

NUNAVUT LAND USE PLAN

**NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION
QIKIQTANI REGIONAL PUBLIC HEARNIG**

TRANSCRIPT

**Frobisher Inn, Iqaluit
March 22 to 26, 2017**

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NPC: Commissioner	Peter Alareak
NPC: Commissioner - Nunavik	Charlie Arngak
NPC: Commissioner – Vice Chair	Percy Kabloona
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NPC: Director of Implementation	Brian Aglukark
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NPC: GIS Technician	Sohail Dham
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Piruvik Centre Elder Professor:	Meeka Arnkak
Piruvik Centre Senior Instructor:	Myna Ishulutak
Lawyer, Activist & Designer	Aaju Peter
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INVITED DELEGATES

Arctic Bay:

Susanna Barnabus - Hamlet
Olayuk Naqitarvik - Hamlet
Jeremy Tunraluk – HTO

Inukjuaq:

Ali Nalukturuk - HTO
Anna Uqaituk - HTO
Simionie Uqaituk - HTO

Qikiqtarjuaq:

Daisy Arnaquq, Hamlet
Loasi Audlakiak, Hamlet
Juilie Kuksiak - HTO

Akulivik: Qekeirriaq Society

Juusi Aliqu
Markusie Anautak
Sakiriasi Nappatuq

Iqaluit:

Jeetaloo Kakee - HTO
Joshua Kango - HTO
Ben Kovic - HTO

Resolute Bay:

Uluriak Amarualik, Hamlet
Mark Arnarualik, Hamlet
Phillip Manik - HTO

Cape Dorset:

Qabaroak Qatsiya - HTO
Ejeetseak Peter - HTO
Simiga Suvega - HTO

Ivujivik: Qamalak Group

Lucassie Kanarjuaq
Ali Qavavaug -
Quisaq Tarriasuk

Sanikiluaq:

Eli Kavik - Hamlet
Epoo Kattuk - HTO
Peter Kattuk - HTO

Clyde River:

Jayco Ashevak – Hamlet
Patrick Palituq – Youth
Sam Palituq – HTO

Kimmirut:

Jawlie Akavak – HTO
Joannie Ikkidluak – HTO
Terry Pitsiulak – Hamlet

Salluit:

Eli Kuananack - HTO
Adami Naluiyuk-Hamlet
Epervik Parr - HTO

Grise Fjord:

Meeka Kiguktak – Mayor
Liza Ningiuk – HTO
Charlie Noah – HTO

Pangnirtung:

Leopa Akpalialluk - HTO
Jaco Ishulutak - Hamlet
Henry Mike - HTO

Hall Beach:

Waylon Arnaqjuaq - Youth
Paul Haulli – Hamlet
Abraham Qammaniq - HTO

Pond Inlet:

Joshua Katsak – Hamlet, Mayor
Abraham Kublu – Hamlet
Elijah Panipakootcho - HTO

Igloolik:

George Auksaq – Hamlet
Erasmus Ivvalu – Hamlet
Jacob Malliki – HTO

Puvirnituk:

Simon Irqumia

Signatory Party Participants:

Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut & Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Government of Canada:

GoC INAC Director General	Mark Hopkins
GoC Canadian Coast Guard Director	Robert Brooks
GoC CanNor	Tineka Simmons
GoC DFO Director of Policy	Ron Ehmann
GoC Department of Natural Resources	Amandeep Garcha
GoC ECCC Regional Director	Bruce MacDonald
GoC ECCC Senior Analyst	Vicky Johnston
GoC Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Debra Beauchamp
GoC Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Laura Harris
GoC INAC Director	Krista Henriksen
GoC INAC Director Intergovernmental Affairs	Alain Grenier
GoC INAC Director, Resource Management	Karen Costello
GoC INAC Communications Officer	Edith Pedneault
GoC INAC Land Use Planning Coordinator	John Price
GoC INAC Land Use Planning & Env Assessment	Kim Pawley
GoC INAC Manager, Communications	Matt Illaszewicz
GoC INAC Nunavut Regional Office	Spencer Dewar
GoC INAC Senior Advisor	Michelle Issaluk
GoC Justice Canada	Simon Gruda-Dolbec
GoC Justice Canada	Ken Landa
GoC Justice Canada	Alexandre Larouche
GoC Parks Canada Resource Conservation Manager	Peter Kidd
GoC Parks Canada Resource Conservation Manager	Andrew Maher
GoC Transport Canada Regional Director	Desmond Raymond
GoC Transport Canada, Manager Env Services	Anita Gudmundson

Government of Nunavut:

GN Minister of Environment	Johnny Mike
GN Deputy Minister of Environment	David Akeeagok
GN ADM Environment	Steve Pinksen
GN ADM Economic Development	Bernie MacIsaac
GN Department of Environment	Alexandre Brisco
GN Department of Health, Iqaluit	Greg Thibault
GN Economic Development & Transportation	Lou Kamermans
GN Environment Assessment Coordinator	Erika Zell
GN Iqaluit	David Kunuk
GN Department of Environment	Kristi Lowe
GN Department of Environment	Amy Robinson
GN Legal Counsel	E. Stockley
GN Project Manager Research & Development	Krista Johnson
GN Water Strategy Project Manager	Chris Spencer
GN Wildlife Biologist	Mitch Campbell

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated:

NTI Vice President	James Eetoolook
NTI Chief Executive Officer	James Aareak
NTI Coordinator for Planning	Hannah Uniuqsaraq
NTI Coordinator Wildlife & Environment	Paul Irngaut
NTI Lands	Miguel Chenier
NTI Land Use Planning Advisor	Naida Gonzalez
NTI Legal Counsel	Marie Viivi-Belleau
NTI Rankin Inlet	Ezra Greene
NTI Wildlife and Environment	Bert Dean
NTI Wildlife Biologist	David Lee
NTI Yellowknife	Cheryl Wray

Other Parties & Attendees

Baffin Regional Chamber	Lauren Nevin
Baffinland	Mary Hatherly
Baffinland	Shiwey Paul
BQCMB Chair	Earl Evans
City of Iqaluit Mayor	Madeleine Redfern
City of Iqaluit Land Use Planner	Mélodie Simard
Freelance Journalist	Peter Kujawinski
Kingulluit Inc.	Zacharias Kunuk
Kingulluit Inc.	Tobias Haynes
KRWB	Ema Qaqqutaq
KRWB Chairman	Joe Ashevak
KWB	Qovik Netser
Makivik Legal Advisor	Mylène Larivière
Makivik GIS Analyst	Oumer Ahmed
North Slave Métis Alliance	Shin Shiga
Northern News	Michele LeTourneau
NWT & Nunavut Chamber of Mines Gen Manager	Elizabeth Kingston
NWT & Nunavut Chamber of Mines Legal Counsel	Christine Kowbel

Nunatsiaq News	Steve Ducharme
NMRPC Chairperson NMRPC Regional Planner	Henry Alayco Mishal Naseer
NAC Nunavut Arctic College ETP Student	Natalie O’Grundy
NAM Executive Director NEAS Head Office Iqaluit	Brian Fleming James Akavak
Nunavut Research Institute – ETP Program Nunavut Research Institute – ETP Program Nunavut Research Institute – ETP Program	E. Akeeagok Anu Boucher Erika Martebira
NWMB – Executive Director	Jason Akearok
Oceans North Canada Nunavut Project Director Oceans North Canada Policy Advisor	Chris Debicki Paul Labun
QIA Director of Communications QIA Environmental and Regulatory Affairs Advisor QIA Legal Counsel QIA President	Sima Sohar Zerehi Steven Lonsdale Bruce McRae PJ Akeeagok
QWB Chairman QWB Sr. Advisor Wildlife Management	James Qillaq Mike Ferguson
Rannva Inc.	Rannva Simonsen
Wek’èezhìi Renewable Resources Board – Legal Wek’èezhìi Renewable Resources Board	Jody Pellissey Grant Pryznyk
WWF Canada WWF Canada	Brandon Laforest Paul Crowley
<u>Other Attendees</u>	
Arctic Bay	Brian Kisatguk
Cambridge Bay	Gordon Buch
Grise Fjord	Jaypetee Akeeagok
Iqaluit	Loasie Akulukjuk
Iqaluit	Lili Weeman
Iqaluit	Amanda Wingerdon
Pond Inlet	Wayne Olson
W-Bay	Alasi Arngak

DAY 1

MARCH 22, 2017

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We should start the proceedings. Everyone take their place. Before we proceed, Jaco Ishulutak has volunteered to open the proceedings with a prayer. The receivers: if you need assistance, put up your hands. Hugh, Jared and Sohail will be able to help you with your receivers.

Opening Prayer

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Jaco. For your information, the main door as you came in is an exit – the third one here. To my right and to my left are also emergency exits. We have simultaneous translating. How is the sound? Okay, thank you.

There are two washrooms adjacent to main doors. Participants are seated to my right. When I speak Inuktitut, do you hear English translation, or do I get the loud speakers only? When English is being spoken, there is Inuktitut interpreting. We have presenters that will be placed directly in front of us. If you have your cell phone with you, please turn it off. We don't want it on during the proceedings. We will have an opening ceremony with qulliq opening.

Qulliq Ceremony: *by Leena Evic and Aaju Peters:*

(Translated): Qujannamiik. Thank you for having inviting us to light the qulliq, Aaju and I. Our practice today is very beneficial. It's as if we are saying thank you to our ancestors, our parents and recent ancestors, because they were the ones that raised us back in our camps. It just seems so recent. It feels like it was yesterday. We have not let go of our traditions that are beneficial, because they have kept us strong, our ancestor's strength as northerners. They lived a very different life compared to other worlds. This is part of our strength.

We are now living in a more convenient lifestyle compared to our ancestors lived. The lighting of this qulliq brings peace, although we are not using it for survival anymore. It still brings a lot into our world. As northerners who live in the Arctic, we all know the environment. As descendants of our ancestors, we need to learn. It is for our future and for our present today. We will want to have a good future just like our ancestors. This is our way of thanking you for giving us this opportunity to share with you, because we have future generations who will need to stand on their own. We are making a path for them. Therefore, thank you. When you have very important discussions ahead of you, thank you giving us the time to light the qulliq. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Qujannamiik, Leena and Aaju.

(Clapping)

(Translated): We will proceed with starting introductions. I'm Andrew Nakashuk. I'm the Chair of the Nunavut Planning Commission. I've been with the Commission for four years, and just a little over a year as the Chair.

Com Percy: (Translated): Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, youth. I'm Percy Kabloona. I'm from Whale Cove. I'm Vice Chair to the Commission Board. Thank you for coming. It's nice to see all of you, though many of you I'm seeing for the first time.

Com Charlie: (Translated): My name is Charlie Arngak, Wakeham Bay, Nunavik. I am appointed by Makivik to sit on the Nunavut Planning Commission Board, and I've been with them 10 years. Thank you.

Com Peter: (Translated): Good morning. Peter Alareak. I've been with the Commission for 9 years. I've been appointed by Nunavut Tunngavik.

Com Ovide: (Translated): Good morning Elders, Youth. I'm Ovide Alakanaruk. Six years I've been with this Board. Thank you.

NPC Chair: The other Commissioner is still stranded from Nunavik and should be arriving today, later this afternoon. He has been with us a long time as well. He has been with NPC since conception of this organization. He should be in today, and you'll meet him later today hopefully.

Sharon: Good morning. My name is Sharon Ehaloak. I'm the Executive Director of the Nunavut Planning Commission. I've been with the Commission since 2006, and I currently reside in beautiful Iqaluit. I'm going to introduce our staff and all our supports here today, so everyone, if you have any questions you'll know where to go to.

I'm going to start with Brian. If you could just stand up as I call your name or wave. Brian is our Director of Policy and Planning, and Brian is celebrating 21 years with the Commission. I'm pretty glad that he has been with us that long.

(Clapping)

Ryan Mason: Ryan is Executive Assistant of all the Directors and our Office Administrator for all three offices, so he's a busy man. Jonathan Ehaloak: Jonathan is the Manager of Information Technology. Jonathan Savoy: Jonathan is our Manager of Implementation. Peter Scholz: Peter Scholz is our Senior Planner based in the Arviat office. Alana Vigna: Alana is our Senior Planner based in Cambridge Bay. Goump Djalouge: Goump is our Senior Planner based out of Iqaluit. Allan Thompson: Allan is our Planner based out of Iqaluit. Annie Ollie: I think Annie is around the corner. There she is! Annie is our Interpreter, Certified Mapper, and she also does Office Administration out of the Arviat Office. She's a very talented lady. Tommy Owlijoot: Tommy is one of our Translators, and he is speaking right now in the translation booth. Dorine Dounla: Dorine is our French Translator on staff. Sohail Dham is GIS out of Cambridge Bay. Jared Fraser: Where is Jared, over there? Jared is our GIS Technician out of Iqaluit.

The contract translators that we have with us today: Daniel Cuerrier: he's translating in French. Julia Demcheson is translating in Inuktitut. Henry Ohokanuak, my brother-in-law is translating for Inuktitut. John Maezluft is working as an Audio Technician.

We have two external consultants that have been advisors to the Commission that are here with us today, and many of you know David. He was facilitating the Technical Workshops – David Livingstone. We also have Steve Kennett. Steve is right there. Steve has got a background in planning and law, and he wrote the Independent Third Party Review on all the parties. He's been a good addition to the Board. Our Legal Counsel, Alan Blair and Shane Hopkins-Utter. Our Videographers are Willi Puerstl and David Battistelli on the camera. Jazz Adkins: Jazz is over here, our Stenographer. I want to recognize Leena Evic and her team. They've supported us in coordination and helping get everybody organized, so I recognize Leena, Aaju Peter, Myna Ishulutak and Samo. Hugh? Where is Hugh? Hugh Nateela is our conformity tech out of Arviat. So, Mr. Chair, that's our team that's here. If anyone has an issue, we have staff around the room for audio or any questions of logistics. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Sharon. The participants to my right, I don't know all of you, but you are welcome. Thank you for coming in from the communities. Before we proceed, we have a short video presentation for you created by the video team. It was taken during our consultation tours of the regions of many communities. They have done a great job to produce what you're about to see in our travels. We also have been to Nunavik, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, and we have consulted with all Nunavut communities. Here's a video presentation. It is short but informative and nicely produced. There are screens everywhere in this building.

NPC Video Shown

(Clapping)

**Chair & Executive Director Opening Remarks
NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION**

NPC Chair: Thank you, Willi and David. First of all, welcome everybody, invited guests and other participants. Other communities, about eight of them, have not arrived yet. They should be in today. Weather has been a problem. The first region we are in for the public hearing is Baffin Island, as well as first for this year. Then we will get on to Kivalliq and Kitikmeot later this summer and fall. 2016 the Draft Plan was done, and for many years this has been in process, so we will look at it today.

The signatories of the Nunavut Agreement imagined the entire Nunavut Settlement Agreement would one day be covered by a land use plan. Today brings us one step closer to that becoming a reality.

The Commission was established by the Nunavut Agreement to undertake land use planning within the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone. The term "land" includes land covered by water in the onshore and offshore, waters and resources including wildlife.

The Nunavut Agreement says:

“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.”

Land use planning means planning for how the land, water and resources should be used in the future. It often has to balance different priorities and values and deal with potential conflicts between land uses. Where participants take positions that conflicting land uses cannot be reconciled, the Commissioners may need to make difficult choices.

The legal requirements for land use planning include many factors that the Commissioners must take into account when preparing the plan. Additional direction is provided by the Commission’s Broad Planning Policies and Goals that were developed in 2007 in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the governments of Canada and Nunavut.

That document has guided the development of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, which is structured around five goals:

- 1 - Strengthening Partnership and Institutions
- 2 - Protecting and Sustaining the Environment
- 3 - Encouraging Conservation Planning
- 4 - Building Healthy Communities
- 5 - Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

Land use planning on this scale is challenging because information changes over time and there will always be gaps in our knowledge to be filled. Importantly, the *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* direct the Commission to proceed with land use planning even where information may be lacking.

The Commissioners will use what they hear at the Public Hearings, together with written submissions and other information, to decide what changes to make to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. To be clear, it is the Commissioners who will decide on any further revisions to the Draft Plan.

The Commission will then send the revised Plan for approval to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Nunavut. Once the Plan is approved, it will become legally binding, and all new projects in Nunavut will have to conform to the Land Use Plan. One function of the Commission is to review proposed projects to ensure conformity.

The Commission is part of Nunavut’s integrated regulatory system. Where the Commission allows projects to proceed, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board or other regulatory authorities can look at the projects and can approve or reject the proposal. Terms and conditions are included to address impacts on land, water, resources, wildlife, and Inuit rights.

The Commission will continue to consider new information, listen to people and keep the Plan up to date. The interests and objectives of Nunavummiut may evolve over time to reflect social, economic, and environmental changes. These public hearings are just one step in a planning process that is intended to continue for generations.

Thomas R. Berger once said that Nunavut is one-fifth of the Canadian landmass, and if it was its own country, it would be 12th largest in the world. He said the mandate given to the Nunavut Planning Commission and the other Institutions of Public Government is immense. After many years of effort in preparing a Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan for consideration at these hearings, it seems he was right in that respect. A Land Use Plan is meant to express the interests, priorities, and objectives of Inuit, Nunavummiut, Government, affected organizations and other stakeholders, also recognizing the interest of all Canadians.

The Nunavut Agreement and the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act requires the Commission to conduct consultations, prepare a Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, solicit comments on the Plan, and hold a public hearing before making appropriate revisions to the Draft Plan and submitting it for approval.

The Commission has been working to identify land uses, interests, and priorities for more than 12 years. The Commission staff will be summarizing the efforts that have gone into consultations in greater detail later this morning. The staff presentation will also explain how the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan provides for conservation, development and use of land. The Commissioners appreciate the contributions of all participants to the development of the Draft Plan. This hearing provides an important opportunity to tell the Commissioners your views on the Plan.

The Commissioners encourage participants to consider each other's points of view. It would be helpful to the Commissioners if participants could find synergies or reasonable compromises on issues of importance to them.

Out of respect for their Traditional Knowledge, Elders are seated to the right of the Commissioners, as well as youth, HTOs and community participants. Elders have a central role in this process. In Inuit culture, the Traditional Knowledge that Elders retain is very important. They speak from their own personal knowledge and experience.

The Commission is required by law to give "great weight to the Inuit traditions regarding oral communication and decision-making." Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific information are equally important when making planning decisions. The Commissioners will give Elders priority if they wish to ask clarifying questions, but will still ask that time limits be respected.

I would like to say a special word to the community representatives at this hearing. The Commission actively encourages communities to participate in this process. It is especially important for the community members to speak up during the hearing so that their opinions on the Draft Plan are on the record and can be considered by the Commissioners.

On behalf of the Commissioners, I want to thank both past and present Commissioners and staff for their tireless work and consulting throughout the territory, drafting and revising the

Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan for consideration by the participants and the Commissioners at these hearings.

The proceedings will be guided by the Commission's rules of procedure and by directions on procedure that made necessary adjustments for this public hearing. That being said, the Commission intends this hearing to be informal. It will be an open forum where participants, Elders, and members of the public are all given the chance to provide comments on the Draft Plan in what the Commission hopes to be a comfortable setting.

By holding three regional public hearings, the Commission made additional time for questions available at each hearing. Out of respect for Inuit oral traditions, and subject to time limits, the Commissioners decided to allow participants to ask questions of the presenters. Priority will be given to community representatives. There will be a Commission staff member at the back of the room where participants can sign up to ask questions themselves or write their questions for the Chair.

Our preference is to have participants submit their questions on those sheets in writing. However, we will allow oral questions as well. You will have one minute to ask a question. If you cannot ask your question in less than a minute, we will provide a further opportunity each evening to ask longer questions. There will also be a time for participants to ask one another questions on the final day of the hearing. When asking a question, please include your name, community, and the organization you are representing.

Presenters can answer a question right away, or later if they need to think about it first. They can also decide to answer in writing during or after the hearing. The Commission will not force any participant to speak if they do not wish to. The Commissioners may allow participants to ask or answer questions in writing after the Hearing. Because the public hearing will be in three parts, the record will remain open until the deadline for written arguments.

If participants hear something at these hearings that changes their earlier opinions on an issue, they can state that in their written arguments to be submitted in November.

Until the hearings have concluded and the revised Plan has been made public and submitted for approval, the Commissioners will not be commenting on the Plan or the evidence. Finally, I want to reiterate the emphasis and importance of timelines during this and subsequent regional hearings. We have many registered participants and many important issues with limited time. For this reason, I will be strict in enforcing time limitations so that everyone has an equal opportunity to express their concerns.

The hearing will start sharply at 9 each morning. Breaks will be as scheduled, and daily sessions will conclude as scheduled. I ask for everyone's support on this matter to ensure mutual respect and to enable all participants to participate equally and effectively. This is your time to speak, Elders and communities. It is important to tell how you want land managed around your communities. The Commissioners are listening. Tell us how to revise the Plan. Find creative solutions to conflicts and problems, and tell us how to serve all Nunavummiut and Canadians as a whole. Qujannamiik.

We will take a 15-minute break, and we will be back.

BREAK

NPC Chair:

(Translated): Before we start, I would like to welcome Johnny Mike, Minister of Family Service and Qulliq. Thank you, Johnny for being here today.

(Clapping)

Sharon, whenever you are ready.

SESSION 1: GENERAL OVERVIEW

Sharon:

Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning again everyone and welcome. It's a great honour and a pleasure being here today. This is the beginning of the first of the three regional public hearings on the Nunavut Land Use Plan. I can tell you that the Commission has been waiting for this moment for almost a decade, and it's pretty exciting that we are now here. As I said before, my name is Sharon Ehloak, and I am the Executive Director of the Planning Commission.

We have a number of presentations for you today, so you may have information overload, but it's the beginning of setting the stage of what the next couple of day will bring for all of us here. Brian, Jon and myself will do the first presentation. This presentation will:

- Provide a general overview of land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area
- Discuss how the Nunavut Agreement guides planning in Nunavut; and then
- Review the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan for the rest of the day.

The presentation is divided into 11 sessions. It will review all topics covered by the Draft Plan. Each session we will briefly introduce the topic, explain how it is dealt with in the Draft Plan, and identify the principle issues raised by participants in their written submissions. We will also respond to any questions on these topics.

Just before I continue, Steve Kennett – where is Steve? Steve's right there. If anyone wants to submit written questions or your questions, Steve is the individual to go to and give the written questions to.

The Nunavut Agreement created a co-management regulatory system that provides residents with opportunities to participate in regulatory decisions for resource use and development.

The Nunavut Planning Commission is the “gatekeeper” of the regulatory system in the Nunavut Settlement Area, which means that proponents wishing to carry out activities in the territory must first submit a proposal to the Nunavut Planning Commission to determine if the activity conforms to the requirements of an approved Land Use Plan. We call this process a “conformity determination”. If the proposed land use is supported by the Plan, it may then be considered by other Institutions of Public Government and regulatory authorities.

Land use plans prepared by the Nunavut Planning Commission do not apply to traditional Inuit land use activities such as hunting, fishing, and camping. Also, most activities within municipalities are not subject to the Commission's land use plans. Within municipal boundaries, the Commission's land use plans only apply to certain projects, such as industrial uses, including the deposit of waste or the bulk storage of fuel. Jon?

Jon: Regional planning improves certainty for investors, protects the environment, increases the rate by which impact assessments and other regulatory assessments can be processed, and reduces risk of conflicts over land.

Here you see Nunavut from space. On the right, you can see Baffin Island and at the bottom Southampton Island where Coral Harbour is. Above that, you can see the Melville and Boothia Peninsulas.

The Nunavut Planning Commission is planning on an epic scale:

- Two million square kilometres of land and half that again of marine areas.
- Consideration of ecosystems as a whole.
- Planning that does not stop or start at the coast.
- Opportunity to consider resource development in a broad context.
- A central role for Inuit in the design and implementation of the Plan.

It is a model of regional planning rooted in local wisdom that the whole world needs, and our success here with your support in making it happen, will have effects far beyond Nunavut.

Not all of us here work with regional planning on a regular basis. I am aware that many of you have heard a version of this presentation before. However for those that haven't, we will spend a few minutes describing land use planning and what they are about.

Land use plans are about the relationship between humanity and nature. We all, as a species, use the land. One person harvests food, another mines, another fishes, another builds roads, and another delivers water. All these things impact the land, the water, and the air. All regions transition into all other regions, and ecosystems know no boundaries. Since our impact is collective, our coordination must also be collective. This coordinating role is a central aspect of land use planning.

Brian: In this image of Canada in the winter, it almost seems as if people leave no mark. Yet by zooming in many times, the mark of people upon the land becomes very clear.

By establishing what is important to protect before development occurs, we can learn about those things before development pressures arise, which gives more time to develop understanding. We can consider social, economic and wellness effects in a coordinated fashion from the start, instead of asking proponents to do so in a piecemeal fashion for every project. The result is protection for areas that need it, but also more efficient and predictable results for development companies, as well as easier social license.

Planning can also provide greater certainty to industry by identifying the Mixed Use Areas where development that follows standard regulatory procedures is not likely to conflict with

other important values. Establishing conditions that development must comply with in order to be acceptable in more sensitive Special Management Areas will also give Industry greater certainty when deciding whether or not to invest in these areas. Both of these types of planning direction should narrow the issues to be considered in the environmental assessment and regulatory processes for all development projects.

So how do we develop responsibly? The objective is to ensure that valued environmental and cultural aspects of the Arctic landscape are maintained in perpetuity, while allowing for the types of responsible development that are needed to bring economic opportunity to residents of Nunavut. Sharon?

Sharon: The Nunavut Planning Commission creates land use plans in coordination with all of our planning partners. We are merely the holders of the pen. Only together can we create a plan that will effectively guide our use of the land for this generation and for all the generations to follow.

This is an opportunity for participants to be heard, and the NPC takes its responsibility to listen carefully very seriously. The Commission's staff has put a Draft Plan before you and the Commissioners. Your comments are very welcome. They are essential to moving the planning process forward to an approved Land Use Plan for Nunavut. The Commission acknowledges the written and oral comments received to date and would like to emphasize that the purpose of this public hearing is to hear from you. It is a forum primarily for you to speak and for the Commissioners to hear what you have to say.

Brian: In Nunavut, land use planning is built into a constitutionally protected document. The Nunavut Agreement provides fundamental guidance on how the Commission must conduct land use planning and the factors it must consider. Section 11.2.1 includes these statements:

The following principles shall guide the development of planning policies, priorities and objectives:

- A. People are a functional part of a dynamic biophysical environment, and land use cannot be planned and managed without reference to the human community. accordingly, social, cultural and economic endeavours of the human community must be central to land use planning and implementation.
- B. The primary purpose of land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area shall be to protect and promote the existing and future well being of those persons ordinarily resident and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area taking into account the interests of all Canadians. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future wellbeing of Inuit and Inuit Owned Lands.
- C. The planning process shall ensure land use plans reflect the priorities and values of the residents of the planning regions.
- D. The public planning process shall provide an opportunity for the active and informed participation and support of Inuit and other residents affected by the land use plans. Such participation shall be promoted through various means, including ready access to

all relevant materials, appropriate and realistic schedules, recruitment and training of local residents to participate in comprehensive land use planning.

- E. Plans shall provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land.
- F. The planning process shall be systematic and integrated with all other planning processes and operations, including the impact review process contained in the Agreement.
- G. An effective land use planning process requires the active participation of both Government and Inuit.

Brian: The Nunavut Agreement, Section 10, sets up three levels or “filters” to project assessment. The land use planning filter is handled by Nunavut Planning Commission. It looks at the broadest perspective. It considers regions, ecosystems, and the territory as a whole. The intention is that regional planning will be guided by IQ, and identify key factors of concern and consideration.

The environmental assessment filter looks at individual projects, and is handled by the Nunavut Impact Review Board. With key factors of concern identified by the Nunavut Planning Commission and eventually ecological baselines and thresholds articulated, the NIRB looks in depth at the impacts of the proposed projects, their mitigation strategies, and recommends terms and conditions.

The water-licensing filter is handled by the Nunavut Water Board. The NWB looks in detail at chemical and physical impacts to water in Nunavut, to ensure the quality of water in streams and in lakes.

Jon: In brief, planning ensures that any development fits the long-term high-level vision of Nunavut. Environmental assessment looks at proposals to ensure development has minimal negative - or maximum positive - impacts to ecosystems, communities, and the economy. And water licensing looks closely at factors that impact water quality and quality.

Most of Nunavut is Crown land owned by government. Inuit organizations own the second-largest portion of Nunavut, with surface ownership through the Regional Inuit Organizations (shown as pink on the screens), and subsurface including mineral ownership in some locations through NTI (as shown in red on the screen). Makivik or Nunavik Inuit co-owns several islands in eastern Hudson Bay called Areas of Equal Use & Occupancy, and the Dënesųłiné First Nations are negotiating ownership for areas of land in southern Kivalliq.

Brian: In Nunavut, the North Baffin and Keewatin regional land use plans were approved in 2000 and have been in effect for almost 17 years. These plans are still being implemented today. Starting in 2004, the Commission conducted 374 interviews to collect use and occupancy mapping information throughout the territory. Use and occupancy mapping has identified how residents of all Nunavut communities use the land, and areas of importance to the communities.

The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan started being developed in 2007 following the approval of Broad Planning Policies Objectives and Goals that were developed in collaboration with the

Government of Nunavut, the Government of Canada, and NTI. In 2007, the Commission began gathering information and talking to people, hamlets, and other stakeholders about their priorities for a draft Nunavut-wide land use plan.

In 2008 the NPC developed research reports on wildlife habitat, economic activity, community infrastructure requirements, and demographic information. Throughout 2009, this compilation of information was further refined by working with planning partners to identify specific issues and priorities that should be addressed in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. A Priority Areas Map was publically distributed in 2010 requesting feedback on areas and issues that had been identified, and held technical workshops with planning partners. This information informed a series of working draft plans between 2010 and 2011.

In 2012, Nunavut Planning Commission publically released the first version of the Draft Plan. Between late 2012 and early 2014 the Nunavut Planning Commission consulted with over 30 communities twice, in Nunavut, Nunavik, and northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The key message we heard was that Nunavummiut were mainly concerned with food security, especially country food, continued access to clean water, and there being enough jobs for youth.

In June 2014, Nunavut Planning Commission released a second Draft Plan. In 2015 and early 2016 Nunavut Planning Commission held four technical meetings to discuss parts of the Plan that required more attention. These discussions and additional written submissions lead to a further revised Plan released in June 2016.

In late 2016, the new Draft Plan was described to representatives from all communities in Nunavut and surrounding areas in six separate regional prehearing conferences and regional community feedback sessions. Participants filed expert reports in 2016, and written comments were received in early 2017. Sharon?

Next Steps:

Sharon: Next steps at the public hearing: The Nunavut Planning Commission's three regional public hearings will be an opportunity for participants and communities to provide oral feedback and written submissions on the Draft Plan in a public setting in accordance with the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement. After the public hearings, the Commissioners will consider making appropriate revisions to the Plan before submission for approval by the Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut, and NTI.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan will remain a living document. Following the approval of the document, a new planning cycle will begin allowing the Nunavut Land Use Plan to evolve through plan amendments and periodic reviews, to respond to emerging issues, changing circumstances and the evolving values and priorities of the people of Nunavut and all of our planning partners.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit:

Brian: The Nunavut Land Use Plan values the information provided through IQ. The collection and transfer of IQ into the Plan has been the main focus of Nunavut Planning Commission during the planning process. This was done in four ways:

- Use and occupancy mapping (community visits and in-depth interviews with Inuit on current use of the land),
- Community consultations,
- Written input from communities and individuals, and
- Literary research.

The main IQ principles that guide the planning process:

1. *Pijitsirniq*
 - Leadership role assumes responsibility to serve community;
 - Knowledge and ability-based leadership;
 - Authoritative vs. authoritarian; and
 - Serves in the interest of community as opposed to pure self-interest.
2. *Aajiiqatigiingniq*
 - Inclusive decision-making;
 - Ensures that all parties understand each other;
 - Doing different tasks for a common purpose; and
 - Ensures wise use of resources.
3. *Pilimmaksarniq*
 - Skill development ensures success and survival;
 - Ensures that all members are able to contribute to the community; and
 - Knowledge gained through observation and experience.
4. *Piliriqatigiingniq*
 - Believes that all members can contribute to the community;
 - Ensures wise use of limited resources; and
 - Sharing of resources and collaborative relationships.
5. *Avatimik Kamattiarniq*
 - People are part of the environment;
 - What people put into the environment comes back to them; and
 - 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. *Qanuqtuurnarniq*
 - Improvising with what is available;
 - Not giving up in the face of obstacles; and
 - Reflecting on a problem before acting on a decision.

7. *Inuuqatigiisiarniq*
 - Showing respect and a caring attitude for others;
 - Consideration of relationships to people, and behaving in ways that improve the relationship; and
 - Building strength in themselves, others, and together as a community.
8. *Tunnganarniq*
 - Welcoming others;
 - Being open in communications and inclusive in ways to interact; and
 - Demonstrating this attitude helps build positive relationships with others.

These IQ principles tie the plan together by thinking about people not as users of the land but as part of the environment, and in seeking the wisdom of Elders in making long-term decisions. The Regional Public Hearings are also consistent with IQ in that one of their purposes is to help all participants understand each other.

Jon: The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has been structured based on the goals identified in the 2007 Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals document:

Chapter 1 of the Plan coincides with the first goal: Strengthening Partnership and Institutions
Chapter 2: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment
Chapter 3: Encouraging Conservation Planning
Chapter 4: Building Healthy Communities
Chapter 5: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development
Chapter 6 deals with Implementation. Each chapter will be discussed in this presentation.

Each of these chapters will be discussed during today during this presentation. Chapters 2 through 5 of the Draft Plan identify issues that are important in specific geographic areas, and assign one of the three Land Use Designations to each area. The Nunavut Land Use Plan also includes maps, tables and annexes.

Schedule A divides Nunavut into many numbered areas, and Table 1 identifies the prohibited uses and conditions that apply in each numbered area. There are a few important terms that the plan uses to manage land use:

Prohibited uses identify land uses that do not conform to the Plan. This means that any activity that is listed as a prohibited use in a given area would not be permitted. If an area has a prohibited use, it is designated as a Protected Area. Protected Areas are shown in green on Schedule A and Table 1.

Conditions identify requirements such as setbacks or seasonal restrictions. In general, if an area has a conditional use, it is usually designated as a Special Management Area, which are shown in yellow or tan on Schedule A and in Table 1.

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

This is the most restrictive land use designation to development, but more protective of traditional uses, and wildlife. An example is core caribou calving areas, referenced as Sites #38, on Schedule A and in Table 1 of the Draft Plan). In these areas, uses such as mineral exploration and production, oil and gas, quarries, and linear infrastructure are prohibited. Protected Area designations represent approximately 16% of the area where the Draft Plan would apply. It should be noted that this does not include established parks.

Some participants have recommended that the term ‘Protected Area’ be changed because it may be confused with how the phrase is used in other jurisdictions to refer to areas established through legislation.

Special Management Areas are shown in yellow-tan on Schedule A, and are identified with yellow-tan text boxes throughout the Plan. Special Management Areas usually involve conditions such as setbacks or seasonal restrictions to guide land users, but in some cases they may have prohibited uses related to non-environmental or cultural values, such as contaminated sites.

Special Management Areas are typically a moderately restrictive land use designation. An example is beluga calving grounds designated Special Management Areas, referenced as site #161 in Schedule A and Table 1. There are no prohibited land uses in these areas, however there are seasonal restrictions on ship traffic. Special Management Areas represent approximately 3% of the area where the Draft Plan would apply.

Mixed Use Land Use Designations are shown as grey areas on Schedule A, and are identified with grey text boxes throughout the Plan. Mixed Use areas do not have prohibited uses or conditions, but may include values for the NPC, regulatory authorities and all land users to consider, when a project is to be carried out in those areas.

Mixed Use land use designations support a wide variety of opportunities and land uses, and represent approximately 81% of the area where the Draft Plan would apply. It should be noted that the requirements of an approved Land Use Plan, including these designations, are not permanent features. They may be changed or removed over time through a variety of processes that will be discussed later today.

The Draft Plan also includes **Recommended Actions** for some issues. These are included in blue text boxes in the Plan and are summarized in Annex C.

This close-up of Table 1 shows an example of both a Special Management Area, in this case Middle Back River, and a Protected Area, in this case Bathurst and Elu Inlets. We want to highlight that in the 2014 draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, some Special Management Areas only had references to particular values in Table 1, with instruction to regulators.

In the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, this was simplified, and values are all presented on Schedule B. This allowed Schedule A to show where there are prohibited uses or conditions.

Several participants have expressed concern that some issues are no longer included on Schedule A, but it is worth noting that in some cases the level of guidance on land use may effectively be the same as it was in the 2014 Draft Plan.

Schedule B identifies areas important to certain Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components. This information can be used by regulatory authorities during the review of project proposals, and by NPC to determine if there are concerns regarding the cumulative impacts of projects.

Valued Ecosystem Components (or VECs) are parts of the natural environment that have particular value. These could be wildlife species, like polar bear, or habitat, like a floe edge.

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

- Schedule B1 presents terrestrial values, including polar bear denning areas, areas of high mineral potential, proposed or speculative highways, and others.
- Schedule B2, which is not shown, presents some seasonal ranges for caribou.
- Schedule B3 presents marine values, such as areas important to char or turbot, polynyas, and others.

There is also a separate Options and Recommendations Document that was prepared to inform the Nunavut Land Use Plan. It references information that was considered and includes maps of important areas that have been identified for each issue.

Brian:

Some Protected Areas and Special Management Areas, particularly marine areas, have seasonal restrictions. They do not apply year round. Seasonal restrictions in the Nunavut Land Use Plan are based on Inuit seasonal cycles and systems, because they differ greatly from other parts of Canada. There are six seasons in Nunavut. However, start and end dates differ from region to region.

This table, which is also in the Plan, sets out the calendar dates which are applied to the six Inuit seasons, for seven different parts of Nunavut: east and west Kitikmeot, north and south Kivalliq, north and south Qikiqtani, and Sanikiluaq.

Although Inuit Owned Land does not have an exclusive section in the 2016 Draft Plan, it is important to discuss this issue because some participants are concerned that the Draft Plan proposes restrictions on how these lands should be used in some cases.

Suggestions were made to revise the 2016 Draft Plan to recognize that many IOL parcels were selected predominately for their mineral endowment, and in particular that IOL subsurface parcels should be excluded from designations that prohibit mineral exploration and development.

Another recommendation was that most land use designations with prohibited uses that include IOL should either exclude those parcels or be designated as Special Management Areas.

The table on the screen identifies the percentage of overlap between surface and subsurface IOL and land use designations that contain prohibited uses or conditions.

The next chart is a breakdown by community. Communities with the highest percentage of surface IOL and Protected Area overlap are Rankin Inlet at 77%, Gjoa Haven at 70%, and Whale Cove at 55%. Communities with the highest percentage of subsurface IOL and Protected Area overlap are Sanikiluaq at 100%, and Whale Cove at 60%.

In the Kitikmeot region, Protected Areas cover 35% of surface IOLs and 4% of subsurface IOLs while Special Management Areas cover 1.5% of surface IOLs and 0% of subsurface.

In the Kivalliq region, Protected Areas cover 39% of surface IOLs and 7% of subsurface IOLs while Special Management Areas cover 0.2% of surface IOLs and 0% of subsurface.

In the Qikiqtani region, Protected Areas cover 7% of surface IOLs and 1.5% of subsurface IOLs, while Special Management Areas do not overlap with any IOL. Chairman Nakashuk, this ends our presentation. We are now ready to take questions. Qujannamiik.

Andrew: Qujannamiik Sharon, Brian and Jonathan. Perhaps, Commissioners are there are any questions to the discussion in question? I don't think there is any – Alan could you proceed with written submissions please.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair, Commissioners. Good morning, participants. Prior to the start of this public hearing, participants were asked to submit written questions that we would put to the Commission staff at this point in the presentation. You should know there are 11 sessions in this presentation today. The first one is the longest. We've received written questions in advance from many of you. At this point, I will be asking questions of Commission staff at the end of this first session. This, by the way, is your cue that following the questions and answers between staff and those of who have submitted written questions in advance to be ready for your questions at the discretion of the Chair, subject to time constraints. So your cue is to be ready if you have questions, again subject to the Chair and time.

At Session 1, we received inquiries from many of you, and the question to Commission staff is, *Why is detailed information contained in the Options and Recommendations document but not in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan?*

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. I'd just like to note that the Draft Plan attempts to present technical planning information in a concise plain language document that includes the necessary maps, figures, and tables to understand how land use is proposed to be guided. To make the Draft Plan as clear and user friendly as possible, and Options and Recommendations Document was created to record more detailed information that was considered and integrated into the Plan.

For example, the Options and Recommendation Document contains a significant amount of information on individual key migratory bird habitat sites that is not included in the Draft Plan. But this additional information is not necessarily needed to understand how the Draft Plan proposes to manage land use in each of these areas. While best efforts were made to include all of the information considered in the Options and Recommendations Document, participants

have noticed some omissions. The Commission's consultation record online is intended to be comprehensive and includes all comments and submissions considered when drafting and revising the Plan, while the Options and Recommendations Document only attempts to capture up-to-date information and not all historic information. The staff plans to update the Options and Recommendations Document when the Draft Plan is revised. Although these regional public hearings are on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, suggested revisions to the Options and Recommendations Document are also welcomed. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. Mr. Chair, we didn't receive any other prewritten questions. That's all for Session 1. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Any questions? Hugh has the microphone. State your name and your community. Try to keep your questions as short as possible. Jaco?

Jaco: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Good morning. Jaco Ishulutak. Can you hear me now? I'm from Pangnirtung. Can we ask any questions that we want to ask?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: For those who are not here yet, you don't have to worry that we're not full right now. We will meet with the people arriving late, so be free to ask.

Jaco: *(Translated)*: As you mentioned, I have no questions.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)* Joannie, come over please.

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Joannie Ikkidluak. The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, the communities have concerns. You said you have been to every community in consultation. The yellow part near our area was marked in previous mapping. I recall stating that, and it was my concern. I don't see it in the current maps that I reviewed this morning. We should have dug up. It was previously explored.

NPC Chair: He's from Kimmirut - the area that he's talking about, Jonathan or Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chairman. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. The map that we marked is very small, so that's why it's very hard to define that part of the area, the Kimmirut area. It's marked in blue. I think how I understood it.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I don't know your name, but if you can come up here and state your name and which community you come from. State your name.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Sam Palituk from Clyde River. I'm one of the HTO members. I have been wanting to ask this question for quite some time now, because I haven't really seen the area and for the mining company areas and the resources that they take from underground. The royalties - I would like to ask about the royalties and who is collecting the royalties when they are extracted from underground. I'm referring to the mining companies.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Which one of you can answer this one? Which one of you will respond?

- Brian: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you. We are not quite understanding the question, whether it is related to royalties or something else, if you can rephrase the question. Qujannamiik.
- Sam: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I was trying to ask a question about what we are getting from mining areas. There are areas near our communities. When we have opportunities to ask questions, we don't really get responses. I believe that should be more appropriately done. For example, when we ask questions, if they can be responded to accordingly. My question is can you work on this further so that it's dealt with for our future?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Sam. Would you like to respond to that?
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If I understood you correctly, I believe you are asking in your community or your surrounding community if there will be any mineral development. You have been asking questions, but don't get the right responses. Was that your question? Okay, right now this Plan states where mineral development should take place. It was given to us. The Commission does not try to state specific areas, but we do try to be direct on our rules, because submissions are made to us. Some are in the municipal boundaries and some are outside the municipal boundaries. That's only how I can respond to you in regard to your question.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Do you understand? Is that good? Last question will be from one member, Ben, because we have many other discussions to have.
- Ben: *(Translated)*: Ben Kovic. Thank you, Mr. Chair and thank you for those of you who are here. Many of us who have been invited as delegates, we have never been asked to take part in a discussion like this, so this is kind of awkward. I really wanted - one of our members wants to do a presentation to you, and it has to do with the hearing - how the hearing is done and how we can work together in voicing our roles and responsibilities. We weren't really sure how this hearing was to go about. It's as if we are walking on thin ice. So Mr. Chair, I really want you to go back to what our goal really is here on behalf of these members. Because from those of us from Iqaluit HTO, it's the first time we are sitting in a session like this, and it feels like we are on thin ice. We're not sure what to do. We were all told we had a 15-minute break, and our break actually took 20 minutes long. So we don't want those 20 minutes if we can have a say.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: If that is okay, Alan, can they do a presentation? If you don't mind Alan?
- Alan: Thank you, Ben for the question and thank you, Mr. Chair I think if I understood it correctly – forgive me if I got it wrong – but I think you're asking if you'll be able to do a presentation at some point?
- NPC Chair: No.
- Alan: Lost in translation. Brian may have corrected it for me, or do you want to restate your question?
- Ben: Since I am bilingual, I will say it in English. I think what I was saying earlier was that the people that are invited here from all the hamlets and associations, we are on a thin ice kind-of-thing right now. We're not sure what presentation we are supposed to give so we can help the

Commission come up with a Plan, a good Plan for Nunavut. But right now, we are kind of nervous where to start. So I would like to the Commission itself to go back sometime when the opportunity arises to explain the scope of this Commission – the purpose – so that we can give you the purpose and the scope to help you come up with a good Plan.

Right now, some of these people have been in this type of Commission and a lot of us in this room are new HTO members who have never been in this type of Commission. So we need to somehow get educated, you know, where we can go to the next step. Like I said earlier, we had a 20-minute coffee break. We only have 3 of us here and only have 20 minutes to speak. So it's not quite...thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead, Alan.

Alan: Thank you for that clarification. Every participant who is present, including the hamlets and the HTOs, and everyone else, has the agenda. I think from the agenda it's clear that there will be a time for each of you to make your own individual presentations on behalf of the HTOs or the hamlets, in your case. We don't want your participation to in any way feel like it's limited to those 20 minutes. Of course, each of you are here for the entire week, and there will be sessions throughout each day where the microphone will be passed around, and you'll be able to ask questions for clarification.

The process for today is the Commission staff will take a few hours. So far we've just gone through the overview, the introduction of what does the Plan try to do. But in the next session, we'll go right into specific topics. They will explain what the Plan has tried to do on those selected topics. The next one deals with migratory birds, and we will want you to listen to the staff explaining how the Plan has tried to address these individual topics. Then we're asking each of you to say whatever you may say about that. "You got it right. Thank you." "You got it wrong. Change it." To the extent that you can make concrete suggestions in your questions, that will be information that the Commission staff will be recording. All of this is going for the Commissioners.

I want to thank you very much for the question, because just as it's your first time – many of you – to sit here, this is also the first time that the entire Board of Commissioners has an opportunity to listen to all of Nunavut. So they are learning too. They will take away all of the information that comes at each of these three regional meetings and look at all of the submissions that have previously come in over many years, as well as any closings that you might want to make after the hearing. You'll be allowed the opportunity to provide further submissions after this week. It will be called 'Closing Argument' but it's the points you feel are necessary.

Ben, I really want to thank you for the question, because we just want you in your own words – everybody in your own words – to say what this Plan does for your communities in the simplest language. No need for reports, just did we get a particular topic right, or does it need to be changed? The people you're speaking to, although the Commission staff may try to answer the questions, the people that we are all speaking to are seated here at the front. We're merely trying to help the discussion – all of us – and there will be discussion among participants. All of it is designed for one purpose, and that is to tell the Commissioners, who will have the pen, who will be making changes. So I hope that answers your question, Ben. You will have your

time slots, but you really have an opportunity throughout the week to be handed the microphone and explain what you think, hopefully on the topic of the moment. But this opening topic is very broad. I hope that helps. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Alan. Good question. We have numerous things to work on. It's still open to the floor. I don't think there are any more questions. We still have staff to give presentations. Brian?

Brian: I believe it is Jon is doing the second session.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

SESSION 2: KEY MIGRATORY BIRD SITES

Jon: Okay, thank you very much. This second session is on the topic of key migratory bird sites, and we're moving into Chapter 2 in general now. Chapter 2 is about protecting and sustaining the environment, and it proposes land use designations and recommendations for a variety of areas important to wildlife, including key migratory bird habitat sites, caribou habitat, polar bear denning areas, walrus haul-outs, two beluga calving grounds, and marine areas of importance.

Nunavut provides key habitat sites for a variety of migratory bird species. Many nesting species are colonial and are found in high densities at geographically distinct sites during their time in the Arctic. The Canadian Wildlife Service identified a number of sites, and made recommendations for each site based on criteria that included the percentage of the national population that uses the site, the health of the population, and the sensitivity of particular birds to disturbance. Specific details for each site are included in the Options and Recommendations Document. For reference, the Draft Plan includes:

- 27 key migratory bird habitat sites as Protected Areas with prohibited uses and setbacks
- 10 key migratory bird habitat sites as Special Management Areas with setbacks
- 9 additional key migratory bird habitat sites as Valued Ecosystem Components with no prohibited uses or setbacks

The prohibited uses and setbacks for each site vary, and are described in Table 1 and Table 2 of the Draft Plan. Sites identified as Valued Ecosystem Components can be found on Schedule B1 and B3.

Some participants have expressed concern with prohibited uses being proposed within some key migratory bird habitat sites identified as Protected Areas. The Commission welcomes input from all participants regarding key migratory bird habitat sites being identified as Protected Areas, including whether communities that are located near these sites support having prohibited uses included in the Draft Plan. There is also concern that inclusion of these areas in the Draft Plan avoids the requirement to negotiate an Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement that may otherwise be required. That concludes our brief overview of how the Plan addresses key migratory bird habitat sites, and we'll take questions on this topic.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Jonathan. Any questions to the related topics from the participants? *(Pause)*. It appears not. Alan? We have written submissions to answer. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We'll follow the same format with the pre-submitted written questions followed up by Andrew inviting questions from the floor. Thank you to participants who gave us questions on the issue of migratory bird Protected Areas. In this session, we have two questions. The first question is:

Has the NPC included subsurface IOL parcels in migratory bird Protected Area designations that are intended to be in marine designations? The question is specific to the following migratory bird Protected Areas: #2 on the maps includes Bathurst and Elu Inlets. #18 is the Belcher Island polynyas. #19 is the Buchan Gulf. #20 is Cape Searle and Reid Bay, and finally #33 is Markham Bay. Thank you.

Jon: Thank you to the participant for the question. I'd just like to note that the Commission understands that there remain a number of instances where predominately marine designations for key migratory bird habitat sites overlap with Inuit Owned Lands due to differences in scale at which the key migratory bird sites are identified compared with the scale at which the Inuit Owned Land parcels have been identified.

In these cases, land use designations are not intended to apply to terrestrial areas, and this technical mapping issue can be resolved in a revised version of the Draft Plan. However, there may also be some instances where islands or coastal areas that provide important habitat for birds are intended to be included in the proposed designations. The Commission encourages the Government of Canada who identified these areas to clarify which specific sites are intended to include terrestrial portions, and which sites should only include marine areas. The Commission, of course, welcomes submission on this issue from all other participants. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan, for that answer. We have a second and final question from participants that arrived in writing previous to the hearing. The question is:

Can the NPC provide evidence of community support for the new proposed migratory bird Protected Areas? The transcripts of the regional community meetings that took place in the fall of 2016 do not show that communities provided any feedback on the proposed designations. Thank you.

Jon: Thank you again to the participant for the question. I'd just note that this issue has been discussed in regional meetings in communities held last fall, including during community-specific breakout groups where the proposed 2016 designations were discussed. During those meetings, we heard no objections to the proposed designations raised by community representatives. During this public hearing, the Commission looks forward to hearing from all participants, including community members, regarding which aspects of the Draft Plan they do or do not support. Determining the level of support for specific elements of the 2016 Draft Plan, such as the proposed migratory bird Protected Areas, is a primary purpose of these public hearings. Thank you.

- Alan: Thank you for that answer. Mr. Chair, those are the only two questions we received in advance. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Alan and Jonathan. Come to the front. State your name and your community please.
- Meeka: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Meeka Kiguktak from Grise Fjord. I have a concern, and it appears not to be on the map, particularly the area from our region. Perhaps I didn't see it. It's a small area that we're concerned about. Perhaps it's too small to be on the map. It's a bird sanctuary site. We would like to have that included, or have you ever heard of that area that I'm concerned of? If it's included in the map, I would appreciate it. It is flocked with migratory birds in the summer. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian or Jon?
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: Which area are you referring to? We cannot pinpoint it.
- Meeka: *(Translated)*: Corbett Island. It's in this vicinity. It's not indicated in the area of Grise Fjord. The island is small. I don't think it's even visible here, but we know of it. It's called Corbett Island. It is flocked with migratory birds in the summer, and we would like to have that included as a Protection Area. Thank you.
- Brian A: Thank you, Chair. We believe it's inside a Protected Area, but we're going to confirm that and get back to that question before the end of the day. We just want to confirm it, but we believe it's inside a Protected Area. We'll get back to you. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: You will receive further clarification in a bit. Abraham?
- Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Abraham Kublu from Pond Inlet. I have a concern with a national park migratory bird site. It is not also indicated on the map. It is more toward the Arctic Bay area, between Clyde River and Pond Inlet. There are also areas that we would like to indicate, and I have not heard or seen it indicated in the map.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Can you come over a bit please to indicate to the staff, so they can clarify and answer your question?
- Abraham K: *(Translated)*: It's in that vicinity. It's called Uppakaktuk (*phonetic approximation*) and an English area as well. It is flocked by migratory birds, and in this vicinity as well, between Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet.
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. I'll try to answer to answer you this way. In the past, after this proceeding, if we have to make additions to the concerns, we would like to answer you in the most clear way as we can, so when the Pond Inlet delegation is given an allotment, you can come back and make further statements. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Any questions? Any additions to the questions?

Ben: Ben Kovic. Just a question: I noticed that both the migratory Protection Areas are in big colonies. They always seem to be in big colonies of one species or two species. But now with that, I understand we have global warming. We've got new migrants coming into Nunavut that are not usually here. I guess in the future we'll have a new colony someplace, like lesser snow geese in South Baffin. We never used to have lesser snow geese. Now we do because of the shift of the migration. I don't know. So we're not sure where they colonize to lay eggs. We don't know that yet. Maybe somebody does.

Those are the things, I guess, we need to also consider in the future where the new colonies are settling in to lay eggs or whatever. Then we also have colonies of different kinds of species in one area, like in the Great Plains of Kuujuaq. We have all kinds of different species besides the snow geese that have a sanctuary. So those are the things that I just wanted to ask I guess. What about the new alien species? Is there any consideration for the future for those species of migratory birds? Thank you.

NPC Chair: Jonathan?

Jon: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you for the question. I think this is an appropriate time to note that as we have been saying, the Draft Plan is intended to be a living document that is able to be revised as time goes on. So if circumstances change due to climate or other reasons, there are ways to update the content of the Plan in order to reflect the changing circumstances. We'll discuss those more later today, but they could include a Plan amendment, which anyone can request at any time, so that could be an individual person or an organization, or even the Commission itself, as well as a periodic review of the Land Use Plan that would take place at a set number of years. So through various ways, we would be able to update the Plan, keep it as a living document, and respond to changing circumstances. Thank you very much.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Jonathan. Any questions from the floor on the related topic? Please come up to the microphone if you have any questions.

Steven L: Hi. Steven Lonsdale from QIA. There seems to be some concern on specific areas on the key bird habitat sites. The community members are going up and pointing on this rather large map saying that a certain area needs to be protected. I don't really see that being recorded, any of those specifics, because the map itself is too large. I think if we are to have any sort of accurate recordkeeping on the concerns that are being brought up, we need regional or community specific maps that zoom out to say, "I have a problem with this one," "I think this one should be bigger." So I don't think this map is quite appropriate.

Perhaps that can be rectified after by having something a little bit more specific, because this is a regional session. These sessions were changed from a final hearing session that included everyone, to now, a regional session. I think this speaks to that where it become region-specific. It becomes community-specific to have these in-depth discussions. It is not just a suggestion. I think it is required in order to have that accuracy, to have those comments reflected. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. This is a public hearing for the Commission. If you have any question directed to the Commission. This is being recorded. Thank you for your suggestion

about the mapping. Are there any other questions from the back room there? You are welcome. If there are no questions from the back room...David?

David: *(Translated)*: David Kunuk. It's just a question. For the caribou protection, this is just a concern I have. I just want to know when this is going to be implemented. Is it being implemented in the Land Claims Agreement? That's the question I have.

Brian A: If I may, Chairman, we can ask David to ask the question in English so we won't lose it in translation.

NPC Chair: Yep. He's coming.

