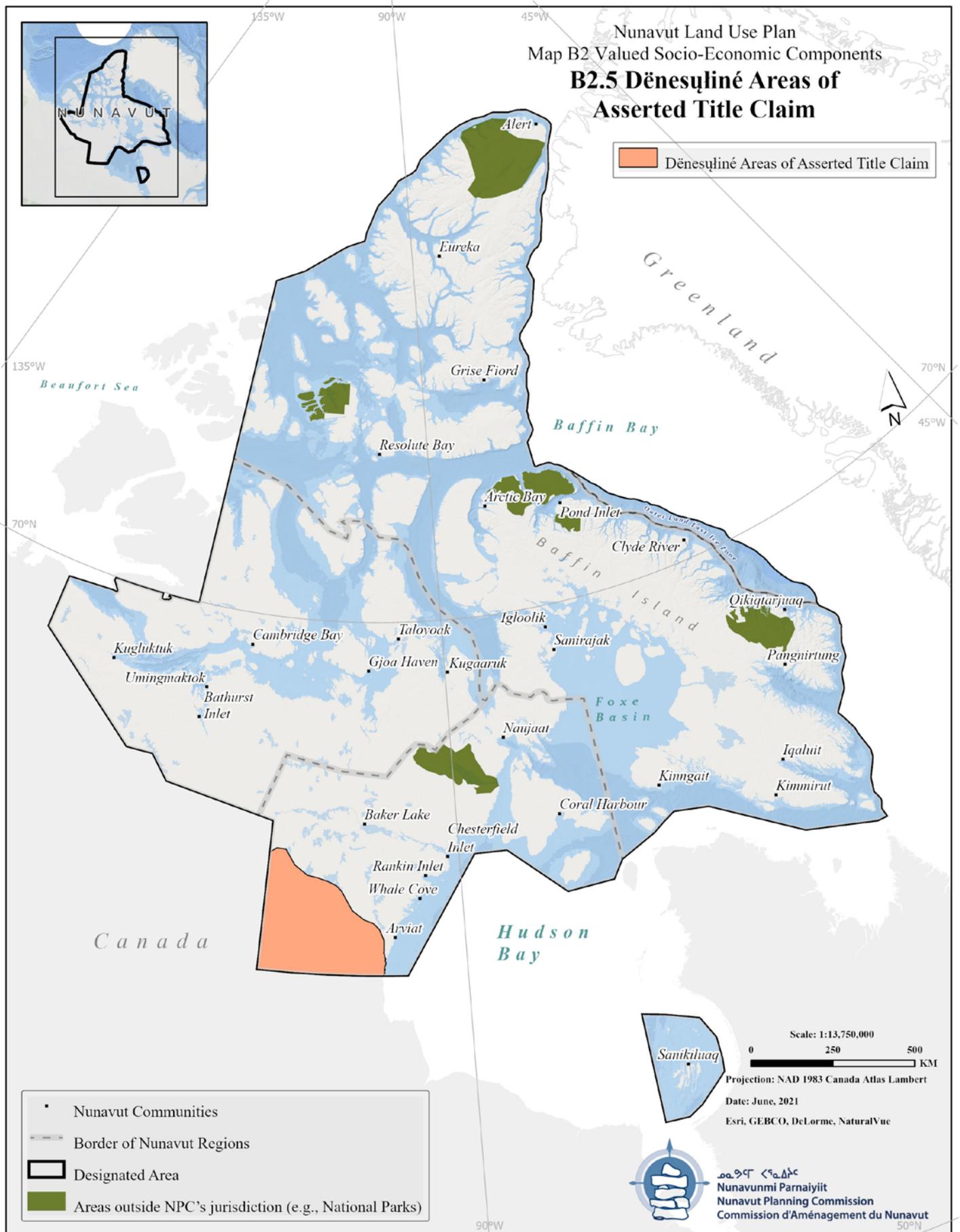