David K: I have been around the Land Claim most of my life, so I'm just curious to understand why the caribou Protected Areas process in the Land Claim is not being used under Article 8 and 9. Inuit negotiated 30 years to create this provision, and then the land use planning process sort-of sidebars it without requiring an IIBA. I've been just going through a tour of Nunavut communities. They want jobs. They need income, and to bypass any opportunity for an IIBA just defeats the purpose of the Land Claim. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Go ahead, Brian.

Brian A: Qujannamiik. Thank you, David for your question. The Commission staff will certainly consider the question that he has provided, and we will also give a response to that before the end of the hearing.

NPC Chair: Brian, I think we can move on to Session 3.

Brian A: Before I get onto the issue of caribou, it's quite a long presentation. It's now 11:30. It's up to you if you want me to proceed, or start and come back, get back to the presentation or break for lunch. That's your call.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: This is a very lengthy presentation, so maybe we can go for lunch and come back at 1:00. 1:30. Maybe come back here at 1:30. Thank you.

LUNCH

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Before we start, I'm sorry. We had to go for lunch. From this time forward, we are going to be having our lunch break from 12:00 to 1:30. If there are any questions for the presentation, I would like to remind everyone that when you are talking to the mike, state your name and which community you are from, which organization you are representing. This is a reminder for everyone here.

We still have one presentation yet. During our public hearing, some of the groups will not be able to make it, including the one from Kivalliq, GNWT Department of Lands, GNWT Environment and Natural Resources, Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hilu Tagoon –Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, Kivalliq Inuit Association, Kivalliq Wildlife

Board, Northquest Ltd., Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, AREVA Resources Canada Inc., North Arrow Minerals Inc., Nunavut Water Board, and Nunavut Impact Review Board.

Before we start our proceedings this afternoon, we would like to get back to the question from this morning. One moment. Jonathan, if you would respond to the question earlier this morning, or Brian?

Brian: Thank you. I'm going to respond to this question here right now. Corbett Island is on the map here – this map the one we were showing this morning on the screen here. It was pointed out – and I'm going to respond to this in English. It's designated as a National Wildlife Area and currently protected by proposed Protected Area by the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. So that's the question related to Corbett Island this morning.

I also want to add if I may, Mr. Chair, that we will be responding to David's question after the next section that I will be speaking to on caribou. We also have a quick comment we'd like to make with relation to the area or the issue of maps or mapping for the community delegates. I'll leave that with Alan to explain for us, if I may. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik, Brian. Alan?

Alan: Thank you for your comment, Steven, on behalf of QIA and on behalf of others on the issue of maps and data points. As you see, we have three projectors showing the presentation, which is loaded, and you are right. When we bring the map in closer, this particular presentation isn't in enough detail to show the maps. We've discussed whether it's possible through the course of our schedule to have individuals come up and put actual data points on a higher resolution map. That doesn't seem workable in terms of our need for scheduling. So I've been advised that we can't really effectively do that, but I would offer a couple of suggestions:

When the presentations are being made, and the people have their 20-minute allotments, for example, it's a great time to put it on the record at that moment to say, "Here's an island or peninsula. Please clarify." But really, be sure to tell us in your presentation what exactly you say it is you want, either in that presentation or later this week. Or you can also do it at the end of these three regional hearings. There will be an opportunity for all of the communities to write their submissions – their final thoughts on the Plan. So if it's something you've overlooked in your presentation, you always have an opportunity to catch up and pick up on those points at the end of the hearing.

There will also be some questions and answers through the course of this week, notably in the evenings, we hope, as the schedule permits. At that time, you might find somebody to talk to, but we really need to have your written record if you can. I'm sure you can appreciate that none of the staff want to miss any of the important data points that you want to speak to. So we want to make sure if you can, to just write down the name of that island, what you think the Plan says, what you would like the Plan to say, with as much clarity. It doesn't have to be long. A few lines will cover it. So I thank Steven. Thanks for raising it. It's a good point. We're just not sure we can pull a map up with enough resolution, and we worry a little bit that there will be 300 or 400 people with their own unique set of knowledge. It seems a better way to capture it through the presentations and/or a written note at some point. Thank you.

- NPC Chair: Thank you, Alan. I would also like to remind everyone. We have to think of our interpreters, so please try not to speak too fast in the respect of our interpreters. Slow down when you speak. Do you have questions to the presentation earlier? Hannah?
- Hannah: *(Translated)*: Thank you for the opportunity. Hannah Uniuqsaraq from NTI. Mr. Chair, we have a request. Given that many of the participants may not have participated in the regional information sessions, it would be useful if NPC can go back to each of the proposed bird sites in the previous presentation. There are 22 proposed bird protected areas in the Qikiqtani region. While we appreciate the general overview, we believe it is this process that we need to get into details of these proposed designations and what they mean, so as to facilitate an informed and active participation of those community reps that may not have been at the regional sessions. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Will someone respond? Brian?
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: We would require some time to prepare for that. The Commission directs us to do so, so I'll leave it in your hands to decide on that. But we would need some time to prepare for it. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Thank you. I think we can go back to our presentation and talk about it a little bit more later. If we can stick with our presentation and then talk about it a little bit more later? Brian?
- Brian A: We can. Yeah, we'll continue the presentation, and then we can discuss this later on. We can start now. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Perhaps you can go ahead with your presentation. Brian?

SESSION 3: CARIBOU

- Brian: So Session 3: Caribou. We're going to be talking about protection of caribou. It is page 34 in Inuktitut and page 26 in English in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. It is Section 2.2. I'll say it once more: Inuktitut page 34, and English page 26, Section 2.2 in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. We're going to be talking about caribou. We will now move on to the issue of caribou.

Caribou have been the subject of much discussion throughout this planning process. Caribou are an integral species in the northern ecosystem, providing food, supporting cultural heritage, and driving local economies. The relationship and historical dependence on caribou is a fundamental part of Inuit identity. When developing the Draft Plan, the Nunavut Planning Commission received detailed technical information and IQ on caribou in Nunavut, including their seasonal ranges and sensitivities. Much of this information has been summarized for reference in the Options & Recommendations document.

The map on the screen indicates the known caribou herds in Nunavut. There are two main groups of barren-ground caribou: "tundra wintering", which live entirely north of the treeline, and "mainland migrating", which come about as far north as Baker Lake and Bathurst Inlet in the summer, and move south into the boreal forests and taiga in the winter. The winter range

of the tundra wintering herds on the mainland is about the same as the summer range of the mainland migrating caribou.

The Draft Plan proposes land use designations for mainland caribou only. I want to say that again. The Draft Plan proposes land use designations for the mainland caribou only...because information on other herds was not received in time for inclusion in the current Draft Plan, which was released on June 23, 2016. We would like to note that all information received from June 2016, including at the Regional Public Hearings and after the hearings, will be before the Commissioners for their consideration during their review and revision of the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

In the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, designations for caribou habitat are identified by seasonal ranges. The first seasonal range to discuss is calving areas, which are of critical importance for maintaining healthy caribou populations, and are generally acknowledged as areas where caribou are particularly vulnerable to disturbance. These areas are used by cows to bear their young and to form bonds in the first days of the lives of caribou. The animals are very sensitive to disturbance at these times. The Draft Plan proposes that caribou calving areas be designated as Protected Areas with prohibited uses. These areas were defined based on caribou collaring data for the mainland herds.

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

Key access corridors are regularly used pathways essential for providing access to core-calving areas. Key access corridors have been designated as Protected Areas.

Locations where caribou regularly cross freshwater during their migration are unique areas of limited geographic extent where caribou are very sensitive to disturbance. Caribou freshwater crossings include a 10km buffer and have also been designated as Protected Areas. It is important to note that the Protected Area designation is not intended to affect shipping between Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet during open water seasons.

A document identifying errors and omissions in the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan was released by the Nunavut Planning Commission on December 14, 2016. A copy of that document is available in the back. The document identified a number of errors relating to caribou in the Draft Plan. First, the applied buffer for caribou freshwater crossings is 10 kilometres. However, the text of the released 2016 Draft Plan mistakenly notes a 20 kilometre buffer. Second, several caribou marine crossings in the Bathurst Inlet area should be removed from Schedule A, because they are incorrectly identified as freshwater crossings.

Some caribou herds migrate across the frozen sea-ice to reach desired areas. Currently, the only information that has been submitted on caribou sea ice crossings is what is shaded in pink on the screen, which was provided by the Government of Nunavut.

The Dolphin and Union tundra wintering herd depends on sea ice crossings for survival. This herd crosses from Victoria Island to the mainland upon freeze-up, typically between mid-late

October and late November. The herd returns to Victoria Island before breakup, between mid-May and mid-June. As a result, the portion of the Northwest Passage between Victoria Island and the mainland is essential for survival. Caribou sea-ice crossings have been designated as Special Management Areas with restrictions on shipping. Between Victoria Island and the mainland, shipping is restricted during Ukiaq and Upingaksaaq, which is October 15th to February 15th, and April 1st to May 31st.

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. Shipping is restricted during the seasons of Ukiuq, Upingaksaaq, and Upingaaq, which is from February 1st to August 14th.

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. Shipping is restricted during Ukiaq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaaq, and Upingaaq, which is December 1st to July 31st.

Many of the written submissions received in advance of this hearing included comments on how the Draft Plan proposes to manage caribou habitat. Some participants expressed support for the proposed designations and some provided alternative recommendations, such as:

1. Including seasonal restrictions (Special Management Areas) rather than prohibited uses (Protected Areas) for caribou calving areas, post-calving areas and freshwater crossings;
2. Changing the boundaries of the caribou seasonal ranges by using a different analysis of the caribou collaring data;
3. Consider including 'sunset' clauses when prohibitions in the Plan would expire unless they were explicitly renewed;
4. Consider including set periods when caribou habitat boundaries and regulations would be reassessed;
5. Changing how important caribou areas that overlap with areas of high mineral potential are treated;
6. Consider local or regional approaches; and
7. Consider mobile protection measures in some regions for some types of habitat.

It is clear that participants have diverse recommendations and strong differences of opinion. Based on the submissions provided thus far, in addition to the forthcoming presentations, the Commissioners will make an informed decision on how to treat this issue.

In this regional public hearing, it is immensely important that parties listen to one another and consider other points of view. We need to move away from positional arguments. Everyone here agrees with the importance of protecting caribou. The question is how should the Nunavut Land Use Plan contribute to a logical, coordinated and internally consistent caribou protection system? The Commissioners will consider all of the written submissions that have been received, in addition to the oral presentations that will be heard this week, and during other regional public hearings before making an informed decision on how this issue should be addressed in a revised version of the Draft Plan. Mr. Chair, those are the presentations we have. If there are any questions, we will respond accordingly. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Are there any questions from the panel members? The written questions, once they are done, we will go to the delegates. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Commission received six written questions on the topic of caribou that Brian has just outlined. The first question:

As documented by the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board in its January 2017 submission, there is IQ information on important caribou areas in the Qikiqtani. What steps will NPC take to create designations for significant caribou areas in the Qikiqtani region based on available information?

Jon: Thank you once again to the participants for the questions. I'd just like to note in this regard that all new information and comments received since the release of the 2016 Draft Plan at the three regional public hearings and in final post-hearing written arguments, including IQ and scientific knowledge, will be considered by the Commissioners when deciding on revisions to this Draft Plan. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. The second written question that we received prior to the hearing:

Can NPC provide the rationale for a 10km year-round buffer for caribou freshwater crossings? The NPC Options and Recommendations Document does not mention or discuss the appropriate distance of buffers for caribou freshwater crossings or seasonal requirements.

Jon: Thank you again for the question. I'll just note that in this regard that the 10km buffer was based on the review of the different submissions received by the Commission on the proposed 2014 Draft Plan, as well as discussions during caribou technical workshops. The submissions in general recommended Protected Area designations for freshwater crossings and a buffer zone around these areas. Some of the recommendations varied from 10km up to 80km. However, the majority of recommendations suggested a 10k buffer, including those of the Kivalliq Wildlife Board and the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The third question:

As the Nunavut Impact Review Board stated in its January 2017 submission to the NPC, environmental assessment examines effects on caribou one project at a time and land use planning is intended to provide guidance on regional issues such as protection of caribou habitat. If protection of caribou habitat is not included in the final Land Use Plan, do you expect the Land Use Plan will be effective in achieving its conservation objectives and goals?

Jon: Thank you again. When revising the Draft Plan, the Commissioners will consider how effectively all of the goals and objectives of the Plan would be achieved. Various options for protecting caribou habitat in the Plan have been suggested in written submissions received by the Commission, and we expect will be discussed in more detail by participants during these public hearings. The Commissioners will consider all of these options and their implications, including suggestions on how the Plan should support and complement caribou protection measures that are taken by government, environmental assessment and regulatory agencies, and others. As with all issues, the Commission welcomes all input on this issue from all participants.

Alan: Thank you. Another question received:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for not including the application of mobile protection conservation measures for use in caribou land management? The NPC's Options and Recommendation Document states that all three Regional Inuit Organizations support the application of mobile measures.

Jon: Thank you once again. The Commission acknowledges that determining the appropriate measures for protecting caribou while also recognizing other land use values and interests, is an important issue where participants have a variety of strongly held views. Mobile protection measures are supported in some written submissions, but there is opposition to this approach in other submissions. The Commission has no position on these opinions at this time and has not reached any decision on the most appropriate way to address this complex and important issue. The Commission invites participants to indicate in their submissions and comments whether or not they support the approach to caribou protection in the Draft Plan, and to provide reasons for these positions. Participants who would prefer a different approach, such as mobile protection measures, are encouraged to provide details on these alternatives and explain how these other measures would be implemented, and why they are preferred.

Alan: Thank you. A further question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for including mapping of caribou seasonal ranges from a single source - in this case location data from collared cows provided by the Government of Nunavut – that doesn't integrate IQ or scientific survey and collared data in a timely, transparent, and collaborative manner?

Jon: Thank you again. I'd just like to note that the Commission has sought information on caribou habitat as part of this planning process for many years. At the time the 2016 Draft Plan was prepared, the areas identified by the Government of Nunavut based on collaring data, were the most widely accepted dataset. It should also be noted that additional information regarding caribou water crossings, for example that was submitted by Kivalliq HTOs in 2016 has been incorporated into the Draft Plan.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have one last question that has been pre-submitted:

What specific scientific or Traditional Knowledge evidence can the Commission provide that industrial development has a deleterious effect on migratory barren-ground caribou herds - that is an example or examples captured by scientific method or oral history can be cited of instances when a caribou herd as caused to decline or otherwise was harmed due to industrial development? The response can be specific to all or part of the seasonal range of a herd. Thank you.

Jon: Thank you very much. As I previously noted, determining appropriate measures for protecting caribou while recognizing other land use values and interests, is an important issue, and many participants have strongly held views. Over the years, the Commission has received many comments and submissions asking for significant land use restrictions to provide a precautionary approach to protecting caribou populations and habitat.

On the other hand, it has also received submissions that the type and extent of proposed restrictions are not justified based on available scientific evidence and Traditional Knowledge. Several submissions and expert reports filed by participants prior to these public hearings suggest development has negative impacts on caribou, including through cumulative effects. At least one participant has suggested that the burden of proof regarding the effects of land use activities on caribou should be placed on those whose proposed actions would alter habitat or disturb caribou. Staff expects participants will have more to say on these matters in their presentations and written arguments. The option of a Protected Area designation in the 2016 Draft Plan was selected as a clear starting point for submissions on the Draft Plan. The Protected Area designations in the 2016 Draft Plan does not predetermine the final decision the Commissioners will make on this issue following the public hearing on the basis of the evidence and arguments presented by all participants.

Alan: Thank you for those answers. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik Alan and Jonathan. There were questions. We're a bit behind. Can you please write down your questions that you will pose perhaps tomorrow, and then you can get your responses on the last day? If you have any questions, please write them down. We will go on to the next presentation. If you have any questions at all, please write them down. Please continue with your presentation, Jonathan or Brian.

Brian A: *(Translated):* Thank you, Mr. Chair. This morning there was a question by David and we would like to respond to his question. Can we do that?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jon: Thank you very much, David, for the question. Such as I understand it, the question was in relation to the use of the Draft Plan to impose land use restrictions on activities in comparison with the establishment of conservation areas through existing processes to manage these areas. On that issue, I'd just like to note that we acknowledge the Nunavut Agreement identifies a process for establishing conservation areas, including requirements for an Inuit Impacts and Benefit Agreement to be negotiated, and these areas are established to provide long-term protection to areas of importance. We also note that the Nunavut Agreement also establishes the Nunavut Planning Commission with a mandate to develop land use plans to guide resource use and development throughout the settlement area, and that these land use plans are not meant to be as permanent a fixture as an established conservation area. We do recognize that a number of participants have different views about which process is most appropriate for which areas, and welcome input from all participants on this important issue. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. If you have any questions, please write them down and you will be answered. Thank you. Jonathan, go ahead.

SESSION 4: MARINE ECOSYSTEM

Polar Bear Denning

Jon: Thank you very much. I'll now move on to Session 4 that deals with Marine Environment. This starts on page 28 of the English version of the Plan. In the Draft Plan it's Section 2.3 and I will provide the Inuktitut page number shortly. Apologies. It's page 35 of the Inuktitut version.

So as we have noted, much of remainder of Chapter 2 deals with factors relating the marine ecosystem of Nunavut, and we will now move through these issues.

Polar bear denning areas are important coastal habitats where females give birth and feed their cubs. The majority of dens are located on land within 50km of the coast, although multi-year ice is sometimes used.

In the 2014 version of the Draft Plan, polar bear denning areas were proposed as Special Management Areas with no prohibited uses or specific conditions. The terms for this 2014 designation noted that the NPC may refer a project proposal to the Nunavut Impact Review Board for screening where there were cumulative impact concerns.

In the 2016 version of the Draft Plan, a similar framework is proposed, although it is structured as a Valued Ecosystem Component. Polar bear denning areas are proposed as a Mixed Use designation, and are presented as areas of a known Valued Ecosystem Component on Schedule B.

If a proponent proposes to conduct activities in an area known to be or have been used for polar bear denning, they will be notified at the outset that their activities may be referred to the Impact Review Board because of cumulative impacts concerns.

For polar bear denning areas, the end result of the 2014 and 2016 versions of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is the same, but the approach has been updated to follow the same structure as the rest of the 2016 Draft.

Some participants have expressed concern with the lack of protection provided for polar bear denning areas in the 2016 Draft Plan. It should be noted that in order to designate polar bear denning areas as Protected Areas or Special Management Areas, there would need to be prohibited uses or specific conditions that could be assessed by the NPC when reviewing project proposals for conformity with the Plan.

Atlantic Walrus

Moving onto Atlantic walrus, which play a major role in the ecological function of the marine ecosystem and are an important part of the traditional subsistence economy for the Inuit. In the summer, walrus congregate on low, rocky shores where they temporarily leave the water. This action is known as a haul-out. There are several known walrus haul-out areas in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

In the 2016 Draft Plan, walrus haul-outs have been proposed as Protected Areas with a setback of 5km for all non-traditional uses.

Beluga Whales

Habitat requirements for beluga whales are seasonal, and they frequently return to the same locations each year. In the summer, belugas congregate in shallow estuaries and coastline environments, and at this time they are sensitive to disturbance. The calving season in Hudson Bay is June and July, which translates to the Inuit season of Upingaaq.

Beluga calving grounds are assigned Special Management Areas and include a seasonal shipping restriction during Upingaaq. Please note that the 2016 Draft Plan mistakenly says Aujuq.

Other Marine Areas

Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas, referred to as EBSAs for short, identify important types of marine environment in Nunavut. These areas are recognized as being important to many species of wildlife, but are identified at very large spatial scales. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has asked they be identified as Valued Ecosystem Components. As such, the 2016 Draft Plan identifies this information for other Institutions of Public Government and regulatory authorities, but does not impose any land use restrictions in these areas. As understanding improves, the status of these EBSAs may change. Sharon?

Polynyas

Sharon: Polynyas are areas of persistent open water surrounded by sea ice. Polynyas are important areas for wildlife as they provide access between the ocean and the atmosphere for many species and are nutrient rich.

Two polynyas have attracted the most public concern because of their importance to a wide variety of Valued Ecosystem Components. The Lancaster Sound Polynya is an essential component of a proposed National Marine Conservation Area. The North Water Polynya, also called Pikialaorsuaq, located between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, is the most northerly polynya in North America and is essential to the survival of several marine mammal species in the High Arctic.

Icebreaking in or through polynyas can have negative impacts on their structure or other characteristics. In the Draft Plan, the Lancaster Sound and North Water polynyas have been proposed as Special Management Areas, with seasonal restrictions on shipping during Ukiaq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaq, and Upingaaq - from December to June. Other polynyas within the Nunavut Settlement Area are presented on Schedule B as Valued Ecosystem Components.

Floe Edges

Floe edges are lines of thick land-fast ice meeting in fully or partially open water. Floe edges are used by wildlife and hunters, and are ecologically important. Depending on the season, icebreaking can prevent the formation of floe edges by structurally damaging the ice pack, or can cause early break-up.

Floe edges have been proposed as areas of Mixed Use with information on Valued Ecosystem Components to guide regulators whenever assessing project proposal within their known location.

Transboundary, Cod Lakes, Char Area & Climate Change

Activities occurring in the Nunavut Settlement Area may impact areas beyond its boundary. The Great Bear Lake Watershed has been identified as an important area with transboundary considerations for the Sahtu region of the Northwest Territories. The portion within Nunavut is presented as a Valued Ecosystem Component.

Small populations of landlocked Atlantic Cod have been identified in three coastal saltwater lakes on the Cumberland Peninsula of southeastern Baffin and are identified as Valued Ecosystem Components.

Char “areas of abundance” identified by Department of Fisheries and Oceans, including both marine and fresh water streams, are important to this important food source and are identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components.

And finally, this chapter includes a recommendation that for climate change proponents and regulators give reasonable consideration to minimizing contribution to climate change when activities are to be carried out in the Nunavut Settlement Area. That concludes Session 4. Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Sharon. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We received two questions on Session 4, The Marine Ecosystem. First question:

Can NPC further elaborate on the reason for not establishing Special Management Areas for polar bear denning with terms and conditions to protect denning sites? Can the NPC explain why the Government of Nunavut submission in 2016 and the joint submission of NTI and the RIAs, also in 2016, regarding the establishment of Special Management Areas for polar bear denning were omitted from the Options and Recommendations document?

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. I’ll just note that in order to designate polar bear denning areas as Protected Areas or Special Management Areas, there would need to be specific prohibited uses or conditions that could be assessed by the NPC when reviewing project proposals for conformity with the Plan. The conditions that were recommended to the Commission for polar bear denning areas typically involved procedural matters requiring

certain departments to be consulted or notified. These types of procedural conditions were generally not included in the Draft Plan due to the challenges of implementing them through an NPC conformity determination.

On another note, the omission of the GN, the NTI and the RIA submissions regarding polar bear in the Options and Recommendations document is an error or omission that can be addressed in a revised version of the document. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. Another question on this topic:

Can NPC provide the rationalization for excluding all vessels at any time of year within 5km of walrus haul-out Protected Areas? More information is needed on the rationalization for year-round prohibition of vessels in the Options and Recommendation document.

Jon: Thank you again for the question. The proposed restriction in the Draft Plan was included based on comments received from participants regarding the importance and vulnerability of walrus haul-outs. Some participants recommended setbacks of up to 20km and for the restriction to be year-round. As with other issues, the Commission welcomes input on the need for restrictions near walrus haul-outs, including the appropriate timing of such restrictions. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you. One of the Commissioners has a question. Peter?

Com. Peter: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Peter Alareak, Commissioner. I have one question. I can't understand when you talk about polar bear denning areas during the summer. But in wintertime, when they do have a denning area in the snow and you talk about the Protected Area for the polar bear denning, how do you know where the bears are going to be denning in wintertime and protected, because the snow melts and the dens will be gone during the summer? See, we're talking about two seasons of denning. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Peter.

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. I'll just note that this issue of locating the specific areas where polar bear are denning is part of the challenge of identifying specific conditions for land use within polar bear denning areas. So, the current Draft Plan identifies large, broad, general areas where there is a higher likelihood that polar bears will be denning. But within those large general areas, it is not known the specific locations where the bears will actually be denning. It's understood that will change from year to year. So that variability introduces an element of uncertainty in establishing specific conditions that can be incorporated into the Draft Plan. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Qujannamiik. Chapter 3. Brian? Oh, do you have a question? Do you have a statement?

Marie: *(Translated):* Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm Marie Belleau. I work for NTI in the Wildlife Section. I have a question. I will speak in English.

I guess I just wanted to take one step back, I guess following the presentation about caribou. When we're told it would be better to have questions in writing following each section or that is the preferred approach for questions in writing, and I know that this morning it was acknowledged and recognized the importance of recognizing Inuit oral tradition and the importance of active and informed participation of Inuit. And also it was said that a lot of weight is going to be placed on what is going to be heard here today and during this week. I think in order to provide an open and fluid dialogue, that should be facilitated as opposed to adding an additional barrier, like requiring questions to be submitted in writing and in advance.

On the agenda, all we have today to go by is that there is a presentation by NPC staff. So I'm not too sure what is planned for the day, but there is apparently a lot to go through today. Not all participants might have planned to speak to these very specific issues that we're going through right now – caribou, migratory birds, and other issues – so I think that after each presentation would be an opportunity to hear from the participants on those issues. One of the purposes of the hearings is the ability to ask questions and provide comments. So the written format, having to write questions might not be ideal and could be a bit prohibitive. So it's a general comment that NTI wanted to make.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik. As discussed this morning, I told the delegates that some are not arriving on time for the hearing. Because of this, we are going to continue tonight to catch up. The communities are coming in later this afternoon, so we want to go through today's proceedings tonight for the benefit of the communities that are arriving very late so they can hear exactly what you are hearing today.

So today is a little different. The weather has created havoc, and the agenda schedule is a little behind. We mentioned this this morning. After we conclude this first day agenda, we are going to do the Day 1 agenda as exactly what we are doing now, for communities arriving late tonight. We may meet very late tonight, so communities who are not here can catch up on the proceedings. Once we get back on track with the agenda...We are not trying to prevent anyone from asking questions. We are merely trying to speed it a bit because of the timeframe. This is why I suggested written questions, and they can be answered accordingly. Perhaps tomorrow, if we finish early today, we will open the floor to questions. We are not trying to prevent any questions to anything. It's just the weather created the agenda being behind. Brian?

SESSION 5: PARKS AND CONSERVATION

Brian: This is page 32 and 33 of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan in English, and page 40 and 41 in Inuktitut, Section 3.1 and Section 3.2: Parks and Conservation. Chapter 3 includes discussions relating to preservation of natural and cultural heritage. While land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within established Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas, the Draft Plan may support their identification and establishment.

National parks awaiting full establishment (Ward Hunt Island) have been proposed as Protected Areas until the process has been fully completed. Territorial parks that are awaiting full establishment - highlighted in green - or have been proposed have been designated in the interim as Protected Areas. Please note that most of these sites are difficult to see on this scale because they are so small. The proposed Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area is also identified in the Draft Plan as a Protected Area.

The Commission has jurisdiction within established Conservation Areas, as defined under Article 9 of the Nunavut Agreement. These Conservation Areas include:

- Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary
- Migratory Bird Sanctuaries
- National Wildlife Areas
- National Historic Sites
- Territorial Historic Sites

These areas are all proposed to be designated as Protected Areas in the Draft Plan. Some participants have recommended that the Draft Plan should not provide additional prohibitions, terms or conditions within Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas. The Nunavut Planning Commission welcomes input on this issue from participants during the hearing.

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.

There are three designated Canadian Heritage Rivers within the Nunavut Settlement Area, each with its own management plan: Thelon, Kazan and Soper Rivers. The Thelon and Kazan Rivers are presented as areas of Valued Socio-Economic Components, with a focus on cultural heritage and tourism potential. However, small areas of significance identified for the Thelon and Kazan Rivers in their respective management plans have been designated as Protected Areas in the Draft Plan. You'll see them as green dots on the screen.

Portions of the Soper River watershed, outside Katannilik Territorial Park, are designated as Protected Areas. Since the Soper River is within the territorial park, these areas are also protected based on the territorial park Protected Area designation.

Some participants have recommended in written submissions that the Soper River be considered as a Special Management Area instead of a Protected Area. Submissions also mentioned that consideration should be given to assigning a complementary designation to nominated rivers, including the Coppermine River. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Any questions from the members? Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have one written question on parks and conservation:

Can the NPC provide evidence of community support for the historic site Protected Areas? The transcripts of the regional community meetings that took place in the fall of 2016 do not show that communities provided any feedback on the proposed designations.

Jon: Thank you very much. As with other issues, these designations were discussed during regional meetings with communities held this past fall, including during community-specific breakout groups. During those meetings we heard no specific objections to the proposed designations raised by community representatives during these meetings. As previously noted, an important purpose of the public hearings is to hear from all participants, including communities, regarding which aspects of the Draft Plan they do or do not support. If communities have feedback on the proposed designations for the historic site Protected Areas, the Commission hopes that it will be included during their oral presentations. Thank you very much.

Alan: Thank you.

Andrew: Thank you. Before we carry on, we will take a 15-minute break.

BREAK

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* I guess we can proceed. Before Sharon continues with the presentation here, we had a brief discussion in the back regarding caribou management, so we're going to be talking more about caribou. So I'm going to open the floor up for questions to those invited guests and for those represented from the communities. When you come up and before you speak, state your name, which community you're from, and who you are representing - which organization you're representing from your region. Ben? Ben I had your name first in regards to caribou management.

Ben Kovic: *(Translated):* I had a question. There was mention of crossing areas for caribou near Cambridge Bay, for example. If it were to become regulated, if it were to be included in the Plan, my only question about that is for the crossing areas – let's say on the sea ice. I wanted to ask the question that if it were to be regulated, then who is going to police it, because I read that visitors from outside of Canada would have to write to...I'm not sure who they would write to. Is the Canadian Government going to be policing this regulation for ships that would like to cross the waters into our waters? Once it has become implemented and is regulated, then who is going to police this? Thank you. That's my question.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Ben. Brian or Jonathan?

Brian A: *(Translated):* For his question, if I understood it correctly, who would be policing these ships coming into the Canadian waters? There is surveillance done by the Canadian Coast Guard, and that is what we are informed of. We are informed where they do their surveillances. It's done through the appropriate departments that are looking after the Coast Guard. Did I answer your question correctly?

Ben Kovic: No.

Brian A: Ben, can you grab one of those mikes on the table and turn it on? I do apologize.

Ben Kovic: *(Translated)*: It's becoming embarrassing. Now I'm sitting with the panel up here. My question: I don't want to get carried away with my question, because I believe my 20 minutes is already up.

But once it has been regulated, I'm not concerned just about the caribou. I was just using that as an example, like the crossing areas for caribou. For example, since we have global warming, I'm sure there will be a rush of interested ships who would like to cross our waters. I was just using that as an example. So if you had regulated this, would they be in approval of it? Would the Federal Government approve to do the policing in that area? That's my question.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Now I understand your question correctly. If it's approved by the Nunavut Planning Commission, after a review has been done, then they will have to further assess it. Then it would be given to NIRB, if required. We would find out if they wanted any additional information into that. If it were to be passed, then the Federal Government Coast Guard or other appropriate departments – the ones who provide licenses – will be given this regulation that has to be followed. The resolutions or authorizations, they would have to further review that. Did I answer your question?

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. This member also wanted to ask a question. I believe our mike is working now.

Jacob Malliki: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm not really sure what year it was. A member came into our community to the HTO to mark down areas – important areas such as crossing areas. I don't see any markings on the map. There was someone who came into our community to do mapping to cover certain important areas. Why aren't they included? Why do I not see them? Thank you.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. This is what I will tell you. You as Igloolik residents, because we are recording what is being spoken here, if anything seems to have been omitted or forgotten, it will be provided to you in the future. Did I answer your question accordingly? Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Are there any further questions in regards to caribou? Please come up.

Phillip Manik: We've been working with the Canadian Wildlife Service on Peary caribou. We're doing a recovery plan. My question is, can we use some of that document to give to NPC, because a lot of it contains IQ, calving grounds, and sea ice crossings that was not there. We'd like to have it include it in the document NPC. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: What you are speaking about, they still haven't been submitted to us, the one that you are working with the CWS. We haven't been provided that information yet. That's why they are not included on the maps today.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Would you like to add to that?

Phillip Manik: *(Translated)*: Once they are submitted, will they become effective?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: If they have been submitted....Since our workers who are working on the maps, once the information has been submitted, then they will be included.

NPC Chair: Are there any further questions on caribou? Please go ahead.

Mike F: Hello, I'm Mike Ferguson. I'm with the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. I have two questions. One is regarding a clause in the Draft Plan, which says that in terms of other seasonal areas, that all are described as Valued Ecosystem Components, except winter range. I do not understand why winter range cannot be a Valued Ecosystem Component. Maybe you can explain. Maybe it's just wording.

My second question is, you have on the map crossing areas, and so on and so forth, where the Government has provided NPC with collar movements, and so on and so forth, in other words scientific data. But you said earlier that IQ is very important to include. I was not present at the previous hearings, meetings, and community meetings, but it seems odd that no IQ for like the High Arctic or for Baffin Island was presented to NPC about caribou or other species. I don't understand why it couldn't have been.

So in regard to the other question, there is a document being worked on by Canadian Wildlife Service. In it, they have incorporated community information or IQ. My question is, does NPC have to wait until CWS gives you that document, or could Resolute Bay and Grise Fjord at these meetings give you the same IQ, and you don't have to wait for CWS? Can you incorporate IQ based on their presentations? So that's two questions.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Next time when you ask, make sure you limit your questions shorter.

Mike F: My apologies Mr. Chairman.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Jonathan, go ahead.

Jon: Thank you, Mr. Ferguson for the questions. I'll just note in regards to your first question about winter range not being identified as a Valued Ecosystem Component, I believe that's due to differences between mainland and island caribou. So the recommendation for mainland herds was that in winter range, caribou were not as sensitive to disturbance and were at lower densities, but that may not necessarily be the case for island herds, for example, within this region.

So if information on sensitive areas was provided for this region, including wintering areas, and they were recommended to be sensitive, the treatment in the Draft Plan could be different than it would be for those mainland herds in the current draft.

Secondly, in regards to the ability of communities to submit IQ or any other information outside of a process they may be engaged in with other agencies, I would say that yes, communities can submit any information or recommendations or views on any aspect of the Plan they may feel are appropriate and should be considered. Those submissions would be considered by the Commissioners when considering revisions to the current Draft Plan. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): This will be the last question from Leopa. I know Darryl, you want to ask a question, but you can write a question to submit to us.

Leopa: (*Translated*): I am Leopa Akpalialluk from the Pangnirtung HTO. I am an HTO member. Since there have been discussions on caribou protection measures, at the start of the discussions I was involved on how we can have protection measures following Inuit IQ. The way it was set up wasn't the way we initially wanted. Since there is a caribou ban, as Inuit, as regular members of the communities, we're deeply impacted by this ban. This has been very inconvenient for me, and I just want to voice it out further, but I'm not sure what year it was.

At the same time, around that time, there was mention of collaring. The caribou that were collared will die off, because it has a negative impact on them. Since we lack caribou and have a caribou ban following our IQ, this is not right. I just wanted to point that out further.

NPC Chair: Thank you. I believe that wasn't a question. I believe that was a comment. Thank you. For other members who would like to ask questions, can you please write them down and submit them? You will get your responses later, and we will be moving on to Chapter 4. Sharon will be presenting that.

SESSION 6: COMMUNITIES

Community Areas of Interest:

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Chapter 4 is about building healthy communities, and topics covered are meant to improve the health and wellbeing of Nunavummiut.

Community Areas of Interest are places that communities have identified as being important, and where they want restrictions on development. There are both marine and terrestrial community areas of interest. Community Areas of Interest are assigned a Protected Area land use designation and are shown on Schedule A. Other areas are identified as Valued Components on Schedule B, or are assigned a Mixed Use designation.

Some participants have questioned why certain areas were not identified as Protected Areas in the Draft Plan. In general, the manner in which areas are identified in the draft Nunavut Land Use Plan depends both on the clarity of the community representatives on how they would like those areas treated, and the clarity with which the areas are identified. Generally, a well-defined area with more comments on certain proposed regulations are more likely to be in Schedule A. Areas that have not been clearly defined and/or where the Nunavut Planning Commission has not received detailed explanation for proposed prohibited uses or conditions will more likely be in Schedule B.

In recent written submissions, some communities identified new areas, and the Commission requests that during their oral presentations during this Hearing, that they talk a bit about the areas they have suggested, how and why they selected them, and any sort of detail on the protection measures or the protections they are looking for, such as what land uses would not be appropriate and whether restrictions should be seasonal or all year long.

During consultations, communities identified a large number of areas that are important for a variety of reasons. The Draft Plan identifies these areas as Community Priorities and Values, and summarizes them in Table 3 and Table 4 as Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components. A digital database of all of these comments would inform proponents, the Commission, and other regulatory authorities about issues that are important to communities so that they can be considered during the design and review of project proposals.

The Commission has also been working since 2003 towards mapping how Nunavummiut use the land through individual use and occupancy interviews. The Draft Plan identifies community land uses as Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components, and summarizes them in Table 5.

Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy

Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy are Hudson Bay Islands where certain lands are jointly owned and managed by the Inuit of Northern Quebec as represented by Makivik and the Inuit of Nunavut represented by NTI.

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

There are differences of opinion amongst some participants if a Protected Area designation is appropriate for these areas at this time. We encourage the participants involved to elaborate on their recommendations during their presentations.

Dënesų́líné Areas of Asserted Title Claim

The Dënesų́líné living in northern Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan have a vested interest in the southern Kivalliq region because of their traditional use, and continue to use these lands. There are two areas of asserted title claim currently under negotiation. The Nunavut Planning Commission received information on Dënesų́líné land use in these areas, which has been included in the Draft Plan as values that are summarized in Table 3.

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

A commitment made by the former Chair of the Nunavut Planning Commission on February 5, 2015 advised that the lands withdrawn by the Order-in-Council would be presented at the

Public Hearing as a Mixed Use designation. Nunavut Planning Commission staff intended the Draft Plan to be consistent with this commitment.

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

The Dēnesūliné are involved in the unique process of negotiating and ratifying a land claim. The Protected Area designation may complicate that process.

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

Unincorporated Communities

Brian A: Qujannamiik, Sharon. South of Cambridge Bay are two unincorporated communities of Omingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. 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, and are identified as Protected Areas in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Alternative Energy Sources

Energy generation in Nunavut is almost completely dependent on the burning of fossil fuels. There is a need to diversify the energy supply to include alternative energy sources. Two areas with hydroelectric development potential have been identified outside Baker Lake and one outside Iqaluit.

In the Draft Plan, the identified sites are assigned a Special Management Area designation with prohibition of all incompatible development within 100 metres.

Some communities have told us verbally that perhaps other potential hydro-electricity locations could be protected in the same way. We respectfully request that any community that would like this, to please submit the proposed location of the potential hydro-electricity site so that it can be considered by the Commissioners.

There has also been some discussion in the comments to the Nunavut Planning Commission on building electricity lines in Nunavut. This will be discussed more when we get to linear infrastructure section later in the presentation.

Community Drinking Water Supplies

Clean drinking water supplies are an essential component of healthy communities. The Commission has identified the watersheds for all current water sources based on the best

available information. As new information becomes available on the identification of future and alternative water sources, it will be considered.

All community water supply watersheds have been proposed as Protected Areas, with the exception of Kugluktuk and Baker Lake. Kugluktuk and Baker Lake community watersheds have been identified as Valued Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Components due to their large size. It should be noted that not all of the intended community drinking water supplies are shown on Schedule A. This is an error in the 2016 Draft Plan.

All parties wishing to see changes in the proposed protection of community watersheds are encouraged to share their comments during their presentation later in this Public Hearing. Jon?

Waste Sites

Jon: This map shows some of the major waste sites in Nunavut that are of concern for public health and safety. However, there are hundreds of other waste sites not depicted.

Contaminated sites are assigned a Special Management Area land use designation. Once remediated, these sites will be open for future uses. However drilling, camps, and large landing pads on landfills will not be allowed.

Additionally, under Section 11.9 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Planning Commission is tasked with the prioritization of cleanup of all waste and contaminated sites in Nunavut.

There is no single master list of contaminated sites in Nunavut though, as each agency maintains separate lists of cleanup programs.

The NPC previously developed a process covered in Annex D of the Draft Plan to identify and develop a list of priority sites for remediation, which has been carried forward to the Draft Plan to enable continued discussion.

Sovereignty

Finally, there are a number of establishments in the NSA that contribute to national security, including

- North Warning System sites
- Canadian Armed Forces station of Alert
- Eureka
- Nanisivik
- High Arctic Data Communication System

All of these sites are assigned a Special Management Area land use designations in the Draft Plan that prohibit incompatible uses. That concludes our overview of Chapter 4 of the Draft Plan, and we will now respond to some questions. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you Jonathan, Brian and Sharon. We have as the Commissioners decided that instead of asking the Commissioners, we're going to give the delegates a chance to ask questions instead of the Commissioners, and the written questions will be asked by Alan. So before I ask, I will ask Alan to ask questions.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. On this section, we have received three questions in advance of the Hearing. The first question:

Can the NPC provide a further explanation for not including Corbett Inlet and the two Naujaat Areas of Community Interest? Corbett Inlet was proposed in the Kivalliq Wildlife Board submission, and the Naujaat areas were proposed in the Arctic Bay HTO.

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. I'd just like to clarify that Corbett Inlet was included in the Draft Plan as a Valued Socio-Economic Component, rather than as a Protected Area, due to the relatively limited information on the importance of the areas available at the time of drafting. As noted in the Options and Recommendation document, the Naujaat areas were not included in the Draft Plan due to the large size of the areas and the lack of suggested policy direction. The Commission looks forward to hearing more about these areas during these regional public hearings. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The second question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for proposing that Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy be designated as Protected Areas when Makivik Corporation, NTI, and QIA have indicated that this designation is premature, and that it is unclear whether this designation is supported by the communities? Can the Options and Recommendation document be updated to include the designation preferences and reasoning of Makivik Corporation, NTI and QIA?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd just like to note that the recommendation of Makivik, NTI, and QIA that the proposed designation is premature is noted in the Options and Recommendations document. The proposed Protected Area designation was included in the Draft Plan for consideration because the areas were identified by the residents of multiple communities in Nunavut and Nunavik, as important for a variety of environmental and cultural reasons that are included in the Commission's Summary of Community Meetings on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan from 2013. The Commission looks forward to any comments participants may have with regards to these designations during these regional public hearings.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. I have one remaining question.

For waste sites and North Warning sites, examples #83-98 and #106-35 found in Schedule A of Table 1 that specify a reduction in the land area once these sites are cleaned up or remediated, what does NPC propose as the process to reduce the size of these Special Management Areas once the sites are deemed to be cleaned up? Will government departments responsible for the sites be responsible to inform the NPC and other interested parties in writing when the sites are cleaned up?

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. The Commission recognizes that the Draft Plan does not provide a specific process for reducing the size of these Special Management Areas after they

may be remediated. Participants are encouraged to provide comments and recommendations on this matter, and the Commissioners will take this feedback into account when making their decisions on Plan revisions following these public hearings. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Any questions? Come over please.

Delegate: *(Ivujivik delegate name not stated) (Translated):* Thank you. I'm from Ivujivik from Nunavik. I would like to speak in English, but I prefer *[Inuktitut]* for clarity. Akulivik and Salluit: In the Nunavik area, these two areas in question are utilized by our immediate vicinity and communities for walrus, seabirds, whales and other species as well. There are also polar bear hunting areas. We like to keep them open. We want no restriction. Has the Commission considered our needs? Have you heard what our needs are in joint management of these islands? Our neighbors will be arriving soon, and they should be given an opportunity to have their say on these two islands that we co-manage. With the Nunavik main region, I'm the Chair of that organization, but as an individual, I mention these islands in question. I remember that we used to travel to these islands by sailboats only. There were no motorized vessels in those days, and we are using them today with no restrictions on motorized vehicles of any size. I would like less restriction on these islands.

NPC Chair: Any comments from staff? Jon?

Jon: Thank you for your comments on the importance of these islands and your utilization of them. I'd just like to note for clarity that any restrictions on land use that would be included in the Protected Area land use designation that is included in the Draft Plan would not apply to community use of those areas. Thank you very much.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Elijah?

Elijah P: *(Translated):* I'm Elijah Panipakootcho from Pond Inlet. I represent the HTO. I'm sent here to speak on their behalf. Cleanup of the contaminated land sites that you have mentioned: I have seen numerous times that these polar bears and other species are contaminated from their food source from contaminated lands. The polar bears once they eat, they will not regurgitate what they have eaten, so it contaminates their body regardless if they were to eat from contaminated areas. These contaminated sites in Nunavut are bad, especially, for instance again, for polar bear. If it smells like food, they will gorge it and not regurgitate. Knowing this practice, it should be a priority if the land is contaminated. It has destroyed wildlife a lot in the past, today, and the future. This will need to be addressed for your information. I would like to stress this again. For those who hunt wildlife for food sources, the food from the land appears to be depleting in numbers regardless of species. Polar bears should come back as a hunted species with more tags allocated. I mention these from my knowledge

NPC Chair: Thank you. It's just a comment, so it doesn't have to be answered.

Joshua: *(Translated):* Joshua Kango, HTO in Iqaluit. The garbage that has been buried from the past, we think these buried contaminants are dangerous, even as far as Resolute Bay. There are a lot of

old vehicles that are just abandoned and buried over. Who will be responsible for this cleanups identified?

NPC Chair: Brian:

Brian A: (*Translated*): Thank you, Chair. In a bit, people will be given opportunities to give their presentation in this Public Hearing. You will further elaborate your concerns. Meanwhile perhaps, even after that, you will still be able to ask questions in written form. So you are given a lot of opportunity to express your concerns and stick to the topics right now.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): I'll ask a question to the floor. All of you are able to read and write, so we stress again, write your questions if you have concerns you think may not be addressed in this timeframe.

SESSION 7: ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We now begin our discussion on Chapter 5 of the 2016 Draft Plan, which is about encouraging sustainable economic development. In line with the Nunavut Planning Commission's 2007 Goals and Objectives, mineral development, oil and gas, commercial fisheries, transportation and communication services, and marine shipping and on-ice transportation corridors are all examples of potential development opportunities in the territory.

Mineral Potential

Sharon: The Nunavut Planning Commission recognizes the importance of the mineral industry to Nunavut's economy. The map on the screen illustrates the known areas of mineral potential throughout the territory as of the June 23, 2016 Draft. Areas of high mineral potential have been identified based on a number of factors, including the locations of mineral occurrences, historical mineral tenure, the locations of past and present mines, and projects currently in the review and the permitting stages. Areas of known mineral potential are illustrated on Schedule B maps as Valued Socio-Economic Components.

Since the release of the Draft Plan in June 2016, new information on areas of mineral potential has been submitted to the Commission. Some submissions have requested more flexibility in protection of ecological values where they are in the same place as mineral potential. It is a challenging area of discussion and the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has suggested Strategic Environmental Assessment take place in some areas where there are multiple values, specifically in the mainland West Kitikmeot, south central Kivalliq, and Melville Peninsula-Committee Bay areas.

Strategic Environmental Assessment:

Jon: A strategic environmental assessment is a process and a planning tool that considers several potential projects together as a whole, in advance of development. It is a systematic decision

support process aiming to ensure that environmental and other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan, and programme making. It is evidence-based, inclusive of scientific research and Traditional Knowledge, and helps to identify and clarify issues, and provide alternatives when developing policy and plans.

Strategic environmental assessments should be undertaken proactively when a number of independent projects are known or reasonably expected in a certain geographic area; and the geographic area has one or more Valued Ecosystem Components, which could reasonably be expected to experience cumulative effects as additional projects become operational. Strategic environmental assessments support land use planning by:

- Pooling resources from government and industry to increase knowledge of the VECs or VSECs in the region, in advance of projects;
- Helping to inform and develop appropriate and effective mitigation measures to prevent significant and/or irreparable changes to VECs and VSECs; and finally
- Providing sound data for the development of planning policies, including best practices.

The 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan includes a recommendation that funding be provided to the NPC and the Nunavut Impact Review Board, working together, to conduct strategic environmental assessments in some parts of Nunavut where there is high mineral potential.

Oil & Gas Potential

Nunavut has proven oil and gas potential, notably in the Sverdrup basin, where there are several existing Significant Discovery Licenses. Baffin Bay also has potential, but the area remains relatively unexplored.

The map you see on the screen identifies significant discovery licenses in the Sverdrup Basin, and they are on Schedule B3 as Valued Socio-Economic Components.

Fisheries

The commercial fishing industry is important to a diversified and sustainable economy. Commercial fisheries are an emerging sector in Nunavut's economy, with turbot, shrimp, and char currently being harvested. While there are many areas of the territory that currently support commercial fisheries, the Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area has been identified by participants as a particularly important fishing area for the community of Pangnirtung.

Other turbot areas of abundance, as well as char areas of abundance, have been identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components. Thank you, Mr. Chair. That completes our summary of Chapter 5. We'll now respond to any questions. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Jonathan. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Commission didn't receive any questions from the participants on this section.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Alan. Are there any questions? *(Pause)*

I don't think there are any questions, so we will continue on. Go ahead, if there are no other questions.

Mike Ferguson: My question is regarding on-ice transportation routes. All communities use such routes, but I notice on the Plan that there are almost no routes indicated on southern Baffin and in some other areas. So I recommend that all the communities have a look at that and propose where they want the areas protected. My question is, it says in the text here that they can be protected from shipping in four different seasons, but in most of them, they are not protected under the table that has all the definitions, on the designations. They are not protected in Ukiuk, in the middle of winter. That seems like an omission or something. Can somebody answer that?

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, just a comment. I wonder if the presenter, for the record, let us know what page you are referring to so that others might be able to look at that same page, and for our transcript generally. I'd ask people to do that if they are referring to any documents. Thank you very much.

Mike Ferguson: I'm referring to Section 5.5.2.3 on page 47 in English for on-ice transportation corridors.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'll just note that I may have misspoken previously when I said that concludes our overview of Chapter 5. That concluded our summary of those particular portions. Community on-ice travel routes will be discussed in a subsequent presentation, but since the question has been posed, I'll just note that the on-ice transportation routes that are included in the Draft Plan came from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Marine Environmental Handbook, which was specific to the Northwest Passage, and that is the dataset that has been used. So of course through this process, we have been encouraging communities to identify any on-ice travel routes that are important to them that don't happen to lie along the Northwest Passage.

And in regards to the four different seasons and one not being noted, it escapes me off the top of my head if that has been captured in the Errors and Omissions Document that is at the back. It could be noted there, but regardless, thank you for noting that omission. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Back to the presentation. Sharon?

SESSION 8: TERRESTRIAL LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE

Sharon: Thank you. Our next session is Terrestrial Linear Infrastructure. One of the Commission's Objectives is to take into account the development and maintenance of territorial and community infrastructure outside municipal boundaries, including transportation infrastructure.

In the Draft Plan, 'linear infrastructure' refers to roads, railways, telephone lines, and other built features that run a long distance. Because these long features can pass through many different areas and increase access, they can significantly impact wildlife, water, people, communities, and economies. Jon?

Jon: Linear infrastructure is a key element in accessing the natural resources of the Nunavut Settlement Area and encouraging economic development. There are no roads or rail lines connecting communities within Nunavut or to other provinces or territories as a result of high construction costs. Due to the scale of the region, environmental factors, and ever-changing economic circumstances, there is considerable uncertainty in predicting the most appropriate location for linear infrastructure.

To support the identification of the most suitable route and mode of linear infrastructure for a given project, the Draft Plan proposes to ask proponents to consider big questions early in the process. The Draft Plan includes two preliminary assessments to be done by the NPC for all-season linear infrastructure: Firstly, an alternatives assessment on the routing of the proposal, and an alternatives assessment on the modality, or type of infrastructure.

The factors considered in these two assessments are presented in Annex A1 and A2 of the Draft Plan. The two assessments are intended to encourage consideration of all options before a linear infrastructure project enters the regulatory system. It should also be noted that these assessments would be at a general planning level, and that the Nunavut Impact Review Board would still conduct a more detailed impact assessment. The assessments are designed essentially as thought exercises, laying out a framework of the high-level questions that need to be made before major investments in the impact assessment of infrastructure are made.

Brian A: In addition to the alternatives assessments just discussed, the Draft Plan proposes that all highways and railways would require a plan amendment in order to provide the opportunity for nearby and connecting communities to be consulted prior to the Commission's approval of such proposed infrastructure. This would be consistent with the two currently approved plans for the North Baffin and Keewatin planning regions, which require plan amendments for the development of linear infrastructure corridors.

Many participants have expressed concern with this requirement for highways and railways and have recommended that it be removed.

Jon: The Draft Plan also distinguishes between "proposed" linear infrastructure, which would be grandfathered, because they are already approved or in impact assessment process, and "speculative" linear infrastructure, for which a complete project proposal has not been

submitted to the Commission for conformity determination, and therefore would be subject to the Nunavut Land Use Plan after its adoption.

This map shows in red the roads that have already been built in Nunavut. Purple lines show where roads have been proposed, and are presently either approved for construction or are in the environmental assessment or water licensing stage. This means that unless the proposal is significantly altered, these roads would be exempt from the requirements of a Nunavut Land Use Plan, if approved.

The beige lines show speculative roads that have not entered the regulatory process. Speculative linear infrastructure is shown on Schedule B as a Valued Socio-Economic Component.

Brian A: Participants have provided extensive comments on this section of the Draft Plan. While some participants support the current approach in the 2016 Draft Plan on this issue, others have made a variety of recommendations, including:

- Inclusion of the speculative Manitoba-Kivalliq road and hydro corridor as well as the Gray's Bay Road Corridor on Schedule A of the DNLUP as Special Management Areas
- Removal of the requirement for all highway and railway proposals to undergo a Plan amendment
- Removal of the requirement to include a "robust alternatives assessment" for any all-season linear infrastructure

Input from all participants during your presentations is encouraged on this important issue. Qujannamiik. We are ready for questions.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have two questions from participants in this section. First question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for not creating Special Management Areas for linear infrastructure corridors? Additionally, why does the Option and Recommendation document at Section 5.5 and 5.5.1 on transportation corridors, not reflect the submissions from the Kivalliq Inuit Association, NTI, the Government of Canada and other participants regarding linear infrastructure?

Jon: Thank you for the question. I'd first like to note again that best efforts were made to include in the Options & Recommendation Document all of the information that was considered. We thank the participant for noting this omission.

When preparing the 2016 Draft Plan, a range of options were considered, and a potential option was included for this issue. This option includes criteria for linear infrastructure and recognizes that proposals for linear infrastructure are currently at different stages of preparation. This corridor has not yet been formally submitted to the regulatory system, and its potential route crosses important caribou habitats that are designated as Protection Areas

in the Draft Plan. The Commission encourages participants to indicate how they think linear infrastructure should be dealt with in the Plan and what their preferred approach would be. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The second question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for not accepting the answers to the six questions under Annex A1? The answers clearly demonstrate that the route for the proposed Nunavut-Manitoba Road hydro linear infrastructure corridor has met the criteria in these six questions.

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd like to again note that a project proposal for the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba Road hydro corridor has not yet been submitted and has not been reviewed against the proposed criteria in the current Draft Plan. Again, the Commission looks forward to hearing participant's views on this potential corridor, and the Commissioners will determine how it will be treated in a revised Draft Plan following the conclusion of these Regional Public Hearings. Thank you very much.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Are there any questions? Please ask.

Jeetaloo: *(Translated):* I am Jeetaloo Kakee from Iqaluit. I would like to ask a question. My first question is on the proposed road where the mineral site area is, who is going to benefit from this? Is it going to be non-Inuit or Inuit? That's the first question I have, and I would like to receive a response on that, and I will speak further.

Brian A: We didn't really understand what you meant with your question. Can you please rephrase that?

Jeetaloo: *(Translated):* What I was saying was am I going to benefit as an Inuk, or is a non-Inuk going to be benefit out of that proposed road if it were to be passed. I will politely say that if there is going to be a road set up through to the sea, we all know that in regards to the Mary River site, there are potential benefits for Inuit in regards to that activity if that goes ahead and if they are going to be using that proposed road. Since we don't have a lot of caribou in our region and we're facing all these issues, it sounds like there are going to be some problems. The residents up in that area, I believe they have problems with the proposed activity. The potential benefits that have been mentioned – this has been mentioned from time to time. I'm asking about the benefits.

Brian A: I will try to respond to your first question. For the NPC, in regards to the Draft Plan for North Baffin, if they are going to be using that road, and there is a possibility it may go ahead - If it were to be passed and approved, who would benefit from that proposed activity? NIRB would have to respond to that question. We would just be deciding whether that would be passed. Then NIRB would have to respond that particular question. Did I respond to your question?

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Are there any other questions? I believe there aren't any. I did see an arm raised down there. My apologies, we are a bit behind. You can write your questions, and we can respond to them accordingly. We will get back to this presentation.