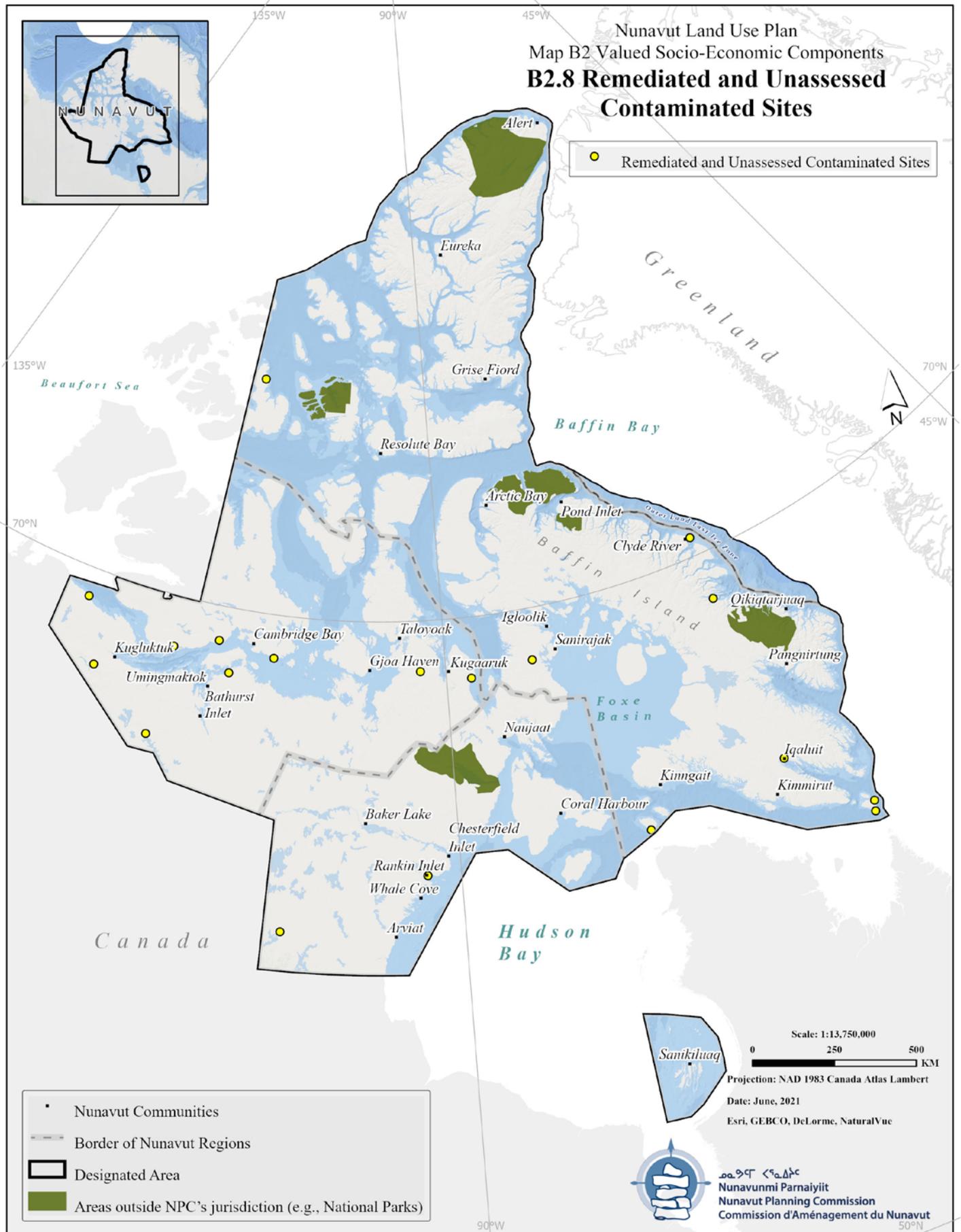


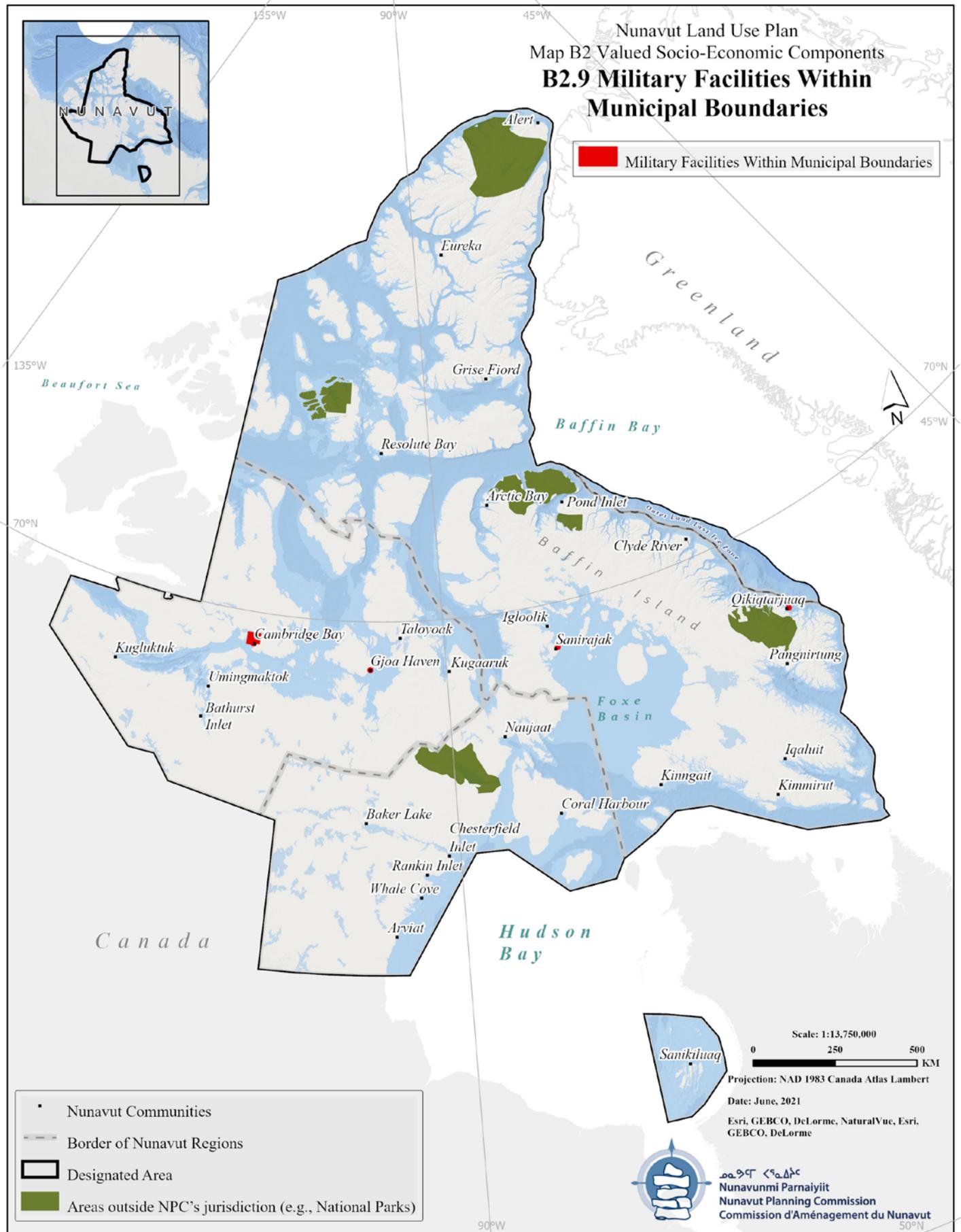


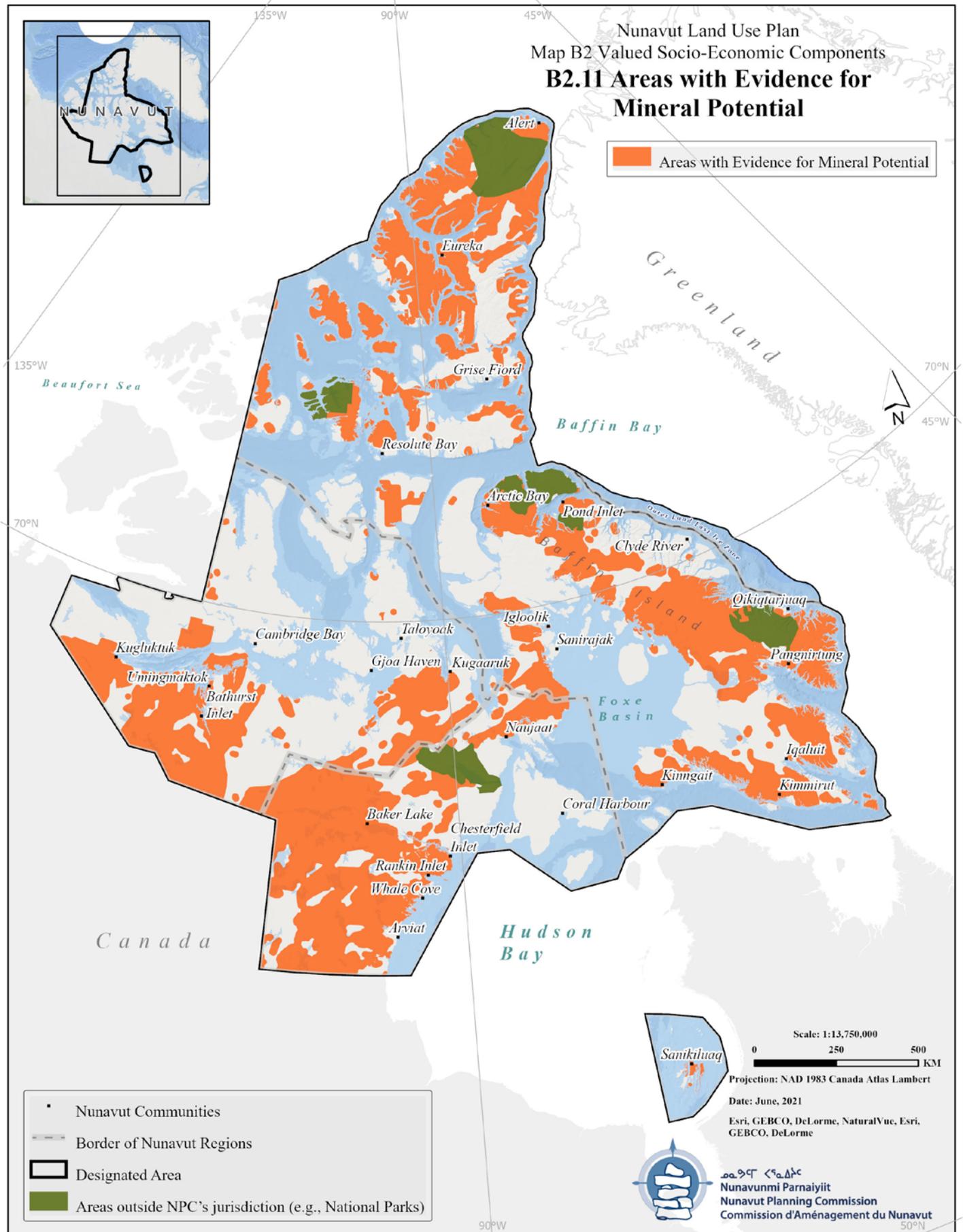