SESSION 9: MARINE SHIPPING

Brian A: Qujannamiik. We are on Session 9: Marine Shipping. It is page 46 in English and page 59 in Inuktitut: Section 5.5.2: Marine Shipping.

Marine shipping in Nunavut has for many years been essentially either community resupply, or periodic ships travelling to mines, or the occasional adventurer. Over the last decade or two, the extent and thickness of sea ice in Nunavut has reduced considerably, and there may be new seaways opening. The last few years have seen large-size cruise ships entering Nunavut.

The approach to marine shipping in the Nunavut Land Use Plan requires a balance between the intent of the Nunavut Agreement, which states that land use planning in Nunavut applies to the marine areas of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and the fact that the Government of Canada has almost sole jurisdiction in this area. The marine laws of Canada are designed to prevent pollution and prevent accidents through a number of acts and regulations. The Nunavut Planning Commission has been informed that a ship passage through Nunavut is outside its jurisdiction, and that the Nunavut Land Use Plan can only apply if a ship stops in Nunavut. It should also be noted that the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act provides exemptions for activities carried out in response to an emergency.

As previously discussed, Chapters 2-4 of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan include restrictions on shipping for ecological reasons, including:

1. Setbacks from certain areas important to nesting birds, walrus haul-outs, and beluga calving areas.
2. Seasonal restrictions for caribou sea ice crossings, and two important polynyas.
3. Year-round prohibitions on shipping in two marine Community Areas of Interest.

The Draft Plan also includes recommendations to the Government of Canada to:

- Use appropriate tools or regulations to support the goals of ecological marine setbacks included in the Draft Plan
- Prioritize the development of up-to-date and accurate nautical charts in areas along the Northwest Passage and for community marine approaches that are 50 metres deep or less;
- Work collaboratively to develop a better understanding of alternative routes for ships; the impacts of ships travelling in convoys; and standardized best procedures for spill containment in loose ice conditions.

A number of additional marine areas are also designated as Protected Areas or Special Management Areas, or are identified as Valued Components, but do not have restrictions on shipping.

In winter, there is a concern that an untimely icebreaker passage could leave on-ice hunters or travellers stranded, or put them in danger.

The Draft Plan includes Special Management Areas for on-ice travel routes that have been described by Fisheries & Oceans Canada since 1999 in their Marine Environmental Handbook. Any proposal for winter shipping would need to present an ice-bridging plan that addresses the factors included in Annex B.

The issue of international shipping through Nunavut waters raises important practical and symbolic concerns for Canadians and for Nunavummiut in particular. It also creates significant diplomatic challenges for the Government of Canada as it asserts sovereignty in this area through international law and in its relations with other countries that claim a right of access to through the Northwest Passage.

For example, the US Department of Defence's 2016 Arctic Strategy identifies the issue of sovereignty within Canadian Arctic waters and the discrepancy of jurisdiction between Canada and the US. Also, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a document in spring 2016 entitled, "Arctic Navigation Guide (Northwest Passage)," a lengthy manual on policies and procedures that Chinese freighters should use on choosing a route through the Canadian Arctic and on how to follow Canadian regulations.

Several participants are concerned that shipping restrictions could render large areas inaccessible, as well as with how the 2016 Draft Plan addresses shipping in general. It has been noted that protocols on marine shipping already exist and are enforced by the federal organizations. In addition, there are concerns regarding the implications for international relations on sovereignty. Some participants have requested that the marine shipping section be entirely restructured, terms defined, or even be excluded from the first-generation plan. There is also support for certain protections on important marine areas, most of which are seasonal, from participants.

Participants are also concerned that emergency response, national defense and community resupply would be negatively affected by shipping restrictions. It should be noted that the Nunavut Land Use Plan would not apply in emergency situations. Existing community resupply would not be affected by shipping prohibitions in the Nunavut Land Use Plan because they would be grandfathered. Qujannamiik. We are ready for questions.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We didn't receive any advance written questions.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Are there any questions in regard to what he just spoke about? Please come up and ask a question.

Abraham K: Qujannamiik. *(Translated)*: Abraham Kublu. I did provide a written question earlier. My question is about the Northwest Passage since it is starting to be used more. There are more interested groups that would like to pass through this area. My question is on restriction. Can we provide a restriction so that they do not go through certain areas? Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Brian or Jonathan?

Brian A: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik. For his question, we will be able to respond to it accordingly before the end of the week, because we would like to be able to respond appropriately. We will respond to your question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Are there any further questions in regards to what was presented?

Abraham Q: *(Translated):* Abraham Qammaniq from Hall Beach HTO. Just supplementary to what he has asked about, for example the sealift. Although it is in the international waters, are they going to ...*(translation lapsed)*

NPC Chair: We are unable to respond to these questions here, so I'm sorry. We are unable to respond to these questions here. I guess there are no more questions to the presentation?

(Pause)

Chapter 6

SESSION 10: IMPLEMENTATION

Brian A: Session 10: Implementation, 6.1 – Page 49 in English and I'm not quite sure what it is in Inuktitut. I think it's page 61 or 62 in Inuktitut. I do apologize, but it's Section 6.1.

Since the enactment of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, the NPC is the gatekeeper of the territory's regulatory system. All proposals for development, works, and activities must be submitted to the Commission for review.

Chapter 6 deals with Implementation. The implementation strategy of the Land Use Plan is part of the day-to-day activity of the NPC. It is guided by the Nunavut Agreement and the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act. We will go over six functions in the implementation strategy. These six are discussed at a high level, but the detail has been laid out in the Internal Procedures of the NPC. These procedures are available online. However, we will be going through each one now.

Conformity Determination

All proposed projects must first be submitted to the NPC to determine whether they conform to the requirements of the Plan before other regulatory authorities can consider them. This is sometimes referred to as a conformity determination.

If the proposed use is not prohibited and complies with all applicable conditions and additional information requirements, it will conform to the Nunavut Land Use Plan. The NPC will then forward the proposal to either the NIRB, the Nunavut Impact Review Board for screening, or to the responsible regulatory authorities for consideration. Schedule 12-1 of the Nunavut Agreement identifies the types of project proposals that do not require screening by NIRB.

If the proposed use is prohibited or is unable to comply with relevant conditions, it will not be in conformity with the Plan. If a project proposal does not conform, the proponent can either

change it so that it is consistent with the Plan, request a plan amendment, a minor variance, or a Ministerial exemption.

Cumulative Impacts

Jon: The NPC also has authority to refer project proposals that normally would not require screening to the Nunavut Impact Review Board for screening on the basis of cumulative impact concerns. Cumulative impacts may result from the interaction of a project proposal's expected impacts with those of other projects.

Criteria for cumulative impact referrals currently exist in an internal procedure of the Nunavut Planning Commission, but some participants have recommended that clear criteria be instead included in the Draft Plan.

Plan Amendment

Plan Amendments will be considered for major changes to the plan, including:

- Formal updates to the content of the Plan
- Changes to uses considered to conform or are listed as prohibited under Land Use Designations, or
- Changes to the application of conditions and information on values.

Amendments to the plan may be proposed at any time. In cases where there is strong public concern over a certain matter, the NPC may indicate that a public hearing could be appropriate and request appropriate funding from the Federal Government.

Minor Variance

Minor variances may allow for some flexibility to the conditions of the Plan. If a project proposal does not conform to an applicable land use plan, it may be eligible for a minor variance, which could allow a deviation from certain conditions of the Plan. The Draft Plan currently limits consideration of minor variances to conditions that include setbacks or seasonal restrictions. While a minor variance would require a public review, this process would be less rigorous than a plan amendment process.

Some participants have recommended that minor variances be considered for prohibited uses as well as the conditions that were noted.

Ministerial Exemption

If a project proposal does not conform to an applicable land use plan, the proponent may apply for a Ministerial exemption. A ministerial exemption is a decision from the Minister to exempt a project proposal from the requirements of the Plan.

Periodic Review

A periodic review is a public review of the entire Land Use Plan. A specific schedule for periodic reviews is not set in legislation. However, the Draft Plan is proposing to consider a full review every five years. Many participants are concerned with the lack of certainty on the timeframe for a periodic review, and the input that has been received on this matter will be given full consideration.

Existing Rights

Brian A: Projects that are being carried out, or were approved prior to the approval of the Plan have existing rights, and are not subject to the requirements of the Plan. This is sometimes referred to as “grandfathering”. However, NuPPAA requires a project proposal to be submitted to the Commission if there is a significant modification to a project with existing rights.

A significant modification may include a change in scale or intensity of the project proposal, new or modified activities that were not included in the original project proposal, or a change in location, type of land use, or season of work.

In the mining sector, the notion of grandfathering is complex, as projects move through a number of fairly distinct stages. The Draft Plan identifies seven distinct stages of mineral exploration and development: prospecting, staking, exploration, advanced exploration, mining, closure and remediation, and monitoring.

The Draft Plan proposes that a transition from one stage of mineral exploration and development to another *may* require a new conformity determination - for example, if an exploration camp is to be expanded to an advanced exploration camp, or if a company wants to develop a mine near an existing advanced exploration camp. The use of the word *may* in the Plan concerned a number of participants because of the lack of certainty.

Some written submissions identified support for this section as it is currently written in the 2016 Draft. However, other participants provided alternative recommendations, including:

1. Projects with existing rights should be grandfathered for existing and future activities.
2. Consider creating permitted uses within Protected Areas that would allow uses to continue that would otherwise be prohibited, while terms and conditions could still apply.
3. Undertake additional discussion and a legal review on existing rights before establishing a mutually acceptable policy.

Qujannamiik. We are ready for questions.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik, Brian. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We received two questions in advance on this topic. The first question:

Can the NPC assure participants that the Nunavut Land Use Plan will include a commitment by the NPC to complete a public review of the Plan between five to ten years from the time the

Nunavut Land Use Plan first comes into effect? If not, what are NPC's concerns regarding providing this commitment?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd first like to note that the Commission appreciates the views that have been submitted by participants on this matter. I'll note the Commissioners will be giving full consideration to this input that has been provided in written submissions, as well as any feedback during these three regional hearings regarding periodic reviews, and will make a decision based on that input. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The second question:

According to NPC's internal procedures, there will be a periodic assessment of factors for determining whether there is a need to conduct a periodic review of the Land Use Plan. Can you explain what type, amount, and nature of new data on caribou will be required for assessing whether a review should be conducted? What process will the NPC use to acquire that data, and will it be actively sought?

Jon: Thank you very much. There are no thresholds established for the quality or quantity of new information to trigger a Plan amendment or a periodic review. However, it should be noted that anyone can request a plan amendment at any time and can provide information and arguments to support their request. Commissioners will consider submissions on the issue of periodic review of the Land Use Plan and welcomes suggestions on aspects of internal procedures that participants feel should be incorporated into the Plan, and on the appropriate roles of NPC, Government and others in acquiring data on caribou. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you very much. Thank you, Chair.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. There are no questions? Any questions from the back? Sharon?

SESSION 11: CONCLUSION

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So Section 11 is the Conclusion. The Nunavut Planning Commission suggests that while discussion on Chapters 1 and 6 will remain focused on principles and concepts, it would assist if comments relating to Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5 can focus on two questions.

The first question is whether the boundaries shown on the maps are the best. If your agency feels that there is a Community Area of Interest missing, or a polar bear area is too big, or a char area is too small, or any other factor, please tell everyone your suggestions. How would you create, delete, or change one or any of the sites in the Nunavut Land Use Plan, and why?

The second question relates to a planning toolbox. We have talked about a number of tools that are used in the Plan, including prohibitions, seasonal restrictions, conditions, values, and strategic environmental assessments. The Nunavut Land Use Plan has basically divided up Nunavut, and suggested a certain mix of different types of planning tools in each of the different parts of Nunavut. The Nunavut Planning Commission welcomes and encourages suggestions from all parties on different mixes of planning tools in different areas, with reason.

Before we start our presentations tomorrow, the Nunavut Planning Commission wanted to address these topics and present the conflicting views. The Draft Plan includes proposed land use designations for your review based on comments and submissions received. Nunavut is a large territory with many organizations, industry, government, communities, and people. No land use decision is going to be perfect. Obviously opposing decisions are a part of the process. We have opposing viewpoints on specific issues that are going to happen. There will likely be compromises and trade-offs. The Commissioners want to hear from you. They want to know what your concerns are, how your concerns can be addressed, and how they fit into a final recommendation for the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

In the coming days, we'll have a number of presentations and opportunities for all participants to have an exchange of questions and ask questions of others, and other participants. I thank all of you for attending this hearing. We apologize for the time delay. We've had the travel gods not on our side, but everyone will be here tonight, so tomorrow we will be going on as planned. The Commission is looking forward to hearing from each of you and all of your presentations. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan or Brian?

Brian: Qujannamiik. *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. First, I would like to say I have one question in Inuktitut.

NPC Chair: Tommy?

Tommy: *(Interpreter)*: The Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan, the contents in mind in the Agreement contradicts, although I'm not against the Draft Plan. I believe it's contradicted in the Draft Plan. NTI and Government have to have an agreement in order to work on a Nunavut Impact Benefit Agreement.

Brian A: It doesn't really read like a question to us. It's more like a statement. Who wrote it? It's David's question. It's a similar question, it seems, to what we responded to earlier today. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: It was not properly answered. I will consult with my co-workers to sort out the conclusion, the question not being answered.

NPC Chair: Questions? Alan:

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We received 5 questions in advance of the Hearing on this concluding section. Question Number 1:

What evidence does NPC have that community participants who attended the regional sessions were able to disseminate information on the Draft Nunavut Plan – 2016 Plan – in their communities after the regional sessions?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'll just note that during follow-up calls that Commission staff had with community members, some have told us they were having meetings, hosting radio shows, informing working groups to discuss the Draft Plan, and to provide any comments they may have. The Commission understands that activities would have varied among communities. We anticipate the community presentations this week and during other regional public hearings will provide more information on this particular question. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. Second question:

What evidence does NPC have that communities understand the content of the Draft Plan and the implications of imposed designations on their Inuit Owned Lands and surrounding lands affecting their communities?

Jon: Thank you very much. Some of the submissions that have been received from communities demonstrate an understanding of the Plan through their specific comments. The Commission hopes that this presentation and the Public Hearings as a whole will assist representatives in understanding the content of the Plan. The Commission looks forward to presentations from communities during these regional public hearings and expects that they will discuss the communities' understanding of the Draft Plan in their views on its implications for Inuit Owned Lands and other issues. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you.

What evidence does NPC have that Inuit and residents from each community support the proposed designations adjacent to their communities?

Jon: As noted previously, these have been discussed in regional meetings with communities held last fall, including during community-specific breakout groups where these designations were reviewed in detail. You can note that we heard no objections to the proposed designations raised by community representatives during these meetings. During this public hearing and others, the Commission looks forward to hearing from all participants, including communities regarding which aspects of the Draft Plan they do or do not support. Determining the level of support for specific elements of the 2016 Draft Plan, such as proposed land use designations adjacent to communities is a purpose of these public hearings. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. Question:

In cases where communities do not have an adequate understanding of the content of the Draft 2016 Plan, or the proposed designations to provide informed feedback, what steps will NPC take to correct this situation?

Jon: Let me thank the participants again for the question. The Commission knows that the Draft Plan is complicated. The intent of the Commission staff presentation at the start of each of these regional public hearings, and our responses to questions from participants, is to help community representatives and others understand the content of the Draft Plan, and how it may affect how land is used. The Commission also hopes that all participants can identify ways to simplify the Draft Plan so that it may be easier to understand. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, and Mr. Chair, the last written question we received prior to the hearing:

What are the next steps in the land use planning process envisioned by NPC after these regional hearings? Please specify all steps from the closing of the hearings to the expected acceptance of final Plan.

Jon: Thank you very much, and I'd just like to clarify that the next steps are governed by legislation, in particular the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, as well as the Nunavut Agreement itself. The Commissioners will consider submissions and revise the Plan following these hearings. The revised Plan will then be submitted to Nunavut Tunngavik, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Nunavut for approval. The approving parties may then accept the Plan or reject it with written reason. If they reject the Plan, the Commission may then undertake any measures in relation to the holding to a public hearing before deciding on any further revisions and then resubmitting the Plan to the approving parties once again. Thank you very much.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Questions to the topic? Ben?

Ben: *(Translated):* It wasn't asked. It's not a question of great concern, the topic you have. For those of us who are invited, you should know we are in full support of your process. I'm not instigating. The Plan you gave to us, for those of us who are HTO representative and hamlet representatives, we don't have a lawyer in presence for us to be advised.

The Plan you have prepared by your organization, are we on the right direction? Perhaps NTI, QIA, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, they should be here while NPC is in this region and the topic of this hearing is geared strictly for Baffin, Qikiqtaaluk. We don't want to miss any opportunities. In a few days we will walk out of here, and we don't want any regrets. I should have said this or have insisted on this. Our allotted time is very short, but we should make use of this public hearing. There are many organizations that should be able to assist the community representatives – not the NPC - the delegates, the participants.

NPC Chair: Questions? Questions to the topic of the presentation? *(Pause)* Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Only if there are no other written questions, I received a handwritten question just a moment ago from somebody who is present, and I'll read the question, handwritten:

What part of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement gives the NPC authority to change the Land Claims Agreement? IIBAs are Inuit rights. I thought NTI and the government signatories were the only ones that can amend the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

Mr. Chair, if you'd like, Brian has asked if I would try to answer that question. The NPC, like all of the IPGs, get their authority from the Land Claims Agreement, and that authority has been in some cases, altered in some way through the passage of NuPPAA recently. So together, those two documents grant the authority to the IPGs. That authority certainly does not extend to the IPGs being able to amend the Agreement. So the Plan is created under the authority of the Agreement, but the IPGs, including NPC, do not have any authority to amend the Agreement. Certainly the IIBAs are reflected in the Agreement as Inuit rights, and it indeed is only the

government signatories that would be able to amend the Nunavut Agreement. I hope that clarifies and answers the questions. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. I believe there are no further questions. That is it for now, for today, because we will need to continue with our discussions this evening. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a couple of day-end housekeeping and for this evening, the evening session: We are going to be running today again for the participants that are coming in. They are running a bit late, so the evening session is a rerun of today, and that's for the delegates that are arriving now and at 6:00. Community members, you are welcome. Everyone is welcome is to come again and listen to today, but we're going to do today again tonight. So there won't be an evening session of questions, and we will be back on schedule tomorrow. As a reminder, Leena asked the delegates that have these – (*nametags shown*) - for her to keep track, you need to go through the main entrance and scan in and out with your badges, as discussed earlier with the staff for payments of the honorary and whatnot. If you have any questions, you can see our staff, but all the scanners are at the far exit. Thank you, Mr. Chair. That's the end of housekeeping.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Qujannamiik. If you would like to come back this evening, you are more than welcome. That is it for now. We will continue this evening.

Alan: Can we clarify what time please?

Sharon: Thank you. 7:00 p.m. we're going to start the evening session.

EVENING SESSION

NPC Chair: I don't want to start without an opening prayer. This is a new group. Please stand.

Opening Prayer

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. For your information, the main doors are to the left and to the right. The third door to this corner is the emergency exit. Your receivers, if they are not working, people can help you. Indicate if they are not working, and staff will come over and adjust your headset.

During this meeting, starting tomorrow, we start at 9:00 to 12:00, 1:30 to 4:30, and 6:00 to 9:00 in the evening. The washrooms are located adjacent to the main doors. Invited participants and presenters will be seated at the front. If you have a cell phone, turn it off. We like you to turn your cell phone off or put them on mute.

For your information, the documents or the agenda for this meeting - For those not able to attend, they have selected to be at the public hearings in their own region:

- GNWT Department of Lands
- GNWT Environment and Natural Resources
- Paula Kigjugalik Hughson
- Hilu Tagoona – Nunavummiut Makitagunark
- Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
- Kivalliq Inuit Association
- Kivalliq Wildlife Board
- Northquest Ltd.
- Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
- North Arrow Minerals Inc.
- Nunavut Water Board
- Nunavut Impact Review Board

This morning we had a qulliq ceremony, which we will skip tonight. We will go through introductions. I am Andrew Nakashuk. I'm from Pangnirtung. I am Chair of the Nunavut Planning Commission. I have been with NPC for four years, and just over one year as the Chair.

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Good evening ladies and gentlemen, youth, and Elders. Percy Kabloona from Whale Cove. I've been with the NPC in my third term.

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Fellow Nunavummiut, thank you. Nice to see you. Charlie Arngak, Wakeham Bay. I've been with the Planning Commission for the last 10 years. I was appointed by Makivik.

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: I am Putulik Papigatuk. I was here when this organization was established in 1996. I've been with the Nunavut Planning Commission since then. I have been with Nunavut Impact Review Board and Nunavut Water Board. I have been appointed by Makavik, and I've been with this group since I was appointed. I'm from Salluit, Nunavik. Thank you.

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: I am Peter Alareak. I've been with the Nunavut Planning Commission for eight or nine years. Good evening.

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: I am Ovide Alakanauruk. I've been with the Planning Commission for six years going on seven.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Sharon? You want to introduce staff?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good evening everyone, and welcome back to the people who were here today and to the new delegates that just came in. My name is Sharon Ehaloak. I'm the Executive Director of the Planning Commission. I've been with the Commission since 2006. Exec Director. I'm going to introduce all of our staff and support staff so you know who they are. For delegates who just arrived over the next couple of days, if you need any help, any of our staff are available to assist you.

Brian Aglukark: Brian is our Director of Policy and Planning, and Brian has been with the Commission for 21 years. Pretty exciting. Ryan Mason: Ryan is the Executive Assistant to all the Directors and our Office Administrator for all three offices. Jonathan Ehaloak: Jonathan is our Manager of IT. Jonathan Savoy: Jonathan is our Manager of Implementation. Peter Scholz is our Senior Planner based in the Arviat office. Alana Vigna is our Senior Planner based in the Cambridge Bay office. Goump Djalouge is our Senior Planner based out of Iqaluit. Al Thompson, straight in front of me by the time clock, is our Planner based in Iqaluit. Hugh Nateela, where's Hugh? Hugh is our Development Technician, Use and Occupancy Mapper. Annie Ollie: Annie is over around the corner. I think as you came in, most of you met her. She is our Interpreter, Translator, Mapper, and Administrator out of the Arviat Office. Tommy Owlijoot is translating in the booth. Tommy is our Interpreter/Translator. Dorine Dounla is in the French translation booth. Jared Fraser, over, there: Jared is our GIS Land Technician based in Iqaluit. Sohail Dham is our GIS Technician in Cambridge Bay.

Our support staff and our contract staff that are working with us: We have Daniel Cuerrier who is doing French translation for us. Henry Ohokanuak is doing translations in Inuktitut. John Maezluft is our Audio Technician.

David Livingstone: David is an external consultant and advisor to the Commission. Steve Kennett is another external consultant and advisor. Our Legal Counsel, Alan Blair and Shane Utter-Hopkins – I just had to make sure you were there, Shane. Our Videographer is Willi Puerstl, and David Battistelli is behind the camera. Jazz Adkins is our Stenographer over at the table, and we have Leena Evic and her team. I think Samo is back there and Leena is in the back corner there too, to support you. They picked up the delegates with Allan and Ryan. I'm glad everybody is here. With that, Mr. Chair, I'll turn it back over to you.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Sharon. (*Translated*): We welcome you who have just arrived. We started this morning, and I'm glad you are finally able to join us. We have a short video presentation for you prepared by the Nunavut Planning Commission with consultation during the last trips we had over the months. You can proceed and get on with the video presentation.

NPC Video Shown

Chair & Executive Director Opening Remarks NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you, Willi and David for the wonderful video. I welcome you all on behalf of the Commission. We have had three parts of a public hearing for the 2016 Draft Land Use Plan. At that time, we went through a consultation. For many years we have worked on this.

The signatories of the Nunavut Agreement imagined the entire Nunavut Settlement Agreement would one day be covered by a land use plan. Today brings us one step closer to that becoming a reality. The Commission was established by the Nunavut Agreement to undertake land use planning within the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone. The term

“land” includes land covered by water in the onshore and offshore, waters, and resources including wildlife.

The Nunavut Agreement says:

“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.”

Land use planning means planning for how the land, water and resources should be used in the future. It often has to balance different priorities and values and deal with potential conflicts between land uses. Where participants take positions that conflicting land uses cannot be reconciled, the Commissioners may need to make difficult choices.

The legal requirements for land use planning include many factors that the Commissioners must take into account when preparing the Plan. Additional direction is provided by the Commission’s Broad Planning Policies and Goals that were developed in 2007 in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Governments of Canada and Nunavut.

That document has guided the development of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, which is structured around five goals:

- 1 - Strengthening Partnership and Institutions
- 2 - Protecting and Sustaining the Environment
- 3 - Encouraging Conservation Planning
- 4 - Building Healthy Communities
- 5 - Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

Land use planning on this scale is challenging because information changes over time and there will always be gaps in our knowledge to be filled. Importantly, the *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* directs the Commission to proceed with land use planning even where information may be lacking.

The Commissioners will use what they hear at the public hearings, together with written submissions and other information, to decide what changes to make to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. To be clear, it is the Commissioners who will decide on any further revisions to the Draft Plan.

The Commission will then send the revised Plan for approval to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Nunavut. Once the Plan is approved, it will become legally binding and all new projects in Nunavut will have to conform to the Land Use Plan. One function of the Commission is to review proposed projects to ensure conformity.

The Commission is part of Nunavut’s integrated regulatory system. Where the Commission allows projects to proceed, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board or other regulatory authorities can look at the projects and can approve or reject the proposal.

Terms and conditions are included to address impacts on land, water, resources, wildlife, and Inuit rights.

The Commission will continue to consider new information, listen to people and keep the Plan up to date. The interests and objectives of Nunavummiut may evolve over time to reflect social, economic, and environmental changes. These public hearings are just one step in a planning process that is intended to continue for generations.

Thomas R. Berger once said the Nunavut Settlement Area is one-fifth of Canadian landmass, and if it were its own country, it would be the 12th largest in the world. He said the mandate given to the Nunavut Planning Commission and the other Institutions of Public Government is immense. After many years of effort in preparing the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan for consideration at these hearings, it seems he was right in that respect. A Land Use Plan is meant to express the interests, priorities, and objectives of Inuit, Nunavummiut, Government, affected organizations, and other stakeholders, also recognizing the interests of all Canadians. The Nunavut Agreement and the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act requires the Commission to conduct consultation, prepare the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, solicit comments on the Plan, and hold a public hearing before making appropriate revisions to the Draft Plan and submitting it for approval.

The Commission has been working to identify land uses, interests and priorities for more than 12 years. The Commission staff will be summarizing the efforts that have gone into consultations in greater detail later this evening. The staff presentation will also explain how the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan provides for conservation, development and use of land.

The Commissioners appreciate the contributions of all participants to the development of the Draft Plan. This hearing provides an important opportunity to tell the Commissioners your views on the Plan. The Commissioners encourage participants to consider each other's points of view. It would be helpful to the Commissioners if participants could find synergies or reasonable compromises on issues of importance to them.

Out of respect for their Traditional Knowledge, Elders are seated to the right of the Commissioners, as well as youth, HTOs and community participants. Elders have a central role in this process. In Inuit culture, the Traditional Knowledge that Elders retain is very important. They speak from their own personal knowledge and experience.

The Commission is required by law to give "great weight to the Inuit traditions regarding oral communication and decision-making." Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific information are equally important when making planning decisions. The Commissioners will give Elders priority if they wish to ask clarifying questions, but will still ask that time limits be respected.

I would like to say a special word to the community representatives at this hearing. The Commission actively encourages communities to participate in this process. It is especially important for the community members to speak up during the hearing so that their opinions on the Draft Plan are on the record and can be considered by the Commissioners.

On behalf of the Commissioners, I want to thank the past Commissioners and staff, both past and present, for their tireless work and consulting throughout the territory, drafting and

revising the Draft Land Use Plan for consideration by the participants and the Commissioners at these hearings.

The proceedings will be guided by the Commission's rules of procedure and by directions on procedure that made necessary adjustments for this public hearing. That being said, the Commission intends this hearing to be informal.

It will be an open forum where participants, Elders, and members of the public are all given the chance to provide comments on the Draft Plan in what the Commission hopes to be a comfortable setting. By holding three Regional Public Hearings, the Commission made additional time for questions available at each hearing. Out of respect for Inuit oral traditions, and subject to time limits, the Commissioners decided to allow participants to ask questions of the presenters. Priority will be given to community representatives.

There will be a Commission staff member at the back of the room where participants can sign up to ask questions themselves or write their questions for the Chair. Our preference is to have participants submit their questions on those sheets in writing. However, we will allow oral questions as well. You will have one minute to ask your question. If you cannot ask your question in less than a minute, we will provide a further opportunity each evening to ask longer questions. There will also be a time for participants to ask one another questions on the final day of the hearing. When asking a question, please include your name, community, and the organization you are representing.

Presenters can answer a question right away, or later if they need to think about it first. They can also decide to answer in writing during or after the hearing. The Commission will not force any participant to speak if they do not wish to. The Commissioners may allow participants to ask or answer questions in writing after the Hearing. Because the public hearing will be in three parts, the record will remain open until the deadline for written arguments.

If participants hear something at these hearings that changes their earlier opinions on an issue, they can state that in their written arguments to be submitted in November.

Until the hearings have concluded and the revised Plan has been made public and submitted for approval, the Commissioners will not be commenting on the Plan or the evidence. I want to reiterate and emphasize the importance of the timeline during this and the subsequent regional hearings. We have many registered participants and many important issues with limited time. For this reason, I will be strict in enforcing time limitations so that participants have equal opportunity to express their concerns.

The hearing will start sharply at 9:00 in the morning. Breaks will be scheduled on time, and the daily session will conclude as scheduled. I ask for everyone's support in this matter to ensure mutual respect and enable all participants to participate equally and effectively. This is your time to speak. For the communities, it is important for you to tell how you want the land managed around your communities. The Commissioners are listening. Tell us how to revise the Plan. Find creative solutions to conflict, and tell us to serve Nunavummiut and all Canadians as a whole. Qujannamiik.

(Translated): This morning, we had a brief break. Since we don't want to go too late, we will continue right on to the presentation. Sharon?

SESSION 1: GENERAL OVERVIEW

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'd like to welcome everyone again. This is the first, as the Chair said, of the three public hearings on the Nunavut Land Use Plan, and the Commission has been waiting for this moment and for the start of the hearings for almost a decade.

This presentation will:

- Provide a general overview of land use planning in the Nunavut Settlement Area;
- Discuss how the Nunavut Agreement guides planning in Nunavut; and then
- Review the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan for the rest of the day.

The presentation is divided into 11 sessions that review all the topics covered by the Land Use Plan. We also will respond to any questions on the topics after each session.

The Nunavut Agreement created a co-management regulatory system that provides residents with opportunities to participate in regulatory decisions for resource use and development.

The Nunavut Planning Commission is the "gatekeeper" of the regulatory system in the Nunavut Settlement Area, which means that proponents wishing to carry out activities in the territory must first submit a proposal to the Nunavut Planning Commission to determine if the activity conforms to the requirements of an approved Land Use Plan. We call this process a "conformity determination". If the proposed land use is supported by the Plan, it may then be considered by other Institutions of Public Government and regulatory authorities.

Land use plans prepared by the Nunavut Planning Commission do not apply to traditional Inuit land use activities such as hunting, fishing, and camping. Also, most activities within municipalities are not subject to the Commission's land use plans. Within municipal boundaries, the Commission's land use plans only apply to certain projects, such as industrial uses, including the deposit of waste or the bulk storage of fuel.

Brian A: Regional planning improves certainty for investors, protects the environment, increases the rate by which impact assessments and other regulatory assessments can be processed, and reduces risk of conflicts over land.

By establishing what is important to protect before development occurs, we can learn about those things before development pressures arise, which gives more time to develop understanding. We can consider social, economic and wellness effects in a coordinated fashion from the start, instead of asking proponents to do so in a piecemeal fashion for every project. The result is protection for areas that need it, but also more efficient and predictable results for development companies, as well as easier social license.

Planning can also provide greater certainty to industry by identifying the Mixed Use Areas where development that follows standard regulatory procedures is not likely to conflict with

other important values. Establishing conditions that development must comply with in order to be acceptable in more sensitive Special Management Areas will also give Industry greater certainty when deciding whether or not to invest in these areas. Sharon?

Sharon: The Nunavut Planning Commission creates land use plans in coordination with all other planning partners. This is an opportunity for participants to be heard, and the NPC takes its responsibility to listen carefully very seriously. The Commission staff has put a Draft Plan before you and the Commissioners. Your comments are not only welcome, but they are essential to moving the planning process forward to an approved Land Use Plan for Nunavut. The Commission acknowledges the written and oral comments received to date and would like to emphasize that the purpose of this public hearing is to hear from you. It is a forum primarily for you to speak and for the Commissioners to hear what you have to say.

Brian A: In Nunavut, land use planning is built into a constitutionally-protected document. The Nunavut Agreement provides fundamental guidance on how the Commission must conduct land use planning and the factors it must consider.

The Nunavut Agreement, Section 10, sets up three levels or filters to project assessment. The land use planning filter is handled by Nunavut Planning Commission. It looks at the broadest perspective. It considers regions, ecosystems, and the territory as a whole. The intention is that regional planning will be guided by IQ, and identify key factors of concern and consideration.

The environmental assessment filter looks at individual projects, and is handled by the Nunavut Impact Review Board. With key factors of concern identified by the Nunavut Planning Commission and eventually ecological baselines and thresholds articulated, the NIRB looks in depth at the impacts of the proposed projects, their mitigation strategies, and recommends terms and conditions.

The water licensing filter is handled by the Nunavut Water Board. The NWB looks in detail at chemical and physical impacts to water in Nunavut to ensure the quality of water in streams and in lakes.

Jon: In brief, planning ensures that any development fits the long-term, high-level vision of Nunavut. Environmental assessment looks at proposals to ensure development has minimal negative - or maximum positive - impacts to ecosystems, communities, and the economy. Water licensing looks closely at factors that impact water quality and quality.

Brian: In Nunavut, the North Baffin and Keewatin regional land use plans were approved in 2000 and have been in effect for almost 17 years. These plans are still being implemented today. Starting in 2004, the Commission conducted over 300 interviews to collect use and occupancy mapping information throughout the territory. Use and occupancy mapping has identified how residents of all Nunavut communities use the land, and areas of importance to communities.

The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan started being developed in 2007 following the approval of Broad Planning Policies Objectives and Goals that were developed in collaboration with the Government of Nunavut, the Government of Canada, and NTI. In 2007, the Commission began

gathering information and talking to people, hamlets, and other stakeholders about their priorities for a draft Nunavut-wide Land Use Plan.

In 2008, the NPC developed research reports on wildlife habitat, economic activity, community infrastructure requirements, and demographic information. Throughout 2009, this compilation of information was further refined by working with planning partners to identify specific issues and priorities that should be addressed in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. A Priority Areas Map was publically distributed in 2010 requesting feedback on areas and issues that had been identified and held technical workshops with planning partners. This information informed a series of working draft plans between 2010 and 2011.

In 2012 Nunavut Planning Commission publically released the first version of the Draft Plan. Between late 2012 and early 2014 the Nunavut Planning Commission consulted with over 30 communities twice, in Nunavut, Nunavik, Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The key message we heard was that Nunavummiut were mainly concerned with food security, especially country food, continued access to clean water, and there being enough jobs for youth.

In June 2014, Nunavut Planning Commission released a second Draft Plan. In 2015 and early 2016 Nunavut Planning Commission held four technical meetings to discuss parts of the Plan that required more attention. These discussions and additional written submissions led to a further revised version released in June 2016.

In late 2016, the new Draft Plan was described to representatives from all communities in Nunavut and surrounding communities in six separate regional pre-hearing conferences and regional community feedback sessions. Participants filed expert reports in 2016, and written comments were received in early 2017.

Next Steps in the Public Hearing

Sharon: The NPC's three regional public hearings will be an opportunity for participants and communities to provide oral feedback and written submissions on the Draft Plan in a public setting in accordance with the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement. After the public hearings, the Commissioners will consider making appropriate revisions to the Plan before submission for approval by the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan will remain a living document. Following the approval of the document, a new planning cycle will begin, allowing the Nunavut Land Use Plan to evolve through Plan amendments and periodic reviews, respond to emerging issues, changing circumstances, and the evolving values and priorities of the people of Nunavut and all of our planning partners.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit:

Brian: The Nunavut Land Use Plan values the information provided through IQ. The collection and transfer of IQ into the Plan has been the main focus of Nunavut Planning Commission during the planning process. This was done in four ways:

- Use and occupancy mapping with community visits and in-depth interviews with Inuit on current use of the land
- Community consultations
- Written input from communities and individuals, and
- Literary research.

Jon: The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has been structured based on the goals identified in the 2007 Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals document:

Chapter 1 of the Plan coincides with the first goal: Strengthening Partnership and Institutions

Chapter 2: Protecting and Sustaining the Environment

Chapter 3: Encouraging Conservation Planning

Chapter 4: Building Healthy Communities

Chapter 5: Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development

Chapter 6 deals with Implementation. Each chapter will be discussed in this presentation.

Each chapter will be discussed this evening. Chapters 2 to 5 of the Draft Plan identify issues that are important in specific geographic areas and assign one of three land use designations to each area. The Nunavut Land Use Plan also includes maps, tables and annexes.

Schedule A divides Nunavut into many numbered areas, and Table 1 identifies the prohibited uses and conditions that apply in each numbered area. There are a few important terms that the plan uses to manage land use.

Prohibited uses identify land uses that do not conform to the Plan. This means that any activity that is listed as a prohibited use in a given area would not be permitted.

Conditions identify requirements such as setbacks or seasonal restrictions.

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

This is the most restrictive Land Use Designation to development, but more protective of traditional uses, and wildlife. In these areas, uses such as mineral exploration and production, oil and gas, quarries, and linear infrastructure are often prohibited. Protected Area designations represent approximately 16% of the area where the Draft Plan would apply. This does not include established parks.

Some participants have recommended that the term ‘Protected Area’ be changed because it may be confused with how the phrase is used in other jurisdictions to refer to areas established through legislation.

Special Management Areas are shown in yellow-tan on Schedule A and are identified with yellow-tan text boxes throughout the Plan. Special Management Areas usually involve conditions such as setbacks or seasonal restrictions to guide land users, but in some cases they may have prohibited uses related to non-environmental or cultural values, such as contaminated sites.

Special Management Areas are typically a moderately restrictive land use designation. An example is beluga calving grounds, which are designated as Special Management Areas. There are no prohibited land uses in these areas, however there are seasonal restrictions on ship traffic. Special Management Areas represent approximately 3% of the area where the Draft Plan would apply.

Finally **Mixed Use** Land Use Designations are shown as grey on Schedule A, and are identified with grey text boxes throughout the Plan. Mixed Use areas do not have prohibited uses or Conditions, but may include values for the NPC, regulatory authorities and all land users to consider when a project is to be carried out in those areas. Mixed Use land use designations support a wide variety of opportunities and land uses and represent approximately 81% of the area where the Draft Plan would apply.

It should be noted that the requirements of an approved land use plan, including designations, are not permanent features. They may be changed or removed over time through a variety of processes that will be discussed later today.

The Draft Plan also includes **Recommended Actions** for some issues. These are included in blue text boxes in the Plan and are summarized in Annex C at the back.

Schedule B identifies areas important to certain Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socioeconomic Components. This information can be used by regulatory authorities during the review of project proposals, and by the Commission to determine if there are concerns regarding the cumulative impacts of projects.

Valued Ecosystem Components (or VECs) are parts of the natural environment that have particular value. These could be wildlife species, like polar bear; or habitat, like a floe edge.

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

Schedule B1 presents terrestrial values, including polar bear denning areas, areas of high mineral potential, proposed or speculative highways, or others. Schedule B2, which is not currently shown on the screen, presents some seasonal ranges for caribou. Schedule B3 presents marine values, such as areas important to char or turbot, polynyas, and others.

There is also a separate Options and Recommendations Document that was prepared to inform the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. It references information that was considered and includes maps of important areas that have been identified for each issue.

Brian A: Some Protected Areas and Special Management Areas, particularly marine areas, have seasonal restrictions. They do not apply year round. Seasonal restrictions in the Land Use Plan are based on Inuit seasonal cycles and systems, because they differ greatly from other parts of Canada. There are six seasons in Nunavut. However, start and end dates differ from region to region.

This table, which is also in the Plan, sets out the calendar dates, which are applied to the six Inuit seasons, for seven different parts of Nunavut: the east and west Kitikmeot, the north and south Kivalliq, the north and south Qikiqtani, and Sanikiluaq.

Although Inuit Owned Land does not have an exclusive section in the 2016 Draft Plan, it is important to discuss this issue because some participants are concerned that the Draft Plan proposes restrictions on how these lands should be used in some cases.

Suggestions were made to revise the 2016 Draft Plan to recognize that many IOL parcels were selected predominately for their mineral endowment, and in particular that IOL subsurface parcels should be excluded from designations that prohibit mineral exploration and development.

Another recommendation was that most land use designations with prohibited uses that include IOL should either exclude those parcels or be designated as Special Management Areas. The table on the screen identifies the percentage of overlap between surface and subsurface IOL and land use designations that contain prohibited uses or conditions.

The next chart is a breakdown by community. Communities with the highest percentage of surface IOL and Protected area overlap are Rankin Inlet at 77%, Gjoa Haven at 70%, and Whale Cove at 55%. Communities with the highest percentage of subsurface IOL and Protected Area overlap are Sanikiluaq at 100% and Whale Cove at 60%.

In the Qikiqtani region, Protected Areas cover 7% of surface IOLs and 1.5% of subsurface IOLs, while Special Management Areas do not overlap with any IOL. This concludes our presentation on this section, and we are ready for questions. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Alan, are there any written questions?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good evening, participants who just joined us this evening. I'm Alan Blair. I'm Legal Counsel to the Commission. The Commission asked for questions from participants such as yourselves prior to the start of today's proceeding. We've received a number in writing from various people, and I'm going to read the questions that were submitted to the Commission, and the Commission staff will answer them. So you'll have an opportunity to understand what was on the minds of some of the other people coming into this hearing. This first session I only have one question. It was a common issue or concern for people, and so it's not attributed to any one particular group. The question is:

Why is detailed information contained in the Options and Recommendations Document but not in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan? Thank you.

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. I'd just note that the Draft Plan attempts to present technical planning information in a concise plain language document that includes the necessary maps, figures, and tables to understand how the Draft Plan proposes to manage land use. To make the Draft Plan as clear and user friendly as possible, an Options and Recommendations Document was created to record more detailed information that was considered and integrated into the Plan.

For example, the Options and Recommendation Document contains a significant amount of information on individual migratory bird habitat sites that is not included in the Draft Plan. But this additional information is not necessarily needed to understand how the Draft Plan proposes to manage land use in each of these areas. While best efforts were made to include all of the information considered in the Options and Recommendations Document, participants have noticed some omissions. The Commission's consultation record is intended to be comprehensive and includes all comments and submissions considered when drafting and revising the Plan, while the Options and Recommendations Document only attempts to capture up-to-date information and not all historical information. Staff plan to update the Options and Recommendations Document when the Draft Plan is revised. Although these regional public hearings are on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, suggested revisions to the Options and Recommendations Document are also welcomed. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Alan. You have to mention your name and keep everything short if you have a question. Hugh will hand you the microphone. He will come up to your area to ask your question if you have any questions related to the topic. You can ask questions. *(Pause)*. There appears to be no question. We will continue on with the next subject or topic. Whenever you're ready...

SESSION 2: KEY MIGRATORY BIRD SITES

Jon: Thank you very much. We'll now move into Chapter 2, which is on Protecting and Sustaining the Environment and proposes land use designations and recommendations for a variety of areas important to wildlife, including key migratory bird habitat sites, caribou habitat, polar bear denning areas, walrus haul-outs, two beluga calving grounds, and marine areas of importance.

Nunavut provides key habitat sites for a variety of migratory bird species. Many nesting species are colonial and are found in high densities at geographically distinct sites during their time in the Arctic. The Canadian Wildlife Service identified a number of sites, and made recommendations for each site based on criteria that included the percentage of the national population of birds that uses the site, the health of the population, and the sensitivity of particular birds to disturbance. Specific details for each site are included in the Options and Recommendations Document. The Draft Plan includes:

- 27 key migratory bird habitat sites as Protected Areas with prohibited uses and setbacks
- 10 key migratory bird habitat sites as Special Management Areas with setbacks
- 9 key migratory bird habitat sites as Valued Ecosystem Components where no prohibited uses or setbacks would apply.

The prohibited uses and setbacks for each site vary, and are described in Table 1 and Table 2 of the Draft Plan. Sites identified as Valued Ecosystem Components can be found on Schedules B1 and B3.

Some participants have expressed concern with prohibited uses being proposed within some key migratory bird habitat sites identified as Protected Areas. The Commission welcomes input from all participants regarding key migratory bird habitat sites being identified as Protected Areas, including whether communities that are located near these sites support having prohibited uses included in the Draft Plan. There is also concern that inclusion of these areas in the Plan avoids the requirement to negotiate an Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement that may otherwise be required. That concludes our overview of migratory bird sites, and we will stop for questions. Thanks.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Are there any questions? Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We've received two questions on this particular topic. Both of them came from NTI and the RIAs. The first question is:

Has the NPC included subsurface IOL parcels in the migratory bird Protected Area designations that are intended to be in marine designations? The question is specific to the following migratory bird Protected Areas: #2 on the maps includes Bathurst Elu Inlets. #18 is the Belcher Island polynyas. #19 is the Buchan Gulf. #20 is Cape Searle and Reid Bay, and finally #33 is Markham Bay. Thank you.

Jon: Thank you very much. The Commission understands that there remain a number of instances where predominately marine designations for key migratory bird habitat sites overlap with Inuit Owned Lands due to differences in scale at which the key bird sites are identified compared with the scale at which the Inuit Owned Land parcels have been identified.

In these cases, land use designations are not intended to apply to terrestrial areas, and this technical mapping issue can be resolved in a revised version of the Draft Plan. However, there may also be some instances where islands or coastal areas that provide important habitat for birds are intended to be included in the proposed designations. The Commission encourages the Government of Canada, which identified these areas, to clarify which specific sites are intended to include terrestrial portions and which sites should only include marine areas. The Commission welcomes submission on this issue from all other participants as well. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. The second question:

Can the NPC provide evidence of community support for the new proposed migratory bird Protected Areas? The transcripts of the regional community meetings that took place in the fall of 2016 do not show that communities provided any feedback on the proposed designations.

Jon: Thank you again for the question. This issue has been discussed in regional meetings in communities held last fall, including during community-specific breakout groups. During those meetings, we heard no objections to the proposed designations raised by community representatives. During this public hearing, the Commission looks forward to hearing from all participants, including community members, regarding which aspects of the Draft Plan they do or do not support. Determining the level of support for specific elements of the 2016 Draft Plan, such as the proposed migratory bird Protected Areas, is a primary purpose of these public hearings.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Those are the questions we received in this session.

NPC Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): Questions to the presentation? (*Pause*) If you have any question at any time, you may write it down, and the question will be answered during this week, during the public hearing. You have to state your name and the community you are from if you have a question. There appear to be no questions from the delegates.

SESSION 3: CARIBOU

Brian A: We now move on to an important issue that has been the subject of much discussion throughout this planning process. Caribou are an integral species in the northern ecosystem, providing food, supporting cultural heritage, and driving local economies. The relationship and historical dependence on caribou is a fundamental part of Inuit identity. When developing the Draft Plan, the Nunavut Planning Commission received detailed technical information and IQ on caribou in Nunavut, including their seasonal ranges and sensitivities. Much of this information has been summarized for reference in the Options and Recommendations document.

The Draft Plan proposes land use designations for mainland caribou only, because information on other herds has not been received in time for inclusion in the current Draft Plan, which was released on June 23, 2016. We would like to note that all information received from June 2016, including at the regional public hearings and after the hearings will be before the Commissioners for their consideration during their review and revision of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

In the 2016 Draft Plan, designations for caribou habitat are identified by seasonal ranges. The first seasonal range to discuss is calving areas, which are of critical importance for maintaining healthy caribou populations and are generally acknowledged as areas where caribou are particularly vulnerable to disturbance. These areas are used by cows to bear their young and to form bonds in the first days of the lives of caribou. The animals are very sensitive to disturbance at these times. The Draft Plan proposes that caribou calving areas be designated as Protected Areas with prohibited uses. These areas were defined based on caribou collaring data for mainland herds.

Post-calving areas are used by caribou for the nursing of calves. Disturbance in these areas can lead to higher calf mortality due to a reduced nursing time or cow-calf abandonment.

Additionally, adults are affected by displacement from areas with high quality vegetation. Post-calving areas have also been proposed as Protected Areas.

Key access corridors are regularly used pathways essential for providing access to core-calving areas. Key access corridors have been designated as Protected Areas.

Locations where caribou regularly cross fresh water during their migration are unique areas of limited geographic extent where caribou are very sensitive to disturbance. Caribou freshwater crossings include 10-kilometre buffers and have also been designated as Protected Areas.

Some caribou herds migrate across the frozen sea-ice to reach desired areas. Currently, the only information that has been submitted on caribou sea ice crossings is what is shaded in pink on the screen, which was provided by the Government of Nunavut.

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. Shipping is restricted during the seasons of Ukiuq, Upingaksaaq, and Upingaaq, which is from February 1st to August 14th.

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. Shipping is restricted during Ukiuq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaaq, and Upingaaq, which is December 1st to July 31st.

Many of the written submissions received in advance of this hearing included comments on how the Draft Plan proposes to manage caribou habitat. Some participants expressed support for the proposed designations and some provided alternative recommendations, such as:

1. Including seasonal restrictions of Special Management Areas rather than prohibited uses (Protected Areas) for caribou calving areas, post-calving areas & freshwater crossings
2. Changing the boundaries of the caribou seasonal ranges by using a different analysis of the caribou collaring data
3. Consider including “sunset” clauses when prohibitions in the Plan would expire unless they were explicitly renewed
4. Consider including set periods when caribou habitat boundaries and regulations would be reassessed
5. Changing how important caribou areas that overlap with areas of high mineral potential are treated
6. Consider local or regional approaches, and
7. Consider mobile protection measures in some regions for some types of habitat.

It is clear that participants have diverse recommendations and strong differences of opinion. Based on the submissions provided thus far, in addition to the forthcoming presentations, the Commissioners will make an informed decision on how to treat this issue.

In this Public Hearing, it is immensely important that parties listen to one another, and consider other points of view. We need to move away from positional arguments. Everyone here agrees with the importance of protecting caribou. The question is how should the Nunavut Land Use Plan contribute to a logical, coordinated and internally consistent caribou protection system?

The Commissioners will consider all of the written submissions that have been received, in addition to the oral presentations that will be heard this week, and during other regional public hearings before making an informed decision on how this issue should be addressed in a revised version of the Draft Plan. Qujannamiik. We are ready for questions.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Commission received six written questions on the topic of caribou. The first two questions came from NTI and the RIAs. Question 1:

As documented by the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board in its January 2017 submission, there is existing IQ information on important caribou areas in the Qikiqtani. What steps will NPC take to create designations for significant caribou areas in the Qikiqtani region based on available information?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd just like to note that all new information and comments received since the release of the 2016 Draft Plan at the three regional public hearings and in final post-hearing written arguments, including IQ and scientific knowledge, will be considered by the Commissioners when deciding on revisions to the Draft Plan. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The second question:

Can NPC provide the rationale for a 10km year-round buffer for caribou freshwater crossings? The NPC Options and Recommendations Document does not mention or discuss the appropriate distance of buffers for caribou freshwater crossings or seasonal adjustments.

Jon: Thank you again. The 10km buffer was based on the review of the different submissions received by the Commission on the proposed 2014 Draft Plan, as well as discussions during caribou-specific technical meetings. The submissions recommended Protected Area designations for freshwater crossings and a buffer zone around these areas. Recommendations varied from 10km to 80km for a buffer. However, the majority suggested a 10k buffer, including those of the Kivalliq Wildlife Board and the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. Thank you very much.

Alan: Thank you. The third question:

As the Nunavut Impact Review Board stated in its January 2017 submission to the NPC, environmental assessment examines effects on caribou one project at a time and land use planning is intended to provide guidance on regional issues such as protection of caribou habitat. If protection of caribou habitat is not included in the final Land Use Plan, do you expect the Plan will plan be effective in achieving its conservation objectives and goals?

Jon: Thank you again. When revising the Draft Plan, the Commissioners will consider how effectively all of the goals and objectives of the Plan would be achieved. Various options for protecting caribou habitat in the Plan have been suggested in written submissions received by the Commission, and will probably be discussed in these public hearings in greater detail. The Commissioners will consider all of these options and their implications, including suggestions on how the Plan should support and complement caribou protection measures that are taken

by government, environmental assessment and regulatory agencies, and others. As with all issues, the Commission welcomes input on this issue from all participants. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The next two questions come from the Kivalliq Inuit Association. Question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for not including the application of mobile protection measures for use in caribou land management? NPC's Options and Recommendation Document states that all three Regional Inuit Organizations support the application of mobile measures.

Jon: Thank you. The Commission acknowledges that determining the appropriate measures for protecting caribou while also recognizing other land use values and interests, is an important issue where participants have a variety of strongly held views. Mobile protection measures are supported in some written submissions, but there is opposition to this approach in other submissions. The Commission has no position on these opinions at this time and has not reached any decision on the most appropriate way to address this complex and important issue. The Commission invites participants to indicate in their submissions and comments whether or not they support the approach to caribou protection in the Draft Plan, and to provide reasons for these positions. Participants who would prefer a different approach, such as mobile protection measures, are encouraged to provide details on these alternatives and explain how these other measures would be implemented, and why they are preferred. Thank you.

Alan: The next question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for including mapping of caribou seasonal ranges from a single source - the example being given is location data from collared cows provided by the Government of Nunavut - that does integrate IQ or scientific survey and collared data in a timely, transparent, and collaborative manner?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd just like to note that the Commission has sought information on caribou habitat as part of this planning process for many years. At the time the 2016 Draft Plan was prepared, the areas submitted by the Government of Nunavut based on collaring data, were the most widely accepted dataset. It should also be noted that additional information regarding caribou water crossings that was submitted by various Kivalliq HTOs in 2016 has been incorporated into the Draft Plan. Thank you.

Alan: Mr. Chair, the last question in this area is from the Chamber of Mines, and the question is:

What specific scientific or Traditional Knowledge evidence can the Commission provide that industrial development has a deleterious effect on migratory barren-ground caribou herds - that is an example or examples captured by scientific method or oral history can be cited of instances when a caribou herd as caused to decline or otherwise was harmed due to industrial development? The response can be specific to all or part of the seasonal range of a herd.

Jon: Thank you very much. As I previously noted, determining appropriate measures for protecting caribou while recognizing other land use values and interests, is an important issue, and many participants have strongly held views. Over the years, the Commission has received many

comments and submissions asking for significant land use restrictions to provide a precautionary approach to protecting caribou populations and habitat.

On the other hand, it has also received submissions that the type and extent of proposed restrictions are not justified based on available scientific evidence and Traditional Knowledge. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Those are the questions we received.

NPC Chair: Thank you. If you wish to ask questions, please come up.

Ali Q: *(Translated)*: Ali Qavavauq from Ivujivik. We hunt in Tujjaat for walrus. I would like to ask because the herd is decreasing in the Tujjaat area. I would like protection measures done for that particular area.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Can you please elaborate more? I will try to respond to his question accordingly about the caribou herd. Right now we are trying to work on the protection measures. At this time, it is not completed yet. I believe that was his question. If I did not respond accordingly, please come up again to ask your question, or anyone else. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Did you understand his response?

Ali Q: *(Nodded yes)*

NPC Chair: Please ask questions.

Quisag: *(Translated)*: Quisag Tarriasuk from Ivujivik, Nunavik. Ali is trying to say, because it has already been said before. Wildlife groups are told that in Tujjaat, the DEW lines sites are between Nunavik region. It's an island. There used to be an abundance of caribou in that area, but there are no longer caribou. That is what he is trying to point out.

I have a question myself. The caribou in the Nunavut region: Are you doing a similar thing as Nunavik? They harvest a lot of male caribou in Nunavik region by caribou harvesters, because they go after the antlers, particularly for the antlers. They hunt mainly the male caribou, because of the caribou harvesters, not because of Inuit. Is it like that here in Nunavut too, the issue that we face?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jon: Thank you very much. I understand the question was in regard to harvesting practices in Nunavut in relation to male or female caribou. I would just note that the Nunavut Planning Commission is not responsible for the management of wildlife harvest. The Commission deals with managing how land is used and the review of project proposals that are considered to be undertaken on the land. I guess I'll just leave it at that. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I'm not sure if you got a response to your question.