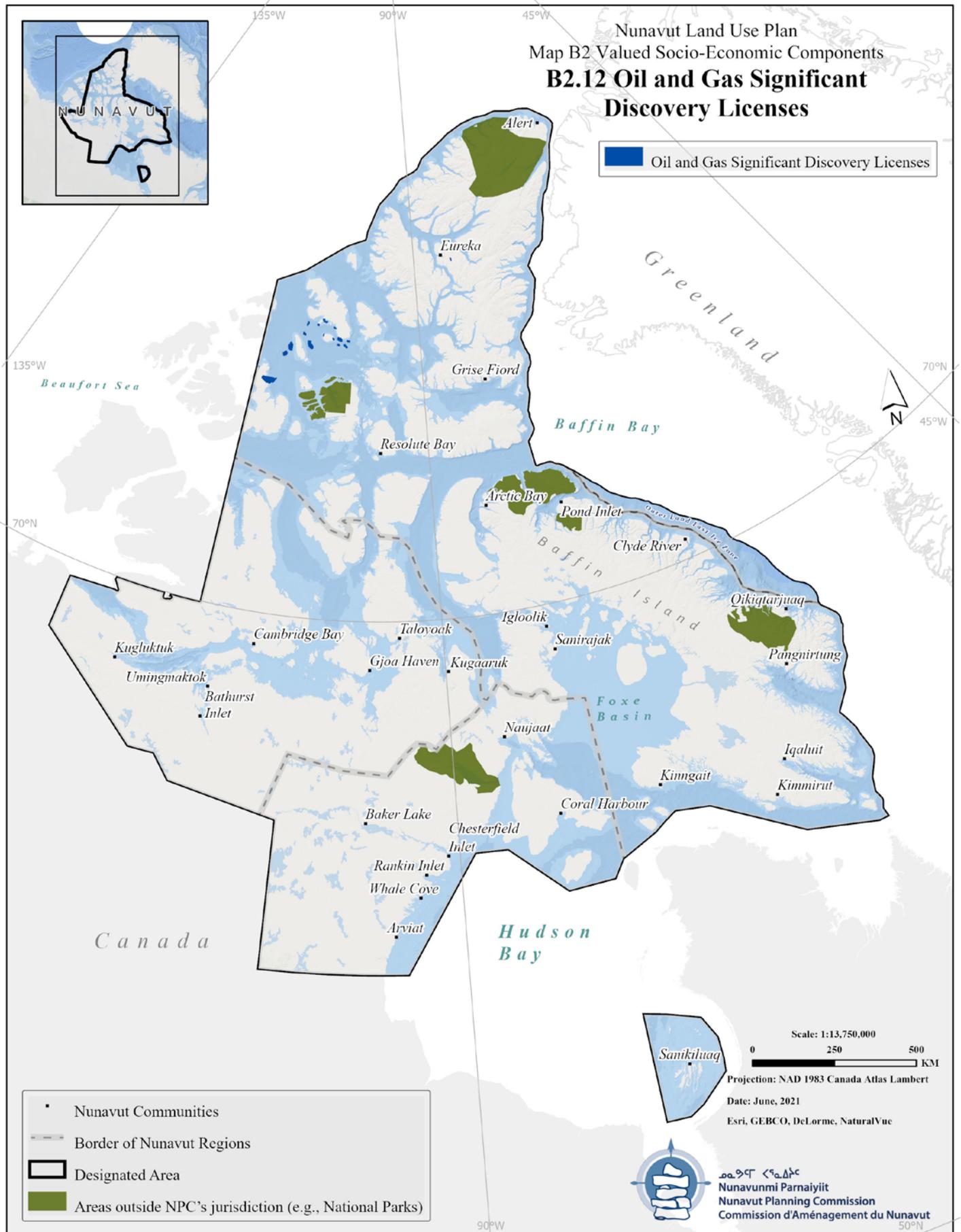


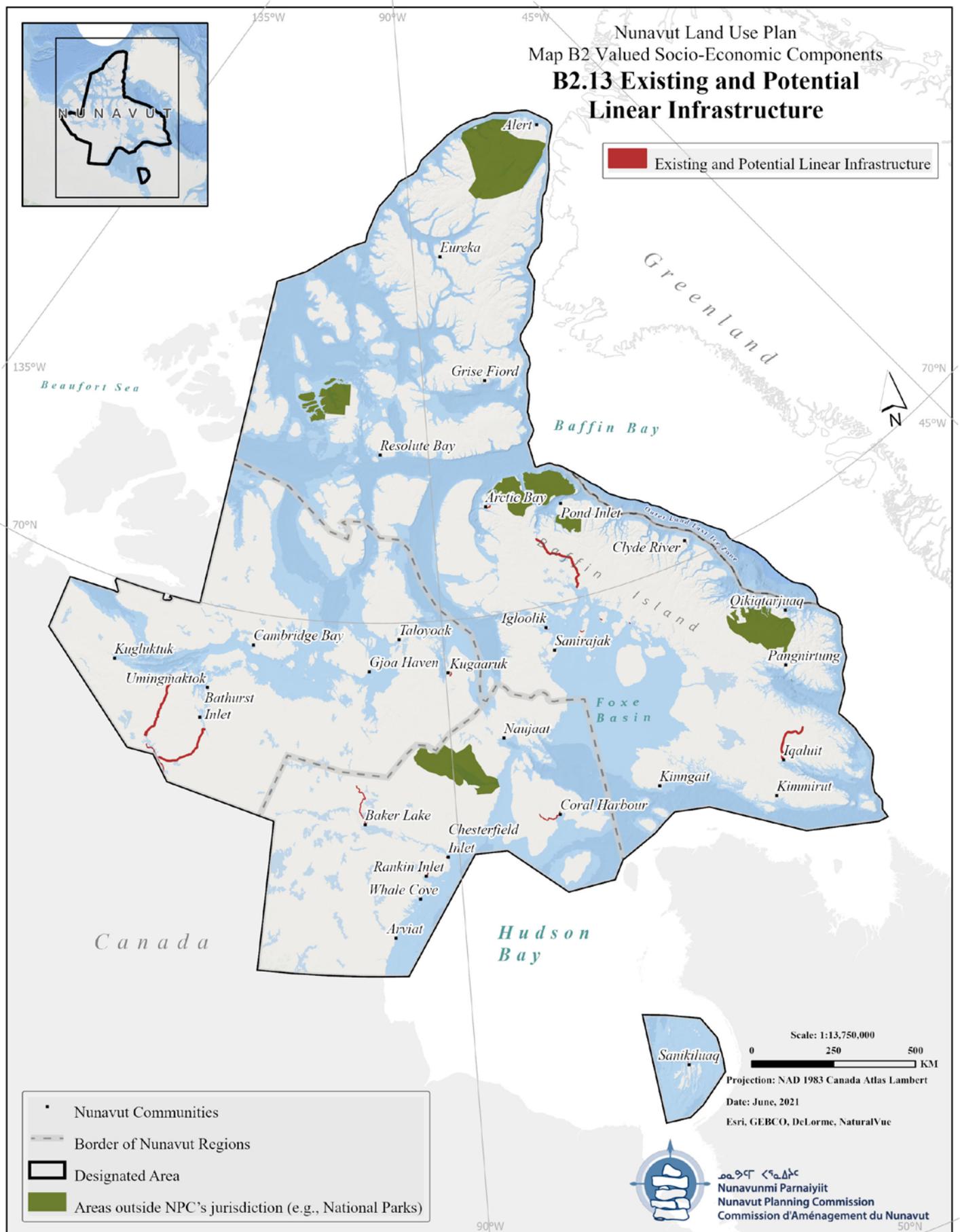


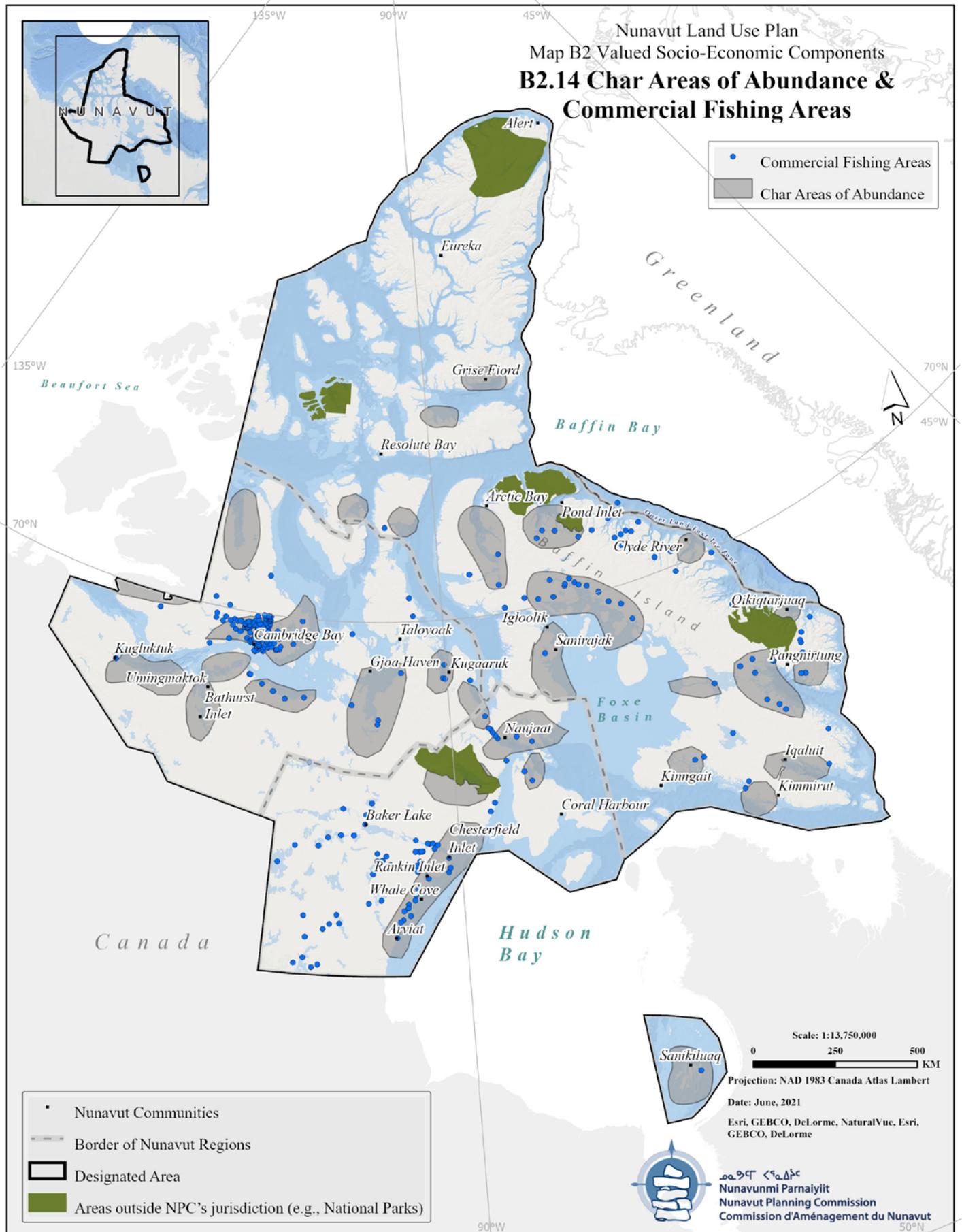