Comm Percy: To my understanding of this question, there is this island that had caribou. Now there is nothing. Is anybody going to allow any more caribou on that island?

Comm Charlie? (*Translated*): Let me say something. If any caribou will be placed in the area, that is the question. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and Makivik, it's the responsibility by those two. The Planning Commission doesn't have this particular responsibility. NWMB and Makivik would take action on this particular question that you posed, Ali. It cannot be dealt with here, because it is the responsibility of other organizations.

NPC Chair: Yes, that is the right response to his question that was posed. Are there any other questions in regard to what was presented? It is now open for questions. (*Pause*).

I believe there aren't any. We can move onto the next presentation.

SESSION 4: MARINE ECOSYSTEM

Polar Bear Denning

Jon: Thank you very much. We'll now move in to Session 4, which covers marine ecosystem. Much of the remainder of Chapter 2 deals with factors relating the marine ecosystem of Nunavut, and we will now move through each of these issues.

Polar bear denning areas are important coastal habitats where females give birth and feed their cubs. The majority of dens are located on land within 50km of the coast, although multi-year ice is sometimes used.

In the 2014 Draft Plan, polar bear denning areas were proposed as special management areas with no prohibited uses or specific conditions. The terms for this 2014 designation noted that the Nunavut Planning Commission may refer a project proposal to the Nunavut Impact Review Board for screening where there were cumulative impact concerns.

In the 2016 Draft Plan, a similar framework is proposed, although it is structured as a Valued Ecosystem Component. Polar bear denning areas are proposed as a Mixed Use designation, and are presented as areas of a known Valued Ecosystem Component on Schedule B.

If a proponent proposes to conduct activities in an area known to be or have been used for polar bear denning, they will be notified at the outset that their activities may be referred to the Impact Review Board because of cumulative impacts concerns.

For polar bear denning areas, the end result of the 2014 and 2016 versions of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is the same, but the approach has been updated to follow the same structure as the rest of the 2016 Draft.

Some participants have expressed concern with the lack of protection provided for polar bear denning areas in the 2016 Draft Plan. It should be noted that in order to designate polar bear denning areas as Protected Areas or Special Management Areas, there would need to be

prohibited uses or specific conditions that could be assessed by the Nunavut Planning Commission when reviewing project proposals for conformity with the Plan.

Atlantic Walrus

The Atlantic walrus plays a major role in the ecological function of the marine ecosystem and is an important part of the traditional subsistence economy for Inuit. In the summer, walrus congregate on low, rocky shores, where they temporarily leave the water. This action is known as a haul-out. There are several known walrus haul-out areas in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

In the 2016 Draft Land Use Plan, walrus haul-outs have been proposed as Protected Areas with a setback of 5km for all non-traditional uses.

Habitat requirements for beluga whales are seasonal, and they frequently return to the same locations each year. In the summer, belugas concentrate in shallow estuaries and coastline environments, and at this time they are sensitive to disturbance. The calving season in Hudson Bay is June and July, which translates to the Inuit season of Upingaaq.

Beluga calving grounds are assigned Special Management Areas and include a seasonal shipping restriction during Upingaaq. Please note that the 2016 Draft Plan mistakenly says Aujuq for the season.

Polynyas

Sharon: Polynyas are areas of persistent open water surrounded by sea ice. 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.

Two polynyas have attracted the most public concern because of their importance to a wide variety of Valued Ecosystem Components. The Lancaster Sound Polynya is an essential component of a proposed National Marine Conservation Area. The North Water Polynya, also called Pikialaorsuaq, located between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, is the most northerly polynya in North America and is essential to the survival of several marine mammal species in the High Arctic.

Icebreaking in or through polynyas can have negative impacts on their structure or other characteristics. In the Draft Plan, the Lancaster Sound and North Water polynyas have been proposed as Special Management Areas, with seasonal restrictions on shipping during Ukiaq, Ukiuq, Upingaksaq, and Upingaaq (from December to June). Other polynyas within the Nunavut Settlement Area are presented on Schedule B as Valued Ecosystem Components.

Floe Edge

Floe edges are lines of thick land-fixed ice meeting fully or partially open water. Floe edges are used by wildlife and hunters, and are ecologically important. Depending on the season,

icebreaking can prevent the formation of floe edges by structurally damaging the ice pack, or can cause early break-up.

Floe edges have been proposed as areas of Mixed Use with information on Valued Ecosystem Components to guide regulators whenever assessing project proposal within their known location.

Transboundary, Cod Lakes, Char Areas, Climate Change:

Activities occurring in the NSA may impact areas beyond its boundary. The Great Bear Lake Watershed has been identified as an important area with transboundary Sahtu region of the Northwest Territories. The portion within Nunavut is presented as a Valued Ecosystem Component.

Small populations of landlocked Atlantic Cod have been identified in three coastal saltwater lakes on the Cumberland Peninsula of southeastern Baffin and are identified as Valued Ecosystem Components.

Char areas of abundance identified by DFO, including both marine and fresh water streams, are important to this important food source and are identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components.

And finally, this chapter includes a recommendation that for climate change proponents and regulators give reasonable consideration to minimizing contribution to climate change when activities are to be carried out in the Nunavut Settlement Area. That's the end of Session 4, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Before you go, Alan, perhaps he can ask first? You can ask a question first.

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Nunavik Delegate) (Translated):* About walrus: I will speak of walrus since it was mentioned. It has to be carefully dealt with because I know that our ancestors did not deal with it properly. I'm sorry to say that, but that was the case. It was not on purpose, or it wasn't intentional. What I'm trying to say is when I work on walrus, I worked on it for a long time, and I travel by a large boat. For years, I have been working on this in a very effective way, although I'm not against other great hunters. This has to do with walrus.

The walrus, when they are in their haul-outs they should not be harvested. They shouldn't be hunted when they are in their haul-outs, because they are afraid to be in unclean areas. You shouldn't butcher anything while they're in their haul-outs, because they want to be in a clean area, because that's where they rest. The walrus rest in their haul-outs, so they shouldn't be hunted while they are there. Once they go in the water, then you can harvest it and butcher it in another area, not in their haul-outs.

Do not leave anything in their haul-outs, because that's where they rest. If you don't do that and you do killings in their haul-outs, they will no longer want to be in that particular area where they are resting. They will no longer want to be in that specific area. So please do not hunt while in their haul-outs, and do not butcher any harvested animals in their haul-outs. Our

ancestors hunted walrus for a long time. For example, if we were to go out hunting and it's a nice day, we would come back the next day with harvest. So I would really want you to carefully look after the walrus and treat them properly.

NPC Chair: Thank you. I believe that is not a question. It's mainly a comment. In regard to what was presented, after Alan reads the questions, then further questions can be received. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In this Session, we received two questions, both from NTI and the RIAs. Question 1:

Can NPC further elaborate on the reason for not establishing Special Management Areas for polar bear denning with terms and conditions to protect denning sites? Can NPC explain why the Government of Nunavut submission in 2016 and the joint submission of NTI and the RIAs also in 2016, regarding the establishment of Special Management Areas for polar bear denning areas, were omitted from the Options and Recommendations Document?

Jon: Thank you very much. In order to designate polar bear denning areas as Protected Areas or Special Management Areas, there would need to be prohibited uses or specific conditions that could be assessed by the NPC when reviewing project proposals for conformity with the Plan. The conditions that were recommended to the Commission for polar bear denning areas typically involved procedural matters requiring certain departments to be consulted or notified. These types of procedural conditions were generally not included in the Draft Plan due to the challenges of implementing them through an NPC conformity determination.

The omission of the Government of Nunavut and the joint submissions of the NTI and the RIAs regarding polar bear in the Options and Recommendations document is an error or omission that can be addressed in a revised version of the document. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. The last question in this section:

Can NPC provide the rationalization for excluding all vessels at any time of year within 5km of walrus haul-out Protected Areas? More information is needed on the rationalization for year-round prohibition of vessels in the Options and Recommendation Document.

Jon: Thank you again. The proposed restriction in the Draft Plan was included based on comments received from participants regarding the importance and vulnerability of walrus haul-outs. Some participants recommended setbacks of up to 20km and for the restriction to be year-round. As with other issues in the Draft Plan, the Commission welcomes input on the need for restrictions near walrus haul-outs, including the appropriate timing of such restrictions. Thank you very much.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Andrew: Thank you. *(Translated):* Are there any questions on the subject of this presentation? *(Pause)*

If there are no questions, we can take a short break for 10 minutes. Thank you.

BREAK

SESSION 5: PARKS AND CONSERVATION

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: Parks and Conservation, Chapter 3: Chapter 3 includes discussions relating to preservation of natural and cultural heritage. While land use plans developed by the Commission do not apply within established Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas, the Draft Plan may support their identification and establishment.

National parks awaiting full establishment (Ward Hunt Island) have been proposed as Protected Areas until the process has been fully completed.

Territorial parks that are awaiting full establishment - highlighted in green - or have been proposed have been designated in the interim as Protected Areas. Please note that most of these sites are difficult to see on this scale because they are so small. The proposed Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area is also identified in the Draft Plan as a Protected Area.

The Commission has jurisdiction within established Conservation Areas, as defined under Article 9 of the Nunavut Agreement. These Conservation Areas include:

- Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary
- Migratory Bird Sanctuaries
- National Wildlife Areas
- National Historic Sites
- Territorial Historic Sites

These areas are all proposed to be designated as Protected Areas in the Draft Plan. Some participants have recommended that the Draft Plan should not provide additional prohibitions, terms or conditions within Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas. The NPC welcomes input on this issue from participants during the hearing.

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.

There are three designated Canadian Heritage Rivers within the Nunavut Settlement Area, each with its own management plan: Thelon, Kazan and Soper. Thelon and Kazan Rivers are presented as areas of valued socio-economic components, with a focus on cultural heritage and tourism potential. However, small areas of significance identified for the Thelon and Kazan rivers in their respective management plans have been designated as Protected Areas in the Draft Plan.

Portions of the Soper River watershed, outside Katannilik Territorial Park, are designated as protected areas. Since the Soper River is within the territorial park, these areas are also protected based on the territorial park Protected Area designation.

Some participants have recommended in written submissions that the Soper River be considered as a Special Management Area instead of a Protected Area. Submissions also mentioned that consideration should be given to assigning a complementary designation to nominated rivers, including the Coppermine River. Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. We are ready for questions on this topic or issue.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We received one written question on this question from NTI and the RIAs:

Can the NPC provide evidence of community support for the historic site Protected Areas? The transcripts of the regional community meetings that took place in the fall of 2016 do not show that communities provided any feedback on the proposed designations.

Jon: Thank you very much. As with other issues, these designations were discussed during regional meetings with communities held this past fall, including during community-specific breakout groups. We heard no specific objections to the proposed designations raised by community representatives during these meetings. As previously noted, an important purpose of these public hearings is to hear from all participants, including communities, regarding which aspects of the Draft Plan they do or do not support. If communities have feedback on the proposed designations for the historic site Protected Areas, the Commission hopes that it will be included in their presentations. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions to this presentation? *(Pause)*

Since there are no questions from the participants, we'll go on. Sharon?

SESSION 6: COMMUNITIES

Community Areas of Interest

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Section 6 of our presentation is on Chapter 4. Chapter 4 is about building healthier communities, and topics covered are meant to improve the health and wellbeing of Nunavummiut.

Community Areas of Interest are places that communities have identified as being important, and where they want restrictions on development. There are both marine and terrestrial Community Areas of Interest. Community Areas of Interest are assigned a Protected Area land use designation and are shown on Schedule A. Other areas are identified as Valued Components on Schedule B, or are assigned a Mixed Use designation.

Some participants have questioned why certain areas were not identified as Protected Areas in the Draft Plan. In general, the manner in which areas are identified in the Draft Plan depends both on the clarity of the community representatives on how they would like those areas treated, and the clarity with which the areas are identified. Generally, a well-defined area with many comments on certain proposed regulations are more likely to be in Schedule A. Areas that have not been clearly defined and/or where the Nunavut Planning Commission has not received detailed explanation for proposed prohibited uses or conditions will more likely be in Schedule B.

In recent written submissions, some communities identified new areas, and the Commission requests that during their oral presentations during this Hearing, that they talk a bit about the areas they have suggested, how and why communities have selected them, and any sort of detail on the sort of protections they are looking for, such as what land uses would not be appropriate and whether restrictions should be seasonal or all year long.

During consultations, communities identified a large number of areas that are important for a variety of reasons. The Draft Plan identifies these areas as Community Priorities and Values, and summarizes them in Table 3 and Table 4 as Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components. A digital database of all of these comments would inform proponents, the Commission, and other regulatory authorities about issues that are important to communities so that they can be considered during the design and review of project proposals.

The Commission has also been working since 2003 towards mapping how Nunavummiut use the land through individual use and occupancy interviews. The Draft Plan identifies Community Land Uses as Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components, and summarizes them in Table 5.

Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy

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

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

There are differences of opinion amongst some participants if a protected area designation is appropriate for these areas at this time. We encourage the participants involved to elaborate on their recommendations during their presentations.

Alternative Energy Sources

Energy generation in Nunavut is almost completely dependent on the burning of fossil fuels. There is a need to diversify the energy supply to include alternative energy sources. Two areas

with hydroelectric development potential have been identified outside Baker Lake and one outside Iqaluit. In the Draft Plan, the identified sites are assigned a Special Management Area designation with prohibition of all incompatible development within 100m.

Some communities have told us verbally that perhaps other potential hydro-electricity locations could be protected in the same way. We respectfully request that any community that would like this, to please submit the proposed location of the potential hydro-electricity site so that it can be considered by the Commissioners.

There has also been some discussion in the comments to the Nunavut Planning Commission on building electricity lines in Nunavut. This will be discussed more when we get to linear infrastructure, later in this presentation.

Community Drinking Water Supplies

Clean drinking water supplies are an essential component of healthy communities. The Commission has identified the watersheds for all current water sources based on the best available information. As new information becomes available on the identification of future and alternative water sources, it will be considered.

All community water supply watersheds have been proposed as Protected Areas, with the exception of Kugluktuk and Baker Lake. Kugluktuk and Baker Lake community watersheds have been identified as valued ecosystem and socio-economic components due to their large size. It should be noted that not all of the intended community drinking water supplies are shown on Schedule A. This is an error in the 2016 Draft Plan.

All parties wishing to see changes in the proposed protection of community watersheds are encouraged to share their comments during their presentation later in this Public Hearing.

Waste Sites

Jon: This map shows some of the major waste sites in Nunavut that are of concern for public health and safety. However, there are hundreds of other waste sites not depicted.

Contaminated Sites are assigned a Special Management Area land use designation. Once remediated, these sites will be open for future uses. However, drilling, camps, and large landing pads on landfills will not be allowed.

Under Section 11.9 of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Planning Commission is tasked with the prioritization of the cleanup of all waste and contaminated sites in Nunavut. There is no single master list of contaminated sites in Nunavut though, as each agency maintains separate lists of cleanup programs.

The Nunavut Planning Commission previously developed a process, which is included in Annex D of the Draft Plan, to identify and develop a list of priority sites for remediation, which has been carried forward to the Draft Plan to enable continued discussion.

Sovereignty

There are a number of establishments in the NSA that contribute to national security, including

- North Warning System sites
- Canadian Armed Forces station Alert
- Eureka
- Nanisivik
- High Arctic Data Communication System

These sites are assigned Special Management Area land use designations in the Draft Plan that prohibit incompatible uses. That finishes our overview of this chapter, and we'll now stop for questions. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have three questions previously submitted, all from NTI and the RIAs. Question 1:

Can the NPC provide a further explanation for not including Corbett Inlet and the two Naujaat Areas of Community Interest? Corbett Inlet was proposed in the Kivalliq Wildlife Board submission, and the Naujaat areas were proposed in the Arctic HTO.

Jon: Thank you very much. Corbett Inlet was included in the Draft Plan as a Valued Socioeconomic Component, rather than as a Protected Area, due to the relatively limited information on the importance of the areas available at the time of drafting. As noted in the Options and Recommendation document, the Naujaat areas were not included in the Draft Plan due to the large size of the areas and the lack of suggested policy direction. The Commission looks forward to hearing more about these areas during regional public hearings. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The second question:

Can NPC explain the rationalization for proposing that Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy be designated as Protected Areas when Makivik Corporation, NTI, and QIA have indicated that this designation is premature, and that it is unclear whether this designation is supported by the communities? Can the Options and Recommendation document be updated to include the designation preferences and reasoning of Makivik Corporation, NTI and QIA?

Jon: Thank you once again. The recommendation of Makivik, NTI, and QIA that the proposed designation is premature is noted in the Options and Recommendations document. However, the proposed Protected Area designation was included in the Draft Plan for consideration because the areas were identified by the residents of multiple communities in Nunavut and Nunavik, as important for a variety of environmental and cultural reasons that are included in the Commission's Summary of Community Meetings on the Draft Plan from 2013. The Commission looks forward to any comments participants may have with regards to these designations during these public hearings. Thank you.

Alan: The last question, Mr. Chair:

For waste sites and North Warning sites, examples #83-98 and #106-35 found in Schedule A, Table 1 that specify a reduction in the land area once these sites are cleaned up or remediated, what does NPC propose as the process to reduce the size of these Special Management Areas once the sites are deemed to be cleaned up? Will government departments responsible for the sites be responsible to inform the NPC and other interested parties in writing when the sites are cleaned up?

Jon: Thank you once again. The Commission recognizes that the Draft Plan does not provide a specific process for reducing the size of these Special Management Areas after they are remediated. Participants are encouraged to provide comments and recommendations on this matter, and Commissioners will take this feedback into account when making their decisions on Plan revisions following the public hearings. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, and thank you Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated):* Any questions to the topic? *(Pause)*. It appears there are none. Jonathan?

SESSION 7: ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jon: Chapter 5 of the 2016 Draft Plan is about encouraging sustainable economic development. In line with the Nunavut Planning Commission's 2007 Goals and Objectives, mineral development, oil and gas, commercial fisheries, transportation and communication services, and marine shipping and on-ice transportation corridors are all examples of potential development opportunities in the territory.

Mineral Potential

Sharon: The Nunavut Planning Commission recognizes the importance of the mineral industry to Nunavut's economy. The map on the screen illustrates the known areas of mineral potential throughout the territory as of June 23, 2016. Areas of high mineral potential have been identified based on a number of factors, including the locations mineral occurrences, historical mineral tenure, the locations of past and present mines, and projects currently in the review and permitting stages. Areas of known mineral potential are illustrated on Schedule B maps as Valued Socio-Economic Components.

Since the release of the Draft Plan in June 2016, new information on areas of mineral potential have been submitted to the Commission. Some submissions have requested more flexibility in protection of ecological values where they are in the same place as mineral potential. This is a challenging area of discussion and the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has suggested Strategic Environmental Assessment take place in some areas where there are multiple values, specifically in the mainland west Kitikmeot, south central Kivalliq, and Melville Peninsula-Committee Bay areas.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Jon: A strategic environmental assessment is a process and a planning tool that considers several potential projects together as a whole, in advance of development. It is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan, and programme making. It is evidence-based, inclusive of scientific research and traditional knowledge, and helps to identify and clarify issues and provide alternatives when developing policy and plans.

Strategic environmental assessments should be undertaken proactively when a number of independent projects are known or reasonably expected in a certain geographic area, and the geographic area has one or more Valued Ecosystem Component, which could reasonably be expected to experience cumulative effects as additional projects become operational.

The 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan includes a recommendation that funding be provided for the Nunavut Planning Commission and the Nunavut Impact Review Board, working together, to conduct Strategic Environmental Assessments in some parts of Nunavut where there is high mineral potential.

Oil & Gas Potential

Nunavut has proven oil and gas potential, notably in the Sverdrup Basin, where there are several existing significant discovery licenses. Baffin Bay also has potential, but the area remains relatively unexplored.

The map you see on the screen identifies significant discovery licenses in the Sverdrup Basin, and are on Schedule B3 as Valued Socio-Economic Components.

Fisheries

The commercial fishing industry is important to a diversified and sustainable economy. Commercial fisheries are an emerging sector in Nunavut's economy, with turbot, shrimp, and char currently being harvested. While there are many areas of the territory that currently support commercial fisheries, the Cumberland Sound Turbot Management Area has been identified by participants as a particularly important fishing area for the community of Pangnirtung.

Other turbot areas of abundance as well as char areas of abundance have been identified as Valued Socio-Economic Components. We'll stop there and take questions on these matters. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Commission didn't receive any prewritten questions on this topic area.

NPC Chair: Okay, thank you. *(Translated)*: If you have a question, come over and ask your question. State your name and your community please.

Adami: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Adami Naluiyuk from Salluit. I have one question that I'm concerned about. The exploration of mineral areas: Once they start exploring, they go to many areas, including seismic testing. Will that happen as well in your region?

Comm Charlie: Do you want to explain that English, where he can do English?

NPC Chair: Can you please reiterate what you said? I believe it wasn't clear.

Adami. *(Translated)*: My apologies. I'm not sure what it is in Inuktitut. I was wondering if this Commission is able to do stop or do something about the seismic testing in the area, where it's hurting all the animals. People don't seem to agree with their methods of looking for minerals, and oil and gas. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Jonathan?

Jon: Thank you very much for the question. Apologies for any confusion. I'll just note that the issue of seismic testing is something that the Draft Plan can manage, so there are areas identified in the Draft Plan where oil and gas exploration and production would be prohibited, including in the areas of Equal Use and Occupancy in the proposed Protected Area designation that has been included. So, that is something that the Plan is able to do, and we are looking for feedback on areas where it may be appropriate or may be inappropriate through these meetings. Thank you very much.

NPC Chair: Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you Adami for the question. Today we are running through the overview. When you have the opportunity to do your community presentations, you can speak to this and give the Commission suggestions of how you would see you would want this managed. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Qujannamiik. Is that it? *(Translated)*: Are there any further questions to the presentation? *(Pause)*

I believe there aren't any. You can proceed.

SESSION 8: TERRESTRIAL LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The next section is Session 8: Terrestrial Linear Infrastructure. One of the Commission's Objectives is to take into account the development and maintenance of territorial and community infrastructure outside municipal boundaries, including transportation infrastructure.

In the Draft Plan, "linear infrastructure" refers to roads, railways, telephone lines, and other built features that run a long distance. Because these long features can pass through many

different areas and increase access, they can significantly impact wildlife, water, people, communities, and economies.

Jon: Linear infrastructure is a key element in accessing the natural resources of the Nunavut Settlement Area and encouraging economic development. Due to the scale of the region, environmental factors, and ever-changing economic circumstances, there is considerable uncertainty in predicting the most appropriate location for linear infrastructure.

To support the identification of the most suitable route and mode of linear infrastructure for a given project, the draft plan proposes to ask proponents to consider big questions early in the process. The Draft Plan includes two preliminary assessments to be done by the NPC for all-season linear infrastructure: first, an alternatives assessment on the routing, and secondly, an alternatives assessment on the modality or type of infrastructure. The factors considered in these two assessments are presented in Annex A1 and A2 in the back of the Draft Plan.

The two assessments are intended to encourage consideration of all options before a linear infrastructure project enters the regulatory system. It should also be noted that these assessments would be at a general planning level, and the Nunavut Impact Review Board would still conduct a more detailed impact assessment. The assessments are designed essentially as thought exercises, laying out a framework of the high-level questions that need to be made before major investments in the impact assessment of infrastructure are made.

Brian A: In addition to the alternatives assessments just discussed, the Draft Plan proposes that all highways and railways would require a Plan amendment in order to provide the opportunity for nearby and connecting communities to be consulted prior to the Commission's approval of such proposed infrastructure. This would be consistent with the two currently approved plans for the North Baffin and Keewatin regions, which require Plan amendments for the development of linear infrastructure corridors.

Many participants have expressed concern with this requirement for highways and railways and have recommended that it be removed.

Jon: The Draft Plan also distinguishes between "proposed" linear infrastructure, which would be grandfathered, because they are already approved or in impact assessment process, and "speculative" linear infrastructure, for which a complete project proposal has not been submitted to the Commission for conformity determination and therefore would be subject to the Nunavut Land Use Plan after its adoption.

This map shows in red the roads that have already been built in Nunavut. Purple lines show where roads have been proposed, and are presently either approved for construction or are in the environmental assessment or water licensing stage. This means that unless the proposal is significantly altered, these roads would be exempt from the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

The beige lines show speculative roads that have not entered the regulatory process. Speculative linear infrastructure is shown on Schedule B as a Valued Component.

Brian A: Participants have provided extensive comments on this section of the Draft Plan. While some participants support the current approach in the 2016 Draft Plan on this issue, others have made a variety of recommendations, including:

- Inclusion of the speculative Manitoba-Kivalliq road and hydro corridor as well as the Gray's Bay Road Corridor on Schedule A of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan as Special Management Area
- Removal of the requirement for all highway and railway proposals to undergo a Plan amendment and
- Removal of the requirement to include a "robust alternatives assessment" for any all-season linear infrastructure

Input from all participants during your presentations is encouraged on this important issue. Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. We are ready for questions.

NPC Chair: Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Commission staff received two questions from participants. The first one is from NTI and the RIAs. Question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for not creating Special Management Areas for linear infrastructure corridors? Additionally, why does the Option and Recommendation Document at Section 5.5 and 5.5.1 on transportation corridors not reflect submissions from the Kivalliq Inuit Association, NTI, the Government of Canada and other participants regarding linear infrastructure?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd first like to note again that best efforts were made to include in the Options & Recommendation Document all of the information that was considered. Thank you for noting this omission.

When preparing the 2016 Draft Plan, a range of options were considered, and a potential option was included for this issue. This option includes criteria for linear infrastructure and recognizes that proposals for linear infrastructure are currently at different stages of preparation. This corridor has not yet been formally submitted to the regulatory system, and its potential route crosses important caribou habitats that are designated as Protection Areas in the Draft Plan. The Commission encourages participants to indicate how they think linear infrastructure should be dealt with in the Plan and what approach they would prefer. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. The second question and last question in this area is from the Kivalliq Inuit Association. Question:

Can the NPC explain the rationalization for not accepting the answers to the six questions under Annex A1? The answers clearly demonstrate that the route for the proposed Nunavut-Manitoba Road hydro linear infrastructure corridor has met the criteria in these six questions.

Jon: Thank you again. As previously noted, a project proposal for the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba Road hydro corridor has not yet been submitted and has not been reviewed against the proposed

criteria in the current Draft Plan. Again, the Commission looks forward to hearing participant's views on this potential corridor, and the Commissioners will determine how it will be treated in a revised Draft Plan following the conclusion of these Regional Public Hearings. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): Are there questions for what was presented? (*Pause*) I believe there aren't any. Brian?

SESSION 9: MARINE SHIPPING

Brian: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Marine shipping in Nunavut has for many years been essentially either community resupply, or periodic ships travelling to mines, or the occasional adventurer. Over the last decade or two, the extent and thickness of sea ice in Nunavut has reduced considerably, and there may be new seaways opening. The last few years have seen large-size cruise ships entering Nunavut.

The approach to marine shipping in the Nunavut Land Use Plan requires a balance between the intent of the Nunavut Agreement, which states that land use planning in Nunavut applies to the marine areas of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and the fact that the Government of Canada has almost sole jurisdiction in this area. The marine laws of Canada are designed to prevent pollution and prevent accidents through a number of acts and regulations. The Nunavut Planning Commission has been informed that a ship passage through Nunavut is outside its jurisdiction, and that the Nunavut Land Use Plan can only apply if a ship stops in Nunavut. It should also be noted that the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act provides exemptions for activities carried out in response to an emergency.

As previously discussed, Chapters 2 to 4 of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan include restrictions on shipping for ecological reasons, including:

- Setbacks from certain areas important to nesting birds, walrus haul-outs, and beluga calving areas.
- Seasonal restrictions for caribou sea ice crossings, and two important polynyas.
- Year-round prohibitions on shipping in two marine Community Areas of Interest.

The Draft Plan also includes recommendations to the Government of Canada to:

- Use appropriate tools or regulations to support the goals of ecological marine setbacks included in the Draft Plan.
- Prioritize the development of up-to-date and accurate nautical charts in areas along the Northwest Passage (and for community marine approaches) that are 50 metres deep or less;
- Work collaboratively to develop a better understanding of alternative routes for ships; the impacts of ships travelling in convoys; and standardized best procedures for spill containment in loose ice conditions.

A number of additional marine areas are also designated as Protected Areas or Special Management Areas, or are identified as Valued Components, but do not have restrictions on shipping.

In winter, there is a concern that an untimely icebreaker passage could leave on-ice hunters or travellers stranded or put them in danger. The Draft Plan includes Special Management Areas for on-ice travel routes that have been described by Fisheries & Oceans Canada since 1999 in their Marine Environmental Handbook. Any proposal for winter shipping would need to present an ice-bridging plan that addresses the factors included in Annex B.

The issue of international shipping through Nunavut waters raises important practical and symbolic concerns for Canadians and for Nunavummiut in particular. It also creates significant diplomatic challenges for the Government of Canada as it asserts sovereignty in this area through international law and in its relations with other countries that claim a right of access to through the Northwest Passage.

Several participants are concerned that shipping restrictions could render large areas inaccessible, as well as with how the 2016 draft plan addresses shipping in general. It has been noted that protocols on marine shipping already exist and are enforced by the federal organizations. In addition, there are concerns regarding the implications for international relations on sovereignty. Some participants have requested that the marine shipping section be entirely restructured, terms defined, or even be excluded from the first-generation Plan. There is also support for certain protections on important marine areas, most of which are seasonal, from participants.

Participants are also concerned that emergency response, national defense and community resupply would be negatively affected by shipping restrictions. It should be noted that the Nunavut Land Use Plan would not apply in emergency situations. Existing community resupply would not be affected by shipping prohibitions in the Nunavut Land Use Plan because they would be grandfathered. Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I can report both that there are no questions on this section, and also that we've just hit the 13th hour since we've started this morning.

NPC Chair: Thank you for the reminder.

(Laughter)

Any questions from the back there to the presentation? *(Pause)* I guess there are no questions from the participants. Brian?

SESSION 10: IMPLEMENTATION

Brian A: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Implementation: Chapter 6. Since the enactment of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, the Nunavut Planning Commission is the gatekeeper of the territory's regulatory system. All proposals for development, works, and activities must be submitted to the Commission for review.

Chapter 6 deals with implementation. The implementation strategy of the Land Use Plan is part of the day-to-day activity of the Nunavut Planning Commission, and is guided by the Nunavut Agreement and the Nunavut Planning & Project Assessment Act. We will go over six functions in the implementation strategy. These six are discussed at a high level, but the detail has been laid out in the Internal Procedures of the Nunavut Planning Commission. These procedures are available online. However we will be going through each one now.

Conformity Determination

All proposed projects must first be submitted to the NPC to determine whether they conform to the requirements of the Plan before other regulatory authorities can consider them. This is sometimes referred to as a conformity determination.

If the proposed use is not prohibited and complies with all applicable Conditions and additional information requirements, it will conform to the Nunavut Land Use Plan. The NPC will then forward the proposal to either the Nunavut Impact Review Board for screening or to the responsible regulatory authorities for consideration. Schedule 12-1 of the Nunavut Agreement identifies the types of project proposals that do not require screening by NIRB.

If the proposed use is prohibited or is unable to comply with relevant conditions, it will not be in conformity with the Plan. If a project proposal does not conform, the proponent can either change it so that it is consistent with the Plan, request a Plan amendment, minor variance, or Ministerial exemption.

Cumulative Impacts

The NPC also has authority to refer project proposals that normally would not require screening to NIRB for screening on the basis of cumulative impact concerns. Cumulative impacts may result from the interaction of a project proposal's expected impacts with those of other projects.

Criteria for cumulative impact referrals currently exist in an internal procedure of the Commission, but some participants have recommended that clear criteria be included in the Draft Plan.

Plan Amendment

Jon: Plan Amendments will be considered for major changes to the plan, including:

- Formal updates to the content of the plan
- Changes to uses considered to conform or are listed as prohibited under land use designations, or
- Changes to the application of conditions and Information on valued components.

Amendments to the plan may be proposed at any time. In cases where there is strong public concern over a certain matter, the Nunavut Planning Commission may indicate that a public hearing could be appropriate, and request appropriate funding from the federal government.

Minor Variance

Minor variances may allow for some flexibility to the conditions of the plan. If a project proposal does not conform to an applicable land use plan, it may be eligible for a minor variance, which could allow a deviation from certain conditions of the Plan. The Draft Plan currently limits consideration of minor variances to conditions that include setbacks or seasonal restrictions. While a minor variance would require a public review, this process would be less rigorous than a Plan amendment process.

Some participants have recommended that minor variances be considered for prohibited uses as well as conditions.

Ministerial Exemption

If a project proposal does not conform to an applicable land use plan, the proponent may apply for a Ministerial exemption. A ministerial exemption is a decision from the Minister to exempt a project proposal from the requirements of a plan.

Periodic Review

A periodic review is a public review of the entire Land Use Plan. A specific schedule for periodic reviews is not set in legislation, however the Draft Plan is proposing to consider a full review every five years. Many participants are concerned with the lack of a certainty on the timeframe for a periodic review, and the input that has been received on this matter will be given full consideration. Thank you.

Existing Rights

Sharon: Projects that are being carried out or were approved prior to the approval of the Plan have existing rights, and are not subject to the requirements of the Plan. This is sometimes referred to as “grandfathering”. However, NUPPAA requires a project proposal to be submitted to the Commission if there is a significant modification to a project with existing rights.

A significant modification may include a change in scale or intensity of the project proposal, new or modified activities that were not included in the original project proposal, or a change in location, type of land use, or season of work.

In the mining sector, the notion of grandfathering is complex, as projects move through a number of fairly distinct stages. The Draft Plan identifies seven distinct stages of mineral exploration and development: prospecting, staking, exploration, advanced exploration, mining, closure and remediation, and monitoring.

The Draft Plan proposes that a transition from one stage of mineral exploration and development to another may require a new conformity determination: for example, if an exploration camp is to be expanded to an advanced exploration camp, or if a company wants to develop a mine near an existing advanced exploration camp. The use of the word “may” in the plan concerned a number of participants because of the lack of certainty.

Some written submissions identified support for this section as it is currently written in the 2016 Draft. However, other participants provided alternative recommendations, including:

1. Projects with existing rights should be grandfathered for existing and future activities.
2. Consider creating permitted uses within Protected Areas that would allow uses to continue that would otherwise be prohibited, while terms and conditions could still apply.
3. Undertake additional discussion and a legal review on existing rights before establishing a mutually acceptable policy.

That concludes this section, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. chair. We have two questions that have been submitted. The first question comes from NTI and the RIAs. Question:

Can the NPC assure participants that the Nunavut Land Use Plan will include a commitment by the NPC to complete a public review of the Plan between five to ten years from the time the Nunavut Land Use Plan first comes into effect? If not, what are NPC's concerns regarding providing this commitment?

Jon: Thank you very much. I'd like to note that the Commission appreciates the views that have been submitted by participants on this matter. I'll note the Commissioners will be giving full consideration to this input that has been provided in written submissions, as well as any feedback during these three regional hearings regarding periodic reviews, and will make a decision based on that input. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Jonathan. The second question:

According to NPC's internal procedures, there will be a periodic assessment of factors for determining whether there is a need to conduct a periodic review of the Land Use Plan. Can you explain what type, amount, and nature of new data on caribou will be required for assessing whether a review should be conducted? What process will the NPC use to acquire that data, and will it be actively sought?

- Jon: Thank you once again. There are no thresholds established for the quality or quantity of new information to trigger a Plan amendment or a periodic review. However, it should be noted that anyone can request a Plan amendment at any time and can provide information and arguments to support their request. Commissioners will consider submissions on the issue of periodic review of the Land Use Plan and welcomes suggestions on aspects of internal procedures that participants feel should be incorporated into the Plan and on the appropriate roles of NPC, Government and others in acquiring data on caribou. Thank you again.
- Alan: Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chair.
- NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated)*: Are there any questions? *(Pause)* There appears to be none. Sharon?

SESSION 11: CONCLUSION

- Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Section 11: Conclusion. The Nunavut Planning Commission suggests that while discussion on Chapters 1 and 6 will remain focused on principles and concepts, it would assist if comments relating to Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5 can focus on two questions.

The first question is whether the boundaries shown on the maps are the best. If your agency feels that there is a Community Area of Interest missing, or a polar bear area is too big, or a char area is too small, or any other factor, please, tell us or everyone your suggestion. How would you create, delete, or change one or any of the sites in the Nunavut Land Use Plan, and why?

The second question relates to a planning toolbox. We have talked about a number of tools that are used in the Plan, including prohibitions, seasonal restrictions, conditions, values, and strategic environmental assessments. The Nunavut Land Use Plan has basically divided up Nunavut, and suggested a certain mix of different types of planning tools in each of the different parts of Nunavut. The Commission welcomes and encourages suggestions from all parties on different mixes of planning tools in different areas, with reason.

Before we go into the presentations tomorrow, the Nunavut Planning Commission wanted to address these topics and present the conflicting views. The Draft Plan includes proposed land use designations for your review based on comments and submissions received. Nunavut is a large territory with many organizations, industry, government, communities, and people. No land use decision is going to be perfect. Obviously opposing viewpoints on specific issues are going to happen. There will likely be compromises and tradeoffs. The Commissioners want to hear from you. They want to know what your concerns are, how your concerns can be addressed, and how they fit into a final recommendation for the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

For the delegates that came late, we apologize that you've had to sit here for so long, but we had to redo this presentation. We thank you for your patience. I know you are all tired. To the Commission staff and all the people who stayed, I thank the staff for the extra-long day today and appreciate it. So we will resume our schedule tomorrow as the agenda states. The Commission is looking forward to all of your presentations. Thank you, Mr. Chair. That concludes the staff presentation for this evening.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Alan, are there any questions?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I thought Sharon wrapped it up quite nicely there. I think any of the topics here will be covered again through the course of the next several days.

Andrew: Any questions from the participants on tonight's discussions? *(Pause)* It appears there are none, so this concludes our evening session. We will resume the sitting tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. if all goes well. We will start at 9:00. Thank you all.

Day 1 Meeting Adjourned

DAY 2

MARCH 23, 2017

NPC Chair: We will now proceed. We will continue with our starting tradition through a prayer. Mr. Papigatuk, do the honor please.

Comm Putulik: *(Opening Prayer in both Inuktitut and English)*

NPC Chair: Ujannamiik, Putulik. *(Translated)*: Before we proceed, the entrances are on both sides of the hall. Emergency exits are to my left. Your receivers, if you have any problems, lift up your hands, and someone will come to assist you. The invited guests have all arrived to my right. When you do your presentations, state your names and your community. The presenters are all here. You will be asked to sit at the front when you do your presentation. I heard some telephones beeping during our prayer, so turn them off please, all day during the meeting, or put them on mute if you really have to use them. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a reminder that we had delegates come in last night, so we have our full delegates here. It's a great day. For the delegates, just to remind you, if you last night didn't get the instructions with this to scan in and out, that's how we are keeping the attendance for you. For the delegates that have these, your lunch is in the Store House, and your dinner will be at the back. Breakfast will be at the Store House every morning for you. If you have any questions or concerns, we have staff over at the door and around. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Ujannamiik. *(Translated)*: Perhaps introductions are in order. If we do that, if you could stand, it would be appreciated.

(All delegates were announced and recognized).

These are the invited guests to the hearing. Thank you. Before we proceed, James wanted to say a few words, so I will have him speak.

James Qillaq: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. QWB. Since the Baffin region is a large area, I just wanted to tell the Baffin region representatives that if you see anything on the map that has been omitted or not included, please let us know – Paul and Mike Ferguson as well. Mike Ferguson is our staff member who is here. Please contact us if you have seen anything missing on the maps. You can speak to any of our members from QWB. I just wanted to point that out to the residents of the Baffin region. We are here and available for you. We will get a chance to speak when we get the opportunity sometime this week. I just wanted to point that out. Thank you, Mr. Chair for giving me a chance to speak.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you as well. Before we start, I would like to remind everyone when you are up here, hamlet members will be given chance to speak for 20 minutes or HTOs. You will be given a chance to speak for 20 minutes each. If you wish to ask questions, you will be given a

10-minute time slot. If you could make your questions brief, it will be appreciated. If you cannot respond right away, you can let anyone of our staff members know, because you can submit questions during this hearing. At the end of the week, the responses can be read. Sanikiluaq representatives are first, hamlet of Sanikiluaq. Will all the representatives from Sanikiluaq come up please? Please go ahead, Putulik.

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): So that everyone is on the same page, particularly from the other communities, the Nunavut Planning Commission has been working on this with the communities and has visited all the communities. It has been 11 years is it, Andrew? Has it been 11 years? 12 years. It has been 12 years. This is not new to all of us, because we have been working on it for some time.

For the interest to the part of the communities, they are now being made available. They are to be implemented, all the mapping sessions that have taken place related to your surrounding areas. You are the ones who are the monitors to see if everything is included. Once everything seems to be set in place, it will be implemented.

For example, in the Nunavik region, their agreement for the islands – they have been interested. They have been wanted to be involved in these sessions. All the mapping sessions that have taken place in the past, they will have to voice if everything has been included. All the work has been done on the mapping, because everything should be included. We are not working on new areas. This has already been done in the past. I wanted to make that clear to everyone, particularly to my Nunavik region members. The islands that they have had an interest on, once there is a session on it, they will have to voice out whether this has been included or this has not been included for the Nunavik region members. We will first start with the Sanikiluaq group. Is that clear?

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. To add to that, as we heard, this will become an agreement. We will have a chance to do revisions sometime in the future. If there are any thoughts of change, perhaps after five years, we can go back to it and make changes on it. It will not be set in stone once this is passed. I just wanted to add to that.

When there were community visits, I will ask if you have been involved in the sessions, because the staff and panel members have visited communities. I will be asking you whether you have been involved in the past or not to see if you were involved in the discussions.

The first is Sanikiluaq. How they wish to proceed: Both Hamlet and HTOs will get a chance to present, whether they want to present together or separately. You will be given a 20-minute timeslot, and after you speak, we will be going into a question period. As NPC panel members, we are collecting information to take into consideration. Any of the members will ask questions as well of the delegates, and also the group there. Similar to how we proceeded yesterday, if you didn't get a chance to ask your questions, please write them down and submit them. You will get a response when we get a chance. You can start now.

***Sanikiluaq Presentation:
Epoo Kattuk, Peter Kattuk, & Eli Kavik***

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair and good morning to you all. We tried to arrive here for two days. We are here now. Thank you. However, the Hamlet and the Hunters and Trappers Association will be giving a joint presentation. I don't think we will go 40 minutes.

To start off, let me say that back when we were negotiating the Land Claims Agreement, the Belcher Islands were dealt with, and I was one of the members. Some members are no longer alive. The Belcher Islands are not huge, but they are quite expansive. The Hamlet also requires lands. Not all the islands are Inuit Owned Lands. Back when we were doing land selections, we were identifying the lands, we had to tell our Elders that we had to start selecting Inuit lands. My father at that time said, "These are all our lands. How can we gain more land, because this is our land since time immemorial." He would often say that to the Federal Government. The Federal Government – the Crown – didn't even know of these lands that we have always occupied. So my father would ask, "Why should we have lands?" This was pretty hard. We had to decide Inuit lands irrespective.

The islands for land selection, different purposes were identified on certain lands. From my understanding, in the East Hudson Bay – the waters - it was noted that the islands are rising, and old Qarmaq sites - or sod house or tent sites - were clues that we occupied the islands. But the Crown had to say they will have to take the lands we have not identified.

It was mentioned earlier all the communities who worked on the maps. With that, the Nunavut Planning Commission has visited Sanikiluaq since 2012 or 2013, I believe. They had planned to go back to Sanikiluaq, but they have not since arrived. We were quite worried about the progress to date on the mapping project.

As Sanikiluaq residents, we made a statement that different islands have different game, and the surrounding waters have different marine mammals. From that, we have stated that if an industry, like a mining industry or oil companies, wanted to do exploration, we as Sanikiluaq residents must agree first. This was one of our priorities in our view. It is only when we say "yes," if there was an interest in exploration. That is the stance we have taken. It was recently mentioned to me that if any kind of project wanted to be taken on our islands again, we the residents of Sanikiluaq would have to agree first. I mentioned that to the individual.

For that reason, as residents of the islands, we hunt in the North and East to West. We hunt everywhere on the islands and around the islands. We have high interest in those areas, and sometimes we have situations recently where we have been seeing invasive species in our area. Particularly, there were five killer whales that were found dead, and this has never been witnessed before. Back in 1960s, yes, there was one killer whale found dead, but last year we had five killer whales found dead.

Shipping routes are constantly going through our area. It has been disturbing our marine mammals a lot. This is one of the concerns that I raise. But the Belcher Islands in our area have many types of wildlife, and the wildlife is what we survive on. We are very close to the islands.

That is one of the reasons why we would like to have NPC visit, so we can agree to some terms. I think that would be preferential. So we would encourage NPC to be visiting Sanikiluaq. These are some of the things I just wanted to raise. Thank you for allowing me this time. Our Hamlet delegation is here. Myself, I am with the Hunters and Trappers Association, but this person here is representing the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq. Yes, you want to speak now?

Eli Kavik: First of all, I'd like to say thank you for inviting our community to the hearing. From the last prehearing, residents of Sanikiluaq raised concerns of some of the hunting areas marked on the maps...also the traditional camping grounds, and even the migrating grounds for reindeer and calving areas, and polar bear denning areas. These were marked on the maps from the previous prehearing. *(Translated)*: That are the concerns I have now. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I have a question. The concerns you brought up of the migrating reindeer. Are they migrating through the same routes? Perhaps you could indicate it if the map was shown to you just so we know what the routing is. The polar bear denning areas that you have mentioned, if you could identify them, if you wanted, it would be appreciated. What you told us is good. Brian, is there any way we can get a map for them to point out where the migrating route is for Peary caribou, I think it was, and the denning areas that are not marked? Is there any way we can find out which areas he is talking about?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Do you want to look at maps today? Do you want maps sent to you? I just need clarification.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: He mentioned migrating reindeer herds. So we can understand the land that he is talking about, could a map be put up on the screen?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: We will try opening the Power Point screen presentation. If we find it, we certainly can put it up on the screen. Could you turn up the videos while they are doing this? The concerns that you spoke of have been heard before.

(English): The whole Sanikiluaq area is currently proposed to be a Protected Area. So regardless of what maps we put on for those islands, at the moment, they are proposed to be a Protected Area. We should put the maps on the screen, and we can give them a little pointer if he likes. That's one option. The other option would be we would have to go down to the office and gets map on the table. Whatever option you have, we can try. If you give us about two minutes, we will put that screen on. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Sanikiluaq, the Belcher Islands are all in a Protected Area coding. We will see what is involved and indicate to you that the whole area is marked as Protected Area. Are there any further questions from the Commissioners? *(Pause)*.

There appears to be no questions. I think we will now be able to see the map on the screen. Do we have a laser pointer for the presenters to use? It's all coded with yellow, and it indicates that the whole island is a Protected Area.

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Eli mentioned about the denning areas in Belcher Islands. Here is an area where the polar bear populations usually den. Most of the shoreline is pretty much used for denning

areas. The southern part does not have much polar bear population. This is an area where they converge for winter denning.

The caribou population around Flaherty Island, this is where the caribou migrate back and forth. They appear to be a declining herd. They migrate through all this area. This is their main grazing area. When they are grazing, they don't normally travel too far. I think there are about 20 caribou herds that migrated through ice from Nunavut to the island.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I have a question. The yellow indicates Protected Areas. Is that what you are seeking, if it was given that category? Is that okay with your community? Would you be satisfied?

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: I just want to clarify how the map is coded.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: During our community consultations. Brian?

Brian A: Thank you, Chair. A couple of comments – I want to state a couple of comments. I want to thank the residents of Sanikiluaq for identifying areas in a general fashion. I just want to state for the record that we have been collecting a lot of the local data through a use and occupancy mapping program. That has been captured. So, with regards to this process, we are putting it on record, and we are taking notes, commenting, and recording it as well. With regard to Peter wanting more explanation as to why those areas are shaded the way they are and what they reflect, I will have Jonathan explain that so everyone around the table will understand what those shades mean. Qujannamiik. Jonathan?

NPC Chair: Thank you. Go ahead, Jonathan.

Jon: Thank you very much. I'll just point out that surrounding the Municipality of Sanikiluaq there is a land use designation #18, which is a Protected Area. It is the large area that is being indicated with the cursor on the screen. It's identified as a key migratory bird habitat site where oil and gas exploration and production would be prohibited, as well as any related research. There are setbacks from coastal waterfowl and sea duck habitat within that large #18.

Moving up, there is a #37 where the presenter indicated polar bear denning, I believe. That area is another key bird habitat site where there is a much larger list of prohibited uses, including mineral exploration and production, oil and gas, quarries, and others. There are also some setbacks for all sea birds and ivory gulls within #37.

#77 is the Area of Equal Use and Occupancy, of course between the Inuit of Nunavut and Nunavik, and that is included as a Protected Area with a number of prohibited uses, including mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, quarries, and many of the same uses.

NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated)*: Is this clarified?

Peter Kattuk: The community of Sanikiluaq would agree what is being shown in the diagram.

- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I have a question for you from one of the Commissioners. Do these Protected Areas need shipping buffer zones? In Inuktitut, I'm not quite sure how to phrase it.
- Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak, Commissioner with the Nunavut Planning Commission. I'll direct my question to you. I think you have understood the coding as displayed on the map video screen and how large the Protection Area is. So my question: Are you asking now that other areas of the Belcher Islands should now be designated as Protected Areas where potential exploration might take place? Are you also referring to the immediate marine vicinity around the island? Are you concerned about the marine shipping traffic, either in summer or icebreakers passing through? Are you now seeking further protection for the area? Are you asking that the marine shipping route have a buffer zone around your islands?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Will you answer the question? It's up to you.
- Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Peter. The marine traffic is around the Belcher Islands. It is an annual occurrence. They come into the community from somewhere. The Great Whale River area is usually a problem. There is a marine cargo ship that brings in some ore or something. It comes from mainland Nunavik. It's creating a disturbance in the marine vicinity around Sanikiluaq. I think the mines in the mainland are causing the problems with marine traffic. It disturbs wildlife around our area. In the past, we used to have a very healthy walrus population during the time when my father was a subsistence hunter. Today I see they are all gone. There are no more species of walrus that I can hunt as my father did. At the same time, I notice that marine traffic has increased considerably. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Putulik?
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: NPC has been working on this for you, as you can see on the map. Are you satisfied with this if it is to be implemented?
- Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: As I said earlier, 2013 or 2012, NPC was in Sanikiluaq. At that time, I believe they did more work on it. They haven't come back to confirm. As the Sanikiluaq community, we made markings. As we can see on the map, it seems to be fine with us looking at the markings on the Belcher Islands. I would like to ask: Can we speak about the Belcher Islands, because we share along with the Nunavik region in the three areas? Can we speak about that too as the Sanikiluaq community representatives?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, you still have time. We are only at 27 minutes, because you were to speak for 40 minutes altogether. So it's up to you if you wish to speak on it. Charlie, would you like to say something?
- Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Charlie Arngak. Thank you. When we were in Sanikiluaq, the concerns that you had about the dam, I'm sure it has impacted you in some way.
- Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Charlie. As the Sanikiluaq Community, we are really concerned about it - the hydro project. We were concerned about the hydro project in the beginning of the 1990s when they made a proposal on that project. We were concerned, but they had not gone ahead with it, and we are happy about that.

Water flows down through the James Bay area, passing from James Bay through our area. That is how the water flows. I believe there are two rivers that have been worked on so that it flows in one way, down south during the wintertime, because they are using large generators. They have worked on it so that it flows strongly. When the ice is melting, it flows even stronger. The hydro plant is made to flow that way, and a lot of that freshwater not salt water flows to Sanikiluaq waters, as we have seen, because they do surveillance to monitor it. They monitor the status of that.

It's dangerous, because the salt water, when ice has formed on salt water, it's more sturdy compared to freshwater ice. We often wondered how are we supposed to hunt when the ice forms from the fresh water. We can't do anything about this, because we have been told that the Quebec Hydro stated it can flow down to the lower tides. As members of the islands, what's going to happen to us? If you cannot respond to my question, it's okay too.

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. The reason why I asked that question to your HTOs is has it impacted your HTO? When you did markings on the maps, I was there at that time. The concerns that were indicated on what should be closely monitored are indicated on the green markings. Know that they have indicated. That is the reason why I wanted to ask what was the purpose of marking this as a Protected Area.

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: It's not just to protect the wildlife. We are concerned about other marine mammals as well, because they are food to the Sanikiluaq Community. We all know that today, because they no longer think the way they used to. The flow of the water has impacted the community, because what we used to have there is no longer there. So this is confusing.

The ice back then, when I started to become aware of this, they used to go back and forth to Kuujuaq, because this area was smooth, but today it's very rough. Those are some things that we are concerned about the ice conditions. There is so much area that is so rough. There are more rough patches compared to back then. So those are some concerns that we have for the Belcher Islands. In the inlets, the ice forms naturally. But some parts of it are very rough today. I'm sure they are not in control of this. We do know for a fact if it's part of climate change too. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. This was just given to me. On April 30 to May 1, 2013 NPC was in Sanikiluaq. On June 14th, they went back and met with the HTO. A resolution was made in 2013. This past fall, they went to Sanikiluaq in 2016. They just wanted me to point that out. I pointed it out as requested. Are there any further questions from anyone? *(Pause)*

I believe there are none. Any questions from the delegation? Joannie, come up here and ask your question.

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Joannie Ikkidluak. With respect to the ships, do cruise ships visit the Sanikiluaq area? That is my question – tourists basically on cruise ships

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Joannie. We would love to cruise ships, but we have never had one visit.

(Laughter)

The Belcher Islands is a beautiful place with wonderful scenery, but we have never had cruise ships. The only annual ship we get is our supplies coming in.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Are there any other questions? I believe there are none. We do have a question to be asked. To remind everyone, if you cannot answer at this time, answers can be given at a later date. Please keep your questions short.

Steven: Steven Lonsdale with Qikiqtani Inuit Association. Even though we have a little bit of time left, I do have three questions that I hope that can be accommodated to. I'll just go one-by-one here. Peter, you had mentioned that if there is development to take place, you want Sanikiluaq to have the full control and final say. As the Plan sits right now, #18 will allow for mining, which seems to reflect some of your comments. But #37 and #77 doesn't allow for mining. I would just like to know in your words what your opinion is on development in these particular areas?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Would you like to answer that?

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Steven. The areas that you are making comment to, as it is now and as it was mentioned earlier - the Sanikiluaq residents if development was requested, the residents of Sanikiluaq would love to have an agreement in place. But I don't think I really understood your question. Can you elaborate a little more on the question?

Steven L: The designations in Numbers 37 and 77 just don't allow for any mining or any development whatsoever. So I would just like to know your opinion on those types of restrictions.

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Number 37 and 77 areas, through consultations with Nunavik involved, we had an agreement to that. I did want to mention back when we were negotiating the Land Claims Agreement, we dealt with the islands along with Nunavik residents. They wanted to have a common ground, so that's how we have a shared interest with Nunavik. If development wants to take place for mining or oil, it has an impact on us and Nunavik and Nunavummiut will have to work closely together to arrive at an agreement. That's the only response I can give, Steven.

Steven L: Thank you. On to my next question: Peter, again – I'm sorry these are all directed towards you - you had mentioned that you would like to have seen the NPC return to Sanikiluaq. I know the Planning Commission has just made a statement that there was a number of visits. So I think the concern was why didn't they come back again? Because the issue, I think, has been raised that there were not enough visits. So, you had mentioned you wanted them to return to Sanikiluaq. Can you tell us the reasons behind that?

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Yes, it was mentioned that they have done visits to Sanikiluaq, but I have not really seen that myself. I apologize. The Sanikiluaq residents at one time did some land selection or identified certain areas on the map. We have always wanted to have a say on those areas as the residents of Sanikiluaq. I didn't notice when they visited. I apologize. But when the map project was taking place, the residents of Sanikiluaq were involved. Yes, I have no problem with that part of the project, and many of the points we agreed with. I can only answer in that regard.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Last question.

Steven L: This is...I guess this can be directed at the whole delegation right now. This is no way really a criticism or meant to be conveyed in any negative way, but I'd just like to know why Sanikiluaq did not submit a final written submission. Can you describe why that is and if there were any issues because of that, or any challenges or resources that maybe played a role in that?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: If you can't answer, you may wish to answer it at a later time, or not. If you understand the question and you want to respond, it's up to you. If not, you can always answer it by way of letter for the information.