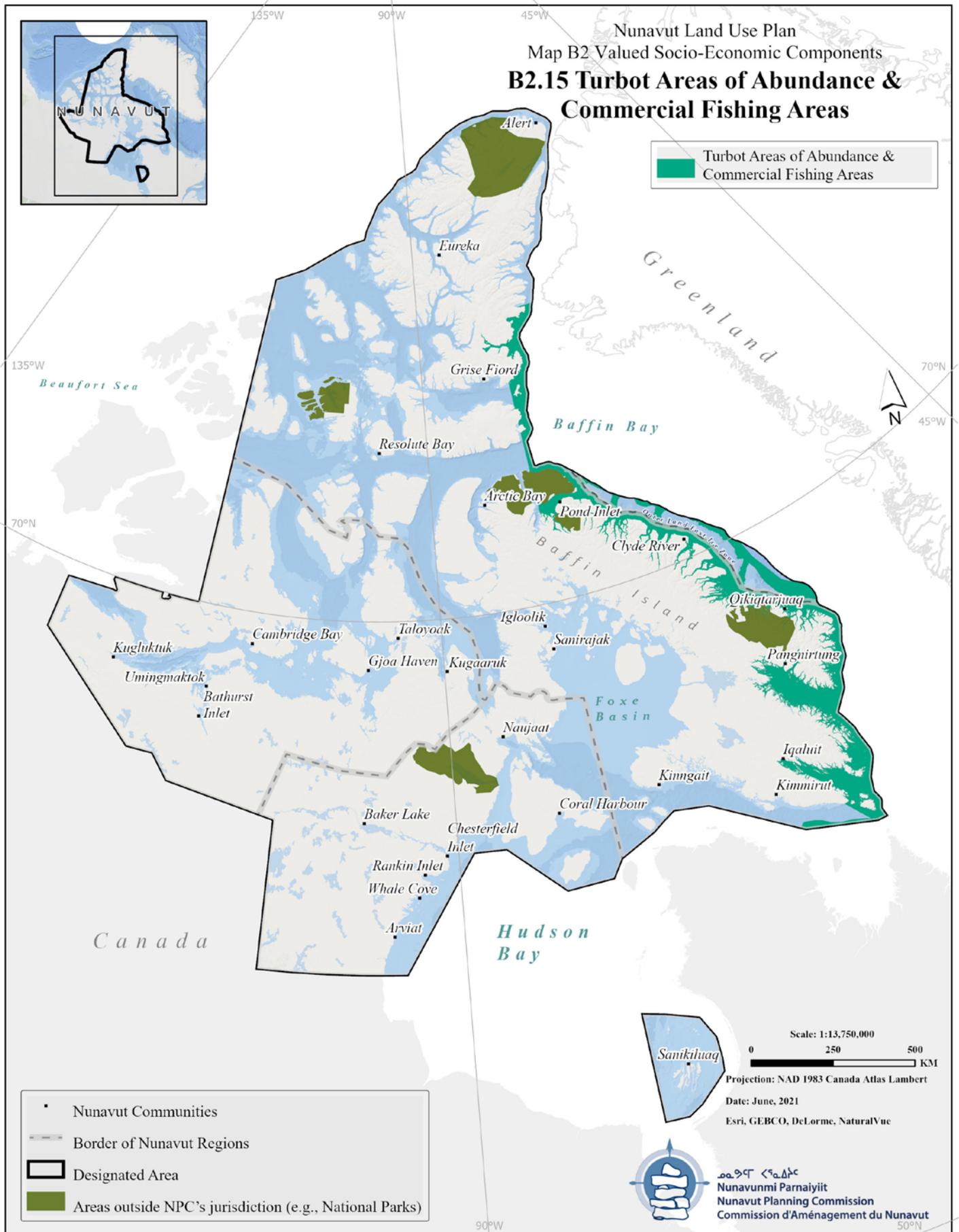