Eli Kavik: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The reason why we didn't do the final submission was because we tried having our public meeting, but we were having trouble getting the public to the meeting. No one was showing up.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Brian, you want to say something too?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. This is just an additional response to the question on mining in your area of interest. Just for the record, #18 allows for mining. Areas #37 and #77, there is no mining. That is correct. In that case, it would allow either the company or anybody affected by the Plan, if it was approved, to request for a Plan amendment. Through that Plan amendment process, if it's requested – if there is a proposed mine in one of those two areas – that process would then allow through our draft procedures for amendment to have a voice for the community of Sanikiluaq. So you would have a voice through that Plan amendment process. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Clear answer to your question. I don't think there are any more questions. If there are additional questions to this community, you may do so by writing. I think if you have no additional information, the islands that you have mentioned – three islands - you still have time to make a presentation on that three-island topic.

Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. The islands we share that he indicated on #37, we share those with Salluit. They are there through the Nunavut Agreement. We have settled what was to be useful through negotiations over the years with Inukjuak and Kuujjuarapik. I just want to say as the community of Sanikiluaq, we don't really have any concerns about these three islands that you have mentioned. Joint ownership sharing is going very well. There is no problem with that. Even today we are still sharing the islands in question, as of today. So, we don't have much concern of these islands in question. It has settled long ago. Our understanding with the mainland is understood. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you for giving a short presentation and for giving us information. Inukjuak, you may come up to the table please.

(Clapping)

***Inukjuaq Presentation:
Ali Nalukturuk, Anna Uqaituk & Simionie Uqaituk***

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. The process is the same. Will you be combining your allotted time?

Simionie: (Translated): We are all from the Hunters and Trappers Organization.

NPC Chair: (Translated): So the allotted time if only one organization is present is 20 minutes. After that, it will be the same process of questions and answers.

Simionie: (Translated): Thank you Sanikiluaq representatives. Can I see the map again that was visible during the Sanikiluaq presentation? Could you enlarge it please? I think over 65 years ago or around that time, my father used to live in these islands. My grandfather before me also lived in these areas, so my family roots are entrenched in these islands of Sanikiluaq.

I just would like to be clear for clarification that we use these islands for hunting purposes, and they are very close to us. They have mammals, the kinds that we need for subsistence living and hunting in these vicinities. Before we used to worry about where to hunt and good places to go, in my father's time, they utilized these areas. Game is plentiful. Even today, it is still plentiful out there, so we still hunt in to these islands. This is an area we prefer to go when we go for sea mammals.

Ali N: Sanikiluaq and our community have agreed over the years to share, and it's called, I believe 50-50 agreed by our major organizations. Sanikiluaq and Inukjuaq are able to share the hunting areas that are plentiful for sea mammals. Every time we wanted to travel and go to these islands last year to do some whale hunting around the Sanikiluaq areas, we were eventually blocked. There was too much regulation, and we were not able to harvest what we were hunting for. Anyone who wants to hunt should be able to do so. Through the Qikiqtani Inuit Association it's like that. Anyone should be able to hunt what they want. This is how it should be. It's good policy for the community of Sanikiluaq. I'm not criticizing, and I'm not instigating anything to Sanikiluaq, but we should be able to share and come to their waters and hunt what we want.

Qikiqtani Inuit Association should be able to understand this instead of interfering through policies on which species are restricted to us as hunters. These are our hunting grounds, so it should be sorted out perhaps. As an example here, Ivujivik, islands in that area were able to share between Cape Dorset and Ivujivik the islands close to them. They are shared equally. This should also be the same with the islands of Sanikiluaq from our community. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (Translated): I just want to remind you to say where you are from and who you are. It is for recording purposes just so it can indicate later on who was at the table making the presentation. Thank you.

Simionie: Simioni Uqaituk.

- Anna U: *(Translated)*: Anna Uqaituk. This is my husband. These islands near Salluit – as Nunavik region residents, we go hunting to those areas, hunting walrus, beluga, and polar bears sometimes. We also pick down from the nesting grounds. As Nunavik region residents from Inukjuaq, we do not want any oil and gas development. I really appreciate the fact that you did markings to protect these areas. Once we go hunting, we are welcome by the Sanikiluaq community when we go hunting to those areas near their communities.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Are there any questions? Percy?
- Comm Percy: Percy Kabloona. Ulaakut. *(Translated)*: Good morning. I would like to find out – Sanikiluaq has discussions with QIA. Do you do that too?
- (English)*: My question is Sanikiluaq works with QIA. Do you have to ask permission from QIA on their island?
- Ali N: *(Translated)*: Once we need to go to Sanikiluaq, we have been advised to ask them. We have been advised not to ask them when there is hunting. We did not need any permission. We do not want to run into these problems in having to ask for permission to hunt in these vicinities. This is causing problems in having to get permission.
- Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: I would also like to ask what you had mentioned on the green parts of #77 and #37. Are you okay with that, the way it is? Do you have any disagreements, or are you satisfied with it the way it is?
- Anna U: *(Translated)*: Yes, I'm fine with it.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I was just noting down my questions. Are there any questions from any of the members here? *(Pause)* What about from the delegates? Are there any questions? Yes, for sure you can ask questions.
- Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak, NPC Commissioner. The community of Sanikiluaq was telling us that in your marine area - your sea - the food is from the ocean, your food source. I think you also mentioned that there were problems with damming in the mainland. But freshwater flowing into James Bay I think that was also a concern, and it is creating problems. Do you think the fresh water desalination will be affecting the food source to Sanikiluaq? What do you think about your food sources in your community, you know, the bottom feeders? What do you think? Do you have any problems, as Sanikiluaq has said?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You can respond to the question, but even if you can't, you can respond at a later time.
- Ali N: *(Translated)*: Yes, very much we understood it. It's just our dialect differences. Our waters, we always closely monitor it. In the further areas, the depth of the sea and the ice - back then, it used to be about this much (the water that flows) before the hydro project, before they built the dam. Today it's so much higher. Each year there is a monitoring on it and how much salt water there is. It's no longer salt water since the dam was built. It's much different today than back then near Inukjuaq. I'm sure it's like that all over, the waters in that vicinity. This is from an Inukjuaq community member

- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Did you get your response? Are there any further questions from this panel? I believe there aren't any. Questions from our delegates? *(Pause)*. I believe there aren't any. What about from the group down there? Would you like to ask a question?
- Ali N: *(Translated)*: I would like to say that since I spoke from Inukjuaq, I would like to find out from communities besides Inukjuaq if they have seen changes too, because I spoke from our experience.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Are you asking from the communities closest to your community if they have been aware of any changes since that project began? Is that your question?
- Anna U: He's asking if the other communities are measuring the salt of seawater.
- NPC Chair: Yes, I understand the question now, and that would be a question to Sanikiluaq?
- Anna U: People from Sanikiluaq or other communities in Nunavik.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes. Would you like to respond to that now? The question posed to Sanikiluaq is have you done any monitoring on the quality of the water? There is no microphone down there. Hugh, please give him a mike.
- Peter Kattuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you Anna. From my knowledge, I'm not sure for how many years there has been monitoring on the water. Through the seal breathing holes, they have done monitoring. Umiujaq, Kuujjuarapik, and Sanikiluaq communities - they have been monitoring from those communities each year. They do monitoring at the same time in all these communities. Umiujaq, Kuujjuarapik, Sanikiluaq, and James Bay, they do monitoring at the same time. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Did you get the response? Is it clear?
- (Nonverbal acknowledgement from the Inukjuaq Community)*
- I believe that is it. Anyone who wants to pose a question, please go ahead.
- James Qillaq: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair for giving us a chance to speak. I just want to find out, because what they said about the Belcher Islands. They would like to have hunting access in Nunavut, particularly for polar bear hunting and belugas. Because we have boundaries in Nunavut, do you have accurate information on areas that you have interest in hunting on? I hope I am clear.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe that's part of the question you had for us. Would you like to respond to his question? It's up to you. Do you understand his question?
- Ali N: *(Translated)*: No, we have not been told you're not allowed here, but we have interest in hunting in these parts. Whether there are six or four of us, we'd like to hunt in the vicinity in the area. There can be two [hunters], for example. We are told to have a hunting partner, and go with at least one so there can be two of you. It's better to help each other. When you are

hunting with another hunter from another community, we ran into problems one time. So we don't like to run into these particular problems when we share the hunting grounds.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Perhaps that can be spoken about when you're having discussions on those particular topics, but we will be getting back to these discussions that we are having today. That is not related to what we're here about. If you don't have anything else to share, thank you. He wanted to pose a question too. You can go ahead.

David A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. David Akeeagok from GN. I don't really have a question. But to the comments on wildlife and cleanup that was mentioned a bit, we have our delegation from GN. We have a table just out here, and we're hearing the points made. When you go outside of the topic, there seems to be no actual response, but I would like to encourage NPC that yes, there are some items we'd like to make comments on, but we're listening first. We are here again. We have a table. Our Minister is also here and listening in. Thank you and welcome all.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you for that clarification. I don't believe there are any more questions. We'll take a 15-minute break, and we will resume at 11:00.

(Clapping)

BREAK

***Puvirnituk Presentation:
Simon Irqumia***

NPC Chair: If we can get back to our seat so we can start again... *(Translated)*: Puvirnituk delegation is next in line. Simon Irqumia, if you can come to the presentation table... Welcome, Simon.

Simon: *(Translated)*: Yes, I feel welcome.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I think we are ready to start. You may start.

Simon: My name is Simon Irqumia from Puvirnituk. I am alone here, as my colleagues had to leave. I really don't have anything to give a presentation on, and I don't want to discuss anything that I may not be aware of. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. While we were looking at the map, or when the map project was undertaken, were you involved?

Simon: *(Translated)*: No, I am a new member just learning the curves.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Charlie, any questions? Please turn off your mike.

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Charlie Arngak. Thank you. You are a lone delegate. This is an important fact that you are here. Thank you.

Simon: *(Translated)*: Thank you.

(Clapping)

***Akulivik Presentation:
Juusi Aliqu, Markusie Anautak & Sairiasi Nappatuq***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Hamlet of Akulivik is next. Sairiasi Nappatuq, Markusie Anautak and Juusi Aliqu. I'm just going by what is listed. I'm going by the list here. The Hamlet will give a 20-minute presentation, and the HTO will give a 20-minute presentation. Then we open the floor for questions for 10 minutes, and responses perhaps, within those 10 minutes. Please introduce yourselves and state which community you represent. Are you ready now? You may start at any time.

Markusie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. We are the Akulivik delegation. My name is Markusie Anautak. I'm with the Landholding Corporation, and our Chair is in another conference with Makivik. I am Vice Chair involved here, and I was also a participant to your conference last year. I'm involved here and I was a participant to your conference last year. I really wanted to come back here, as I have a daughter and son-in-law, and grandchildren right here in Iqaluit. I'm very grateful that we were able to come, barely though.

Going back to the maps, on the Quebec side, we worked on the map with markers. We always ask, "Where you are from?" If you want to take time to look at these maps, you'll have the time. In our community with respect to wildlife, we are very protective, like the fish for example. Many of the details that were drawn are fully complete on the map, and as we all ask, "Where are you?" We are looking at the Quebec side here, and you'll be able to look at the maps and work we have done. I don't really have anything to add. Perhaps my colleagues here can have a say too.

Juusi: *(Translated)*: Ulaakut. My name is Juusi Aliqu from Akulivik. I'm also with the Qikeirriaq Group for a year and a half now. Thank you.

Sakiriasi: *(Translated)*: Thank you. My name is Sakiriasi Nappatuq from Akulivik, and I'm the chair of the Qikeirriaq Society. Thank you for inviting us here. We won't really add details, but going back to our hunting grounds, we have always participated in your meetings. We are grateful to that. Anything that may arise, we will want to be fully informed with respect mainly to our hunting grounds. Every project that we may foresee, we want to be informed. Again, thank you.

Going back to Tujjaat cleanup, that went ahead successfully. I think it concerns Nottingham Island. Those are just short comments I have. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. A question I have: Were you participants in the map project? I did hear that one of you participated in that project.

Markusie: *(Translated)*: To the group of delegates, we are here as replacements, as two of our colleagues had to go to Kuujuaq. Similarly, going back to the delegates that are not here and had to attend another conference, it is unfortunate.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions? Peter?

- Comm Peter: Peter Alareak. I will ask a question in English. Sometimes I don't understand what they are saying, and I would like to know and I think he has said they have been working on the map. If they have, is our staff aware of what they have been working on? Thank you.
- Markusie: (*Translated*): If I may, on some of the areas cited, there will be a polar bear study. I believe he is referring to that. These are the maps that we will include. I also brought this map as well. Since the helicopters aren't able to travel too far out into the sea after five minutes of traveling, they are able to travel on land to further distances. But they did visits, and Johnny Namatuk (*phonetic approximation*) brought these out in order to bring our information about polar bears. Information has been collected from the residents of the community. There have been quotas too, and there are a lot of polar bears in our area. Since the quotas have been put in place, there are more polar bears, and it's causing problems. That is why we have to do emergency killings, so you will get information soon in regards to this. Thank you.
- Comm Peter: (*Translated*): Mr. Chair, I had a question about the maps and if they had worked on them. The reason why I asked that question was because I want to know if our staff was aware of this.
- NPC Chair: Brian?
- Brian A: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. We do not have the copies right now, but participants who are coming here to this meeting, any new information that is shared will also be considered. With regard to maps that he is referring to about polar bears, we will review them carefully. We need to find out the information accurately. Once we find out the full information, then they will be included digitally and will be shared to the public. Thank you. We do not have the copies right now.
- NPC Chair: Would you like to speak further? The maps, if you can submit them, then the information will be shared after.
- Markusie: (*Acknowledged yes*)
- Comm Charlie: (*Translated*): Charlie Arngak, NPC Member. The maps are what we work on in the Nunavik region of what we harvest, our hunting grounds and where we go hunting. It is stated clearly on those maps where the migrating routes are for polar bears. Those are some things that we are starting to work on, and what they have brought from the Nunavik region is what we harvest and our hunting grounds of what we use today.
- NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. I'll ask in English. (*English*): Any management recommendation on polar bears?
- Sakiriasi: (*Translated*): There are polar bear dens that have to be protected - the polar bear denning areas. Collaring: radio collars should not be placed on the polar bears, because we have heard that radio collaring... Although they were very healthy before the radio collaring, once they have been placed on them, they deteriorate and become sick. Also, when they are put to sleep, all this has to be stopped.
- NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Are there any further questions from this panel? Ovide?

Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ovide Alakanauruk. I have a question. Since we are true Inuit, as Inuit the wildlife was used for subsistence. It was for survival when we lived back in the day using wildlife as food. So this area between Nunavut and Nunavik region, what do you think of that? How do you feel about this area and having to share this particular area?

Markusie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. The polar bears - we have a large island here as well that is close to our community where the polar bears are usually located. Although they are located there, some do not ever come into our community. It's only during rare times that they come to the community. There is a large island that is close where they usually habitat.

Since there has been mention of climate change, some of the polar bears that we see are skinny. Sometimes I will harvest two or three polar bears in the year. Sometimes we find it odd that they are in this condition. We tend to worry about not important things nowadays, but the juveniles. We would go after more nowadays when they are being a disturbance. We have been advised that we can do emergency kills. So, we thank you for that. If there are any problems from polar bears, we are able to do emergency kills. We have been advised of, so I just want to use that to support you and what has been set in place. In terms of management in the Quebec region, that is our situation today.

Sakiriasi: *(Translated)*: I am Sakiriasi Nappatuq. The hunting grounds that we have, Tujjaat and the other one up there, we haven't seen any problems whatsoever in that area, in the hunting grounds we use between their region and our region.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. If there are no further questions...Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik Papigatuk. The ones that are out in the sea, offshore, I am asking a question about those islands that are offshore.

Sakiriasi: *(Translated)*: I am Sakiriasi. We have had no problems at all. We hunted a bowhead whale further south but that's all.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Is that it? Are there any further questions from the panel? I believe there aren't any. Any questions from the invited guests? Please ask the question at the microphone.

James Qillaq: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I am James Qillaq. My apologies I did not introduce myself earlier. I'm just apologizing first. I am the QWB Chairperson, and I am from Clyde River. I just want to find out the caribou calving grounds or the migrating routes. How has it been set up? How do they set it up for the protection of these particular areas about caribou habitat, calving grounds or their migrating routes? I just want to find out how they have set it up in their region.

Markusie: *(Translated)*: For some time now the caribou, I believe since there is a lack of food available for them right now, the ones that come in the fall, there is an abundance that go to that area in the fall. They migrate off to I believe the First Nations lands. Although they go quite far, we still follow them. Since I'm from the Nunavik region, we go far off as the Inukjuaq area. That's how we hunt. Maybe it's from lack of food, since there is a large abundance and a large herd that comes to our area, since we've followed them. They used to breed a lot back then, but it seems

to be less today. Quebec has large plants for them to eat. So they migrate all the way over to that area where First Nations lands are. That's what we have found that out today.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe there are no further questions? Henry?

Henry: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Henry Alayco from Akulivik. I would like to ask in regards to the maps you just brought out, your hunting grounds. I believe it would be good. Can you please share information in regards to the maps and show what types of wildlife you harvest? Thank you.

Markusie: *(Translated)*: This is what we brought to show, and we can show them. Who was that person? We can show what the maps indicate and the wildlife that we have harvested. It states clearly where we harvest the wildlife.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. If we can, we could accept the maps that have been used. Ben, you have the floor.

Ben Kovic: *(Translated)*: In the Nunavik region on the hunting grounds...I had thought earlier, Mr. Chair, as he just said, not the other topic. We were focusing on islands that impact Nunavik and Nunavut. I thought we were going to hear on other issues, not the caribou migration grounds and whatnot. That is not my concern. My concern is in Nunavik and Nunavut. They share the islands, and if any preservation or protection is made. I apologize if I made an error, but I am making this comment because if I go according to the plan, my comments will just be too short.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Just feel free to express yourselves. We also give the delegations 20 minutes each, whether it's Hamlet or HTO. If there are no further questions.

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Ben, I agree with Ben. We are not here to talk about caribou. You can review the maps individually, but what is being discussed does not involve the topic here. Now going back to the islands, the hunting grounds on these islands whether you are from Nunavut or Nunavik, what you have is an overlap issue with places like Nottingham Island, and as you mentioned, what activities you are involved yourselves. I think that pretty much wrapped it up. Thank you. I don't think we should really dwell on this, but if anyone is interested, then we can look at them another time.

Markusie: *(Translated)*: Yes, with respect to Nottingham Islands, we've always been due diligent in hunting mammals like the walrus. We can be very grateful to the fact that we are able to harvest. Going to areas of walrus and their habitat, we've always tried to be on top of any concerns that may arise to the sites.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you for coming here and giving your presentation. Thank you.

(Clapping)

***Ivujivik Presentation:
Lucassie Kanarjuaq, Ali Qavavauq & Quisag Tarriasuk***

NPC Chair: (Translated): You can start anytime. Thank you. Just to remind you again, state your name and which community you are representing. Similarly, each HTO and Hamlet will have 20 minutes, combined for 40 minutes. After that are questions, if they arise. You may start any time.

Quisag (Translated): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Quisag Tarriasuk from Ivujivik.

Lucassie: (Translated): Hi, Lucassie Kanarjuaq. I am from Ivujivik as well. I am a board member of Inumaruit (*phonetic approximation*) I'm involved with the group in Ivujivik. Thank you.

Ali Q: (Translated): Ali Qavavauq from Ivujivik. First of all, I am with Qamalak (*phonetic approximation*) Group, and I've been involved in many organizations. I have been involved in discussions on climate change and so forth. I am grateful that we are allowed to speak here. I will talk a little bit about something not often talked about. Many of the stories we hear about were told long ago, perhaps dangerous and are often cited of what impact it may have on our wildlife, on our ice.

Perhaps as a Hamlet in Ivujivik, we can talk about potential problems related to traffic on our wildlife. Winter shipping is one of the things that is often discussed, and that is one of the concerns. We live in Hudson Strait, and it has a shipping route, but it's not often discussed. It's very problematic. We are right at the tip of the mainland connecting to the Hudson Strait. For that reason, anything that appears has potential hazards from shipping and impact on our wildlife, like the beluga.

It has always been known since way back. When ice starts moving, everything moves. Last year we were talking about the walrus and their habitats, that they should not be disturbed, because we feel protective of the areas. One of the big reasons is that our ancestors talked about the animals that will be destroyed. I will always want to be involved on issues related to wildlife migrating through our area, because we are right on the trail. We are right on the migratory route, and ships may have impact.

The researchers arrive. They conduct their research, and they study what animals are eating. Recently they were in our community this past spring and fall. I will make a comment on hunting. We are grateful. We have been to Nunavut in Kimmirut. We have an overlap of Nottingham Island, and right now Nunavik are the main managers now. Those people don't know land or participate, because they lost their jobs.

Every year, I'm always leading the men in Ivujivik, so each of the hunters are dealing with the walrus habitats. I encourage them not to be harvesting on their habitats and not to be butchering walrus, to ensure walrus will be there. The walrus move on from their habitat to elsewhere, so I am encouraging that we need to have in place what is not in place. Often, hunters and trappers try to create rules, and we try to make sure our hunters follow them. We try to have rules set up for these areas. We have been very good in our practices in the area,

and we have had support too. People who used to work in Salisbury Island have gone, and over the past years, they used to assist us in anything we did or anything we needed.

I'll talk about my land and what is important to us, and the overlapping concerns there might be. There will be a lot of marine traffic, so our hunting areas can be safeguarded. I'll talk about my community a bit. We have a bird migratory site about 10 miles from us. We have been told that the population is over a million birds. They have been coming up towards this region for many years, and we use these flocks for food sources. They are being endangered by many activities going on in our area. The research team came to our community to see what their food sources are.

There is also a lot of traffic now and aircraft. There is supposed to be a buffer zone of 10 miles from this bird sanctuary, and it is not being observed. It creates havoc to the flock, birds who are trying to lay eggs and raise their young over the spring season. The air traffic is so heavy that many eggs are being abandoned when nesting birds abandon their eggs due to the noise pollution.

We have worked with this researcher who has come to our community to do research on the immediate vicinity, our lands and this marine traffic. We worry about this traffic coming so close to us. Our shores are in a deep section where marine traffic comes through going to Hudson Bay from other parts of Canada. This has to be regulated so we can be protected in the future from this traffic. The population and everything is becoming busy. Thank you

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you for your speech. Use the mike.

Ali Q: (Translated): Ali Qavavauq. The Planning Commission has come into our community to discuss joint management of Salisbury Island and the islands nearby. We use these islands sparingly and carefully. You have come into our community one time to discuss this joint management with us and how they can be best used by both jurisdictions.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Qujannamiik. For your information, I was going to ask you that. You have replied to it. Thank you.

Lucassie: (Translated): I'd like to thank you for giving us this opportunity. Nunavut is always so friendly with the joint management of these islands. We never had any jurisdictional problems with Nunavut. Thank you. In Quebec, we had a mapping session team, and they came to our community to see what our concerns are about the area we live in. Akulivik delegates have shown you the maps that someone has come in to research. We have the same maps.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Qujannamiik. If there are any questions, then I will ask. Are you in support? Are you happy how everything was drawn in the past when the Agreement came about?

Lucassie: (Translated): To my knowledge, with how it was set up, we participated in the past of how joint ownership would be. It's called 50-50 to both jurisdictions, 50%. We have participated in its management, and how we want it set up has been a great help to us and purposeful.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Ali Q: How it is set up with joint management, I have no problem. It has given us a great use of the islands, as cited yesterday. Sometimes we wish that we could hunt caribou in these islands.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: I think we have been involved in these discussions even before Nunavut became. It was the Northwest Territories then. Any island, even on coastal Nunavik communities belonged to the Northwest Territories. Since then, the people of Nunavik have hunted on the Northwest Territories islands for a long time, and some areas they want to go hunt in some islands. But after the creation of the new territory and after the Nunavut Agreement, these islands have been created in such a way that under the control of the Northwest Territories to Nunavut control, since then the Agreement is what we call 50-50. That is what is in effect today on Salisbury Island and the island nearby. The communities next to these two islands are utilizing these islands as well.

Part of the islands are ours. Nunavik has agreed. All the islands surrounding the coastal Nunavik territory, they are now what we utilize. Over in Ungava Bay, like Apatok, we have used these islands over the years, and we have agreements in relation to these islands on coastal Nunavik coastal communities. Some are marine shipping routes. I think many marine companies we know have broken a lot of rules, and we know this because they don't recognize our associations.

Those were our thoughts at that time when it was the Northwest Territories and their old rules. It's time to create up-to-date rules where these islands can be identified properly, maybe through an agreement, and some areas we co-manage. I just wanted to clarify further how we are today in joint management. Our walrus hunting sites to Salisbury Island and islands nearby, when it was the Northwest Territories, it was theirs. There was no agreement. Since the new territory was created, the Nunavut Agreement was made for joint management. Nunavut Planning Commission and Government of Nunavut, once this plan is done, it will be given to them for approval. As it is, it would do us fine. We are not looking for any amendments as of today. Once this plan is revised, it'll go to approval. We are not looking for any amendments as of today. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik.

Quisag: *(Translated)*: Thank you. The biggest we concern we have is not so much the Inuit but the mining exploration companies that will eventually be travelling or have shipping routes during the winter. Those are the type of things that are our concerns, not so much the people.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Once you're done, there will be a question.

Ali Q: *(Translated)*: When we were in Kuujuaq, I did mention if photographs were taken of the Nottingham Island cleanup. I want to see any pictures of the cleanup taken. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Who perhaps can answer the question? I don't think it's really toward this. My apologies. Ovide did have a question, however.

- Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Ovide Alakanauruk. Thank you, Chair. I'm from Kugaaruk. I have a question for the one in the middle. You mentioned that the noise pollution from marine and aircraft has been a problem. Have you voiced your concerns to any organization to bring this up?
- Quisag: *(Translated)*: I have known you for many years. I'm glad you asked me. I can tell you this. At the time when regulation was lacking, the marine traffic and aircraft was not much around in our area. Now with the jets, the bird sanctuary nearest the cliffs, next to us there were many, many birds nesting. Sometimes they are flying so low. I don't know the purpose. It really disturbs millions of birds flying out of their nesting due to the noise, the sudden impact of noise coming to them. So many birds have dropped out of their nesting sites and are damaged. Some ships come so close to the cliff, perhaps to observe. The impact is the same. The cliff is sheer, filled with nesting birds. Perhaps these ships have come so close to take photographs and to look at the cliffs with the same result: eggs being dropped and damaged.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any questions from the delegation? Please come up, friend. Come to the microphone.
- Simiga: *(Translated)*: Thank you. My name is Simiga Suvega from Cape Dorset. I have a question. As representatives from the community on land management, are you well informed or do you inform your community members when you are dealing with lands and the islands? Are you well informed, rather?
- Lucassie: *(Translated)*: My name is Kanarjuaq. We are on top of it now. It's in process. It may not appear to be in direction, but it is. Our staff is on top of it, and the management team that visits the communities is very aware of this. I hear what you said on the impact of airplanes when they are landing, because the bird sanctuary is right in line of the airport. They are fully informed. So we have much less impact now because of the knowledge of the birds. Again, it's in the line of the airplane path, and they have no real other options when they are descending to the airport. But this is something that is well known, right up to the upper management. Thank you.
- Simiga: *(Translated)*: The question I have on the South Bay Islands and Nottingham Islands: When you go to the information on Salisbury Island, when you have concerns, who informs who? Who visits when concerns arise? Does the Lands group come to your community when you need to be informed? How often do they visit or provide information or relay information on land management? Am I clear with my question?
- Quisag: *(Translated)*: Yes, dealing with the islands, the management team informs the public very well. For example, in Kuujjuaq, Jon and Peter informed us very well when he was on the team. They inform the public too when they deal with the islands. You perhaps know that yourself. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Joannie and perhaps Peter will be last. Go ahead.
- Joannie: *(Translated)*: Joannie Ikkidluak. I agree with these comments. We grew up in camps where there was very minimal disturbance. You were talking about the ships or cruise ships. On the walrus habitats and the disturbance issue, what actions have been taken place? Has there been any advice given to have less impact on wildlife?

- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Going to the question, it was mentioned earlier on the floor. This is outside the topic we are discussing right now. You'll have other opportunity later, but Peter does have a question.
- Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak from the NPC. The comments you made on the walrus habitats and bird sanctuaries, we don't have those birds you mentioned. I believe they are murrelets? If I understood, what potential problems can arise? The ships go through the area very close to the shore, because the passage is very deep, when there are cruise ships visiting the area. But they have negative impacts on people who depend on the birds, so how then? Do we have to approach them and take pictures? Do we have to provide information on these potential areas of impact? How far would you advise, a ship cruise for example – how far should they be from these sites, whether it's a bird or a walrus habitat? What type of rules would you want to put in place? That is my question, Mr. Chairman.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You wish to respond to that?
- Quisak: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Back when we lived in the olden days, which we no longer live in, back then, animals were not disturbed. Nobody played with them. They lived their lives, but it's totally different today. There is an impact on our wildlife today, and they are in threat. So we need to be more forceful on these cruise ships in our areas. We don't even get to have a say on the cruise ships, because they are controlled by private enterprise. But we can say something about the airline, the Inuit airlines that have to travel to our area.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Does that answer your questions or not?
- Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair and the respondent. My question was, if something were to happen of disturbance to the bird colonies on the sheer cliffs you mentioned, what would you be looking for? What would be an ideal buffer zone for marine cargo or tourist ships coming through, getting so close to these bird colonies? Do you think there should be a buffer zone?
- Quisak: *(Translated)*: When disturbed, any wildlife of any species when disturbed, we don't want to see what has been happening for any kind of marine animals to be disturbed by marine traffic. There are a lot of cliffs in our region full of all kinds of birds. What is most disturbing is cruise ships and vessels coming in so close to the shore to interrupt and disturb for the sake of photography. They are too close and are disturbing to us.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You said marine traffic has come in so close. You said as close as you and I at this distance. What buffer zone are you looking at?
- Quisak: *(Translated)*: Far enough where the bird colony is not disturbed. When it is disturbed by the noise, they fly off, and many eggs are dropped. As a result, it disturbs the colony life in the future. Was that clear?
- NPC Chair: Putulik?
- Putulik *(Translated)*: I think we are getting off the topic. I would like the presentation to conclude so other groups can have proper time and a chance to give their presentations.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I think we will conclude this, and if you want to further your concerns, write them please. It's almost lunchtime. *(English)*: You can write your questions and concerns. I'm sorry, but we need to go for lunch. We have a long day ahead of us. *(Translated)*: Thank you for your presentation. Thank you. We will resume at 1:30.

(Clapping)

LUNCH

Salluit Presentation: Eli Kuananack, Adami Naluiyuk, & Epervik Parr

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Salluit designation? Come over to the table please.

Thank you. Just a reminder that you have 20 minutes each for HTO and 20 minutes for the municipalities. Please state your name. We are discussing a joint management between Nunavut and Nunavik. You may proceed anytime.

Adami: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Adami Naluiyuk, Salluit. I'm the Municipality Councillor.

Eli K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Eli Kuananack, Salluit with the HTO.

Epervik: *(Translated)*: Epervik Parr, HTO. I am here to discuss my concerns about the joint management of Salisbury Island. We have concerns. Can I be heard?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Are you asking when you talk? I didn't hear you. Can you please say it again?

Epervik: *(Translated)*: I would like to discuss Salisbury Island and the islands in the vicinity. I'm from Quebec, from Nunavik. These two are my colleagues.. I am Inuk. I don't live by policies. These islands in question that we are going to discuss, we utilize them.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Adami: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. First of all, I would like to thank you for being invited to the Public Hearing. We also attended the 2016 Kuujuaq gathering hosted by NPC in relation to these islands. Thank you for the invitation again, to the Public Hearing. These two islands in question are essential to us. We go there to hunt, and it appears they are like our own. It's always a pleasure to work with the Nunavut jurisdiction. There are many graves on these islands that indicate that we used to live in these islands for many years. Some of our community members were born there.

There are concerns we have in development. People from Inukjuaq said they were concerned with islands near Belcher Islands. They indicated they wanted to use these islands without any reprisals or restrictions. Here these islands are of equal use and occupancy, and 50-50 was

mentioned. In that matter, we will speak as part owners of these islands. We utilize these islands in spring and summer, and we don't expect any restrictions in the near future by the Government of Nunavut.

Walrus is one of our main food sources, and these are the islands we go to harvest these mammals. This is why we are concerned about future developments, just in case someone wants to come in. As it is now, we'd just prefer to maintain it as it is. We don't want to see any amendments to the Agreement.

Joint management and the marine traffic – It is becoming heavy traffic, and they travel late into winter. I believe there is a 10km buffer zone. It's just a number, but just in case the marine traffic becomes a year-round activity. The sluice they discharge sometimes in the open waters is not good, especially filling down in some port, coming up to Nunavut areas, say the Hudson strait. Sometimes sluice can be seen.

DFO has mentioned this to us when they arrived in Salluit to discuss marine traffic with us. Fisheries and Oceans informed us of these practices. They were in town to discuss marine traffic, and plankton from the bottom of the vessels is also invading our waters. This is of concern to us. We are trying to find ways to address it. These are little things that are attached to the hull of the vessel. Because these two islands are partly ours to use and contamination is perhaps a foresight, please take heed of Salluit needs.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Who is the guy in the middle? I'm sorry. I forgot your name. Do you want to present?

Eli K: *(Translated)*: Eli Kuananack, Salluit. In relation to these two islands of Salisbury and the vicinity islands, as mentioned previously, these islands are important to us, especially to sea mammals, walrus, and seals. Also, the ducks are important for their eider down, which we use.

As we say, 50-50 indicates we are able to utilize whatever is on these islands. As it is right now, there should be no changes in the near future. Eider down from ducks is used for retail or sale on these islands, Near to these two major islands are full of sea birds, and we want them to be available to us anytime. Some people use this down fill to make a living, and sometimes that is all they have for the economy. Nesting sites are important for protection.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Perhaps, do you have any particular questions to the Planning Commission staff with your concerns, or are you pretty much informed of the situation? The color coatings you see there are Protected Areas. You see them. Are you satisfied they are just?

Adami: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. As it is right now, we're very satisfied even with the status of the land as a Protected Area. But for the future, this is how it should be. I stress always that it should be protected and maybe to the status of national historic sites in some parts of the islands. There are old community sites and gravesites. People have lived there year-round in the past. It was in a sustained permanent inhabitation. Especially to our community, they are important to us, and we just want to make sure that we continue and enjoy our part-ownership.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions. I don't see any other questions. Any questions from anybody? Ben.

Ben Kovic: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I just want to know. You said you have met people from Cape Dorset, and you have shared the islands with them. There's an agreement between Nunavut and Nunavik of how they should share and utilize equally. I'm trying to say this, as Nunavut, we don't travel too much to these islands. The mammals living on these islands, you appear to be saying protect them, protect the animals. It's your communities who utilize these islands more than we do. You said they are important to you, and you mentioned that we co-manage these islands. If any contamination was caused to these islands, we would not be responsible if occupied by you. Thank you.

Eli K: *(Translated)*: I know what you are referring to, but I still say that I used to be part of hunters who came to these islands to harvest walrus and other animals. These islands, whatever they may be, we harvest and do it responsibly. I know that there have been bad practices that I have noticed in the past. But it's very well protected. It's well managed. Even today, people from Nunavut do not come to these islands all that much, but Ikujivik, Salluit, Puvirnituk, and Inukjuak come up here to harvest. We don't see Nunavut people coming all that often even when we spend a lot of time in these islands. When Nunavummiut come to these islands, they are pretty much like us. They are very responsible.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik Papigatuk. With Ben's concern, I'd like to know how you arrived to asking who might be responsible for misuse of these islands. I know a lot of boats do come into these islands, larger vessels. The captains are very much responsible for the wellbeing of their journey and protection of the land. They are well prepared. In hunting, the HTOs fully regulated when people travel about safeguarding and looking after the mammals and animals on these islands, including walrus.

It was mentioned by Quisag that walrus haul-outs near these islands should be enforced in terms of regulations. There was also discussion that their forefathers always carefully looked after the environment and in what they leave behind. The lands had no regulations, but it ran. It's mostly larger vessels that travel to these islands, but they are always conscious of how they should conduct themselves and practice their long-time habits of environmental sensibility.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: So, we could continue discussing this. As was heard, Nunavummiut don't utilize these islands too much, but if there are any questions...If not, you would still be able to ask questions. If you have a question, come up please.

(Lapse for a couple of minutes to fix the microphone)

Quisag: *(Translated)*: DFO is responsible to see if any negative impacts are being made in regards to beluga.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Are there any further questions?

- Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: I would like to ask about the eider duck down that they mentioned. When do you go there to pick them, because I thought it was seasonal, and you have to time it well. As Nunavik region residents, how do you go about with that? I would like to understand as a Nunavut resident.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe you can pose that question another time, because it is not related to the topic we are discussing. Perhaps you can get a response at a later time. What we are talking about is whether or not they are in support of the maps that we have here today. I'm sure you can ask that question at a later time.
- Delegate: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, you asked if there are any questions. That's why I tried to pose that question.
- Eli K: *(Translated)*: You were asking about eider duck down and whether we use the Nunavut region islands. Nottingham Island and Akulivik are the main areas to pick eider duck down. The question was posed. Yes they do go to those two places, and also Salisbury Island – those islands are where they go to pick eider duck down, and also Tujjaat from my knowledge. For Kimmirut and Kingait communities, I'm not really sure about areas close to those two places. That is all I have.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Putulik would like to comment.
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik Papigatuk. He had a question not related. He was asking about places....*(translation lapsed dead air for about 30 seconds)* The nesting grounds, were we able to go to their nesting grounds to pick eider duck down. How will they be able to access those places - I believe that was his question that he posed earlier.
- NPC: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions? Are there any questions from other participants? *(Pause)*. I believe there aren't any. Thank you for being here. Qujannamiik.
- (Clapping)*
- NPC: *(Translated)*: EU Marine Regional Planning Commission? No members from that group? We'll just go on to Makivik. Makivik can start. My apologies...Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission.

***Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission:
Henry Alayco & Mishal Naseer***

- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. You will be given a chance to speak for 20 minutes. You can start anytime when you are ready.
- Henry: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Henry Alayco of Akulivik. I am the Chairperson for the Nunavut Marine Region Planning Commission.
- Mishal: Ulaakut. My name is Mishal Naseer. I am the Regional Planner for the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission. Thank you for inviting us to public hearing process. Thank you.

Henry: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. We thank you for the public hearing that you are holding here in Iqaluit. We are pleased to be here. Mishal is our staff member, and we are here today to observe and also be a part of the public hearing to hear what the public has to say on the work that has been done by NPC. We would like to hear from the public as well, like you do, on their thoughts and perspectives, particularly for Akulivik, Tujjaat, and those islands near Salluit and Sanikiluaq. Those are the places. I was born in the Twin Sleeper Islands. When that is referred to, I always say, “That’s my place. It’s mine because I was born there.” I don’t own it. I just tend to say that. We thank you for inviting us to your public hearings.

In order to better represent as a Commission to our people, we are working together with everyone here regarding these islands. We represent our people, and Makivik is basically our administrator in regard to the islands. That’s the approach we take in management. Upon these consultations, the regulations that derived from that were never there when I was a child, personally. In representing my own people, sometimes I do have some thoughts, but I’m not always going on and on, because regulations already have an impact on us. Irrespective, what better management system can we put in place, is something we pursue. The Agreements that have risen, we have these initiatives to be working collaboratively. I can mention that as an example.

Co-management is something that compels us to participate here, in addition to what direction Nunavut is going to take in view of Nunavik residents and Makivik. All this is in view of having a better plan in place. So we want to be full participants. The reason that we are here as Nunavik residents, is to meet with NPC and organizations such as Makivik through their efforts. We are basically here to observe and listen. Under Article 20 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, these processes are in place. In the spirit of the Land Claims Agreement, we should have a good working relationship. So we are basically here with interest in what your thoughts will be.

We are just starting afresh. Being allowed to participate in the process is something for which we have been very grateful in Nunavik. A lot of this is impelled by the Federal Government to work on these issues. The questions we have are what procedures you have put in place or what is going to be implemented that will impact our marine resourced management? We’re not sitting idly by, and that is one reason we are here.

I don’t really have much to add. However, to my comments, I am very diligent, because we are fellow Inuit, and often we are very welcome to everyone. I can say that now. Although I have a lot of thoughts, I will keep them short. Going back to the Agreements, I cannot really go back to that time, but today, when we work together to develop regulations, many issues may be sensitive issues, particularly when we have hunters from Nunavut and Nunavik. In a way, you have a competition there of whose interests should be first.

(Laughter)

But that’s how it is. That’s how everything has been running. But as I said earlier, the regulations are basically pinning us down. Thank you.

Michelle: Good afternoon. I'd just like to add that we will be formally submitting a response to the Nunavut Land Use Plan in its draft format before the deadline. We will have more detailed comments at that stage. Thank you. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Any other comments? Ovide, go ahead.

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ovide. I do have a question. Going back to many of the changes that we didn't use in the past, the lands in question under the Draft Land Use Plan – the animals related to the topics in question, what about the regulations that have been presented? Are they satisfactory to your organization?

Henry: *(Translated)*: Are you questioning me how I feel about how we should approach regulations in relation to wildlife in these islands? Makivik negotiates on behalf of us who live in Nunavik. For instance, walrus. We harvest walrus in these islands of Salisbury and Nottingham. There has been research about strychnine or any diseases before they are consumed. Still, we don't have many concerns. We don't have a whole lot of concerns, except that these animals or mammals be healthy. I didn't really touch what your question meant, but I hope we pass these regulations to everyone about the health concerns.

Mishal: Thank you, Mr. Chairperson. Thank you, Ovide for the question. Adding to what Henry has already said, we know that here are new wildlife regulations here in Nunavut that do impact the areas of equal use and occupancy. I know that our sister board, the Nunavik Marine Regional Wildlife Board is working in a collaborative way with Nunavut to determine how the establishment of those regulations would impact our areas. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Does that answer your question, Ovide? Thank you. The topic that was raised yesterday, may I ask if you support what was being discussed? That will have an impact on you. What thoughts can you provide here? That is my question to you.

Mishal: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chairperson. So with our understanding, we know that our ethnic organization, Makivik Corporation, has put forward a request that the areas of equal use, site #77 be re-categorized as Option 3, which is Mixed Use. At this stage with regard to the NMRPC, we'd like to see what comes out of that request and what the follow-up is. Then we will act accordingly. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions from the delegation? I believe there are none. From other delegations here, any questions? *(Pause)* I believe there are none from the floor or gallery. I don't think there are any questions. Thank you for your presentation, and thank you for coming here. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Makivik Corporation
Mylène Larivière & Oumer Ahmed

Chair: Makivik Corporation? Agenda Item #10. Just a little reminder that you have 20 minutes with 10 minutes of questions. (*Translated*): It's a 20 minute presentation, and we'll provide people a chance to ask questions for 10 minutes. Thank you.

Mylène: Thank you, Mr. Chair, for the opportunity to give a presentation today on behalf of Makivik Corporation. My name is Mylène Larivière, member of the Legal Department of Makivik. I have been in charge for some years now of the Protected Areas file and Park file for the Corporation. I have also been involved with land files relating to mainland and offshore Nunavik. I am joined today Oumer Ahmed, GIS Analyst for Resources Department. Oumer is working in close association with Mr. Adamie Delisle Alaku, Makivik Executive responsible for such department.

In fact, Makivik Vice President, Mr. Alaku and Makivik's President, Mr. Jobie Tukkiapik, are hereby sending their regards and apologies for not attending the present hearing. The hosting of our Annual General Meeting this exact same week in Tasiujaq prevented them from participating in person. Therefore, they mandated both of us to attend on their behalf and to read in their names, the following submission.

Oumer: We would like to thank the Community of Iqaluit for welcoming us to this important session, and to the organization for such an efficient setup. First, let me say that we have reviewed all the documentation prepared for this hearing, and we congratulate the Nunavut Planning Commission on the quality of the work.

We had a chance to familiarize ourselves with the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, and hereby intend to offer some views and conclusions, strictly with respect to Areas of Equal Use and Interest on which Nunavik Inuit co-own rights and interests with NTI.

Mylène: No doubt, most of you present are very familiar with Makivik. We are an organization born out of the 1975 James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement, with very specific responsibility toward the members, the Nunavik Inuit. This first so-called modern treaty established rights and regimes for mainland Nunavik. As a representative of the Nunavik Inuit Nation, Makivik in 2006, entered into the Nunavik Inuit Land Claim Agreement, or NILCA, which dealt with another important aspect of the Nunavik homeland being its offshore component.

When it comes to their homeland, the Nunavik Inuit legal regime is an organic, all-inclusive concept, which contains interconnected elements relating to identity and language, uses and history, culture and tradition, but also needs and objectives, sharing and reciprocity associated with treaty rights and interests observed through a sustainable and equitable lens.

Regarding land issues, Makivik since 1975, acts on the one hand as the development corporation, and on the other hand as a watchdog to ensure that the rights and interests of Nunavummiut as set out in the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement and in NILCA, are respected and fully implemented. It is through these lenses that we make our presentation

today on the proposed designation referenced at your Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan regarding the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy.

Oumer: Makivik supports the concept of land use planning and management when the process and conclusions are right. At present, the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan recommends that the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy be designated as Protected Areas, which would prohibit the following activities: mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, quarries, hydroelectric and related infrastructure, linear infrastructure, and other economic development activities. The question we had to ask ourselves as joint owners of this area was first, how will the Nunavik Inuit as represented by the Makivik benefit from a Protected Area designation? Second, do Nunavik Inuit community users agree fully with the restrictions of such a land use designation?

Mylène: Makivik supports the concept of conservation when proposed - and opening the quotes here, "In accordance with the principles that are understood by Inuit and according to methods that are compatible with Inuit values and lifestyles." This comes from the Parnasimautik Report, 2014. It was reflected at the initiatives undergone on mainland Nunavik with the creation of four national parks, and the ongoing development of a Protected Area network targeting Nunavik Inuit core subsistence areas.

As part of these initiatives and processes, Makivik's position remains to put the interests of the concerned communities first, and to support them when it comes to making choices over different development types. In choosing between a conservation development project or an economic development project, we firmly believe that all data and information should be provided to the Inuit right holders and interested communities. The foundation for any good decision making is good information.

While conservation considerations remain core to Makivik, we are also very aware that the use and occupation of land evolves over time. We are alert to new opportunities and the need to find ways to make a sustainable living in the Nunavik homeland. The approach for a balancing act is mandatory. As requested from us out of the Parnasimautik process, a Nunavik-wide history consultation conducted in 2013 and 2014, and for which its 2014 report acts as the reference framework when it comes to land planning and land development in homeland Nunavik.

This approach requires a reconciliation of the various Inuit objectives and needs that are for subsistence and conservation, development and economic opportunities, employment, and training. This balancing act represents one objective pursued by the Nunavik Inuit when it comes to the areas of Equal Use and Occupancy, which shall be considered under Article 48.1 of the Nunavut Planning And Project Assessment Act.

Oumer: All of these principles for good information and for a balancing approach applies to the current land use planning process. While the outreach made by NPC to the communities of Ivujivik and Salluit in 2013 proved that the community members duly hold in-depth knowledge, we feel that all relevant data and information regarding the areas, their resources, and potentials were not present.

Furthermore, we feel that the implications of the proposed land use designations were not presented to them in a full, comprehensive manner. It should further have been made available to all interested Nunavik Inuit communities and also Makivik, who remain for the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy, the voice of the Nunavik Inuit on land planning matters.

We would like to hear from interested Nunavik Inuit communities of Salluit, Ivujivik, but also Akulivik, Puvirnituq, Inukjuaq, Umiujuaq, and Kuujuarapik that an acceptable balance has been achieved in order to potentially have the best of both worlds, which means a secure territory for harvesting and the economic benefits that future development can bring to the region. But that was not the case here. Input only from two communities was integrated into the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, Tables 3 and 4 for consideration.

Mylléne: The fact that throughout generations, these areas sustained Inuit families and harvesters for both Nunavik and Nunavut was reiterated at the Salluit and Ivujivik 2013 session. It led to a specific Makivik-NTI collaboration process to be implemented out of the NILCA and the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement when it comes to co-management, co-planning, co-assessment in these areas.

At present, for planning purposes, we are of the opinion that this requires enacting notably a coherent planning approach with the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission's own process. A collaboration in between the two processes will help balance the needs and aspirations of the joint right holders, while acknowledging the economical needs, but also the conservation objectives of the Nunavik and Nunavut right holders, in order not to prejudice their rights in these overlap areas.

At present, Makivik considers that a Protected Area designation could diminish the value of the land by severely limiting potential future alternative use, including economic development. Designation should present flexibility for affecting choices over future uses, always with the approval of Makivik, NTI, and the concerned Inuit communities. Therefore, and on behalf and for the benefit of the Nunavik Inuit, Makivik supports the recommendation made by NTI at its January prehearing joint submission so the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy jointly owned by Makivik and NTI be modified to a Mixed Use land designation.

In conclusion, as stated earlier, Makivik supports land planning exercises and land use designations and the respect of the different rights and interests in presence and regimes established thereon. Concerning the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, we have tried this afternoon to relay to you some of the issues that remain to be carefully and fully considered when it comes to land use designation in the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy. We know that such will be duly considered by your Commission. We inform you that Makivik intends to file with your Commission a written argument after the public hearings, or on the April 21st said date, defined as part of your rules and procedures. Qujannamiik. Thank you. Merci.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Any questions to Makivik? (*Pause*) There appears to be no questions from the participants.

Joannie: (*Translated*): Thank you Chair. I have a question for Makivik, to their presenters. For those of us who are in Baffin Island, we don't always support anyone who has new ventures that we co-manage. We are not always fully supporting new ventures that involve marine areas.

- Mylène: Qujannamiik. The beauty, I will say of the two agreements and the jointly owned rights that were evolved under those two treaties, is the fact that for any future development, that means there will be a co-management or co-assessment required. That means that the interest and the wills of the Nunavik Inuit and of the Nunavut Inuit will have to be equally taken into consideration. And for that there have been boards or commissions that have been put in place with representatives duly – the two regions being duly representative as part of those commissions to ensure that the conclusion to be reached will be according to the interests of the two regions. Taima.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Can that mike work now?
- Peter Kattak: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. I have a question. As we discussed the joint management of say, oil and gas exploration in joint management lands. For those who utilize those two islands and the islands next to us, communities closer to these islands should have a greater say.
- Mylène: Qujannamiik. Yes, of course. This is what is happening in mainland Nunavik, because for the offshore area, we can talk about the theory, but in practice there hasn't been any project to rely on to expose how it went, what were the outcomes. But at least, if I'm looking what is happening in mainland Nunavik when there were development projects, of course the nearby communities were duly consulted and integrated because of the impacts they were to be receiving. So in a sense, there is a co-management regime that needs to be put in place in between NTI and Makivik. And at least from Makivik's point of view, because of the mainland example earlier, communities like we said earlier – it's community first in that sense. Taima.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Are there questions? Brian?
- Brian A: Qujannamiik. I'd like for Jonathan to provide an update or a question on the number of meetings we had in Northern Quebec, if we may? Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Go ahead.
- Jon: Thank you very much. I believe there was mention made of community meetings only being held in Salluit and Ivujivik. While that is true there were only meetings held in those two communities, in the Ivujivik community meeting, representatives were flown in from Inukjuaq and Akulivik. Representatives from Puvirnituk were flown to Sanikiluaq for part of that presentation. So there were five communities that were consulted in 2013, and their feedback recorded. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Thank you. Peter?
- Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Peter Alareak. The person who had a concern about oil and gas exploration to the Makivik representatives involving Baffin Island oil was to be found. I didn't understand what the question was. I think it was a question about oil and gas exploration.
- NPC Chair: I think he wants clarification.

Comm Peter: Peter Alareak, Nunavut Planning Commission. If I understood the person who was asking about the oil companies, I think he was asking if Baffin and Makivik have a general idea if they agree or disagree about how the oil companies would be looked at. If you have answered his question, I didn't catch it, and I would like to know. Thank you.

Mylène: I'll do my best to answer the question. In terms of future development, that is part of the management issues. So since those management issues need to be defined in between NTI and Makivik, that means that oil and gas will be part of that process. But I don't have any insight to offer to you on of where those discussions are in terms of co-management of the Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy at the present time.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Any further questions? Charlie?

Comm Charlie: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Charlie Arngak, Planning Commission. According to the lawyer of Makivik, just further elaboration. I'm from Nunavik. I have negotiated and dealt with mining companies. I just wanted to clarify what was mentioned about Nunavik and mining exploration. The communities closest to the mining company should be fully informed through Benefit Agreements and benefits to the community. I don't think you have any of this in Nunavik despite being close to the mining company. In Nunavik, this is how we do it. For instance, we have a mining company near Wakeham Bay next to my community. Salluit and Wakeham Bay are most benefitted from the mining company that is so close to our communities. This is how we practice, and this is how we do it in Nunavik.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Are there any questions? There appears to be none. Thank you, Makivik. I think we will take a short break of 15 minutes.

(*Clapping*)

BREAK

Kimmirut Presentation

Jawlie Akavak, Joannie Ikkidluak & Terry Pitsiulak

NPC Chair: Let's get back to our hearing. (*Translated*): Kimmirut is next for presentation. A reminder. You have 20 minutes for your presentation and 40 minutes for the two. You can start now.

Terry: Terri Pitsiulak, representing the Hamlet of Kimmirut.

Joannie: Joannie Ikkidluak, HTO

Jawlie: Jawlie Akavak, HTO.

Joannie: (*Translated*): As the HTO, we'll probably get tired of dealing with the wildlife. If you look at the map up here or before you, the land selected back when the Land Claims Agreement was negotiated, I was participant to the land selection. You have marks listed in areas, but I believe the map up here is a little old. While you've been working at it, it has a slightly different

outlook now. If you look at Crown lands - the area near Kimmirut, we along with QIA made progress. But last week I believe, there is no more access really in areas outside of our lands.

Perhaps if we look at this area here, this area has no more access in Katannilik Park. That is the last thing I saw. There was a narrow access road or trail before during the Land Claims, but I believe the land selection or the identification of lands was changed. It is a concern I've always had. I've wondered, perhaps there is also gold potential in this area. We wanted to have further consultations as a community, and I'm a beneficiary to the Land Claims Agreement. We have the lands here near the Katannilik Falls. That's the first part I wanted to raise. The layout is totally different from the original.

All the other areas – this area and further east – we have no problems. Back when we had the Land Claims Negotiations, we had plenty of caribou. Bear habitats and eider duck habitats are areas that people want to preserve, as we sustain on harvesting these. The lands we selected, we were quite ignorant then, because there was no such a thing then, and we didn't think perhaps about potential mines or gold production. We were more focused on wildlife and the protection of wildlife. Areas where bears have their dens and have cubs, areas where you have fish – the rivers and lakes – those were our first focus, and that's how we started to identify lands.

But these islands here, I had interest in these islands, and I see they are not included in this other zone, the Crown lands and further down. Nothing really has changed. The island across Kimmirut - I believe it's called Big Island – an area here called Umiak or ship...here, right here. Or I guess you call it a beacon that they use for ships that travel on the route and from Crown land up to this area where you have access. You have three basic accesses, and as I mentioned at the start, this area is basically blocked now.

Near the Katannilik River, this is the only area that at that time where we selected. We knew it had good mineral potential. As I mentioned, it was not marked. Perhaps the size of the map does not allow that, but as I wanted to state clearly, in our community I'm part of the CLARC committee. Because of that involvement, I have some knowledge of this. That's for your information.

But I really have no problem with other areas that have been identified as long as animals and the wildlife is not disturbed by incoming traffic from tourists. Questions were coming out about areas where walrus have their habitat, and I know the walrus are very sensitive to disturbance and can easily move away from an area they once were.

The land selected has old campsites all the way down to this area, up here. There are old campsites, such as sites where we had sods where we once lived. You have historic sites. You have an area where there was a whaling blubber station. You also have soapstone in the area.

Going back to the historic sites, people wanted to see that they be protected. For those reasons, the land selection process that I was fully involved during the Land Claims Negotiations and from my knowledge, I'm expounding on that. I think that's all for me.

Jawlie:

(Translated): I'm Jawlie Akavak, as I said earlier, from Kimmirut. At this time, the land selected and identified – back then, when you have not been involved, and you are trying to abreast

yourself, it is difficult. It is difficult when you are in the learning stage. Irrespective, though, those of us who are older than us, I believe in the land selection, and I've never had a problem with it.

Going back to Kimmirut area, I don't have large concerns, or I don't have concerns. It's just the area between Kimmirut and Iqaluit. All in between, we heavily use the area during the winter when you are able to snowmobile out on the land. This past winter, there was a public meeting back in November I believe, when we were dealing with these lands in the meeting.

Perhaps the upper area, just before Iqaluit or Frobisher Bay, if we can have a little bit up there on the map. During our meetings, we broke up into groups and had group discussions. It was mentioned then by a couple of Iqaluit residents that we had our meeting with...I believe they were representing the City of Iqaluit. It was mentioned that the ice from Iqaluit to just going across perhaps from here to Tunglaktellik (*phonetic approximation*) or Armshore River. The question is in the spring, for example, while you are able to still go on ice, what will happen if we start seeing the area with the ice being broken up by ships?

Upon that, I tried to think about it, and perhaps it's right that the ice during the winter is heavily used by our community members. We started to hear more about the deep-sea port that will be built in Iqaluit or near Iqaluit. With that plan in place, perhaps we will see the ice being broken. I don't know, but there is potential for that. If that is the case, if the ships are going to be in the area to break up that ice, I would look at it the other way around – to not to have the ice broken up. I first heard of this from the Iqaluit delegation, and I still think about it. That's the main point I wanted to raise. I don't think I will be able to add any more later, so this is my time to talk about it. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Terry, you have a comment?

Terry: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm pretty new to this. When these lands were being selected in the past, I was not witness to it, but our mayor couldn't attend this delegation, and I apologize for that. Yes, I can't really add to that. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. No problem. I think you are pretty done with your presentation. Any questions? Ovide?

Comm Ovide: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. I have a question that came up. When I look at the map, I notice two areas. What are they marked for? I just want clarification. They are the ones closer to Kimmirut, those two that I am asking about. Thank you.

Joannie: (*Translated*): I didn't really understand that. What were you referring to?

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): I understood it is near Kimmirut. I believe he wants to add to that. Ovide?

Comm Ovide: (*Translated*): The two that I'm asking about...my question to Joannie. The ones near Kimmirut – beyond and near Kimmirut – what are they marked for, for what purpose? That's my question.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Peter, I believe understands his question. He will explain further.

Comm Peter: Mr. Chair, thank you. He's asking about the two access corridors that were created after the Agreement.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Maybe it's clearer now?

Joannie: *(Translated)*: I haven't understood his question. My apologies. *(A brief discussion ensued at the presentation table amongst themselves)*.

Now I understand. I am Joannie. During negotiations in the past, it was very difficult to work with the Government, because they couldn't just approve, and they didn't seem to have any compassion for us at all. These two areas, they are access points, and this way and this way, so that they can access their land. That is why there are open corridors. I think that's what you were referring to.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Yes. Any further questions? Ben?

Ben Kovic: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. To what Joannie referred to about Iqaluit and Frobisher Bay and the trail that is used to go back and forth. Three of us had a meeting on Monday with the group, and I finally realized at that time and found out that in the wintertime, all these trails that we use, we can come up with protection measures for those areas that we often use. We finally understood that.

For ourselves, the bay we use for both Kimmirut and Iqaluit communities, either going down to the hunting grounds, we have to look at protection measures for those particular areas. The trails that we use during the wintertime when the sea ice has formed, looking at the maps, I believe we can set up something like that. If there were to be trails, for example near another community, protection measures could be put in place so that they don't do icebreaking during the wintertime when we use it. So I'm hopeful we will be able to do that. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Ben. I also forgot there was a question earlier. If the mike can be passed on to the members, then they don't have to come up. Just raise your hand, and that way it is given to you. Just stand up if you wish to speak. If you wish to ask a question, please raise your hand, and the mike will be given to you. I had forgotten to say that. My apologies. Are there any further questions? *(Pause)*. I believe there aren't any. What about from the group down there? Go ahead. You want to come up here?

Mike F: Hello, I'm Mike Ferguson with the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. I was trying to listen to Joannie, and it sounded like there may be places on the map – additional places – that they may wish to have protected around the Kimmirut area. So my question is to him. Is that true? Did I understand correctly that they may want to identify some more areas that they would like to have protected?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Would you like to respond to that?

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, the one that is here that I spoke about, it's in the Katannilik Park. It's kind of small. It's huge, but we own the subsurface on that area. I believe he is asking about that particular one. It's not visible on this map. The map is not very convenient to use, but I

believe it would be around here. It's not exact, but it maybe around this area, but it's indicated. I hope I answered his question.

NPC Chair: Did he answer your question?

(Nonverbal acknowledgment in the affirmative)

Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair and thank you, Joannie for clarifying that. Today during these public hearing discussions, we have this opportunity, and April 21st was the time to give our last remarks or submissions. If you would like to state more clearly, you will be given another chance, because we need continued discussion on these. When it becomes clear on how we will proceed with these maps that have been marked. It will not become clear until everything is set in place, so we wish to proceed that way. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Is that clear, Joannie?

(Nonverbal acknowledgement in the affirmative)

Please come up.

David K: *(Translated)*: I am David Kunuk. I would like to ask a question to the members who have presented. Have they had discussions about quarrying sites or if there were any mineral and oil/gas development - if there is a potential? Have you had discussions on those?

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, it would be in this area, because there are many different minerals there. It's not open though.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe David's question was whether you want it open or not, not just that areas but to all areas surrounding Kimmirut. I believe that was his question, not just that particular area. Would you want it open for development of any kind? That was his question, if it is clear.

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, I cannot respond to that right away without my group.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, if you wish to respond at a later time, it would be appropriate. Before the public hearing has completed, you will be given a chance to respond. As I said yesterday, if you cannot respond right away and would like to respond later, you have an opportunity to do so. If you remembered something that you needed to share, I am just trying to remind all of you that QWB, as he said this morning, if you have forgotten anything, he has stated you can speak to them as well at anytime. I believe there are no further questions. Thank you for being here.

(Clapping)

***Cape Dorset Presentation:
Ejeetseak Peter, Qabaroak Qatsiya & Simiga Suvega***

- NPC Chair: Cape Dorset, like everybody else, you have 20 minutes for the municipality and the HTO. If you are going to combine that, you have 40 minutes and 10 minutes for a question period. Please proceed.
- Ejeetseak: *(Translated)*: I am Ejeetseak Peter from Cape Dorset. I'm originally from Nettilling (*also known as and pronounced Nech'iling*) area. Now having moved to Cape Dorset, I am with the HTO. I don't think we have any hamlet representative. I haven't seen the rep yet. I'm not quite sure where they would be.
- Simiga: *(Translated)*: Simiga Suvega. Cape Dorset HTO.
- Qabaroak: *(Translated)*: Qabaroak Qatsiya. Cape Dorset HTO. I was born and raised in Cape Dorset, just for your information. I'm with the HTO.
- Ejeetseak *(Translated)*: In the map indications, I have concerns about Nettilling Lake area and that vicinity. We are utilizing this area a lot. Some people have a camp area in the Great Plains all the way to Cape Dorset. These are the areas that we utilize, and an area we are quite concerned about. I heard the discussion about walrus and walrus haul-outs. This is an area where we hunt walrus, through the floe edge. When the community hunt is complete, the communities are informed of where there is meat availability to the community. For those who go out hunting, they give all their catch leaving nothing for themselves. We are walrus hunters.

That area that I am discussing, I have lived in that area and around it. It should be a Protection Area. There are a lot of waterfowl and other birds. Just last year we traveled up to Nettilling, and the waterfowl and other birds are becoming numerous. Despite when I was a child, we went through a great famine not knowing there was an abundance of waterfowl in the area. I remember losing one child to famine. We had a meeting with Canadian Wildlife Service of why there were restrictions even though we were going through a famine. Then were told there were no waterfowl in that area, although they were growing in numbers. So we used to travel there by dog team for food sources.

I spoke to someone who has a cabin in our area where we go. I asked him if he had seen any caribou herds. He said in the last ten days, he saw four caribou, so it was sparse for that species to be had. There is no more caribou around the Kingait area, the western coast next to our community. I was born up in further north, because that's where our people used to be for subsistence living.

I spoke to someone in Ottawa from Pangnirtung. It was coincidence that we were born in the same spot, the same area. So we used the land quite a bit from many communities. He spoke to me about many things in the area that we were born in. We kept travelling north until we reached the caribou herds. As far as I can remember, at times there were huge herds in the Nettling area. I don't know where they migrated or in which direction, or if they were a stationary herd.

Now we see caribou being collared just so authorities would know where they are migrating and of their locations, because they have moved to other areas, perhaps further north to the Amitok area near Igloolik. I remember huge herds in this great plain. Perhaps they have just migrated and scattered to the parts of Baffin Island, and perhaps one day they will return to these Great Plains. This is the knowledge of our Elders according to IQ, and they disperse or they feed themselves. The areas they have left behind will grow and replenish itself as a grazing area when the herds do return, and they can come back as fattening caribou. But today something is happening: They are coming back to the area but so skinny. It's not like they used to be. I do not want to take all the time allotted to me, so I'll give it to my two presenters.

Simiga: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. According to this map, in the Cape Dorset area, we have been approached and met in the community about land with Nunavut Planning Commission, government officials, and other interested parties about the Cape Dorset area. I have been researched so often, we have done a lot of markings on the maps when we are approached. But on the other side, we were able to mark which part of the land parcels were most valuable to us. Some researchers have indicated where these landmarks are.

Also, the ships that wanted to travel through our waters from Amitok area, the routing that they have proposed has been shown to us at one point where the ship would travel through winter for the ore, the mining ore company. But we have since then asked where the proposed routings are through agreements. The agreement has been made one time for routings, but like I said earlier, the markings have disappeared.

Now I would like to say that there is plenty of wildlife in the proposed marine route that was discussed with us at one point. So, the marine traffic routing areas have to be drawn again so the community of Cape Dorset and its people can know what proposed routings would be for marine traffic. The shipping route may infringe on our hunting areas. But once that is identified, we as Cape Dorset people would like to participate if this proposed cargo routing with marine traffic is to be drawn.

On the other side is wildlife. As Inuit people, these are our sources for living. It keeps us alive. Our wellbeing has to be taken into consideration and respected as Inuit should respect each other, as we respect the wildlife population. We use it for a food source. The marine traffic, if it is ever proposed, Cape Dorset is pretty much a traffic area. All the ships that come into Hudson Bay pass through our immediate vicinity. This has to be made under control, and areas should be followed where we want marine traffic to pass through.

Cape Dorset and other people living across from us in Nunavik are pretty much bothered by heavy ship traffic area coming into Hudson Bay. Tujjaat and Nottingham Island were a great concern to the Nunavik communities, and as it should. They are real concerns when it comes to marine traffic. If there are any agreements out there, it should be strengthened in order to protect the wildlife properly. Value components - we have to be informed and informing others.

As people living in NSA, we would like to be free to move around where the game is, because they are never in one place but in a general area. This is part of who we are, Inuit subsistence harvesters, either through agreement or something that could be amended for better

management of these two islands that our neighbors were concerned about and saying these two were their main source of marine mammal harvesting. We are open to their usage. We are cooperating, but it has to be strengthened and visible. I'll stop here for now.

Qabaroak: *(Translated)*: I don't have much to say except to echo what the Nunavik have voiced with their concerns on Salisbury and Nottingham Island in their presentation this morning. I know they come a lot to these islands to harvest walrus and to camp in spring and early summer. We are neighbors across the channel: Salluit, Ivujivik and other communities closer to the islands and to our communities.

These two islands – Salisbury and Nottingham Islands - we travel down to these two islands sometimes to harvest for our food. To the left side of the area is full of waterfowl. They have a huge area for laying eggs and to end their migration from the south coming up to our area. This area should be protected. Although the polar bears are starting to come in, I've been to this area by boat to do surveys, so there are all kinds of animals and waterfowl in our area.

It is personal to me. I was traveling one time, because the waterfowl was so numerous as I was travelling. I go at a good speed, and waterfowl hit my body. I got hurt, but the poor bird died. There were waterfowl flying all around me, and then I saw it falling down and hitting me and killing himself. I was hurt. I was injured. That's how numerous the waterfowl is. It's just a story to emphasize the many birds and waterfowl in that area.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Nunavut Planning Commission team has travelled to the communities. Have you guys ever attended their travel consultation or their mapping team? Paul Quassa was involved with this organization when community consultations were held. We also had regional planning consultations some in November last fall.

Simiga: *(Translated)*: Yes, we have attended your consultation tours, pretty much as we are discussing now. We were asked to participate to identify the land and what categories that they should be placed. Also, other researchers have come in to consult with us on wildlife.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: In another statement, you mentioned marine traffic that travels through your area going to Nunavut communities. You mentioned marine traffic and vessels coming through. What category or what type of vessels are you referring to, people of Cape Dorset?

Simiga: *(Translated)*: At one point we were approached. The mine near Pond Inlet was at its planning stages. Cape Dorset community approached to ask if marine traffic would be for ore ships delivering or to countries far beyond, including how close they would come by our communities. We never had marine traffic before until this mine was set up and became operational, but we were told that marine traffic would be very heavy when the mine came into full production. So communities have to be informed if heavy impact is seen near the communities involved, such as Cape Dorset, especially our wildlife. The marine traffic has to be identified.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Any questions from the Commissioners?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak, Nunavut Planning Commission. I have two questions. The first one relates to caribou, and the other question relates to marine traffic traveling through where

walrus are populated. I think one of you mentioned that during one of your travels, there were so few caribou in your camp area. You said you saw four caribou. If something was to happen where a concentration would be emphasis on protection of caribou so they could return, I wonder how would that be done? That's my first question.

The other question is, I'm not a walrus hunter, so I'll say the haul-outs, it appears that marine traffic is so close to some walrus haul-outs. So how many miles? What's the buffer? I'm not good with metric. Give me an example in miles. Have you thought of proposing such a buffer zone that could be put in the Draft Land Use Plan? Are you willing to do that? Can you answer on these two related topics?

Qabaroak: *(Translated)*: The last question was about marine traffic travelling through walrus haul-outs. The island closer to us, the smaller one, the closest to us, they are traveling between the shore and the island, and that was of great concern to us. It was so close, we wanted to propose. You look at it and that's how close it is to the shore and to our community, and this was a proposed marine traffic area. It would affect us a great deal.

In addition, for those of us living on the southern coast, there have been numerous shipwrecks. If you recall, years ago in the Hudson Bay region, this is where a ship sank near our community. They were going through a storm, and don't forget this area is choppy most of the time. There is no safe shelter in our area. There are boating tragedies most summers, because it is dangerous waters. Taima.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. He was able to answer the first question.

Comm Peter: What I was asking was 1. When one of you was talking about caribou, somebody saw four caribou. If the caribou should make a comeback, would you want protection of caribou? Would you want that, or would you want somebody to create protection for them? That's question 1. The other one is about the walrus haul-outs. There is a 15km – 3 miles – the limit from walrus haul-outs. Do you like the idea, or do you want to see a change about the closeness of the ship to walrus haul-outs? Those are the two questions I was asking about. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Peter. Who will answer the question?

E. Peter: *(Translated)*: The caribou I referred to earlier, at the time there were only those. But at the time, there are probably many more now. I mentioned those were the only caribou I saw when I was moving to that area. There are probably at the great plains, there were only four caribou I saw during our travel to the place we were going to. The other thought is you might recall I spoke about the great waterfowl. It's a mossy area and good food source, but it's not a very stable land. Perhaps I answered one of your questions on caribou.

When I was a child, we saw numerous caribou at that time. There is so much regulation now that we have to be aware of if I were to travel up to that area again. At that time, 1000 caribou could be harvested, but my father has long been deceased. Perhaps this has to be thought about, because he would be harvesting 1000 caribou for dog food. Perhaps, in a way, that answers the question on the four caribou that were spotted in the plains.

On the east side of Dorset, it is rich in waterfowl. You have a place where birds nest. These are eider ducks, not the king eider ducks. They have nesting spots in that area. Going to the walrus that eventually move away from their habitat, we had an area where two individuals who were not from Dorset cut a lot of caribou. They would just take the tusks and let the walrus sink. After that, the walrus moved away. Now they are back, and the walrus right now are very plentiful. We witnessed that when we were going to the east side to collect eider down. Perhaps I'm going on too long. I think we went beyond the time limit as well.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: No problem. We have two separate presentations, together as Hamlet and HTO. You have 40 minutes, and we also have 10 minutes of questions. You want to add more to your comments?

Siniga: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To the first question on the caribou, the communities in the near future, or in the future, if the caribou come back, the residents of Kingait will have to be involved, assuming the caribou came back and a management plan is put in place. Residents of Kingait will have to be participants. Going to the marine route, the 3-mile distance to the island is felt to be just too close to the area where the marine mammals are in. It is just not a concern over wildlife too. Perhaps that's answers that question.

Comma Peter: *(Translated)*: Yes, that's a good response. I believe when I was talking about 15km, it was 5 miles.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Percy?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Percy Kabloona from NPC. Yes, I've noted when we see increase in marine traffic going to Keewatin for mining purposes and so forth. Have you noticed that was well with respect to marine traffic in your area?

E. Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Going to the increase in marine traffic: Yes, I think the concern that was raised, the island that was nearby, these were being discussed when the Mary River project was being raised and the potential marine route. We would advise them to change the route they proposed, but they refused. That's a question on the potential marine route.

So going back to the question, how come we cannot extend the limit of how far the marine traffic could be from the shoreline? We were just given a response. We were told that in Nunavik, they would not allow for that. The Nunavummiut, I know them. They are very experienced in dealing and insisting their agenda. It was mentioned before, and it has always been a concern of the marine route proposal. When I thought about a marine port, it was a proposed route, but now that option is not on the table for now, and it's an important calving ground for walrus. For many of these reasons, we tried to persuade the company.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Does that answer the question, or do you want to add to your question?

Comm Percy: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Perhaps I will try to interpret. My question was on a comment. For example, Kivalliq is getting more cargo and tankers with the mining in the community itself. Are you aware of more traffic on shipping?

- Simiga: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes, it is more noticeable. We have seen an increase in ship traffic, ships that are en route to Keewatin and north in the Foxe Basin area. They are exploration companies and what not, and we also have seen other vessels coming through the area too, not just big ships. So yes, we have seen an increase in traffic.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions? Ovide, you wish to add?
- Ovide: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Ovide Alakanauruk. I would like to ask a question, because each community has different wildlife around their area. Sometimes some of you can't understand me. I do apologize. Each community has a variety of wildlife in their surrounding areas. Now I want to ask if your wildlife are they being disturbed by the ships or not? Are they at risk - the sea mammals in particular? That's my question.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Would you like to respond?
- Simiga: *(Translated)*: Yes. It is becoming evident, as I said earlier, in regards to shipping. The mammals are definitely affected when there is shipping anywhere. Ships have been advised not to throw out waste and to be respectful and responsible during their activities. The ships that go to Europe tend to come back, as it was mentioned earlier. They have ballast water in their ships. They put in ballast water before they come up here and then refill their ships in our waters. So those are some things that we have to think about, because it affects the wildlife in the sea.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Jaco?
- Jaco: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Good afternoon. I can clearly see an Elder as a participant there at the witness table. I'm very proud of that, and he has spoken about IQ. As he mentioned, wildlife tend to migrate off to certain areas so that the vegetation grows in order for them to come back to a healthy environment. Where they told back then – Inuit - about having to wait for things like this? Let's say for example wildlife having migrated somewhere else and then coming back. Has that been mentioned? I wanted to pose that question. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Would you like to respond to his question?
- Simiga: *(Translated)*: My apologies. We do not understand any more. My apologies. We didn't understand that.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Please clarify.
- Jaco: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. I will just clarify. The caribou tend to migrate off from this area, and that's usually the cycle. Since we are lacking some caribou in the Baffin region, they migrate off to a certain area so that the vegetation grows in this area. This is following IQ, because we all know it's in there to pass this on to the next generation, so the next generation can respect his. Do you have any knowledge about the cycle?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes?
- E. Peters: *(Translated)*: Yes, I believe I had mentioned that earlier what you are asking about. Our ancestors have spoken of these particular things when we were lacking caribou in this region.

It's because they are waiting for vegetation to grow again. When I became a teenager, there were plenty of caribou that came back to this region, and they were fat from having good food available. We also saw, too, that some of them were becoming skinnier, and we could tell it was from not enough vegetation to eat. I would really appreciate it if you can stand beside us and speak to us about this.

(Laughter)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I believe you responded to his question. He would like to ask a question too. Please come up. He will be the last member to ask a question. Henry will be the last member to ask a question.

James Quillaq: *(Translated)*: Hello. Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. I am James Quillaq from Clyde River HTO, Chairperson. I believe you are asking – NPC - what important areas would you want to be protected. I believe you haven't really said what areas you want protected in your area. They can help you with special places, important places. Please state where they are so that they are not disturbed if there were to be mineral developments taking place. We are to inform them of important and special places that you do not want disturbed. That is what they are trying to find out from you. I just wanted to point that out. Thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Yes, it's clear. Henry?

Henry: *(Translated)*: Henry Alayco. There is no pointer. Is there a laser light somewhere? Brian, can you show Northern Quebec also? Although it is not on the map, I just wanted to show them that for so many years ago – I believe about 10 years - since I am from Akulivik. We go hunting in our area. About this time during this month, caribou – plenty of caribou - came through to our area that were not from our region. I believe the Baffin region caribou came down to our region. I wonder if you have any knowledge on that or were you aware of it?

Not long after that, Cape Dorset no longer had caribou. Then there was no more caribou in the Baffin region. There was a large amount of caribou that came through to our region, and they went up to the mainland. We're not sure where they went. Perhaps from your point up here, they migrated up from there? They probably fled off from something. They can go anywhere they can travel to. If they wish to migrate to particular areas, they have no problems in doing so. So I just wanted to ask if you were aware of that.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you.

Qabaroak: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We had heard about that. They came from the Cape Dorset area going through the islands. Perhaps in the winter, they migrated down following the current, because the islands our caribou are scarce. We know the difference between their caribou and our caribou, theirs are larger than ours, but they are very brave. They can migrate anywhere they wish to.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, and than you for your excellent responses. Although it has taken some time for you to present, we thank you very much. We will take a brief break. We will resume our meeting at 6:00 p.m., because we have other matters to discuss. Thank you.

Qabaroak: *(Translated)*: I just want to thank you. I did not have a receiver on hand. Since I am hard of hearing, I wasn't really able to understand. Since we are here today, and this is my first time meeting with you in this public hearing, I was really lost. My apologies for that.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you to you as well.

(Clapping)

Evening Session

Grise Fjord Presentation: Meeka Kiguktak, Liza Ningiuk & Charlie Noah

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We will now proceed with the evening session. On the agenda is the Hamlet of Grise Fjord and Grise Fjord HTO. Please come up.

Thank you. As always, please mention your name and your community. Like everybody, you have 20 minutes per organization, and you will be allotted about 10 minutes for questions at the end of your presentation. Before you state, please state your name.

Meeka: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you for inviting us to be a part of the process. My name is Meeka Kiguktak of Grise Fjord.

Liza: *(Translated)*: Liza Ningiuk from my home.

(Laughter)

I'm with the HTO in Grise Fjord.

Charlie N: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Charlie Noah, HTO representative from Grise Fjord.

Meeka: *(Translated)*: I think I will start. Our island is huge. Looking at the geography on the video, even the northern half is not visible. We have mentioned what was needed for our communities. It appears that not all of the requests we spoke about are there. My hometown has a population of 130 people. Our island has many animal species with waterfowl of all sorts. Thank you.

We have prepared for this meeting and prepared a meeting with our local organizations. I'd like to say Liza Ningiuk has traveled extensively, even north of Grise Fjord, and my husband Charlie has done the same, traveling extensively at Elsmere Island. We have a huge hunting ground.

Our community in relation to wildlife: I think we depend more on wildlife for food than our local store, so this is how we catch a lot of our food. The indicators at the map...Liza would be a lot more informative if she was to talk about these particular areas. I'd like to let you know

which land areas are peaceful to us. The codes in green are caribou grazing areas. These are the areas where we hunt for caribou. There are also polar bear hunting areas. Directly across from us – Devon Island... *(Pause for maps to be placed on screen)*

Directly across from our bay, Devon Island, is also a Protection Area. We like to see that. It is also part of our hunting grounds, fishing areas, and caribou hunting area. Parts of it – the shore – we use it as fishing areas. North of us, the landmass across the bay over the land, this is an area where we hunt polar bear. These colored green are Protection Areas, although there appear to be some areas that are missing where we do a lot of fishing. And fishing is abundant here up in the high, high Arctic. This area across from us on Devon Island, these areas are the ones that should be protected. This color, this pinkish color, is our hunting trails, and we use them in winter travels and sometimes in the summer as well. Liza, would you like to add to the discussion?

Liza: *(Translated):* Thank you, Chair. Liza Ningiuk, Grise Fjord. Since the Land Claims started to be negotiated, I was one of the original members and participated in negotiations in shaping the territory as it is today. When people come into town for meetings, I usually attend, because I want to give information and receive information. I will talk about my area and summarize what I want to say.

We just finished what we have negotiated years ago. Last week, I heard that what we have wanted in terms of land, we were told these records have been lost. The land areas that we have selected as parcels, we were told there are not any records anywhere, so we are trying to re-track our parcels of land. That was inconvenient.

Further north is the land we use for our spring camps, weekend camps. The land area we really occupy for spring camping is north of the visible map on video. In 1962, I was transported and relocated up there. In the past, I was made to understand that this area that I now occupy used to be inhabited by the people of Greenland. There is no one to really confirm this. Not everyone remembers who inhabited the land in the first place, either the Greenlanders or us. So there is no clear explanation of how it is.

The High Arctic, these areas are hunting areas. We occasionally get up there. The scenery, fish, and other minerals are up there. I know they are very attractive to exploration. We have seen some archeology, and some have inhabited there. But the best place would be for people wanting exploration. These are our lands, and we want them there as it is. We want no activity. These are the areas where we get our food from.

Across from us, this area is also the land we occupy. We use it for many things, although we don't travel all that often to that area. When we do, it gives us everything with its abundance of wildlife. That's an area we want protected. Leave it as it is. This area here, it's a huge bird sanctuary. We would like any kind of marine traffic to be restricted from landing into that area. We don't want it for tourism. We will set it up according to how we want to use it. But we have heard that vessels with tourists have landed, and we don't want this happening again. It's hard to control. It appears not to be regulated by anyone, but it's a land we use.

Up in the High Arctic are also numerous bird sanctuaries teeming with life. I could continue on telling you how valuable these pieces of land are to us. But keeping it short, it is for Nunavut,

and the parts in red area is where I think development is allowed to be permitted. For now and the near foreseeable future, I don't want to see any development of any kind. There are valuable lots. The land is valuable.

I think there is a company wanting to do some work in the areas we harvest our caribou. I think a man or Japanese company is proposing that it be open for development, and they are in full preparation I think for the spring. They will be invading our land to look for minerals, to do some exploration. We are trying to devise ways to put a stop to it. While we were working on this concern, I had to travel here, so I don't know what my group or community is doing right now. We will not give a green light to anyone who wants to come up there and do some work, explore, and use the land. We will protect it. We will insist it be protected.

Although people think that it's a huge piece of land, it is not. Mining exploration has been there, and the land we know has different designations from us, different kinds of precious minerals. The animals are healthy and numerous. The tree stumps or petrified forests stumps are found there in the High Arctic. That alone should be valuable enough to be given a special designation.

In the future, in the far future, exploration may be allowed, but this is how we have designated our land and how it should be used, who can occupy it, and who should not come to occupy it. As the High Arctic region, we have ice glaciers in our area. They are valuable, and if they should be disturbed, in the future they will be valuable to us. If the weather climate keeps changing, they will be our water source. The land we want particularly noted is our watershed. We don't want anything to happen to that. This is an area we selected when parcels of lands were allocated as to whom it belongs to.

Meeka: *(Translated):* Maybe perhaps, I will speak in English just for the clarity of everyone here. Independence I people and Independence II people: it has been occupied everywhere. Arrowheads have been found. Independence I and II areas, pre-Dorset and Dorset and Thule sites - Long ago it has been occupied, and it is easy to understand why it has an abundance of wildlife. Please understand, wildlife is our survival.

These waterfowl sanctuaries and here in this region, this particular area has a boundary. The floe edge is very important. It just emerged a few years ago where it used to be solid ice. So we now have a floe edge. It has increased in size. It's coming rather rapidly, and our ice fjords are melting at a rapid rate. Most of them are our watersheds, where there are hills just north of the community. Ice fields are melting at rapid rates. Once they are gone, we have to find ways to have a watershed for the community, drinking water.

I have heard that icebergs are fracturing off from the ice fields, and this is true. We are starting to see that water levels are just coming up a little higher than what it was some years ago. I think we are in dangerous times in terms of weather. We try to say our peace when huge cruise ships or cargo ships are coming into Lancaster Sound. They are just too dangerous to our wildlife that we depend on. We never thought that this would come to reality, but it is now. I just wanted to add that in if for discussion purposes.

Liza: *(Translated):* This particular area we have been told has fish species. I think you have numbered it with #4. And you have indicated somehow saying there is an abundance of fish, which there

is none. That abundance of fish there should be moved to the yellow area. This is incorrect as to what it contains, species of fish. *(Pause to refer to the maps)*

Meeka: *(Translated)*: We are taking a lot of her time, so we have to be careful.

(Laughter)

Liza: *(Translated)*: Our fishing areas appear long distances from our community. We travel quite far sometimes for certain species of fish, even though we have all kinds of animals far and near. The important thing is waterfowl of every species. With nesting areas, all this area should be designated as a Protected Area, due to the sheer number of waterfowl of all sorts. I think that concludes our group discussion. We will entertain questions if there are any.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Percy, do you have a question?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Percy Kabloona, Nunavut Planning Commission. My question is if you were to reselect lands, if you were to choose between full development and animals in the area, what parcels would you say you want protected?

Meeka: *(Translated)*: I can answer that. We will not take second choices to our animals, although economic opportunities sound great with mining exploration. We have to ask ourselves very seriously, do we want to have development – especially oil and gas. There has to be very, very strong conditions where everything is completely cleaned up after each job site. That has to be guaranteed and guaranteed it won't leak. That has to be done. We would want to know what environmental protection they would be proposing and what they would propose to the land, the watersheds, lakes, and water areas. Thank you.

Liza: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Your question: As of now, we give priority to wildlife. Even today, with people needing employment, that is a question that we could answer very easily. Let the land take priority. That is how it is. We would say no to any development at this time. Maybe we would as a very last resort. It will have to be a last resort for development in our region.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions to the group? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik Papigatuk, Nunavut Planning Commission. The mineral potential that you mentioned: If they were so close to major rivers, to what extent has it been explored? Have there been any drilling programs by anybody? How extensive has exploration been?

Liza: *(Translated)*: There are two areas that we think have a lot of potential, especially underground. This area further north, and this area they say gold has been found, and it has good potential for development. These are the areas that we know of just looking at it from the surface. It looks unlikely, but there is.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Any more questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak, Nunavut Planning Commission. The High Arctic, I think you'll be able to catch my dialect. You said there is a new ice floe that has emerged in the last few years. For those of us who are in Kivalliq, we have complete melt. There is no snow. What about your

seas up there? Is the ice completely gone now in your area? In a previous knowledge, there were ships going through the Northwest Passage where I was one of the guides. Our stop was Grise Fjord, but we couldn't due to ice conditions. We had to bypass it. We couldn't even get close. That's why I ask the question of what the conditions of ice are in your community. Do you still have ice packs year-round?

Liza: *(Translated)*: Thank you for your question. It is a good question. Our land – the northern area – is new land. I just got up there in 1962. Before I got up there and when I first got up there, the ice was permanent. It was very hard to get into by any vessel. When I first moved up there, it was ice choked around the bay year-round, and even shores were always full of small icebergs.

Now today, the ice is melting really quickly, and there is no sight of ice in our bay anymore. When the icebergs hit the shore, they melt so fast, as if they were melting overnight or in a matter of days. Even in November, the ice is freezing up very late. Now for instance, in the month of March, I went by snowmobile to Arctic Bay. We travel, and it's different from what it used to be. Now it's pretty dangerous travel today. The ice condition is unpredictable. The water seems to be warmer, contributing to dangerous ice conditions. The ice is melting very fast. There is no old ice anymore in our area.

NPC Chair: Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Last question. You mentioned that there used to be ice in your areas. Ships that travel through and some of them are icebreakers. What kind of ships have you been seeing lately? Are they tourist ships? Are they general cargo or icebreakers? I was on a cruise ship as a guide, and I was not able to come into your community. You mentioned earlier I think that you're looking for protection and how everything should be managed in terms of protection through HTO?

Meeka: *(Translated)*: Once it becomes ice-free water, I don't think we would like that. It would dangerously affect mammals, white whales. Most of them are on the floe edge right now. You mentioned you started to come in three years ago. Perhaps you came into our region the wrong time of the year because of prevailing winds. With winds coming certain directions, it chokes our bay with multi-year ice. This is old ice that we used to have. Now we don't even see the multi-year ice anymore. We used to have huge icebergs coming through, perhaps from the North Pole or other areas of the Arctic. There is a current that would take them through.

Your question is very important, because it gives us a chance to explain what it is now. We are even spotting submarine scopes in our area now. We don't see them often, but we know they are there. We have no way of telling which nationality or which country is coming around to our area, but they've come in through this channel that we call Hell's Gate. I think they are coming in from the Arctic Ocean through this narrow channel we call Hell's Gate. Perhaps it's a foreign country. Perhaps it's an unfriendly country. We don't know. Up there, there was one spotted during caribou hunting from a person who spent the winter up there alone - coming into the country with intentions of sneaking in.

Although we are a small community, we notice these things. We have seen aircraft that are not of Canada. We have seen things that are submerged. Peter Alareak, just to further answer your question, with ice melting and ships coming in to our region, we are not well prepared to

identify or how to handle them. But I think we should be prepared just in case for identification purposes or anything like that. The whole community is becoming aware of activities. We need land protection for our use, but there are other areas that we are concerned with. For instance, our bay is narrow in some areas. Some animals migrate to Greenland, and we need to be prepared. I am concerned.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Putulik?

Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik Papigatuk, Nunavut Planning Commission. I'd like to ask about caribou. Are they depleting? There appears to be a quota in Baffin Island on caribou. What about in the High Arctic? How abundant are they? What is the caribou situation like in your area up in the High Arctic? What are you willing to do to prepare that these are safeguarded? For instance, in my area during this part of the winter, we are very southern compared to you. They migrate south of us deep into the Quebec forest. Our caribou just rotate in migration. Your caribou appears not to be able to do that because of your land.

Liza: *(Translated)*: I cannot answer or give you an expert answer on caribou. I just know we use them, but I do not know what their migration patterns are. You have to be aware too that our caribou up there are quite a small species compared to other species I have seen. Panarctic has explored oil in our area, here in particular. It has been worked on, researched and explored extensively.

Our caribou used to be here in these plains. Recently, maybe due to activity, the caribou disappeared, and we didn't know where they went. We waited a long time for them to come back to us. At one time, we even assigned an area where we didn't want to catch any caribou. I think we did this for 10 years for the caribou to come back. This was at the time of the Panarctic exploration. There were a lot of dead muskox and caribou. I don't know what attributed to that declining, perhaps oil companies.

At one point we were told that a group of ten caribou were found dead, and it seemed to be of exhaustion or noise disturbance from exploration of mining or oil exploration. The caribou herd is climbing back to a good number, and that was the only time when we told ourselves that we are able to harvest caribou again. I cannot tell you their migration pattern. For me, I cannot tell you where they migrate. It's just my knowledge. The rumor I've heard is that North Greenland now has caribou where there never was before. I've heard in the Cambridge Bay area, our herds have been seen that far south.

Chair: *(Translated)*: Any additional questions? *(Pause)* It appears there are none. How about from the participants, any questions? Please ask for a mike.

Anna: *(Translated)*: Anna Uqaituk, Inukjuaq. I have a question for clarity. You said you have an abundance of waterfowl in the High Arctic. That is my first question, just to clarify. And you spoke of ice fields. You mentioned your watershed for your community. In my experience, I just wanted to get your terms – your ice fields.

Liza: *(Translated)*: Thank you for the question. Yes, we don't have a lot of snow geese. It is just a lot of other waterfowl, ravens. We've never had these species up there before, but they have

come up. We are starting to see that some bird species appear to be invaders that we have never seen before. There are all kinds now that are coming up to this High Arctic.

Here on the pointer there are waterfowl that are numerous. These are nesting areas. They used to be there years ago. Now there is a resurgence, but this resurgence gives us different numbers, very low at times and very high at times with different researchers. Now we are told that there are so few now, and new kinds of gulls are coming up. We are told that these species shouldn't be that far north. North of us on the shore there are a lot of waterfowl, a lot of geese, a lot of snow geese. This is where they do their spring nesting.

As for the question of ice fields, our terms of what we call icebergs and ice fields, I don't know how to describe them in your names.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I just want to remind you to stick to your presentation. I don't want any group discussions. Thank you. Any other questions to the presenters? Jaco?

Jaco: *(Translated)*: The question I wanted to give was asked on these situations with bergs. It's just an amazing country looking at the map. There don't seem to be many small channels. You also have open polynyas in the area?

Liza: *(Translated)*: No polynyas, but there are areas where there is ice that doesn't form, just in this area right here. I don't know if you could call it a polynya. But no, we have no polynyas. I've never seen one. This area here, the ice doesn't form, and here too the water is constantly open.

Meeka: *(Translated)*: To add, here, this is a very hazardous area. You have strong whirlpools, two or three I believe. You have whirlpools that can cause havoc to a ship, in fact. I don't know what they are technically called. We sometimes think of going up, but it's pretty difficult to go up now. You have to be very careful to travel the area. We have also discussed this part here. The marine life in the area here and also in the Lancaster Sound, the water is always open. This is very rich in wildlife, and we feel and want them protected if any development was ever considered. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Ask a question. Go ahead.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Yes, I have a question. Olayuk Naqitarvik from Arctic Bay. The area you said is always open is a channel. Do the ships travel this area, perhaps en route to your community? Does that area see any ship traffic? Thank you.

Liza: *(Translated)*: Yes, this does get traffic. Usually the ships going to Eureka use that as a route every year, so you have ships going up to Eureka. At one time, there was also a vessel – a big vessel – that once froze over up there. And it's also used for research vessels, but these are smaller vessels.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Taima. Any other questions? Steve, I believe you had a question?

Steve L: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Before I ask the question, I first just want to make a comment as to how impressive this presentation was. It was very detailed, and it was very nice to see. *(Pause for microphone audio adjustments)*

Just for the sake of people that didn't hear me, I was just saying that this was a very impressive presentation. I'm very happy to have witnessed it. It seems that the message is pretty clear that conservation of animals is to take priority over any sort of development. There is a designation #32, if that can be brought up on the map. It's a little bit further north. It's quite small there. #32 is right there...

So designation #32 is a key bird habitat site, and that overlaps slightly with a subsurface IOL parcel. I think it's a little...yeah further north, right there. So that particular designation slightly overlaps with a subsurface parcel. This is before my time, but there was once exploration permits that were approved. They have long since expired, and no other development has taken place there, but I'm just wondering given that there were prior interests, I'd like to know your views on that now. Thank you.

Liza: *(Translated)*: Which one are you asking about? We have thought about it. I have been there by plane. We were informed there is gold potential there and I did pick up a small piece of gold. It was in spring camp. I mentioned it earlier. We considered that area. We thought about identifying it as IOL in view of perhaps if gold mining became an interest, it would be beneficial. Looking at some of the areas, we were told mineral potential in several areas. I know this area for sure has gold potential. At one time too, I was in a camp with my parents. People from Pond Inlet have been in the area and were familiar with the area. Yes, our interests have been for IOL that it has gold potential.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Liza: *(Translated)*: I believe the area 16 is what you're asking about? Yes? We have thought about it. I have been there by plane. We were informed that there is gold potential there, and I did pick up a small piece of gold. It was an exploration camp. Yes, I did mention it earlier. We have considered that area. We thought about identifying it as Inuit Owned Lands in view of perhaps if gold mining became an interest, then it would be beneficial.

Looking at some of the areas, we were told that there was mineral potential in some areas, and I know of this site for sure. It has gold potential. At one time, too, I was in a camp in that area when my parents were still alive. We did have a camp, and people from Pond Inlet had been in the area and were familiar with the area. Yes, our interests have been to identify it as Inuit Land for the fact that it has gold potential.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Steven, does that answer your question?

Steven: Yes.

NPC Chair: David?

David: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Similarly, like Steve, I'm proud of your work. What I want to comment is that you have a well thought process of the future. Back in the 70s, people

would say, is it exploration or preservation of caribou? But today exploration has really had an impact. But it impacts both ways. There's an area, Lupine Mine and the impacts it has had, and I think we should be aware. When we look at the future, we have to be prepared. We have to have a plan, because we will never really make full economic benefits from these explorations. So I'm saying that as a comment. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I don't believe there are any more comments. Your presentation was well presented. Thank you for your very good presentation.

Meeka: *(Translated)*: Thank you as residents of Grise Fjord. Thank you.

(Clapping)

***Hall Beach Presentation:
Waylon Arnaqjuaq, Paul Hauli & Abraham Qammaniq***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Hall Beach can now come forth. Qujannamiik. Similarly, you have 20 minutes each, Hamlet and HTO. We'll have questions for 10 minutes. First introduce yourself and which community or who you represent before you speak. Thank you.

Paul: *(Translated)*: Paul Hauli. I'm confused by which community I am really from. I lived in Igloodik. I lived in Hall Beach. I lived in Pond Inlet. Now I'm back to Igloodik, okay?

(Laughter)

To let you know, I can go on top of this table. As I mentioned, during negotiation, the Minister was not listening, so I went on top of the table, and I scolded him.

(Laughter)

Yes, Paul Hauli representing the Hamlet of Hall Beach. I'm very proud of my friend here, colleague Waylon who is our youth. He won't speak, but I want everyone to welcome this young man here in this meeting.

(Clapping)

Thank you. We will be very short. To date, I have always been involved in this process, particularly when we were in the planning stage. Back in the middle of December 2016, we had consultation. We went on the radio. We went on CB radio, and we had a public meeting. When we had our public meeting, I believe 300 to 400 residents came, and we were very impressed.

During our public meeting, the maps before us, we presented them to ensure our community members participated. Now if you have any thoughts, or if you find something you disagree with, or you feel there are changes that need to be made, the Community of Hall Beach had that opportunity. We said, fine. If you are in agreement, we will be having a hearing in the

middle of March. And as such, we asked the people, that the maps the community put together, are we going to present them as it is to the Nunavut Planning Commission? Are they acceptable? Yes. People said yes, and that is how it is now. So we are presenting them, and were very happy when we completed this. We had a feast and a big dance that evening, so the Community of Hall Beach is very supportive of this Plan.

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I am Abraham Qammaniq from Hall Beach. I'm not going to go on top of the table like him, but can we look at the other map?

(Laughter)

I'm not really familiar with the one up there. Here, yes. I have a pointer now. I'm from the local HTO, and also with QIA Lands Department. We have discussed this. Can we enlarge the map? It's too close up to Hall Beach. We travel long distances, and there is lot of mineral potential in our country. Maybe there is more quality iron here than Mary River, perhaps a lower grade. But the promise is it's very close to the shore. It has been considered a while, so you have dotted areas here where the iron and minerals are found.

Also, this area is a very important caribou hunting ground during the summer. Because there are no activities, you have caribou - three different species of caribou. We have our caribou, the Baffin caribou coming, and also Keewatin caribou that people have not seen before. People come to our area to hunt from Hall Beach, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, so we have seen individuals from those communities. So this is continually occupied and utilized. As a HTO member, we tried to set certain rules and that we be informed properly of activities, because our lifestyles and hunting styles are changing. Our populations are growing.

I think we're the ones hunting all the caribou for Baffin residents, and there are constant orders. Yes, you feel great that we have a lot of caribou even though they are constantly being hunted, but other caribou are coming in. Just recently a muskox was harvested. We've never had muskox before. A grizzly bear – a barren bear – was also seen in the area.

There has a lot of mineral potential here, but it is also important hunting ground from Iqaluit up there. There is a lot of mineral potential, but a lot of caribou. Here, this is also a calving ground. We wanted to add more here, because in the advent of four wheelers and ATV, this is a calving ground. We felt we wanted to increase the size, and I believe we sent our proposals. But during our public meeting, we talked about different mineral potential. You have kimberlite pipes in the area, and here a drilling project wants to be made this coming summer and the following year.

The mining companies - We don't want to say no, but we also want to be consulted in view that this may be disturbed too much, because this has a lot of caribou. Again, it has a lot of mineral potential, and we don't want to see that. If they want to do the exploration, we want to have a constant voice. We just don't want to be yes-men. But we all have to live financially now.

Yes, we were involved from the start, and we have no problems. We want to be part of the development, and that's how we look at land development for our future. So our situation, I think the CLARC communities have members there who know the area very well. We also have a lot of polar bears, wolverines, and caribou with mineral exploration at the same time. We

want to participate with developers regarding the land and wildlife. And here, this area of sea is a shallow area that has a lot of walrus. The people make a lot of igunaq or fermented meat from walrus.

We feel a road needs to be made, but due to lack of resources, we haven't seen that. For that reason, Mary River wants to focus on the Pond Inlet site to ship iron. But if that reverses, the ship marine traffic will start from here, the Ipikiqjuaq (*phonetic approximation*) area. Where is it? I believe it's here. Yes, this will become a shipping route. The ships will be coming in, and they are considered to have year-round shipping, and it would have definite impact on sea life.

Down here, Salluk area. It also has a lot of walrus. Yes, we were positive if the ships had redirected their routes, because of our concerns with the walrus, but it may have less impact. But we still have some worries. Here, when we travel to Igloodik, we identified areas where ice conditions have been changing. Here, the way we travel down to the floe edge has changed, and there is an abundance of char as well.

For interested mineral companies, sometimes we would regret since they have an interest and want to go to the second stage. Sometimes we would end up rejecting them. So if we are not happy about the impact, even though they are saying they are losing out on money, I'm not concerned about that. My fellow members are in the same boat as I am. The area that we go hunting caribou at, we don't want it impacted. And this part, there have been proposals to have a shipping route. I'm sure Pond Inlet will be speaking on that, because there was an interest and a proposal made on this particular area. I'm sure they will elaborate more on that during their presentation. So that's our case right now. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Are there any questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: (*Translated*): Mr. Chair, thank you. Peter Alareak from NPC. I'm trying to ask them, once the ice forms in early spring when there are seal pups, is there still ice in the area? If shipping has started, the seal breathing holes and the seal lairs, what thoughts do you have on that?

Abraham Q: (*Translated*): Yes, thank you. For our land, if you can see where I'm pointing at, our floe edge is very close, because this is the hollow, and the floe edge is usually around this area. Also going down, that is where they work on the harvest. If they were to do mineral activity, this part is where we mainly travel in order to work on our harvest. But we didn't voice-out that if they have interests in mineral development around here. Because our floe edge is very close, we know they will not go right in here, because they have no way of getting in there. But here in Rosse Bay, that's where our floe edge is usually. They will break apart the ice through here. I hope I answered your question. Our floe edge is usually here, and there's an inlet around that area too. From the Igloodik Community as well, this is the flow edge that we go to, because it is very close, and this is where we work on our harvest. This is the deep sea in the Rosse Bay area.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Anyone else? Percy?

Comm Percy: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Percy Kabloona from NPC. I had a question in the beginning. If you were to select mineral development or your wildlife which one would you choose?

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Yes, if we can select both of them, we would want to do that and go both ways. In summer and wintertime, although there are many hunting grounds around our community, we would prioritize wildlife to protect them. If it's not going to have a large impact, and if it's not too close to our hunting grounds, we are in support of it. But it mainly has to do with our hunting grounds. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Any further questions from the panel? *(Pause)*. I don't believe there are any. What about from the invited guests? *(Pause)* None? What about from there? Would you like to speak again?

Paul H: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As Liza had mentioned, there is global warming up there. I just want to say that last summer I saw qalupalik, and a mermaid almost married me.

(Laughter)

Just kidding. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you...Any questions?

Mike F: Hello. I know Paul...getting on tables in Pond Inlet. *(Laughter)*. I was wondering if you could put up the other map you had up earlier. Yes, that map. Oh, I'm sorry. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I'm Mike Ferguson. I'm with the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. I have seen this map before. It was sent to me by the HTO in Hall Beach.

I think you've spoken about several of these areas, the two red areas. One is a marine area that is important to the community. The Rosse Bay area is in red. I understood that the lines were on-ice snowmobile tracks that the community uses that you would like to be possibly protected. And the yellow areas are the caribou areas. Then there is the pink area in the west, which you didn't speak to. I'm just wondering if you could tell people a bit more about that or make more comments on the other places on this map?

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: Thank you. The pink part on the other side, Ananajuq *(phonetic approximation)* is where we hunt polar bears. I believe there are seven tags available at the moment. There is sport hunt as well for polar bears. There are wolverines as well. On the other side, sport hunters usually go to that area to hunt polar bears, and there are seven tags still available to harvest polar bears. Walrus that I mention briefly, all the way to Naujaat, it's not marked on the map, but we had mentioned at the HTO meeting that it may be marked in there, but we had included that as well.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Did that answer your question?

(Acknowledgement in the affirmative)

Who would like to ask a question?

E Peters: *(Translated)*: I would really like to be able to picture, since you said you saw a sea monster. I would like to really see one so I'll know what it looks like. That's the only question I have. What did it look like, so I'll know it when it is in front of me?

(Laughter)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe there are no further questions. Thank you for your excellent presentation.

(Clapping)

My apologies. Hold on...

Brian A: *(Translated)*: I just want to point out that can be use...Go back to the Schedule A map, please. Scroll down, zoom out, and show me Ukkusiksalik National Park and the Thelon. Qujannamiik. That's good.

So this is a park. Ukkusiksalik, and this is a Protected Area. And right here, there is mineral potential. There is uranium around here as well, but since this is a park it's a Protected Area, and it's impossible to make changes to those Protected Areas even if there was an interest in development. NPC has no authority whatsoever. Scroll back up and zoom in...there is good. You had briefly said there was a lot of iron ore potential. Is it around here?

Abraham Q: *(Nods yes)*

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Okay, if the NPC were to protect this area, please note that this Plan is a living document. If anyone were to be impacted about this particular area, they can make a request so that you are consulted with accordingly. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, Abraham?

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. That is what I really like to hear, because back then, we had no say whatsoever when non-Inuit came up to do some activities. Although it's in the past now, but if we are going to be affected by any activity, we would like to be consulted during their planning and also decision-making. We want to be involved. Thank you.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. One more thing: You have been advised regularly. Protected Areas: there are many areas that are set in place. There are amendment processes for them.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I believe that is it. He will share with you what kind of sea monster that is. We'll take a break.

(Clapping)

BREAK

***Igloolik Presentation:
George Auksaq, Erasmus Ivvalu & Jacob Malliki***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We can start again. Let's resume our meeting. Igloolik, can you prepare yourselves? Thank you. Yes, we have to move on. It's 20 minutes for the Hamlet and 20 minutes for the HTO with 10 minutes for questions. There is one hour in total. Thank you for coming here. You may start your presentation, Igloolik.

George: *(Translated)*: George Auksaq, Hamlet of Igloolik.

Jacob: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Jacob Malliki from the local HTO.

Erasmus: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Erasmus Ivvalu, Hamlet representative.

George: *(Translated)*: As Igloolik residents, we've had only two consultations regarding this topic. Our presentation is very similar to the Hall Beach presentation. However, the older historical sites that archeologist will often visit, at one time we denied a request as Hamlet of Igloolik for archeological digging. I believe we are looking at Area 41 on the map.

Although we denied the request, they went to the higher authorities, and our request to deny the project, they went ahead anyway to start digging in the historical sites. We considered that perhaps are these guidelines or management plan are going to be conformed by such projects. This is our request. Even as a hamlet, when you deny a request to people who want to look for old historical sites and artifacts... Because Nunavut has a lot of old historical sites, your denial is disregarded by higher authorities. Our reason we denied the project was the fact they don't really focus on local hire. They would rather focus on hiring from the south, and that was one of the reasons. We want them to work with Inuit.

In regard to walrus in Area 41 on the map, they migrate almost anywhere. Yet, we support development and mining exploration if we are full participants, like Hall Beach, if any initiative were to go ahead. We don't find exploration companies that hire local Inuit, so we don't know what they are taking out of the lands. We have not done much work, but when we had a public consultation, people didn't really show any interest or did not attend. Thank you.

Jacob: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As HTO representatives, some of the items I was asked to talk about were caribou and the need to have conservation areas or Protected Areas where you have caribou. I think to this extent or distance, we go caribou hunting. Yes, or even beyond this area here. Here is our higher caribou hunting ground. It's not really clear here, but the caribou need to be protected. That was one of the points I was asked to raise.

The issue of walrus, I've been involved in the project and others involved previously also focused on these. That's how it is, and I do recall the areas where you have calving grounds. I don't know if they are there, but yes, previously we went caribou hunting in this region. But because we're only allowed to harvest 12 caribou here now, as it is part of the Baffin region, here is an area we're now focusing on our caribou hunts.

Yes, for a while the caribou were not around, but at the time when a moratorium was set up last year, I believe, during the summer last year, the caribou started having a trail going all the way up, and people started to find caribou. Previously they didn't find them, but this past summer, although we had 10 for quota, 7 were caught. I believe our Elders, the older Elders say the caribou move on, but they return once their food source has grown back. It's probably the situation now. Accordingly, the caribou tracks were found in this area. The caribou is starting to concentrate in that spot.

Here you just don't have walrus in the area. You have bowhead. I can cite an example, if we can get a closer shot of Igloodik here...

This here we call Qikiqtaaluk. This past summer, the walrus hunting party noted that on this area there were bowheads right up to this area, and I've seen it myself going along the shoreline. I'm just using that as an example for the fact that the bowheads are bountiful. In one of our hunts, a bowhead was caught within 25 minutes. So it's not just walrus and birds that occupy the area that we feel need to be protected, and we would like this area to be protected. Perhaps we can start that initiative, but that's our position. These Inuit lands, I believe, I'm not really familiar with the lands here. I was not involved when land selection process was started, but it is obvious those are identified as Inuit lands. I think I am going a little too far here. Thank you.

Erasmus: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't have a lot of comments. We fully support the Hall Beach presentation. We also hunt in the area identified here too. I want to talk a little about caribou ice crossings. Can we get a closer image again? I saw on an earlier map caribou ice crossings or water crossings.

NPC Chair: Peter, is there any way you can put that up?

Erasmus: *(Translated)*: I think here, someone older than me talked to me once that in that region, there are around where the caribou would cross, the caribou were so numerous. The land seemed to be shaking. But thinking about this, they also cross waters, and I think in our community, we have limited water resources, but people will go get some ice to get some good choice of water. But in the area we call Avujuk (*phonetic approximation*), I consider that it become a Protected Area. Yes, I'm talking about the area where the caribou cross the waters through this area here. I just want you to understand that. I don't really have a comment, but I think Abraham had a question or wanted more details on that area.

There are officials that came to research from the Department of National Defense. They wanted to see what was in the area. I'm reflecting back to Abraham said. Again, I don't have anything to add. I'll end that there.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik.

George: *(Translated)*: I also wanted to comment. The trails were felt to be important. They have been noted, but I don't know which organizations have the project on the trails we have - trails that we use when we're going anywhere we may want to head towards.

- Erasmus: *(Translated)*: Perhaps in the Baffin Island can we go to that map of polar bear denning areas? *(Pause)* I think we have it. Can we zoom in please? It includes a little part of Baffin Island. Yes, I believe these are the polar bear denning areas, yes. When we were hunting caribou during the summer there around this region, when we were hunting caribou, a friend and I were walking to a higher ground. My friend was looking inside a den of a sleeping bear. Perhaps this also should be included as a polar bear denning area. I think it would be preferable. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any questions from the panel? Charlie?
- Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: I am Charlie Arngak from NPC. What do you think of the mining development, because I know there is mining activity close to your area? Since you travel a long way to hunt caribou and you said the closer area has some caribou too. What do you think of that as indicated on the maps? What do you think of the maps as indicated? Are you satisfied with it?
- George: *(Translated)*: Yes, us from Igloolik are satisfied with it, and we are really anxious for it to go forward.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik.
- Jacob: *(Translated)*: I am lost. Perhaps get him to ask the question first.
- Charlie: *(Translated)*: Did you bring any walrus meat?
- (Laughter)*
- Jacob: If I did, you'll smell it.
- (Laughter)*
- Chair: *(Translated)*: To Charlie's question, did he respond to your question?
- Jacob: *(Translated)*: Thank you. There was a lot of problems in regard to the mining activity when it first started. There was a lot of money, and the HTO were called dictators, even though we weren't. I just want to point that out. For ourselves as HTO, we would like to be able to have a say if there were to be any mining activity in our area, because of our people and our community. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. Are there any other questions from this panel? *(Pause)*. I believe there aren't any. What about from the invited guests, any questions? *(Pause)* I believe everyone is getting tired and there are no questions. What about from there? Go ahead.
- Mike F: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mike Ferguson again. I received this map from the Igloolik HTO. I don't know how well it has been discussed, but I was told that these are trails that the HTO uses – or the hunters use - in the wintertime. I just wanted to ask if you would like these areas to be protected from icebreaking activity?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You can respond.