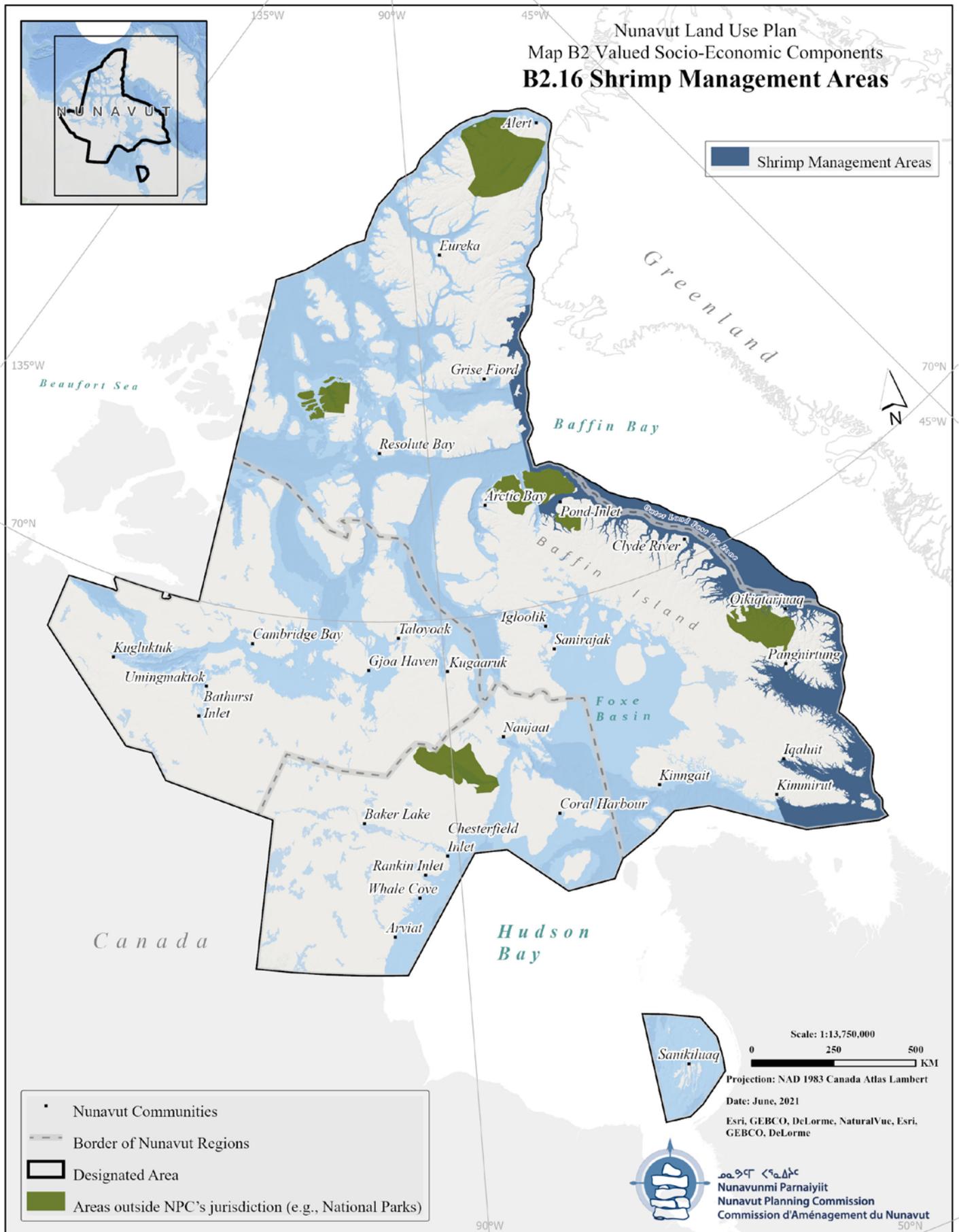














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