Jacob: *(Translated)*: My apologies. When there was other work being done on this, I was not involved but there was mention. They also referred to the depth finder I believe they thought it was. They thought it was making noise and couldn't find the depth finder. But there was a small vessel that passed through this area. We heard from that particular vessel, Top to Top, I think it was called. It was a small vessel.

It's evident this has to be a Protected Area, because there are more interested groups coming up through tourism. There was also mention that there used to be narwhal in this area close to our area. For some time, they haven't been able to spot any narwhal. That small vessel happened to pass through at a perfect time, because we found out through that vessel that there was a noise coming from that area, using the depth finder. There hasn't been any beluga for some time. So, we were thinking it was the noise that was causing them not to be there. I also heard people telling stories about – I'm not sure what it's called – but they would come up to the surface in all areas around that area, but it's no longer that way.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Did he answer your question?

Mike F: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm not sure. Are these snowmobile trails on ice?

Jacob *(Nods yes)*

Mike: Yes, okay. And the community would like them protected from icebreaking?

Jacob *(Nods yes)*

Mike Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. So that they can hear your responses through the recording...

Jacob: *(Translated)*: Yes, the icebreakers - because we are able to go caribou hunting and fishing through those areas. Also, we cross over to the other side. Also further north, we go caribou hunting in all these six areas and cross over to the polar bear area.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Please use the pointer.

Jacob: *(Translated)*: My apologies. This is where we go caribou hunting using these trails. We are going fishing, and this is the trail we use to go caribou hunting and polar bear hunting, and also fishing as well. This trail is for going polar bear hunting. Sometimes traveling on land or sea ice, that's the trail we use to go caribou hunting. We want them protected too. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you for responding to him. Are there any further questions? David?

David Q: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Since I grew up in Igloolik for part of my life, I would like to ask, because there weren't a lot of killer whales at that time. I just want to ask have the killer whales had an impact on the wildlife?

Jacob: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. The killer whales haven't really seemed to have an impact, but we have seen bowhead whales that have been killed by killer whales around this area. It was found

over here and somewhere else over here. It has not really had a negative impact on us, but we do know that they like to eat bowhead whales.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions? *(Pause)* I believe there aren't any more. Thank you for your excellent presentation, Igloodik representatives.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We have organizations scheduled for tomorrow, but we will continue. Today is Wednesday which was supposed have been accomplished yesterday. We are continuing onto tomorrow's schedule. We have a written question, written today. We will attend to it before we adjourn.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Miguel from NTI?

Miguel: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Area 77. I'm Miguel Chenier. I'm with NTI Lands out of Cambridge Bay. I apologize. I wanted to ask this earlier. It was so long ago. It seems like weeks ago that we were discussing this. So this is about Ivujivik, a question for Ivujivik. The areas of equal use and occupancy, they are presently protected. Would you like to see them as Mixed Use to allow for economic activity, or would you like them to continue to be Protected Areas? Taima. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Can you...they don't understand your question. Can you repeat your question?

Miguel: Can you repeat the question please?

NPC Chair: They don't understand your question. Can you for clarification just repeat your question to them? Thank you.

Miguel: So #77 – there it is right there. Right now they are protected, so it prevents any economic activity - mineral exploration, quarries. Makivik earlier, for instance, suggested that that area not be protected and be kept as Mixed Use so that it could allow for economic development on it. Does that help?

Ivujivik Rep?: *(Translated)*: Yes, it's a lifetime hunting ground. It was our ancestors who occupied the land, and it is still utilized today. They tried to be diligent in the use of the land. I'm one of those who support that, because of the food we need. We use the area every year. It's a fully cleaned up area now. It's clean now. People keep it clean.

Previously, when the DEW line sites were set up, the land was spoiled. This was when the DEW lines were set up. Inuit didn't do that. So we don't want it spoiled again. We want to protect everything. We don't want our animals to be in jeopardy.

Miguel: Thank you.

Ivujivik Rep? *(Consulted with a female delegate privately)*

(Translated): At this time, we cannot really add more, because we have not been consulted, but it's something that has been given to us for us to think about.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Taima. Okay, thank you. I don't think there are any other written questions today. I think that wraps it up. So we will wrap up for the day and resume again at nine in the morning. Have a good rest, everyone. Thank you.

Day 2 of Meeting Adjourned

DAY 3

MARCH 24, 2017

NPC Chair: Let's proceed. We will continue our morning tradition. Ovide has agreed to open today's proceedings with an opening prayer. Ovide?

Comm Ovide: *Opening Prayer*

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Ovide. Before we proceed, for your information, there are two main entrances. One is in the corner for an emergency exit. If you need assistance with your receivers, please put up your hand, and someone will come to you to assist you. Washrooms are adjacent to the main doors. For those who will be presenting today, I would like you all to be here. For those of you who are using cellphones, please turn them off or put them on mute.

Before we proceed, Spencer? I don't think he is here yet. He is going to introduce his team and who they are with. *(Pause)*. From what I heard, Spencer wanted to introduce who they are. If not, it's going to be Pond Inlet starting this morning. Spencer wanted to introduce who is here, so this is just an opportunity. Thank you.

Mark H: Thank you very much. My name is Mark Hopkins. I'm Director General with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. I'm leading the Federal delegation here, and we will have the privilege of speaking to you shortly to present our submission. I'm joined here with a large number of people from different departments of the Federal Government who are here to assist, here to answer questions that may come up. We have been listening with great interest to the presentations that have been made so far from the community members, because we certainly understand how important it is that community engagement take place and the communities are able to bring forward and participate so actively in the development of this Plan.

So what I will do is, I think I will...Well, I'll just tell you the names of the departments that are here. It is too hard to have them all come forward. So I have from Transport Canada – perhaps you can stand up and wave, please. From Natural Resources Canada...so you can see behind the map there. From the Canadian Coast Guard... From the Department of Justice...

NPC Chair: He wants to say something.

Comm Putulik: Excuse me. Would the people come forward and show themselves to the delegates here? They're not seeing anybody over there.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Mark H: Each person will come up and introduce themselves and state their department.

- Ken L: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Ken Landa. I'm the lawyer for the Government of Canada.
(English): Good morning. My name is Ken Landa. I'm a lawyer with the Government of Canada.
- Desmond: Good morning. I'm Desmond Raymond. I'm the Regional Director for Marine Security and Safety. I see a few folks I've had the chance to work with. It's good to see some familiar face. Thank you.
- Anita: Good morning. I'm Anita Gudmundson. I'm the Manager of Environmental Services with Transport Canada.
- John: Hello, everyone. My name is John Price. I'm a Land Use Planning Coordinator with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, based here in Iqaluit.
- Robert : Good morning. My name is Robert Brooks. I'm a Director with the Canadian Coast Guard.
- Bruce: Good morning, Mr. Chair. It's Bruce MacDonald. I'm with the Environment and Climate Change Canada, so Canadian Wildlife Service. I'm the Regional Director based out of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.
- Ron: Good morning, everyone. I'm with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. My name is Ron Ehmann. I'm the Director of Policy there.
- Deborah: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm Deborah Boshaw. I'm with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. I'm a Policy Advisor. Thank you.
- Amandeep: Good morning, Mr. Chair. My name is Amandeep Garcha with the Department of Natural Resources.
- Laura: Good morning, Mr. Chair. My name is Laura Harris. I'm with Fisheries and Oceans, Oceans Program based here in Iqaluit.
- Peter Kidd: Good morning. I'm Peter Kidd. I'm the Acting Resource Conservation Manager with Parks Canada.
- Spencer: Hello. Hello, everyone. I'm Spencer Dewar. I'm with Indigenous Northern Affairs Canada, and I am here in Iqaluit. Thank you.
- Kim: Good morning, Mr. Chair. I'm Kim Pawley, Manager of Land Use Planning and Environmental Assessment, INAC in Gatineau. Good morning, everybody.
- Mark H: So thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to introduce ourselves. As you see, there are a lot of us here. I think that many of us have come from different parts of the country. That reflects the importance and the value that the Government of Canada attaches to assisting in the development of the Land Use Plan, which will importantly guide the future of this territory into the future. So I look forward to speaking to you later.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you for attending and for the introduction. I think we will proceed this morning with Pond Inlet Hamlet and HTO.

***Pond Inlet Presentation:
Joshua Katsak, Abraham Kublu & Elijah Panipakootcho***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I have stated this before. Each organization has 20 minutes. If you wish to combine your time, you have 40 minutes, and there will be a question period after your presentation, which will be 10 minutes. You may proceed any time.

Joshua Katsak: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Thank you, Chair. Joshua Katsak, Pond Inlet. I represent the Hamlet of Pond Inlet. I'm quite new to the Hamlet, and I have never participated in proceedings like this. I'm not used the mappings that I'm seeing since I started in January. I have interest within the municipal boundaries and water sources in our community. Thank you.

Abraham: *(Translated)*: Qujannaiik. Ulaakut. Abraham Kublu, Hamlet Councillor.

Elijah: *(Translated)*: Elijah Panipakootcho, HTO Representative Chair. I have been appointed to speak on their behalf. I think I have been with the HTO for about 20 years.

Joshua Katsak: *(Translated)*: I would like to make a short presentation. Since 1970, Pond Inlet Hamlet, since it's conception of becoming a Hamlet, the municipal boundaries was very small. Look at the map. That's how small it was. It was adequate at the time, and you see how small the boundary was. That's how it was in 1975, even before Nunavut became a territory. Over the years, the municipal boundary and the land we use since we started growing as a community, we are now encroaching upon the boundary, and we are running out of land. It is not adequate anymore for future development, and I will inquire about expanding the municipal boundary for building houses, a water reservoir, and essential services to the community. The boundary we now have is not adequate.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Could someone hand him a pointer, please?

Joshua Katsak: *(Translated)*: As you see there, that is a boundary created in 1975, and it has been like that since it was created. For today's uses, the community has expanded. The population has grown at least 3 times, and the water reservoir is not adequate anymore for the population of our community. This is important to us.

There are plans, which are beyond our current municipal boundary. We want to safeguard our reservoir. With community expansion, as you see on the map, Oliver Sound is a little cove closest to our community, right next to the park. Maybe it's inside the park. Coats Inlet...right here. It's a huge fjord. We are also seeking protection and also to Oliver Sound - this inlet right to the end of the fjord.

All this land I'm pointing to and the waters around it should be protected, because it will be our watershed. This boundary is what we are looking for as a municipal boundary. That little boundary is not giving us room to expand. We have a draft map proposing that all of this area be our municipal boundary so we can protect the watershed. Thank you, Chair.

Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Abraham Kublu, Hamlet Councillor. I have been with this group for 13 years, and I have also been a member of many organizations in town. I think I want to discuss some parts within the park – bird sanctuaries. In that area, it's a nesting site, and around here as well. These two areas are where waterfowl of all sorts converge, and here as well. Across the bay is also a nesting area.

Within the parks, I know they are protected. We are still stressing that whatever the future developments be, that they protected - this area. There are other areas we're looking at and there are polar bear denning areas. It's not just one location but the whole coastal area is pretty much a denning area, although they den in different areas each season.

These areas are of concern, even as close as to Clyde River. I think this is an area where many waterfowl gather, and here, this as area. There are a lot of birds migrating, including snow geese. We are proposing that they become Protected Areas, even towards Hall Beach and Igloolik. These areas as well, according to Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, Baffin Island have caribou, more toward the Igloolik area. The Igloolik group has indicated well how they migrate. They come to our region and migrate south in fall. This part of the herd also migrates north, and some migrate northeast and come back in the fall to their territorial land, according to Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. I stress these parts.

Annually, Pond Inlet has been flooded with some cruise ships. I think two years ago we had as many as ten, and last year there were 12. The cruise ships are disturbing many wildlife as they travel, especially a disturbance we notice in the community and the near vicinity. This area here, we would like to see this particular area protected and restricted to who can travel there, especially the Mary River Company who has traveled the sea route during the summer right to the late fall. I think 40 ships have come in through to pick up their ore, coming and going out. In addition, cruise ships have entered this particular cove and fjord. Hamlet and HTOs are very concerned.

Perhaps put a restriction. We have stressed that cruise ship be restricted, but there is no response from anybody. They come and go as they please. This is regrettable and unfortunate. We have no voice. I think the people of Pond Inlet should have more say, but this traffic is controlled by someone outside our area. I think I'll let the HTO elaborate a little further on our concerns.

Elijah: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Elijah Panipakootcho, HTO. We have had concerns over the years for the protection of our sea. There are many people and companies proposing to explore. This area here... This is where we hunt at this floe edge. Many hunters travel daily to the floe edge for subsistent harvesting. It is plentiful of mammals. Even here, when animals come, they are all over, especially this area. This is where a lot of hunters go. They do this daily to harvest food, and this area was mentioned where waterfowl is. Starting in April, it will be filled with birds and white whales. Beluga whales will be coming into the ice floe. These are indicated as concerns, and I'm now asking for it to be a Protected Area.

We have tried this other route. This particular area here is teeming with beluga whales. They are always visible, including the fjord. In here, we have an observation point of how the traffic is affecting beluga whales. Here, in our fishing area, this is very plentiful for Arctic char. They spawn and we call it Kugluktuk (*phonetic approximation*). This river here, and there is a lake here,

and another one here. The char spawn in these lakes, and we want it designated as a Protected Area. But the companies working in the area are making it harder for us to convince regulators to do this. Here at this fjord, this is where they load ore.

Before this came about, before Mary River came about, this is where we spent a lot of time in spring and throughout the summer camping and living for harvesting. This is our traditional camping area. All this now has been abandoned because of shipping traffic, commercial traffic. We used to hunt here. We camp here. We can't even use that area anymore because of heavy, heavy traffic.

Beluga whales are running out of water space for safe shelter. This area, this coast is also a prime beluga hunting area, this coastal area, and now it's full of commercial traffic. It is the cargo ships. I don't know if there have been any fatalities to beluga whales, but that problem is compounded by cruise ships that are coming in to this coast, right to the end of the fjord. This is our hunting area where caribou is during late summer. Abraham mentioned this fjord – it's right there. There's the fjord there. This is one of our prime hunting areas as well.

This is a park here, along with these two, and they are indicated with color coding. I'd like to discuss it further, but I'm summarizing everything. It is unnecessary if the ships don't have to come in large ships such as cruise ships. They are blocking everything. It's not necessary for the big ships to come in.

Here, we also have researchers coming into this fjord that we work with researching beluga whales. They have very sophisticated technology to assist us with the movement of beluga whale. This area, could you move to Lancaster Sound? We are also in support of a Protection Area. This is a prime spot for our beluga whales at this floe edge.

At this area at the floe edge, there have been rumors, and it has been proposed that it be explored for oil and gas. If it's within our power, we want restrictions even for the ice fields here. The old ice breaks off and comes into this particular area. As they flow south, fish are coming in, and some icebergs come in through this area, coming out through our immediate sea. The current is going in that direction, and they meet in the middle and start flowing south on the coast, moving the icebergs and other ice. They don't flow north. It's always a southward current. They flow south. This water flows through our community. It is also our hunting area, especially in the spring.

There are a lot of seals and other mammals coming into this area and spending their summer migration and going out in late fall. So, you see why we want protection in these areas that the group has indicated. No ship traffic should be so close to the coastal shores. I'll say this: Regulators, you listen and look. This coastal area, some of us have lived in this area since the 1940s, and we have lived further north in this area.

Further north, please. We were moved up there by the government representatives - RCMPs – during the move to here. That area, this is where we moved at one time. We found that land very pleasant. There was plenty of game and it was undisturbed. Animals were undisturbed, tame, and very healthy. In summary, this is my short presentation, but here there are also female walrus where they birth their calves. This island called Kovik, is filled with waterfowl. It

really needs to be protected. There are some walrus on Lancaster Sound, but they are just migrating to the calving area.

I was a child here one time. This is my territorial land. I dogsled on it. I have traveled this area as a youngster. This is short, but more than anything is protection – marine or terrestrial. We are eaters of mammals arriving from the sea, and we have been told here are the regulations now to your mammals – your narwhals and your polar bears. Tags are all required and are limited in numbers for harvesting.

I'm seeking one who will listen to me. For those of us who live in our areas, we see them daily. The polar bears are increasing in number. I can tell you this. This area is a polar bear calving area, all the way toward Clyde River, all this coastal area. They come in and migrate along the shore.

Long ago I used to work with tourists, because I needed money at the time when I was young. So I know this area very well. They are numerous. In this area, some polar bears are having three cubs. This area has been an area where we see polar bears with three cubs, which is unusual. The coastal area has a fast current, and in springtime, this area is a main migration route for polar bears migrating from here to there. It's all through the coast. There are many polar bears in this area, and this one will be an area where there are going to be a lot of polar bears. Here I think are areas when you divide it to animals, (inaudible) use this area for polar bear tags. I think some Greenland hunters are using these species as well. That's my comment.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Abraham K: (*Translated*): Thank you. Abraham. Every year, people along Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Igloolik, Hall Beach, Pond Inlet, there are annual dog sled races and active hockey tournaments. This is the travel route when they come up by land. The Mary River area – people come in by snowmobile to Pond Inlet for activities. These are our trails. We want the status of private road access that they claim in their company. We want to have access to this road. Although built by the Mary River Project, this is our traditional hunting area. Even today we still manage to hunt in that area.

Lastly, the Nunavut Agreement should be noticed, because there are some Inuit Owned Lands indicated. I went to QIA representatives: "How do you manage Inuit Owned Lands? How are we affected? Manage it." Organizations are loosely defining according to what they know. We have parks near our community. They have plenty of visitors, and feasts are being paid. People maybe charge unnecessarily, and many people are entering parks without orientation. It is dangerous out there with polar bears. Inuit Owned Lands are just used by anyone, tourists. When are the regulations coming into effect? What agreements do we have in place that were supposed to protect us? Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Elijah: (*Translated*): Just a brief addition: I am also a member of CLARC and to the people working in the parks here. We call this Nalluaq. This is where caribou ice crossings are and has been for many years. Here we call it Numayuq. In here, a tribe has vanished completely, and there is

still evidence of their qarmaq. We see their trails, their habitation, and through this area we know by oral history. They were able to carry a whole caribou and a whole walrus. This is how they used to walk to their camps. They carried these two animals. That's how they were. That's how strong they were. Their foot impacts are still there. You still could see them on south grounds that they were so heavy with these two animals, that they have footprints that are still visible there. This tribe has left footprints. Their footprints are even imprinted on harder ground. So this is important and deserving of protection. We see the actual footprints where they have walked, and you can see actual toe prints there.

People still go there to look and see the campsites. This is an area we used to live, and this tribe has vanished. Here, we call this Sunirut (*phonetic approximation*). It is a hunting area. It's now abandoned, and there are a lot of activities that have happened in the past, but it's just oral history now. But this area where a tribe has vanished, we want that as a Protected Area. Although it is designated as one, we want to ensure that. They have to be protected so others can see. It appears to be oral history that I'm getting into now, but it's about different areas of land.

Inuit land needs to be reviewed with maybe more park wardens and maybe better regulation. The small ships – the sailing ships - are becoming too numerous. We don't even know which country they come from. I have photographed many of these vessels coming in. I don't have them with me, but I do have the photographs. From an observation point, we used to see the marine activity. We took photographs so we could have it recorded.

We have made pleas to many organizations for other regulations that we can use to at least protect ourselves and the lands that we have mentioned, from marine traffic. At times, we completely seem to run out of avenues to take action. Our people that we put into the Legislative Assembly and other areas appear not to be paying heed to the needs of the community and our organizations. Only now when I hear other communities conducting particular programs, how well they are organized. We don't want to stand by and see this action going, how they are going and what's happening.

We normally have an agreement with a shipping ore company. Initially they had different routes proposed. That has been abandoned, and they are now going right through the main traffic area. The royalties are handed over to Tunngavik, perhaps on an annual basis. But just to let you know the kind of traffic, I have my photographs, as I have mentioned earlier. Some projects, some promises that were given to us have never materialized. We practice living in harmony, and it should be so. But it appears not right now.

The Department of Fisheries, icebreakers...you know once in awhile we have emergencies, and we have been assisted in many ways. That's one benefit that we see from marine traffic. With search and rescue in my community, a lot of time emergencies are hard work. I just wanted to let you know a bit of our activities. I will hand it over.

Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Thank you for your presentation. I would just like to remind you that if you feel your presentation was not adequate, you may be able to write it. You may write it and still stay in contact with us or by handing your questions to NPC. Before I open the questions, Brian will have a short say.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Abraham, you said earlier that a lot of areas still need to be marked like bird sanctuaries, habitats, and migrating routes for beluga - all those areas you mentioned. From 2003 to 2010 – the NPC continues to go to the communities to do mapping and mark them. Under www.Nunavut.ca, perhaps this evening, or if you would like to take a look at it anytime, please do so. We would like to include additional information to the maps. I just wanted to point that out. Also, Jonathan will be sharing with you where the Protected Area is marked. He will share with you briefly on that.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Go ahead.

Jon: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I'd just like to make a few quick comments on some of the areas around Pond Inlet. You had mentioned concern about your drinking water supply and the watershed around the community. I understood that you were talking about, in particular, the watershed of the entire peninsula extending over this whole area. But I'll just note that the Draft Plan includes the actual drinking water supply where your drinking water comes from as a Protected Area where there would be a number of prohibited uses.

In addition, I'd note that these dotted yellow lines show community travel routes, including going out to the floe edge, you were mentioning out here. That's a Special Management Area where there would be proposed restrictions on icebreaking in those areas.

In addition, you noted a number of concerns – apologies – noted a number of concerns regarding ship traffic and setbacks from certain bird colonies, for example. I'll note that there are a number of migratory bird habitat sites identified within the area around Pond Inlet, and those include setbacks from particular nesting colonies, including for cruise ships and other Zodiacs that would be launched from them.

Finally, the large green Protected Area that extends throughout Lancaster Sound and down into Pond Inlet is of course, the proposed Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area, which is proposed to have prohibited activities, including oil and gas and seismic testing. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Abraham Kublu. We continue to keep saying as the Pond Inlet Community not to get too close or not to disturb particular areas, especially as hunters. But when we give advisories, we are not listened to.

(English): Coming back to reality, they don't listen. Even when we raise our concerns, they still don't listen. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any questions from the panel? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, thank you. Peter Alareak from NPC. If I ask a question in this dialect, I will ask it in English, because I don't think I will be understood.

(English): You have talked about the cruise ships going back and forth during the summer, and also you have talked about the routes of the belugas or narwhals. You have talked about

walrus going back and forth, and polar bears rutting and denning. I'm wondering how you feel if the icebreakers should come around. Would you want them around? Do you have them coming around breaking ice through your hunting routes on the ice? Could you give us an idea of what you think about icebreaking through the area where there is plenty of game? Taima.

Elijah: *(Translated)*: For myself, Elijah Papnipakootcho from Pond Inlet HTO, this area I will share with you a little information. All this area is where the hunters go hunting when the ice starts setting – all this ice. The proposal to do shipping in the wintertime from the mining company, we didn't really agree to it, because the hunters – the ones who are not employed or employed in the past but stopped working and have been fired from their positions because they won't receive any kind of support from institutions. It's only through being a provider that they are able to get some sort of income.

So all this area, if they are going to be icebreaking through this area...we all know that we were taken down to Labrador to witness how they do icebreaking themselves. We were right on the icebreaker and witnessed how they do icebreaking. In this area, there are a lot of seal pups in the springtime. This is the seal habitat, and young seal pups right now are being born. There are a lot of seal dens, and we want them protected, because if they start icebreaking, a lot of them will be killed. We know that for a fact. Seals are what we are free to hunt for subsistence. We do wish they didn't do icebreaking during the wintertime. I hope I answered your answer clearly, if I understood it. That is one of the reasons why we were not in full agreement on that proposal to do icebreaking. Thank you. Maybe I didn't answer it in full.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Please turn your mike off.

Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Abraham Kublu, Hamlet of Pond Inlet. Since the early stages of Baffinland starting to coming to Pond Inlet from 2002, every once in a while Baffinland used to bring up that they like to go across Pond Inlet to Admiralty Inlet in the wintertime. Every time that question came up, our Elders had so much concern about it and were against it, up to today. Some of those Elders that used to be at the public meeting have passed away, but we are still taking their voice and their concern that they never wanted to see a ship passing by Pond Inlet. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Taima. Charlie, please ask your question.

Comm: Charlie Arngak, NPC Member from Nunavik. Abraham, the NPC has many concerns, and it has to do with wellbeing and about the boundaries that we tend to have discussions on when making plans about wellbeing. What Abraham pointed out, I also want to share since there is mining activity near your community. We have the same situation in our community.

We have many youth we are representing, because youth like recreation activities and sports. We have agreed with the mining company that they should support our youth the best way they can. The mining company pays an amount when the community has a get-together. They pay for it. I would like this to be considered carefully, because we are representing many youth today when it has to do with wellness. I just wanted to point that out to you. When Elijah was speaking about Elder IQ, knowledge is very exact, even though it hasn't all been documented. The organizations and the Government should believe what they have stated.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Abraham?

Abraham K: (Translated): Thank you. Abraham Kublu. When they first started Baffinland in Pond Inlet – when they first started visiting Pond Inlet - they were providing things to the community. But now since there is an IIBA, we're not given anything. Baffinland and QIA have made an agreement with five other communities, and they have to write up a proposal in order to get funds. We now have to apply for funds, and when we see how Nunavik is treated and how we are treated, we still need to write up a proposal in order to do a social program in our community. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (Translated): Putulik Papigatuk from NPC. First of all, I would like to ask a question on the caribou. It wasn't really mentioned which areas are your hunting grounds, but also the condition of the lands of the hunting grounds. It's a question on the caribou. Thank you.

Elijah: (Translated): Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Papigatuk. From the HTO. Annually, I involve myself in caribou research and how or whether or not they are increasing in numbers. So we do the study by helicopter, and I can say what the situation is with the caribou and their migratory patterns.

So go back up again on the map – yes, yes. Through the mining companies, we use their helicopters to study the caribou. This area here is the old caribou hunting grounds. The highlands are pretty high towards this area, the high mountains area. These are lowlands. And from here, as a boundary, this river and through the lake here and along here, we fly over this area to see if the caribou are increasing in numbers. Here in this area, we count only the calves to see if they are increasing in number.

So in this one area, we counted 200...the average numbers we count are 200, and sometimes over 200 – only in this area here. So they are increasing. There is no worry about the population in this area. Up over here near this lake just to the east is Timmiayuk (*phonetic approximation*) and up here at the camps, and people who lived in this area from the Igloodik area and even hunters from Arctic Bay would hunt caribou. So Timmiayuk was a gathering place for North Baffin hunters. It is known that the caribou never go away, so people went inland to hunt caribou for clothing. We want that area protected, and it has historical sites and stories of long ago of history. Where people met during the summer months, we call them Nunaqpa, which means hunters going inland for the summer. I just wanted to add that to your question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (Translated): Putulik from Nunavut Planning Commission. With respect to mining companies, are jobs made available for your people? We have a mining company in our area and on an annual basis, they are coming in whether it's winter or not. But they give us means to advance annually by the excavation companies or the mining company. You are Abraham, yes? Yes, you talked about the support that was given at the initial stages. You mentioned that it's not the situation right now.

The Federal Government officials are here. Anything related to mining companies in the Arctic, you have policies. So the adjacent communities to mining sites, the policy is they need to be given support. So I will be curious how that is set up for the residents of Pond Inlet. I think they would be able respond at another time, but I understand you that there is lack of support for you. Yes, that's correct. The residents of Pond Inlet are not given proper support by the mining companies. Who would be giving that support. That's how I understand you, and I wanted to make some comment to that. So the question is, are jobs provided by the mining company?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I can answer your question on the other way. It's not related to our job as the Nunavut Planning Commission. Perhaps you can answer his questions at a later time. I apologize, but there are other questions. Thank you for your presentation. It was a good presentation, and we will definitely include them in this planning process. Thank you, presenters from Pond Inlet.

(Clapping)

***Iqaluit HTO Presentation:
Jeetaloo Kakee, Joshua Kango & Ben Kovic***

NPC Chair: Iqaluit? City of Iqaluit and the local Hunters and Trappers. Present your name and which organization you represent. I believe you all represent the local HTO, so we will provide you 20 minutes. I don't believe the city's representative is here. After that, we will have 10 minutes of questions. You can start anytime.

Joshua Kango: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Joshua Kango. I'm originally from North Baffin but have been a resident here for a while and am getting old. I'll allow my colleagues to my left and right to speak more. I know a bit about the issue here, but I don't know in depth to add detail. I will make some comments.

Before, when the HTO didn't really have areas of identified lands, sometimes it gets embarrassing, due to lack of interest or attendance in our consultations. So we have not really developed as far as a community. To add a bit here before my friends speak, the mining companies and exploration companies here and not far from here is a potential mine. There is more exploration taking place. However, we did find some pollution going on, but it's not as bad right now.

But the area of mining interest is rich in fishing and not much caribou now. Like anywhere else, they reduce in numbers and add in numbers. I would be very concerned about the lakes so we don't have spills or pollution going on. When we were young, back when a lot of exploration was going, vehicles would be dumped in lakes. That's not the situation today, but I think that also should be included as a concern. I will speak a little further, but I will ask my friends to give their presentation.

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Jeetaloo Katkee. I was not born here near Frobisher Bay. I was born just on the outskirts of Pangnirtung. In 1949, when my mother married another man, I grew up outside of Pangnirtung. The place I grew up was the place I began to get older and started to learn

hunting patterns. So I have some understanding of the area. There is not anyone alive today who has that same knowledge of the area.

In 1968 when I moved here, I began to acquire skills and had my own hunting gear. I had my own roof. The Inuit that I learned from how hunting should be in this area – they are no longer alive. So many of the things, I learned from them. I began to work toward that, and we are here today. We are focused on their words. We have heard of meetings, and I attend public meetings, but in a way we are waking up here. We have not really done anything in mapping. The people who should've been involved in the planning are no longer here, so in a way, we are going to be talking about bare bones, Ben and I. I'll just end that there.

Ben: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Board members and thank you for inviting us here. I should have regrets myself, and I should apologize that during the planning stage in Nunavut planning, we have never really participated, as it was mentioned earlier. Perhaps as residents we were not really aware. We can't really answer that, those of us who are here.

Yes, at this time, we have a lot of work to do as Iqaluit residents. The Iqaluit residents should be more aware that Iqaluit is a capital main center for all Baffin communities. It is also called a city, and sometimes it has to go through the most difficult task whether it relates to the land or shipping. After hearing about the marine routes, we have some concerns, but we are also are pleased for the fact that we are now going to get a deep-sea port. In a way, we find it very positive, but we also have concerns.

We also apologize that the mayor cannot attend this meeting or any city representatives. Perhaps they could have added to the discussions of what concerns the city may have within the community, and the many developments taking place. As Iqaluit residents, especially the HTO - our hunters in a way are going through perilous times, because Iqaluit is growing so rapidly. In smaller communities, you find are pleased to find beauty on the land. There is nothing to worry about when there is no one who is going to bother you or disturb you.

But in Iqaluit, we have to load our hunting gear to go outside Iqaluit and past the houses. That's how Iqaluit is growing so fast. So in a way, we are going through hard times as hunters. We have a lot of vehicle traffic too that adds to the problem, but I don't want to talk about that. I'm not a city guy.

The city doesn't really like to have a good working relationship with us, because they are a separate entity. But we have raised concerns about skidoo trails and so forth. Let's work together, but won't be collaborative. I had hoped there was going to be a map that we can all look at. As I mentioned earlier, as Iqaluit residents, as the capital and essential route, perhaps I could say Nunavummiut – yes, go to that map.

From my own consideration since 30 to 40 years that I was involved with the Nunavut Wildlife Management board, I recognize all these areas that need to be protected or conservation areas that are needed in the Baffin region. Perhaps before I go on, let me say when we had the islands between Nunavut and Nunavik, the shared areas for hunting purposes, I was involved there. It should still be part of Nunavut. Yes, I could say Equal Use and Occupancy for all the communities in Baffin. The land was identified. They are all open for usage by these communities.

As you know, in your communities, and the presentations here that I was very proud of, in the smaller communities, they are being asked a lot. They are being asked to manage these bird colonies – and we saw that in the maps earlier what types of usages are envisioned. So why not all of the island be an area where wildlife is of concern, whatever wildlife they may be and not just focus on one community like Pangnirtung, Iqaluit and so forth - all of us together. I know the areas I identified, the communities I outlined that have usage to Nettilling Lake, Cape Dorset, Pang and North Baffin calving sites that we saw earlier, and caribou crossing places. Only through collaborative efforts can we manage them properly.

Nettilling Lake, Amadjuak Lakes, and here, just up here the caribou way back when, there were a lot of caribou. I don't know how it is today, but caribou were making calves right up to this region here. They would cross the river here, and as Cape Dorset delegates mentioned, they would hunt during the summer in these areas. They would go to the coast, that we call Ataktuk. So in all these areas you have caribou calving grounds. This is a very important caribou hunting ground by people who walked inland. Some, in fact, would go as far as here to hunt caribou.

The caribou in this area, on the eastern side of Frobisher Bay – Kimmirut, Iqaluit and Pangnirtung know this land very well. They know the caribou are there. They don't really migrate. The caribou that would go here from North Baffin would be migrating caribou, and they would be in the thousands. They have moved on, but eventually they will come back.

Let me just say about his lake, Amadjuak: It has many different species of wildlife. It has many inland fish or landlocked fish, and it has one of the biggest fish populations of landlocked char. Yes, they are Arctic char, but they don't go down to the sea. There are old historic sites or old Inuit sites. People who walked inland would make sod houses, including people from Dorset. We also have pingos in this area. Inuit from Iqaluit and Pangnirtung, back when caribou were readily available, they were harvested heavily. Near the Nettilling Lake, people went fishing, and there were a lot of fish, Arctic char. This lake is one of the most important sites. I think it deserves to be more preserved. It has all types of fish, and the waters up there, for those of us who have been up there has one of the clearest waters anywhere. You can look right down to the deep bottom of the lake.

I think we need to protect it further, because it has seals up there – ring seals- that belong to the area. The quality of skin is great, but eating them is not so great. They eat char. This area here is the Pang Trail, back when Pang people would take on that trail going inland. I have been there myself. It's a beautiful area. Long ago I was told people from Pang would haul boats inland. When I was up there, we hauled a canoe up, and we saw old wood that was used to haul boats. They're still there. So I think you would assume it should be a higher heritage site from here right up to the lake. I don't know if that designation will be initiated, but it's a very important historical site.

People travelled to Nettilling Lake by boats, wooden boats. Mike Ferguson and I went up there and experienced that trail once. Some of the people that were part of the party are now deceased, but this lake has some of the best fish. Some of them go downriver to Amadjuak and some to the ocean. And here, you have fossilized bottom dwellers – lots around there. You can collect them anywhere. They are on bedrock. That's how it is here.

And here, those of us who flew over here, you can see that at one time, there were a lot of meteor showers in the area, so you find a lot of circles on the land. Perhaps this took place millions of years ago. That probably is here. Further up here is an important calving area, and this is also a calving ground. These are all calving grounds. We are not really 100% sure of this island. I know the caribou winter here, but we don't really have understanding where they have their crossings. But it's becoming an important island, because there are a lot of caribou. This area has most of the caribou now in the Baffin Region. Perhaps I could say, and our colleagues may agree with me - it's where you increase the numbers of caribou. This past winter a lot of caribou died off on that island. I'm just mentioning that to you. I don't know how. Perhaps we could have a Protected Area or a Special Management Area.

Yes, these sites are well mapped out and identified, but through a collaborative effort and not just one community's interest dictated, we can declare it a region where you cannot see development taking place. Here, this is a park. We cannot touch that. This region is something that should be considered by the communities I mentioned. That's something I really wanted to speak about, so you can consider it as well. We want this well managed - all this region. Yes, there are identifications made for those purposes, with some pockets here and there. I would like to include them further.

Going to the Kimmirut presentation, as Jawlie mentioned, the hunting trails... Yes, we have trails here on this map. They're not on here, but I think with respect to this area, communities should have an understanding of areas where people go fishing and by snowmobile all the way up to Pang. These have to be determined. The trails have to be determined. Right now, Iqaluit residents will be seeing a lot of Kimmirut residents coming in by snowmobile.

Jawlie mentioned this about this with the head of the bay here, and concerns about winter shipping that may affect negatively the hunters. But we don't really have full knowledge of that yet. The question should be asked: If a deep-sea port is built, what impact is it going to have? We don't have the foresight. You think the city would be here if they had concerns with a deep-sea port in place, naturally with an increase in marine traffic and how that would affect the ice. This here is also a marine route. If this area is going to be broken up, our hunters have to be protected and their interests considered. I'll end that there, and thank you for allowing me to speak. This is a new thing, and I suggested perhaps it could be called a Special Management Area. Thank you.

Joshua: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Joshua Kango, HTO. I want to say - I spoke on it a bit – the lakes that have migration routes and spawning areas. We would like to see management areas. The potential of pollution to these lakes is just too great even to fathom. As I mentioned earlier, the buried contaminants from years back, there appear to be some seepages from these areas. There are quite a few in the area, perhaps contaminating our food source. So this is one of the areas we are worried about. You cannot see them, because they are buried, and as I said, numerous. It has been discussed and is a concern to many in this public hearing.

The marine traffic, especially cargo ships, I know their intention is not to disturb, but on the other hand, the cruise ships are the most disturbing. Pond Inlet representatives have told us that although there have been restrictions wanting to be imposed to these ships, they don't care. They come. They go where they please. I don't know where the licensing for this comes

from and who issues it. Their destination at times is unknown, and they are going where they want to go.

I have travelled extensively in Baffin Island and Nunavut in general. One community I have not been to. Everywhere I go it's a big concern, perhaps unregulated. If they wanted to move in the communities, that's fine. It's just other areas they go to. We don't know where they go. Perhaps they go more in areas where there is a waterfowl population. These people go on shore, disturbing with their Zodiac boats. They disturb great whales. Of all the marine traffic coming up to Nunavut, this category is the worst offender, this carrying a group of travellers. Whoever issued permits to these organizations is not thinking of the Inuit population in Nunavut. They are given too much of a free hand.

As Pond Inlet representatives mentioned – it wasn't discussed in great detail – we have Lancaster Sound. Many of us lived up there. We know it was full of animal wildlife and many species. The Arctic Bay population utilizes this particular sea area of Lancaster Sound, and they have told us that the wildlife is depleting. Less and less is being seen. It's an area we should be really concerned about.

Ben: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. The land I mentioned, it's a little different than what I have discussed. Up in what we call the High Arctic island – this area – is an area I have documented for my particular use – Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset area, lowland Arctic they call it. It is special and unique. Many world countries recognize the lowland Arctic exists. This is perhaps in lower Arctic. I want you as Nunavut Planning Commission to pay special attention to it. If you haven't heard about it or read about it, look into it: lowland Arctic. It contains much information. It can be used as part of a planning process. It is a very unique area and contains many species that are not available in many other parts. There is also evidence it has been occupied. In the Baffin, Qikiqtaaluk, Equal Use and Occupancy management and co-management - have agreed to it, and many communities occupy the land. So this Equal Use and Occupancy is also important to Baffin communities and deserves to be paid attention to.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I think you are concluding your presentation. Any questions from the Commissioners?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Peter Alareak, Nunavut Planning Commission. I have two questions. Ben, I think you will understand my particular dialect, so I'll speak directly to you. The map you spoke of - You have requested this vast track of land be designated as a Protected Area. Now suppose that was to be considered – you have indicated tracts of land, what they are used for from calving grounds. This is important to all of us, the caribou calving grounds. If it can be considered and indicated as such, this calving ground, what would the consequences be to future development? What would you think after establishing this as a Protected Area? Suppose development was to be proposed? What would you think? That's the first one.

All those city representatives are not present. We discussed yesterday the Frobisher Bay, and it was briefly mentioned this morning in your presentation. You mentioned where the char is and how valuable these lakes are. You also mentioned a deep-sea port in the city of Iqaluit. If the seaport was to become a reality, like you I don't know. I cannot think how marine traffic would be, how intensive icebreakers would be to work with these ships coming in. I don't know your

Frobisher Bay animal population. Do you think we should pay attention to this concern? I don't know your cod population or your fish species.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Ben: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Peter. I think I still remember my dialect from your community. *(Laughter)*.

I will not use that so everybody can understand. The coding in this particular area – the Igloolik, Qikiqtarjuaq, Clyde River... I would look for the support of these communities to the ideas we have, the proposed ideas we have presented this morning. Perhaps lastly, as Nunavut Planning Commission, maybe create designations to this area – I would call it Protected or Special Management. I'm coming with these two terms, either of which I don't know actually what the words means. I don't know if there are any differences to using these two words. As you recall, I know as the Planning Commission, this is one of your working language tools. As Government likes to use their working tools, including calving grounds, so Protected Area seems to diminish in its meaning, with exploration becoming stronger. Even Peter Taptuna has commented on these terms.

So Mr. Chair, there are hardly any funds. If we were to designate these as calving grounds, knowing what the answer is, we would just be overridden by someone's authority, someone's signature and someone's authority and have the industry having their way. This is my personal opinion.

Calving grounds, especially in our region with caribou populations declining, the caribou crossings, ice water crossings, freshwater crossings right now are very important. They should be protected as newborn babies and looked after again. Peter, yes, yes, we need protection. We need special management. We don't want this area to be used for anything else. It's like our garden where we get our sustenance. We have caribou quotas. We are limited until July. Last year we were told that caribou has gone. I think there are a few herds coming back there. We have to manage it carefully. They are our food source. It was for us, everyday food.

Now for the marine traffic, we don't know the numbers that will be coming in. I mentioned briefly that I wish city representatives were here so everyone could be informed and hear what the consequences would be of a deep-sea port and potential increase in marine traffic. I have not heard about any public meetings hosted by the City informing the population. If one emerges, there will be others. There will be other deep-sea port, others will emerge and different levels of category. I think there will be more than one. The city should be diligent with this information being passed out. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Ovide?

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. I have a question. The marine traffic in the past was very low. But even at the time, the mammals were being affected. Now with increased traffic, have you noticed that your sea mammals in Frobisher Bay area are being disturbed? You appear to have a lot of marine traffic. That's my question. How is disturbance from some years back to today with your marine traffic?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Go ahead.

Joshua: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. These two are pretty much aware as long-term residents. From what we've heard over the years, when traffic was less dense than today, there were a lot of seals, bearded seals. I don't think we can blame all the depletion of these species to the ships. The marine traffic, yes it is increasing in Frobisher Bay. That being said, right now, we see less and less marine life in Frobisher Bay, as has been said. Once the deep-sea port is established, we don't know what the consequences will be to your question in relation to seal and bearded seal.

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: The seals are our daily food source as well throughout the year and the winter season. We still go out and some hunters are not coming in during their winter travels with catch. Some years back, they were plentiful, and they migrate according to the winter season. Sometimes they are numerous during spring. There's always a 'but.'

As I said, in Frobisher Bay they migrate to other areas to their calving grounds. Perhaps that could be the reason too, why we don't see a lot of them, including narwhals. From what I've heard, they used to be in Frobisher Bay, including bowhead whales. Seals and narwhals, for some reason they come back in parts of the season. Last summer, they were coming in to Frobisher Bay during the migration route going somewhere, but we miss our seals.

Marine traffic has come in, and icebreakers are coming in. They come into Frobisher Bay, coming in from somewhere, coming into Tujjaat. They come through this area, now cargo ships. I don't know what to say about them. They are coming in. The cargo and what they are carrying...Our landfill is now very large, as we can all see. We are not really sure if the boats have an impact on this, because we are a part of it. When they are using a lot of vessels with motors, that's causing an impact as well. It seems to be that way right now. In the large inlet, we are starting to see a change in the seals, less seals. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions from the panel? *(Pause)*. I believe there aren't any. What about from the invited guests? Abraham?

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Abraham Qammaniq from Sanirajak. This is not really a question. I just wanted to support Ben on the area that he wants protected, that it includes the marine area that we hunt walrus, because it is shallow. I just wanted to be in support. Their trails tend to be impacted by the ships. When they are trying to go to their destination, they tend to go on the hunter's trails if they wish to go to the Milne Inlet. They would appreciate it if...Looking on the map, the proposed deep sea port is also another area that they would appreciate if they can leave that alone – Milne Inlet area.

NPC Chair: Jawlie?

Jawlie: *(Translated)*: I am very happy that...*(microphone issues for a few seconds)*...I am very happy that on that map that was shown, perhaps if a copy can be provided to us to see if we would like to make any additional markings onto it, on what he was talking about. Can we possibly get a copy of it? I'm not sure from whom. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am Jawlie from Kimmirut.

NPC Chair: Yes. That will be fine. Can you please make copies and provide him one? Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This map - Ben and his group – it belongs to them, so they would have to provide the copies

NPC Chair: Okay, Ben?

Ben: *(Translated)*: I can see Brian is very lazy.

(Laughter)

Yes, I just want to thank Mike Ferguson, because he was helping me on this. Before you leave before the end of the day, we will try to have copies made available for you. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Putulik?

Putulik: *(Translated)*: What was not mentioned was hydro projects in the future, in Iqaluit or not too far away from Iqaluit. You haven't mentioned the hydro project. What do you think of that? That's my question.

Ben: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. I'm sure it's all in our minds, but the Power Corporation in particular, has approached us as HTO. They would ask questions where it would be best to have that located, and they have always thought of the shallow waters, the most shallow waters. This has not been forgotten. I believe they are still having discussions about a hydro project, but they have considered the waters that we have the most fish in and where we go hunting, and other places as well. On the other side of Iqaluit, they have considered all parts around Iqaluit, but right now they haven't been talking about it as much as before. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Jeetaloo?

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: And to add to that, the study that has been done about the hydro project, they have done surveys along with help from the Nunavik region. They have done studies on the rivers, and have travelled by snowmobile as well doing a study. They have studied the land. Right now, they are trying to see other areas closer to Iqaluit to see if that would be a possibility.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Is that it? Questions? I believe there are no questions. What about from the guests down there? *(Pause)*. I believe there are no questions. Thank you for your excellent presentation for us to take into consideration, and you have been here for almost a whole hour. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Before we take a break, I would just like to recognize James Eetoolook. Thank you for being here.

(Clapping)

And students from the Arctic College, from the Environmental Program, they are also here in the back. Welcome.

(Clapping)

10 minutes. We will take a 10-minute break.

BREAK

***Clyde River Presentation:
Jayco Ashevak, Patrick Palituk & Sam Palituk***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We will now proceed. Thank you for coming in to give your presentation. Like others, you will have 20 minutes for the Hamlet and 20 minutes for the HTO. The question period will be 10 minutes, so you have about an hour perhaps. Thank you. State your name, please and your community. Starting this afternoon, your nametags – please use them so you can be signed in. Place your nametag on your table so we know who you are. Use your space. Thank you. You can start any time.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Sam Palituk, Clyde River, HTO representative. I have attended your past presentations over the years, and during my work, I was able to attend the Pond Inlet gathering as well.

Jayco: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. I am a Hamlet representative. I am quite new to the Hamlet of Clyde River, so everything I hear is new to me. I'm just in the learning process. Thank you for welcoming us to the public hearing. These two will do most of the talking.

Patrick: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Patrick Palituk, Clyde River. I'm the youth representative, so I'm here as one of the delegation. I see some youth here as well, so it's very refreshing. I thought I would be the only youth delegate, so I'm glad to see them attending this public hearing. Welcome.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I will start the discussion. Sam Palituk. We want to deal with this project, and it's not fully complete. But the public was involved in our consultation, and it was pretty much felt it was not complete. Area 55 has plenty of wildlife and a sanctuary for bowhead whales. This area is rich with bowheads. They calve there too, so we felt conservation is necessary, not just for bowheads but other whales, seals, bears.

Here on the east, there are three graves of whalers. There are makings on the grave that are rapidly eroding, and it is a very beautiful area as well. From here this area, perhaps extending to this area was an important whaling ground for whalers. So you have a lot of boat sites in this area, and it's beautiful scenery all along the coast.

From here going down here to that area, it's an area that people felt needed to be conserved or be declared a Protection Area. This huge area identified here - an initiative was taken to turn

it into a park by the residents, and it's a big, immense area that is considered to turn into a park - a national park or territorial, I don't know. It's a very scenic spot. Many tourists and hikers will be flocking in soon, especially the cliff jumpers or just casual tourists coming in. So, you'll see a lot of activity going on, particularly with tourists in the area. It has plenty of wildlife. It has a lot of narwhal and seals.

We also hunt caribou in the area, caribou hunting ground. And this glacier is pretty huge, and the river flows to this area here. And from here to there is our water source. It's our main water source for our daily water consumption.

Here, where we grew up in that area, we were very knowledgeable about the area and what resources it may have. That's how it is. This area is rich in wildflowers. We have different types of fulmars, gulls and their nests in the area as well. So we have fulmars and gulls that are abundant there.

Just to add a little more here, the size – perhaps a 310-mile radius, if I got that right – is rich in wildlife. We look at the need to have it preserved. It's also seeing more marine traffic from ships, similar to what was mentioned earlier. You have exploration coming into the area more, and there is nothing, no policy really in place. We've been trying to see if we can have some more regulations. But we really can't do much, or we don't really have much say when exploration companies want to explore, and sometimes that troubles me.

Here, this is a municipal land. Through here, the ice floe used to be much further out, but each year it's getting closer to the shoreline. We see a lot of multi-year ice flowing through the area, not as large as they used to be in the past. They come in smaller sizes, and it's become rarer. That's how it is today. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Go ahead.

Patrick: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Looking at the map, can you zoom it in please? Zoom it in. Yeah, that's good. This area is a route also for going into the caribou herds. This is also a place where we harvest fish. People in our communities are concerned it has no designation. It should be designated as a Protected Area due to abundance of fish. So we will be seeking that the boundary be expanded to protect this area that I have shown you. Thank you, Chair.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Peter

Jayco: I have that much of common fear, except for few things. Hunting grounds identified – these are the areas where we are most concerned with. Perhaps in the future, as has been said, amendments – perhaps we can request that other areas be designated according to the community needs.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Is that your presentation? Thank you for your presentation. Peter?

Comm Peter: (*Translated*): Peter Alareak, NPC. I think you will be able to understand me. My question is to the youth representative. You mentioned you think you said there might be potential for gold in the area. You indicated that. How much is that knowledge to the community? To other exploration companies that may be coming in, is the area pretty much busy with exploration?

Because of this development potential, how do you feel about year-round marine traffic and icebreaking?

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Sam: *(Translated)*: There is potential, but there is not much exploration. For us to decide on what really should be yes or no needs community consultation. I think there were proposals for oil exploration in our sea not too far from us. We are doing everything we can to alter the proposal to the exploration of oil and gas.

Although it is very tempting when it comes to the local economy, at this stage, we are setting our priority on wildlife. We have many youth in our community, and many are looking for jobs. These are not readily available. So it will have to be a community decision to your question.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: We have interpreters that will repeat. I will ask you in English this time.

(English): If the mining should be interested by whoever and oil companies, if there were possible icebreakers coming around, how would you feel about it? Which would you choose, your hunting ground or icebreakers? Taima.

Sam: *(Translated)*: I don't think I understood you very well.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: He is asking which would be your priority – wildlife or development. Your hunting grounds, for instance, if exploration was to come into your area with oil and gas exploration with development and icebreakers coming into your region, what would your priorities be, your wildlife or development? This was his question.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Chair. This is a question that everybody is asking – mining companies, developments. There are a few in Nunavut. I don't think exploration and development would be the priority right now. It's not the priority right now, although there are people working at Mary River from our community. There are capable young workers working up there, but the mining would not be our priority at the moment.

Jayco: *(Translated)*: The questions that were asked to you, we have to be clear when we answer these questions. Development would infringe on much of our harvesting area. This is our position right now. The question that you have asked would not be our priority right now. The youth representatives had question on mineral development. We are unclear now as to where we stand as a group, but in harvesting areas, we are not clear yet what is around our area – our community - and what is available.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Taima. Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: The question I was asking is the icebreaking part: If they were to come into your community, your vicinities, or your hunting grounds, how would you feel about this vessel coming into your area?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jayco: *(Translated)*: I don't know this topic too well. I have not seen it in my community.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Ben? I'm writing notes just for my reminders. Are there any questions? *(Pause)*
There appears to be none. Participants? Ben?

Ben: *(Translated)*: The Clyde River, the proposed marine sanctuary for bowhead whales: How much do you know about it? The sanctuary for the bowhead whales, could you tell us what you know? We haven't heard it. We have heard it before and haven't heard much about it lately. The calving ground - I know it is a calving ground and many tourist ships have come into this region. As Peter mentioned, he asked of a possibility of icebreakers coming into your area. Is the sanctuary well protected? As I said, it's a bowhead whale sanctuary. I just want a general comment of how it is now.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Go ahead.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Ben, your comment: During the spring and in late fall they're there with the guides from the community. They do go there in spring by skidoo to see the bowhead whales in the sanctuary. We are looking into it and how it will be structured and regulated. I have here some pamphlets that tell about this particular sanctuary. There is traffic going there but not much at this time.

NPC: Qujannamiik. Ben? Any more questions? It appears not. David?

David K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My question to the group is, sometimes you see natural slicks or oil slicks. If you were to prevent it or reduce it, for example, 4000 gallons a day is leaking out in that inlet area. People have noted the fish in the area, there are the oil slicks near Coral Harbour and near Arctic Bay. What thoughts would you have if you were to say no to the Scott Inlet? I believe the water depth is about 80 feet. What thoughts would you have for that area?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. When you come here, can you introduce yourselves and which community you are from? Thank you. Does anyone wish to respond to the question?

Sam: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. People oppose oil development. If oil exploration companies have interest in our areas, and on some occasions they come and visit every month. In our public meeting, people felt that the project had to be stopped. Jerry and I worked on that and the initiative to block seismic testing. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Questions? David, does that answer your question? Okay?

(Nods yes)

Okay, any other questions?

Mike F: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm Mike Ferguson with the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. I just wanted to ask. I didn't hear them say very much about caribou. Are there some areas in their region that they would like to have protected for caribou?

Sam: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Here in this area are the main caribou hunting grounds during the summer and winter seasons. If we can reduce the size of the map...Zoom out. As well, this area here is also our caribou hunting ground, particularly in the spring months. This area...for a number of years now, the caribou population has been quite low in our area. It has been. The caribou were plentiful there, and you know that they were plentiful, because you'll come across a lot of antlers on the land. But slowly now, the caribou are coming back to the region. In fact, more and more caribou are being caught nearer to the community. I think we would be more pleased if we could see more conservation areas designated there.

NPC Chair: Does that answer your question?

(Nods yes)

Go ahead.

Jayco: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Before arriving here, my son will be going caribou hunting, I believe in this area. From here, we fill up the skidoo with gas, and I was in the area. But when his machine broke down, my younger brother requested company. So I would come there where they were hunting caribou. It's a pretty close area. It's a lot better hunting, in fact, this year compared to last year. I am always pleased, because I'm always thinking of Elders who want some caribou to eat.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. If I remember correctly on the further left here, you mentioned that you need to expand the Protection Area for concern of caribou. I believe you mentioned that earlier. It has not been identified, but I believe you asked that it be expanded. Yes.

Patrick: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Patrick Patulik. I commented on this area. People have told me that this should be a protected zone, for the fact that it has a potential gold mine there. People have been telling me that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Does that answer your question or you want to follow-up? No? Okay. Questions from our guests down there? Go ahead. Please come up.

James Q: *(Translated)*: Thank you. The questions that were raised, it was fine with me since I'm from Clyde River. Ben's question about #55: The policies that are being drafted are not completed yet and how it is to be structured. We are working on it on how it is going to be structured so there are better protection measures.

This is supplementary to Ben's question. It is not complete. It is not processed how parks usually work on their own stuff. If you would like more information, there is information that we can provide on how it is protected, and also about the lands that are indicated in there. These areas that are marked are important for Inuit, because there are calving grounds, particularly #24 – because it's a calving ground. This area, because there is mineral potential –

iron and other minerals - they are important areas. This is a supplementary answer to the question that was raised. I'm from Clyde River. I just wanted to add information. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions from there? *(Pause)* I believe there aren't anymore. Thank you. Thank you for your presentation and responses for us to take into consideration. Thank you.

(Clapping)

We would also like to welcome Olayuk Akesuk. Welcome. He's down in the back. Welcome.

(Clapping)

We will break for lunch. I believe there is going to be country food available as well. I'm not really sure, but our invited guests will be provided country food. I'm just not sure if it is readily available, but we will resume our meeting at 1:30 this afternoon. Thank you.

LUNCH BREAK

Pangnirtung Presentation: Leopa Akpalialluk, Jaco Ishulutak & Henry Mike

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Our Pangnirtung representatives will be here all afternoon, and I am from Pangnirtung myself.

(Laughter)

Just kidding. You will have a 20-minute presentation for the Hamlet and 20 minutes for HTO. There will be a question period for 10 minutes. You can start now once you are ready.

Jaco: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair, for giving us a chance to present to you. I am Jaco Ishulutak of Pangnirtung Hamlet. My colleagues here will introduce themselves before I present. That way you know who is here and what we do in our community.

Leopa: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I am Leopa Akpalialluk of Pangnirtung, HTO board member.

Henry: *(Translated)*: Good afternoon. I am Henry Mike from the Hamlet of Pangnirtung.

Jaco: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to first welcome from our community for the kindness we received by our MLA, Johnny Mike. He is here. He represents us and serves us when there are going to be meetings, and we need to recognize him first. He presents to the community first, giving the information and also informs the community through the local radio. We are very proud to have him as our servant. Please stand, if he is here. He is, thank you.

I will proceed. I have a cold, so my voice isn't all that great. Our wildlife, I will share with you the glaciers and what impacts it has on our fish. The glaciers tend to melt through the years. What is part of the glaciers and what causes them to melt - our glaciers are melting, and our sea has fish called halibut. Since we live in an area where we have deep-sea waters, once the glaciers start melting off, the flow that is coming from the glaciers is not the same as the water that originally flows in the rivers, because they have always been frozen since time immemorial.

The land was covered in ice a long, time ago, and that is what we have heard from our ancestors. It can be a concern when there are changes, particularly for the fish with gills. It can be a concern for the fish that habitat close to those areas, because the nutrients that come from the rivers help nurture them. The flow that is coming from the melting glaciers melting off is not the same. So that is risky because of the animals in the area.

When you see the glaciers, it's sparkly, so it can be dangerous to the sea mammals or the fish for the nutrients and what they eat. Small mammals tend to eat smaller animals. It's part of the food chain. They tend to be in the sea, and part of the nutrients they eat is in the sea and also what flows through the rivers.

If there were to be an oil development close to the glacier or if there were to be any mineral development, it would flow down to the sea for sure from that area, so that is risky. If there were to be any mineral development or oil and gas development in our surrounding area, the water will flow from that particular site. As I mentioned earlier, anything coming off of the melting glacier would flow down through the rivers and down to the sea. What would be impacted the most would be the halibut and turbot. That is what you will have to know about what kinds of wildlife we have in the sea.

In different parts of the seasons, it's not always the same. In the fall, the sea mammals - the flora grows, and as the season changes, the flora and fauna changes too. What I'm sharing with you is from what I've heard in the past. I should have mentioned, it was only in 1984 that I finally moved to Pangnirtung, and I grew up with only Inuktitut language. The only thing that I can basically say in English is 'Hello,' so I am a true Inuk.

(Laughter)

I just wanted to share that. Thank you.

Leopa:

(Translated): Thank you. I am Leopa Akpalialluk. I just wanted to thank you. As I am becoming an Elder, my ancestors grew up in an area where there was no non-Inuit. We grew up in the Cumberland Sound. We were last camp down usually down in the Cumberland Sound going towards Qikiqtarjuaq, closer to the Iqaluit area. Our ancestors, when we used to have difficult access going to and fro, that's when I grew up. Our parents – the same age group - were able to provide for us, and we didn't experience hardships or hunger.

When I started to become aware of my surroundings as I was growing up, in the month of May before the ice conditions broke up, we knew that since the ice was still there way up until July. We knew that we had access through the ice until July. Although we were short of supplies on tea, we had food available. The only time we were anxious to get some supplies was when we

were nearing those months when we needed to get supplies. The boats that were used back then, which we used to call tukatukatun, the ones with motors, it was only at the end of January that we were finally able to travel to Pangnirtung by sea ice.

I remember in the month of Christmas, we weren't able to cross over until after Christmas. And we were able to survive only with wildlife as our food that was only available to us. That's how our ancestors survived, using wildlife as subsistence. So I just wanted to point that out that our ancestors were able to survive and provide for us only depending on wildlife as their food, and this was passed down to me right up until my age today. Qujannamiik.

Henry: (Translated): For myself I'm not really sure what to say. I don't really have a lot to say. Taima.

NPC Chair: Jaco?

Jaco: (Translated): Yes, thank you. Regarding the maps, he will be speaking on them further, but I just want to point out that my friend and I both grew up in the same camp, and our wives are sisters as well. Back in November, we were involved in the mapping sessions. When we had these discussions, we found out that what we had was not enough, and we needed to make additions to what we were working on at the time. We were supposed to go back to Pangnirtung with him, and we didn't hold the public hearing at the time, because we had set up discussions with experts who have really good knowledge of our community and the surrounding area. That's who we worked with.

The maps that we are using are not enough, and I really believe that. What we have to do has many reasons, and we will need to work with a lot of people, and we have a lot of work to do for our people so that everything is set in place for our comfort so they can be involved. If there were to be a study done and if it is difficult or complex, they will need a lot of information from Inuit who have the best knowledge. If there were to be studies on fish, Inuit have to be involved. That is a good way to go forward, because that's how our community can be better informed. He will speak in representing the HTO on the population in our area.

Leopa: (Translated): Thank you. I believe he can speak about it, but he's passing it on to me. About the fish and the study that is being done, a lot of the people who are doing the studies are becoming more Inuit. This is in the Cumberland Sound, and there are over 30. There are many fish that we do studies on. There are many areas that we fish at in the Cumberland Sound. For commercial activities, there was a study done so that there can be economic opportunities for Inuit who don't have regular jobs, so they can do commercial fishing. The numbers have been increasing. This is for regular community members who don't have regular jobs, so that they can have some source of income. Following the abundance of fish for commercial activities, it goes by the pound. That is how they have structured it, so they can have a source of income.

A lot of people that were first involved are no longer there. We are the next generation that has taken on this management. The areas around Pangnirtung – there are areas that can't be fished at for commercial purposes. What we called Avatatuq, (*phonetic approximation*) close to Pangnirtung. It's over here. We go over there mainly to fish. That will be used only for food. It's to provide for the community. We go there to fish for the community. It's not for commercial activity.

Further areas that have more fish in them are used for commercial activity. To the other side of Pangnirtung and Kangilo is overlooking the fjord – it is what we call it in English. It has a lot of fish, and there is a quota set for commercial purposes. They can also fish that can be used for food. These lakes as well – all these inlets have fish. Further down, there are larger fish. The fish are much larger. Back then, they have known that there were much larger fish in the area. This other side, all the way up to Akandulik (*phonetic approximation*) and Iqaluit, they come here to fish, because the quota is set for Pangnirtung for commercial purposes. It is part of the Pangnirtung quota. Iqaluit is in here somewhere. It is the inlet. And this one here as well, has a lot of fish and it can be used for commercial purposes. Also if I cross to the other side, there are plenty of fish here, and it can be used for commercial purposes. They have known since time immemorial that the fishing weirs, the river – I just call it Samucktaya (*phonetic approximation*). It is full of weirs, because it is a large river. We found out what kind of river it is and what types of fish it has.

My former ancestors, Sivutisak, (*phonetic approximation*) his wife Aluakeya (*phonetic approximation*) – she grew up in that area, and the late Ayu lived in Alkunidjuaq (*phonetic approximation*), and Bebe lived in that area. I have seen their campsite. Although it seems far from Pangnirtung, we used to live here. I am just sharing a story with you for a bit. When we lived with Kimmisu, this long pass just near Allen Island, every year we had much activity in this area when I was a child. We would often travel to Qikiqtarjuaq, the US military were first. It was probably not a very good location for them, so they have moved. There was a lot of gas in that area when we used to live here, when we used that kind of vessel. Every year, we would pick up gas from that area that they had left. That's what I remember growing up.

When the fish would go upstream - This is Ukuqisajuaq (*phonetic approximation*), and I know this pass very clearly, and I have hunted seals there myself. When the fish would go upstream – very large fish – this has been set for Pangnirtung quota for them to be able to fish there commercially. And this part, yellowish part, this is very important to us. It has a million dollars right in there, the Cumberland Sound. Andrew has also fished in there himself in the past.

Right now, ice has formed a bit, and right now we have been fishing here. We used to only fish here before. Down to Umi, down to the fjord, if there were to be any kind of oil spill, there is fishing continuously in that area. If there were to be some kind of accident, a spill, then we would really have to be compensated, because this is our main fishing area. There are many, many people who fish. Each night, right now there is a lot of fishing activity, day and night.

In the Greenland language they call it akalikali (*phonetic approximation*), which is turbot. Ever since I was a child growing up, Natani (*phonetic approximation*), I believe is the right term for halibut. They are right deep in the seabed, close to the seabed. Natani is the term for halibut. I used to want to keep that term, but another term has been used. They tend to say akalikali, but I used to call it Natani. They shouldn't use any fishing vessels where they drag nets down in the seabed. There is a restriction for them not to fish there with those types of vessels. So that is what we have in Pangnirtung.

We have received a lot of reports from NWMB in regards to wildlife, from the Government, NTI, DFO. Sometimes we would have really serious debates with them when we were trying to set it up before NLCA was created. I know I can speak on and on about it. I'm just trying to

summarize it. For those communities in the Baffin region, I'm sure you go through similar things the way we have gone through.

I've always wanted to remind the communities that before there are any consultations with the communities, it used to be very inconvenient when someone was going to come in. They would already have a policy set in place, and we were not able to make changes. As the community of Pangnirtung, although we would try to argue with them, they would already introduce something that was already in place and unchangeable. That is what I have seen. I keep pointing it out, so I am talking about it today, although I am just sharing with you information from the past.

Now that we have Nunavut created, we can now have better negotiations. We used to have debates about beluga in the past. We used to have very serious debates. When they had set regulations, they would come in with everything already in place, and no room for us to have a say. That is why I am sharing with you today, because it really made me feel uncomfortable back then, although that was the case in the past. Now that we have Nunavut created, we can now work together with the Government, and we will continue to do that, because we have these public institutions. Andrew will probably have a say too, about Nettiilling. I'm just mainly speaking about the water surrounding our area, but I'm sure he will speak about something else other than what I had to say. I will speak further after he speaks. Thank you.

Jaco:

(Translated): Qujannamiik. The lake Nettiilling, I'll speak on it a bit. This is a calving area on the north side and east side as well. All of this area is a calving ground. The southeastern part is where there is a river where fish spawn. He mentioned this morning, it was discussed this morning that this lake contains many species of fish. It has been used for many years. My mother used to travel in this part through small boats. My mother remembers this area very well. She is 91, and she still speaks of it fondly. This is the area where she was raised. People used to travel to this area to harvest caribou for their winter clothing. She often tells us that it is an area like no other. The seals were different like no other, and their meats were like no other in this lake. Seal fat is also different altogether from the seaborne seals. This is an area of the lake that they traveled through to this river from the ocean. The caribou in this area were healthy, and fat of the caribou was good as well. This is why my mother recalls this area fondly and from my parents. Thank you.

Henry

(Translated): Henry Mike. I think I will speak in English.

(English): As Jaco said earlier, back in December we had a little meeting, and it was a group of hunters from different regions. They all had their input on the land use plan map. There were quite a few changes that they wanted made with polar bear denning areas. There is quite a few up along this coast, and quite a few along this coast too.

These snow trails – skidoo trails, winter trails that they used – were mainly going down toward turbot fishing areas and inland to crossing other fjords around here and up along this way. One of the main concerns was about caribou feeding and birthing grounds. Jaco covered it, and Ben from Iqaluit had that map, which pointed out all the western part of the Baffin Island. That made it a lot easier when Ben put it up, because that's where all this area was designated for caribou birthing grounds. Yes, that one, this whole area.

Now with the concerns that...with the meeting that we held in Pangnirtung, this really sums it up for what they were concerned about it. So, I guess it would be safe to say that Pangnirtung would agree with this Equal Use and Occupancy with other communities. Leopa explained the fishing areas. A lot of the hunters were talking about these sites. I don't know what else I would say. Thank you.

Jaco: *(Translated):* Thank you, Chair. Nettilling Lake should be researched with no exploration. I am concerned. I am a carver...to see if there were any soapstone in the area. I was told strictly that we will not go into that area for soapstone harvesting. It should be very much restricted to almost anything. It's a huge calving area with a lot of fish and a lot of food sources. Thank you, Chair.

Leopa *(Translated):* I have a very short comment now. My father was a real whaler. He was born in this area. He traveled during summer to harvest caribou when the skin was right for clothing. They used canoes and sail. Akurat – these are the sailing canoes that I am speaking about. They travel to this area. Ben mentioned it. This morning he spoke on it. They used to travel by canoes, and they used to portage in order to harvest caribou when they are in the right conditions for clothing, so they could be properly clothed in winter. This was the custom of our people.

My uncle was the one that used to tell us living in that area. He also mentioned that his younger brother was lost for a time. He spent many years looking for him but never found him. That's why our ancestors would go through hard times. Nettilling is an area where my father used to live on his land. Now we are hearing that there are diamonds in this area. Could you move up the screen a bit, please? Move it up. Could you enlarge this area? Closer, zoom in. That's fine.

This is an area we call Qaminilluit (*phonetic approximation*). It flows into the Hudson Bay. There is a huge river system that flows into Pangnirtung, Cumberland Sound. And as you see this river, it flows through Alariktuk (*phonetic approximation*) area through the ice fields, flowing northward. It flows northward instead when it should be flowing south here. We call this Alkyiaq (*phonetic approximation*) coming in from Iqaluit. The source of the river starts here and goes north, flows north. Jaco and I, this is where we used to hunt caribou for clothing. During the time, we camped in this area. It was our area to cache caribou for winter use so we could live through the winter. But now the mining company is starting to work in this area. I have a lot of questions as to that area. I was told by the companies, this is virgin land. It has never been used by anybody. Yet, this is where I lived. This is where I hunted caribou. This is where I cache my caribou for winter supply.

So anyone when it comes to money and development, nothing appears to be sacred. Things will be said, even though it's not quite true. I think many of you have heard many things as people belonging to boards and others when the truth is not spoken. Development is the only thing on the minds of developers and companies proposing to establish mines. For those of us who live up here where there is no harvesting, no growing of food, this is our only means of survival and harvesting.

I expect I have been with HTO for many years, even before Nunavut was conceived. I have harvested many, many mammals, and I have participated in how the land should be regulated.

I have participated when it came to Nunavut how regulations should be. This is the most difficult area to deal with. I am not much of an eater of imported food for some reason.

I look for support, as always, my fellow Baffin Islanders. The HTO Annual General Meeting will be the tenth one, so I could not convince that particular meeting for support. I want it planned properly. What about NPC? Could it be properly planned through the Nunavut Planning Commission? I'm saying this because I'm still very concerned about the caribou. Although I have many things to say on this topic, I will try to summarize it. I have hunted many species and albino caribou as well. At the time, our caribou were smaller herds and declining.

My fellow Baffin Islanders, we seek support. There is always research on animals, and it appears there is never-ending no-result research, which is just a way for us to be given quotas and other restrictions where we cannot go hunt. Nunavut Planning Commission, plan your region. We are from a land where there is no way we could plan and harvest food. Get on with it. Do something about the caribou. Perhaps even harvesting domesticated caribou might be an idea now. When I was a child, there were not too many caribou herds, but sometimes...And you know, you cannot eat money. There are many ways that we are restricted when we want to harvest our food sources.

My fellow Baffin Islanders, your support would be very much support. Perhaps herding caribou in the future might even be an idea. I would like to see this come to pass. We are Inuit. We need country food. As for me, I look not Inuit, but I crave caribou meat. If I don't eat it, I get cold. I become frail. So I'm looking for support, perhaps herding caribou. It appears there might be money out there, and the boards I have belonged to in the past – a lot of money is wasted for frivolous reasons many times, when it really should be developing Baffin Island. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Thank you. I believe your time is up. The last comment: perhaps it's something that could be pursued, but it is not really so relevant now for us. Perhaps we can focus on other areas that we have covered. Perhaps too, you can present those considerations to us at a later date. Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated):* If I speak in English, no problem? To your comment that you seek support, I believe you said, my question is regarding our NPC who visited your community. Are you positive with the work that has been done to date? Is it too small? Too large? Or, perhaps if I just ask a question, or are you asking a question?

Jaco: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik. Yes, I understand what you are saying. The land identifications need more additions. I know for a fact that our future generation will feel it is too insignificant as a size. We need proper policies in place too. I think more input can be made to that regard in view of our future generation to ensure there are less conflicts. I think that answers your question.

Comm Peter: *(Translated):* Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Peter Alareak. The NPC will always review any land planning concerning the caribou and the fact that we need to protect calving grounds to ensure caribou and if calving continues to take place. If the calving grounds were affected by development, would you be opposed to development? Support development or oppose any development?

Jaco: *(Translated):* Thank you, Peter. Yes, we should not see any disturbance of calving grounds. I don't believe any studies should be made by plane, because the airplanes also cause a lot of disturbance on our caribou. Yes, the calving ground should not be touched at all. Thank you, Peter.

Comm Peter: *(Translated):* Thank you, Mr. Chariman. Peter Alareak. Earlier this morning, Kovic showed us some of the calving grounds. If you know of any other calving grounds, our staff will note those, or any other question. As Kovic also mentioned on landlocked seals that was mentioned, my question is when these are being identified or when animals are classified at-risk, what species...or should I say, animals that are considered or may be at-risk are classified at risk. But looking at different species of seals and you have different types of seals, those that are landlocked, when the seals that live in freshwater...In Arviat, for example, in Churchill, we have a number of river systems that seal also go upstream, the harbour seals I believe he is referring to. They are larger. They have darker skin and longer heads. Are you talking about those, or are you talking about something totally different?

Leopa: *(Translated):* They are two different species. Seals that go upstream are common seals, and you also have harbor seals that go upstream. In Nettilling Lake, the seals there are permanent habitants of the area. They are way inland, but they also occasionally go to the coast, so on the west side. They use other river systems to go up. On land, we also see stones that have turned kind of whitish. Although they are way deep inland, they have been affected by the sea. I'm not really worried about seals that live and occupy lakes, because they have plenty of food. There is a fish...they are small species of char, a very small species of char. The seals there are very dependent on that type of fish. I can answer you on that one, if you understood me.

Comm Peter: *(Translated):* Lastly, going to Cumberland Sound that you presented, all along the coast seems to be an important fishing ground, including Cumberland Sound. May question is: are you seeing cruise ships in the area or icebreakers? If so, what policy or regulation would you wish to see if such a policy was to be in place?

Jaco: *(Translated):* Peter, thank you. We have some identified areas I forgot to mention. We were talking about caribou so much. I was going to talk about cruise ships, and we have made some identifications, areas where the whales have their breeding ground. We have a breeding ground where whales are calving all summer, and we cannot hunt the beluga in the area of Clearwater. It is long-time known to be an important breeding ground for whales. I had neglected to mention that.

Back in the past, the cruise ships did a lot of disturbance in the area. Although we discourage any cruise ships to go in the area, often at one time, a lot of small boats from a mothership were going to the area. I would not want to see that again. As residents of Pang, we do not want to see any disturbance of whales where they breed. It is an important breeding ground. I was going to mention that, because disturbance has taken place. So basically, tourist operators should be made aware of that. Thank you, Peter.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Thank you. Any further questions from here? Just to add, we are here to listen to your comments, and everything is being noted. At this land plan stage, we want to listen to all

of you. Any questions you may have, the floor is open. *(Pause)* I don't think there are any? Johnnie?

Johnny Mike: *(Translated)*: I don't really have a question. I just want to thank them, my fellow community members, Pangnirtung and Qikiqtarjuaq. Usually we are together in terms of the parks, our *Auyuittuq National Park*. For over 40 years now we've had this park, and this is one of the important areas that we have. I am not sure how many of MLA I am in Pangnirtung, and this was quite difficult in trying to establish, because they were going to have it always open for hunting although it's a park.

The outside area, as Leopa mentioned, all the areas he mentioned will have to be closely monitored and protected, because there were many men who were negatively impacted when there was the downfall. When the fisheries started, it caused about 120 million dollars, OA, OB and in the Cumberland Sound. If there were to be any type of accident and it affected this fishing industry, you will have to seriously consider a form of compensation, because it would deeply impact their economy deeply. There are a lot of changes happening. So I just wanted to point that out.

The third one, in the Baffin southern region, I have been one of the negotiators when they were selecting lands. There were four of us involved. I believe there is only one member left in Qikiqtarjuaq, and I am sure there is another member in Iqaluit of the original land selectors. There are very few of us now. I want to point out we were the last of the group in the negotiations in land selection in the south Baffin region.

It was already stated that 18% of it would have to be selected. They wanted to have not only 18%. I believe it was 22.6% that Inuit can select as Inuit Owned Land. So you have to be mindful of that for those of you who have no knowledge on this. This is what they have requested, what interest they have had. Although we wanted more, it was very difficult in selecting parcels - Pangnirtung and Iqaluit, the land in between and the water in between - because a lot of the areas are hunting grounds. I know that through the proper organizations, it is managed carefully. There are many historic and archeological sites in between Pangnirtung and Iqaluit. When you travel by boat, it is quite a distance. NPC should be more mindful of this, because there are going to be changes. I like the fact that there will be revisions made after this Plan has been set. Although the act will be enacted, I know there will be room for revisions later on. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Your one hour is up. I apologize to the member who would like to speak. This is how we were going to run this public hearing. You can ask through written submissions too. Thank you to these representatives who were here to share information. It was an excellent presentation. Although there were other participants who wanted to ask questions, please submit your written questions, and you can get your questions read later on this evening. Thank you.

(Clapping)

***Qikiqtarjuaq Presentation:
Daisy Arnaquq, Loasie Audlakiak & Juilie Kuksiak***

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Qikiqtarjuaq, you can prepare to present. Thank you. Likewise, you have 20 minutes for the HTO and 20 minutes for the Hamlet. 10 minutes for questions, and the other member has 10 minutes. Altogether, it is one hour. If you want to add anything, you may submit written comments or questions to us. Anytime, the floor is yours.

Loasie: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik. Loasie Audlakiak from Qikiqtarjuaq Municipal Hamlet. Before I go on, I'll have them introduce themselves first and who they represent.

Daisy: *(Translated):* Daisy Arnaquq from Qikiqtarjuaq Municipal Hamlet. This is my first time in attendance, although NPC was in our community. I was not in town then, so I was not involved in consultation.

Juilie: *(Translated):* Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Juilie Kiksiak, HTO, Qikiqtarjuaq. I have never participated in this process of land identification or land plan use. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Anytime, you can start.

Loasie: *(Translated):* Thank you. First, we would like to express our gratitude for being allowed to attend the hearing with respect to the Land Use Plan. First of all, if I may make a comment, Qikiqtarjuaq is not an old community, which we now live in. Our ancestors lived in the vicinity. As such, today, perhaps if I may say first, the municipality with regards to the municipal zone, the hamlet lands I will have comments on first.

First of all, the surrounding lakes and ponds here in greater Qikiqtarjuaq: At this time, the municipality is located right here. We have a water source here. The Qikiqtarjuaq community, and the water reservoir is around the municipality and it's not large. The population is increasing in Qikiqtarjuaq. The municipality has to do some future planning exercises assuming the lake was contaminated or reservoir was contaminated.

So we had some study around the lakes, other lakes in the area, and which lake would be good to access for a source of water. So from here, Qikiqtarjuaq and here there is another lake in this area that I'm pointing. Some research is being undertaken, and it was felt to be the best water source available. The lake is fresh, and it has small, little fish, small char. The other lake, we also had a research undertaken, which is here just on the other side of Qikiqtarjuaq. We looked at it for perhaps potential future use assuming our reservoir got contaminated. That lake I'm referring to is not utilized, but there is an access road. We considered that we want to extend the access road in the near future to access drinking water. That is one of the concerns we thought of.

Considering the other lakes, we have been doing some planning exercises. Right now, it is obvious our drinking water source is too small. It will be too small in the near future. So for that reason, these are some of the planning stages we have done or completed.

The other comment on marine shipping routes: Annually, we have our annual sea supply, and we also get visitors from cruise ships, and also fishing vessels visit our community, or harbor in our community. This is also an important fishing ground for turbot and shrimp. They do a lot of fishing very near our community, and they are increasing in numbers, for the reason that more and more fish are being discovered. That is one of the concerns we have in view of the fact that it is important financially.

The ships also arrive in the area, and perhaps some are doing illegal activity, very similar to some of the things that were mentioned. We try to ensure and tell them you should not be visiting this area. But without giving any notice, they are visiting our fjords. Last year, the HTO sighted a small shipping vessel that had gone to this area without giving any notice. So the HTO asked them to come, because this was an unexpected development.

Going to the fishing in our area, south of us, we have a number of lakes. Just south of us, we have a place where we fish, and there is a quota for commercial fishing. The place is called Searaupik (*phonetic approximation*). Most of the commercial fishing is done in that location. Further on, we have Tassialuit or Tassajuak – it's called a big lake, which is also south of our community. They also do commercial fishing in that lake. There are a number of lakes in this area – Pawley Lake – but they don't all have quotas established, so we cannot do any commercial fishing on all the lakes. But we utilize them mostly for personal consumption, which is not a problem. So that's an area of protection that should be considered too.

Since fishing became important in Qikiqtarjuaq and in view of our future generations, we have embarked on this planning and looked at the lakes. Some of the lakes have not been studied yet for whether or not commercial fishing can take flight in those lakes. We would be encouraging a study to be conducted. Some lakes are being studied now, but none have been completed yet. The south of Qikiqtarjuaq has a lot of areas where there are fish, particularly lakes that flow to the sea.

The place we call Pawlik (*phonetic approximation*) has a river flowing from the north from the lake down to the ocean. I believe much further down, we have a lot of fish accumulating from various river systems and lakes. It has plenty of marine life and seals. It has plenty of birds. On occasion, whales come in during the fall, and on other occasions during other season. That area is a concern that we felt should be considered for protection.

Further south again, Kukiirvik that we call, is a bird sanctuary. It's an important bird colony. We would not encourage cruise ships to be visiting the area or any cruise ship traffic in the area. The other species – murre – there are areas where you have a murre colony. Likewise, we don't want to see any disturbance from cruise ships, and we would discourage any ships to be too close to the area. We don't any disturbance of the birds. We also have in Kukiirvik fulmar. It's not just fulmar but other seabirds. The black ones, there are also black ones in the area. Walrus breed there as well. Kukiirvik is what it is called. It has many different wildlife that habitat in the area, and many different sea mammals that habitat in the area.

The wildlife is used for subsistence. For those of us from Qikiqtarjuaq community, we always prioritize wildlife beside the mining companies, because they are our only source of food. As it was mentioned earlier, since time immemorial, they have always been our supply of food. It's not just food but also clothing. All parts of the wildlife that was harvested was used. It's still the

same way today. We use them for food and clothing, because our ancestors used wildlife and structured everything on how they should be used.

Also on caribou, since I am from Qikiqtarjuaq, my ancestors would often say...Ever since I started living in Qikiqtarjuaq, I have never seen any caribou. Our ancestors would say that they will come back as they migrate, because they are waiting for the vegetation to grow. I have grown into an Elder and still have never seen them in our area. But we are hopeful that they will migrate back to our area.

Up to the north where they mainly hunt caribou, they go hunting off to the northern part, all the way up. Nunammiut (*phonetic approximation*), Fox II, close to that area, all the way from Qikiqtarjuaq. That's how far they go when they are hunting caribou. We have had very little caribou around our area, so they have to go quite a ways just to make their harvest. Although they are successful on rare occasions, they have to travel up near Foxe II, so our hunters really work hard while they are out hunting in trying to hunt for food.

Since I am from the Community of Qikiqtarjuaq and since we live on the shore, the area close to us when the ice is melting off, then the polar bears come to Qikiqtarjuaq when the ice is melting. They often go to Qikiqtarjuaq, the polar bears that were located down in the sea ice off shore. Ever since I can remember, there used to be dennings, but they have all melted off. They used to think it was very close – the polar bear dens – they have all melted off.

Often when I hear about global warming or climate change, sometimes I almost believe it. There was one time we had mosquitos, but it was just on a rare occasion.

(Laughter)

We rarely ever had any mosquitoes. One time I only saw one mosquito, but now there are lots. When there is talk of global warming, it is really happening, having witnessed and experienced all this.

Also what is in our community: the military, what we used to call DEW line operations, they just came up here to contaminate our area, and that's what they did to Qikiqtarjuaq as well. They contaminated our area and just left everything behind. The surrounding area of Qikiqtarjuaq had DEW line sites, and they were called Early Warning sites. I wanted to point out firstly, that in the south, which we call Cape Dyer, Auyuittuq in Inuktitut, that's where they were stationed. The DEW line site main office was there, and it was deeply contaminated. There has been cleaning up on it, and they are cleaning it up. It is not completed yet.

Also further down, what we call Paulivik (*phonetic approximation*), a very large island, that's where another DEW line site was located. Those were the first Early Warning sites, and that has been contaminated too, the water. We found out when we used to work there, it has a lot of seals as the ice is melting – as the sea ice is melting – and that's where the polar bears usually stayed at. It was their habitat area. But they haven't really been going there. Paulavik, this is the place we call Paulivik where there is another DEW line site. In 1952, around that time, they went there, the US military went to Paulivik before people moved there. It has a lot of fish too, the whole surrounding area. And there is a lake in there as well, which we call Oggak, because it seems to have more cod than other fish in that lake.

Further up, Mattatuyana (*phonetic approximation*), that's what we call it. Yes, right around that area – it has a lot of berries. The women love to pick berries in that area. And in the fall, this same area is where the belugas go. The men love to go there when the beluga come in. That's the place that I'm talking about. Although it is inside the park, we don't have any restrictions to hunt.

Qikiqtarjuaq - the glacier around Qikiqtarjuaq is the largest. As was mentioned earlier, it's still the same thing. It's melting off, as other glaciers are. The inlet that we call Illauliktu (*phonetic approximation*) is a path. It used to be a path for people going caribou hunting, going through Auyuittuq, but we wouldn't even consider using that path anymore, because it is not safe. They used to use that path back then to go caribou hunting. They do not use it, because it is not the same anymore. Therefore, that is the case in our area, because the glaciers are melting fast. You can really tell they are melting off.

I don't really have any more to say, and I apologize. I have not gone through the local radio. I just came here, because I have been here for a long time. I came here when there was a mayor's meeting on March 11th, so I've been here since. I send my apologies. I was able to share what I know with you.

There was a diagram on a video on Nettilling. Near Qikiqtarjuaq, it used to be an area we used quite a bit. The HTO was given a map to supplement our information, which we were supposed to present here. We, the people of Qikiqtarjuaq and as local residents, as you are all giving your presentation – and your presentations were very truthful – I'd like to thank you for that.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. We have mentioned before that Inuit IQ is a base of many topics. We are here to gather information to complete the Plan, to add to the Plan, and amendments to it. Just for your information. Thank you. Any questions. Peter?

Comm Peter: (*Translated*): Peter Alareak, Planning Commission. A short question – I'd like to make a comment. Your delicious food sources would be appreciated if you can send some over.

(*Laughter*)

Our staff travelled extensively to the communities, and from the looks of their work, it is evident they have worked with the communities. The work they have done: What do you think? Are they pretty informative? Accurate? Taima.

Loasie: (*Translated*): Thank you. Yes, the Planning Commission has come in one time. I even have participated in a mapping session. We did mapping to our surrounding area of sites where animals are. We also had a public meeting at that time. People were asked what their immediate area should be like – waterfowl, bird colonies – I don't think there are many changes that we could expect. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Any questions? Percy?

Comm Percy: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona, Planning Commission. You spoke of DEW lines that needs to be cleaned up. Are they done?

Loasie: *(Translated)*: The DEW line sites are normally too contaminated for animals. We would like the land cleaned up so the animals can roam. We are just worried that if animals were to eat contaminants, they can maybe be passed on to humans. It's not what we want. Many animals are roaming through these established DEW lines are our food source. I think we still need to see some sites to be cleaned further.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: There appears to be no more questions. Any questions from participants? *(Pause)* From the public? *(Pause)*. None. Thank you for your presentation. Thank you.

(Clapping)

We will take a short break of 15 minutes.

BREAK

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. As everybody else, the Hamlet has 20 minutes, and the HTO has 20 minutes. You have about an hour with all your allotted time put together. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: I would like to thank Qikiqtarjuaq. Charlie and I were there this spring, and we were very welcome. I'd like to inform our fellow Nunavummiut we were very welcome. I just wanted to let you know.

(Clapping)

Arctic Bay Presentation: Susanna Barnabus, Olayuk Naqitarvik & Jeremy Tunraluk

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. You may proceed at any time.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Olayuk Naqitarvik, Arctic Bay. I'm not there now, but that's where I'm from. I'm a Hamlet representative. I'm a Councillor. I also belong to the CLARC. Epoo and I have been a participant in mapping, and this is what I do.

Susanna: *(Translated)*: Hi, good afternoon. Susanna Barnabus, Arctic Bay. I am a Hamlet Councillor. I was in Pond Inlet to meet with the Nunavut Planning Commission. I was at that meeting.

Jeremy: *(Translated)*: Jeremy Tunraluk, HTO representative, Arctic Bay. I'm quite new to the board. I've been with them since January in Arctic Bay. I was participating when they had a mapping session related to this public hearing.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Nunavut Planning Commission, other delegates and organizations. I know many of you. We are going to present what we want to speak on and some of our

worries. I'd like to say first of all, during the negotiations for the Nunavut territory when land selection has taken place, our community was quite confused of what areas we should mark as our territory. At the time, they say, "Why are we marking areas of how should we have our land?" We were not fully informed about subsurface rights. We had no idea what it meant.

Some areas that we wanted to mark, some were reduced and taken out altogether. Since then, people started coming in to tell us what it meant. They didn't stay very long – two hours, three hours at a time. At that time, we weren't prepared to make land selections. But later on, it became important. It's about the land we occupy. What is in the land, we neglected to identify the harvesting areas, or the land that we lived in before we got to the settlements.

Many have passed away since this process of land selection began. As we learn what it's all about and how and what we should include, and make selection with. But today, and not too long ago, there were some selections we desired to be included, and I think they are in your possession – NPC, perhaps QIA. QIA: We met with them and worked with them on land selections, what areas we wanted - the hunting areas and other important land parcels. Perhaps they will eventually merge.

We have worked in that area, especially in the fishing areas. There are fishing areas that we neglected to mark. We wish those to be included, because they are not in the maps I have seen. The land selection I wanted to see has yet to appear in any of the land maps. My colleagues here will speak. I will speak again after they are finished.

Susanna: (*Translated*): At the time when I was younger, the Planning Commission has been coming in for a while. I know they were busy with land identification. I was not a participant at the time, although I knew they were coming. I just wanted to mention that we used to have Nanisivik – the mine has long since shut down. The buildings have been demolished since then. The Nanisivik mine has good docking facilities where mine workers used to work. It's not Nanisivik anymore where ore bodies were found. Now it's Arctic Bay.

Lands I remember across from Arctic Bay, my father has camped. We traveled extensively to the other side of the peninsula up here in this area - about here, yes. We travelled to this spot, travelled over land, and telling me the areas we used to live in. We went to the other side of the peninsula. I know that there were many polar bears. We spent two years here and then went back to the community, because they moved our camp to this area to the little cove here. There are a lot of polar bears, a lot of fish, a lot of sod houses, and we have a qarmuq here. It was in abundance with caribou. I cannot pinpoint it, because the map is a little too vague. It's not close enough. There are a lot of bird colonies.

We normally travel during skidoo season. We once reached this by boat and portage. And here, I remember this area quite well. There is a lot of indication of human habitation. This area is our land right through here. Now could you zoom it out? Zoom out the map please. Taima. Thank you.

The caribou were migrating. They will eventually return. I saw a lot of caribou. I think this area is called Ikpikitakjuq (*phonetic approximation*). We used to see a lot of caribou and pretty much stayed on the eastern coast, although there were some caribou on the western coast. There

used to be no caribou or polar bear, but there are now many. I remember caribou in this area. All the land area – this area has seals and beluga.

But at the time of the mapping session, this was the only area that we wanted protected, so we had a public meeting. People became concerned. People travelled to Igloolik during wintertime. There's a trail leading to Igloolik through the fjord here. We also traveled to Pond Inlet, and on the trail to Pond there is a lake there with a lot of fish. Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet converge here quite a bit to the lake because of the fish. I don't many trails all that much, especially in the Nanisivik area. I wanted to show you the geography.

Jeremy: *(Translated)*: The green colors - Lancaster Sound, proposed Lancaster Sound - I will say Arctic Bay is very concerned. They come east and west. It's a marine corridor, and it is also an area we harvest our mammals – beluga whales. This is part of this fjord. Admiralty Inlet is a fjord with a lot of narwhal in this area. There are so many, you could see them for miles during summer. Spring hunting area for these mammals, there is a floe edge there.

On #44, this is breeding area. We call this Qakilug (*phonetic approximation*) to that area. These are within the established park on the boundary. We have waterfowl, bird colonies of all sorts. It has many mammals – this area here. I think someone attempted to mark it, either #44 - either one of these. It's quite shallow, so there are a lot of walrus and this area as well. There is an island that they occupy during the summer months. We use this area. Before I started harvesting caribou, I used to hunt for caribou here, this area. I have met people from Pond Inlet, so it was a plentiful land for animals.

This area is our area for hunting caribou. There are old tent sites. There is a sign of Inuit habitation. All of these – there is a lot of evidence it has been occupied for a long time. I'll leave my colleagues to make further comments.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: This should be coated green. We also spoke and discussed this area, because of the beluga whale population. They are in this area, and there are becoming a lot of or beluga. The beluga - at the time when we were mapping, we discussed where the calving grounds were for beluga whales. We are not quite sure, so we concluded that there was no particular spot, but somewhere along the coast. We weren't quite sure what part of the season they were calving. So we concluded that it was all over where they migrate, and the same with narwhal. They are calving any time of the year.

Belugas are increasing in numbers. Polar bears were identified living in this area. We identified it, but it's a different pattern now. All the Admiralty Inlet has now polar bears any season of the year. For sure, they are rearing young in this area. They are not identified. They are not identified because their patterns have changed over the years, but there should be an indication. If I could add more to the map, I would.

The whole Admiralty Inlet should be designated as a Protected Area. There are a lot of pairs today now staying year-round. Admiralty Inlet has a lot of seals as well, even today. Now many species are hunting the seal pups, including the foxes. We are competing for food with animals. Foxes do not always hunt seals, but they do that when the pups are very small. We have three hunting areas for seals. We call seal pups – they are considered quite large when they first start

to appear on the seal pup. They are not numerous as they used to be because of polar bear and foxes.

The fish spots: We have marked where they are. I think we have left some, especially in this area. This area has been identified because we have not marked this as fishing spots. There has been commercial fishing with a quota in this area. For the Arctic Bay Community, we are not sure now where we can fish, although we have no quota now in our community for commercial fishing. People who need fish are saying we have enough right now. We could fish for fish when we have community feasts and other events, but we are not into commercial fisheries anymore. We have no more quota. We want to know where the fish markets are to be consulted, and where to sell our fish quota. As of right now, we have no knowledge of where to sell the fish, commercial fishing.

We have a place name project. Naujaat has been identified. The seagull colony has been identified by HTOs. We want these areas to be protected as HTO of the community. There is an exploration camp right here where they used to work as well. We see these species everywhere. I noticed they were different and numerous. They travel looking for food, and they appear to be defeated by ivory gull, and hence their colony areas are identified by HTO.

This area should be enlarged as a Protected Area. We would like to see... Qikiqtarjuaq is located in Admiralty Inlet. I was told this was a proposed area by NPC and documented. It went beyond the coastal – I think it goes beyond the coastal shore of 800m. All of this is Inuit land through QIA. I was told that this proposed area should only go as far as high-water tide, not overlapping into Inuit Owned Lands. We know there are a lot of fish, and they are very good quality at Ipikitaluq (*phonetic approximation*). Many have heard about it.

This whole area has fish and seals, and this area is not marked. This area, this is a calving ground for caribou. We call it Kingitjuaq (*phonetic approximation*) during the spring calving season. This area is called Tungiktuq (*phonetic approximation*) where caribou are calving, and the color changes during the spring. All of this area here, these are the trails we use. They are through Inuit Owned Lands, and we are in this area. During spring there are a lot of people is a lot of people hunting and fishing, some in this area. In this area, it's a Canada goose area for nesting. All this area has a lot of waterfowl nesting in this area. We want this identified as a Protected Area for waterfowl.

Jeremy: (*Translated*): These trails can lead to almost every designation people went. Can you zoom out, please? Sometimes the caribou are close – occasionally - but you really have to look for the caribou. Zoom it out. This area is an area where caribou are found, and this is an important migratory route actually, all the way towards Igloodik. We utilize the area very much. Growing up, this was our main caribou hunting ground. But since the decrease of the population, we have been hunting much closer to Igloodik in the Alanadjuk (*phonetic approximation*) area. Often, the residents of Arctic Bay are visiting this area increasingly. So we felt it should be marked as a Protected Area.

We have had the Geoscience Institute who will be conducting a survey soon, and they are a public body. They will basically give a report of what will be identified here. I know this is a magnetic zone area, and it is a very important hunting ground. When you are in the area during the spring and summer, almost anywhere you can catch a fish with a fishing rod.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. On this here, we sought to increase the extension of this boundary here. Initially it was much smaller in size, but the residents felt that this area should not be seeing any development. We have heard with a decrease in ice, more marine traffic will begin to ensue. If it's frozen over, it touches all sites. In fact, it used to freeze over a lot more, but it's not as much anymore.

In fact, the killer whales started to arrive in the area due to loss of ice. Now because the whales are heading that way, more and more whales are increasing, and they will be able to go to other parts of the Arctic. Because of that increase we have heard, killer whales are also coming to Iqaluit and all the way to Cambridge Bay as well. Because when whales are increasing, they tend to expand their territory. Their expansion is obvious. They are being sighted in Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk and here in Iqaluit. That's due to increase in the population, because like anyone else, animals need food. They will go to areas, especially the marine animals will go to areas when they have access somewhere. Because they are looking for their food source, they are able to move around.

But every year is not the same. Like everywhere else, some years the population is very low, and other years, it is very high. But the practice of putting boundaries and reducing quotas is not really relevant based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, because things are constantly changing up here. Recently, we heard DFO wants to decrease the quota for Pond Inlet and increase the quota for Arctic Bay. But this is a temporary change, and maybe a disturbance is taking place, and the quota is reduced. It may not be right. So if you see an increase in Arctic Bay, there will be other years where the narwhal reduce, because they cannot constantly stay in the same area.

Another example: We have whales that visit Greenland and visit Nunavut. DFO at one time, thought they were two separate species, but because they are not tied to any country or boundary, they are able to travel anywhere. I've noted that in Greenland, Greenlanders don't hunt whales with a rifle. So I asked, "So, do you not see occasional whales that have been wounded?" Because we were told they don't travel to Greenland, and they only travel to our side of the territory. They said no, they see a lot of wounded animals. If Greenlanders are not wounding the animals, because they don't use the rifles, the only obvious conclusion is, here or somewhere, they have been wounded by a gun. So basically Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is always consistent. If we are going to utilize Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, it has to be flexible. That is based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. That should be acknowledged or recognized. Thank you.

Jeremy: *(Translated)*: Just to add to my earlier comment, if we could revert back to the map we had...Yesterday, the Igloodik delegation mentioned that the trails should be protected, and crossing should be protected. We fully support their endeavor, because it is also a very important hunting ground for us too. All this area is always heavily utilized. I don't have any more to add beyond that. Qujannamiik.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: I want to add as well, the tourists...I also know the fact that they disturb wildlife sites. Often, they are able to go to areas where community members have not seen. They are disturbing the animals. They are taking photographs and going up to the animals. So the fact that they are being disturbed is true. Wildlife is different. You have shy animals and less shy animals, but they are impacted. Often tourists approach the animals right up close to them. I

think this should be discussed at a future date. I think when it comes to cruise ships, we should have a close working relationship, and economically there will be benefits, even if there is not much benefit to us today. But the issue of disturbance by cruise ships is something that more notice should be given.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all? Thank you. Any questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak from Nunavut Planning Commission. I have a short question. You mentioned earlier on the young seal pups that more and more are being harvested by bears and foxes. From your observation, the narwhals are being impacted more by killer whales. Is that what you observed too?

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Yes, the killer whales are hunters, and they are constantly hunting. However, they don't really pursue the smaller mammals. They mostly preference larger mammals like narwhal. Often, though if they are hunting smaller mammals, usually they are not eating it at all. Usually they are harvesting when they are hungry. Usually they genuinely prefer larger adult narwhal. This is the same knowledge that Greenlanders have as well. They are also increasing in numbers, and no doubt they will be preying on other species. On occasion too, they will hunt bowheads and just get a bite off it. Again, I don't believe they are hunting the small mammals. With the respect to the females here, they tend to be more in the shallow areas, so they are less affected by the killer whales, from our understanding or knowledge. Does that answer your question?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Last question: The Nunavut Planning Commission has visited your community to look at the work that has been done. What do you think, if they have done all or not much? Do you support them?

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Yes, we support the Nunavut Planning Commission. We support areas that have been proposed for protection. We fully support them as long as Inuit and the public are participants of any initiatives that may be taken.

NPC Chair: Charlie?

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Charlie Arngak from Nunavik. If you can understand me correctly, perhaps you will answer me. I always speak in Inuktitut. I visited Arctic Bay when the mine was being started up in your community, and we had a tour of Nanisivik. We visited Arctic Bay for a while, and while I was working on the shoreline, there were a lot of narwhal that no one was even bothering with. That's how I see your community. Do you have areas where a ban has taken place due to mining or any other development? Do you have hunting grounds that you no longer utilize? I'll have another question upon getting a response.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: It's not so much development. No real impact we've seen. But the issue of having a quota when your quota is up...We're just like tourists. We aren't able to harvest what we could harvest. Like tourists, we're just looking at the mammals. Perhaps you were visiting our community when our quota was up. It's not disturbance to date. Development has really impacted our hunting lifestyles in our area.

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman for giving me this opportunity. Since growing up, I have been hunting as well, and we were told whales are at risk. What is your perspective on that? Are whales at risk?

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chairman. Over the years, attempts have been made to classify whales at risk, and many times they tried to reduce the quota saying that they are at risk. But today, they are saying we have sufficient numbers now, so the quota has been increased. So they are not classified at-risk at the moment. Perhaps in the near future, in a few years perhaps, they will be classified at-risk. But at the moment, I believe they can now increase the quota now. That's how it is right now.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Ovide has a question.

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ovide. I do have a question. In your area, have you identified clearly or totally, areas you feel need to be protected? When looking at the map here, areas where you feel need to be protected, where you feel development should not take place – has that been done? Thank you.

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Yes, we have identified areas, and we marked them red where development should take place. There are some developmental areas, but we also did identify some areas, but we have to have consultation first if we are to agree if development wants to be proposed. Or a temporary ban on development could be made. That's what we have identified.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona from NPC. I did hear in one of your presentations, when you lived in camps, your hunting grounds...would you want those hunting grounds to be impacted or not?

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: In our area where we did make some markings of land that we didn't really feel impact would be as great, as long as people are fully informed. However, the community or the people wish to be consulted with areas, perhaps exploration can take place, or development can take place. But the community should be fully informed. We did have a consultation on that to move forward with that.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions from here? I believe there are none. From the invited delegation? Okay, go ahead. Ask your question.

Delegate: *(Name not specified - Translated)*: I don't really have a question, but based on our tradition, I heard the word 'quota.' We also live under a quota system. I can understand that. We are in a wildlife group, and you have collar studies going on where they track animals by satellite. Often, there is a hidden agenda behind it to increase development. It's not so much because of quota. But now, animals are being harvested commercially more, and we have to remember that our wildlife is not really there for our commercial interest. It's often the outside interests that we want to see commercial harvest. I used to be in a community with DFO. The wildlife is becoming a commercial enterprise for Qablunaaq.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions? Jacob?

- Jacob: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I could have lived in Arctic Bay when my grandfather left for Arctic Bay. I did say I couldn't speak any English, but my father was working for Qablunaaq, and they moved up by ship. The question I have is in Pangnirtung, the HTO and recreation committee along with the hamlet, organized feasts and had hunts for whales. In Arctic Bay, do you commercially harvest narwhal? Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I think that can be commented on paper. We are focusing on the land use. We are not really here to discuss commercial enterprises. That can always be raised at another time. My apologies. If there are questions from visitors? Anything from the gallery of observers?
- Mike F: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mike Ferguson, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. This question – two questions: One is to NPC - maybe the staff - and the second question is to Arctic Bay. That question can be addressed to almost every community, because every community has mentioned fishing lakes and rivers. In going through the Protected Areas, I don't see many of those places identified on the map. There is only one category for central char fishing, but every community has important char fishing areas. So my question to NPC is, if the communities want their char fishing rivers and lakes protected, what's the best category to use? There is also the issue Pangnirtung mentioned about if glaciers impacted, that will impact sea life, but it would also affect the char lakes. So you have to think about upstream and downstream impacts on rivers. So I'm wondering the best way to do it, and also if Arctic Bay maybe wants to speak to whether or not they have some char lakes they would like to have protected.
- NPC Chair: I guess the first question...Brian, go ahead.
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission.
- (English)*: To answer your question, the NPC staff has been consulting with the residents of Nunavut under this program of the Draft Plan since 2002. It started with the Use and Occupancy mapping project. Arctic Bay was actually the first community we went to under our training program back in 2002. We went back for another mapping session under the UOM program in 2006.
- Through this mapping process, we have identified a number of different types of lakes that involved interest in regard to Arctic char. So we have that information. You can access it through our website, if you want to take a look at it. We also went to Arctic Bay, I believe in the fall of 2012 for a public session where we did group mappings, with every community as well as we went through the communities, between 2012 and 2014. Through that process, we have identified a number of lakes of interest to the community members in regards to lake trout, Arctic char, and different kinds of fish. So we have that identified as well. So we have this information in our system. That will be used as evidence provided to the Commissioners to consider from this point on. So with regards to whether it will be on the next Draft, that will be up to the Commissioners to determine or not, not the staff. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Thank you, Brian. Sharon, you want to add?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, as Brian said, Arctic Bay was our first consultation community. Our consultations were very well attended. It's all documented. Every single community in Nunavut has an approved community plan, with the exception of Cambridge Bay. The Councils and HTOs passed motions to approve those community plans to be placed on the Commission website, and those community documents are available for the public on www.Nunavut.ca. Thank you.

Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): I believe that answers the other question. Are there any further questions from the observers? (*Pause*) I believe there are none. Thank you for prompt responses, and a very good presentation. Thank you.

(*Clapping*)

Thank you. We will take a short break. We will resume again at 6:00.

Evening Session

Resolute Bay Presentation: Mark Amarualik, Uluriak Amarualik & Phillip Manik

NPC Chair: Resolute Bay delegates? As before, 20 minutes for the HTO, 20 minutes for the Hamlet and you may proceed. Please introduce yourself.

Phillip: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Phillip Manik, HTO representative.

Uluriak: (*Translated*): Uluriak Amarualik, Hamlet Council.

Mark: (*Translated*): Thank you. Mark Amarualik, Resolute Bay is not an old town. It was established in 1953, consisting of relocatees from Kuujuaq in Nunavik. There were very few people up there. I think there was a CFB station back in 1956. Some people were relocated from Pond Inlet. It has been occupied for a long time. There are some old Kungmuk sites. I think Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet were the original occupants.

We have two bird sanctuaries in our area: this area, and on top of this island. It's a small island where there is a colony. This is a park. This area here is called Polar Bear Pass in English and (*inaudible*) in Inuktitut. When Parks Canada park came, we wanted these islands to be included, the waters. We negotiated with QIA. This was the only area that was approved by the Federal Government, along with this area here. This portion was taken off as part of the park. There are some small IOL parcels. We were told that there was a lot of gas potential in this area, so it was taken off as part of the park for future development. So this is how it is since 2015, it's still like that today. No change.

Right now I'll start with the caribou. We hunt caribou from this area and across the strait from us in these areas, across the Sound. There were many caribou at one time, and since then, all have disappeared. Government said that it has become critical, and they said the depletion of herds has been attributed to the weather. Two years in a row there were winter rains, and

they couldn't feed themselves. This island here and this area - they have migrated further south, way south. We were informed the caribou we have, according to Canadian Wildlife Service, within three years we had moratorium so the caribou could come back north.

My uncle, who has passed since, told me that this is normal practice over the years. It is not a first occurrence in my time. It has happened before. When caribou left these areas, there was an abundance of muskox as well, especially across the Sound. In three years, they are slowly coming back from this area, and this area here, which have migrated further south. We are not aware of their return to this area. There are a few now, but that's not an indication of coming back. They spend winter here and migrate to the north end of the island for calving.

This herd in the spring crossed the ice and came back in late fall when the ice freezes up. It appears to be a migration in this direction, this herd that spent time at the end of the island. This herd also goes further north of this land to calve. They do cross island-to-island during the winter, and through this area island-to-island as well, and onto this area as well again.

It is cold up there. The climate is cold, and they move around. It has been their pattern for many years, and muskox appears to be moving out. Right now our island has a lot of muskox. Caribou in this area, there are a lot of caribou there migrating through the ice crossing. There are now wolves in this area following the herd. It is their prime food source. We have a low population. Before, we used to hunt a lot. Caribou is still our staple food.

We voluntarily went into a moratorium in the 70s, and people have hunted caribou. The young people we have today are very mobile. They are good harvesters even through the month of December in total darkness. I think they are much braver than we are now. We weren't that brave in my day. The working relationship discussions with Canadian Wildlife Service were very well detailed where the herd migrates through ice crossings or migration. If you don't have a copy, we have copies available. Even go through QWB – the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. They have come up to the community more than once to research the location of the herd, and their migration pattern.

The polar bears, we have a lot of polar bears. Resolute Bay has a lot of polar bears. They come into the town to the community every fall. They walk right through the community. They have subsided a bit in mid-winter. I think this year is the lowest polar bear population in our community we've seen in a long time. The polar bears: Their pattern has changed as well, and their behavior is a little unusual. Our polar bear quota: We allocate mostly males, as directed, male polar bears only. We've been told that only males can be harvested. Everybody goes after the largest male polar bears there are in the spring during mating season. Their arrival to the big polar bears are late in arriving. I think this would be the time that they would migrate in the past. Now they are late by a few months, perhaps April or May for mating.

This area here, this is where they mostly stay. Sometimes this area is full of old ice. This is where mating occurs. At this time of year, cubs are at danger. There are a lot of female bears with cubs in these areas here. We hunt polar bears in these regions. A lot of that takes place on ice and sometimes on floe edges. We harvest males, and we go after them. We pursue them.

Sometimes in this area, polar bears are with cubs on both sides of the ice here – there. These are the denning areas. I have never seen dens on smooth ice. They are normally in areas where it's jagged, some on coastal areas. This one takes a long time for this area to freeze up. We saw some polar bears denning on ice, which is unusual, and we have seen once too that they killed a narwhal, and that's unusual as well. There were a lot of polar bears at one time. They converge, as many as maybe 50 at a time, and that was unusual too. This was a little ways back.

During summer, we have beluga whales, white whales. They come right into our community, migrating and moving from here downward. Narwhal come through there, becoming numerous heading down to this area and traveling north. Further to the west, a pattern has changed. The vessels travelling through Lancaster Sound used to travel very close to the community where we used to have a lot of seals. But they are hard to spot now close to the shore.

The walrus are in this area. They used to migrate past. There are a lot of clams, which is their main food source. I think perhaps because of marine traffic, they migrated further north on Polar Bear Pass. DFO has met with us on walrus. I think we prepared something for Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Hall Beach, and Igloolik to work on regulations related to walrus and how this is an area where calving takes place. They travel along this coast, according to DFO. The work was good. Still intact also is the work we did with caribou regulation. That's still intact.

These people – the governments – we work with are slow in responding. The regulations we wish to see enacted, sometimes it's even confusing on who is going to handle our requests, which department is going to handle it. We are still waiting. The vessels and cruise ships don't pay any attention to any regulations. They are their own. They have been told over and over again. Maybe because the regulations have no strength - no teeth - just policies. We asked. These policies are not doing anything to prevent the cruise ships from having their way through our region. Our regulations don't mean anything to these companies providing tourists pleasure cruises.

The land here: We have Inuit Owned Land in this area. There is a company. The company has created a resort in this area. Some of his buildings are encroaching on Inuit Owned Land. We have tried reasoning with his private company through QIA and then again, they don't pay any attention. We have not given them permission back in the 70s, but still they are there. When they are denied, they run to the Federal Government to get their way. So they are still there.

When we want these regulations to be followed, we are even confused now of our recommendations and which desk they end at, because that's how much desperate we are. It's because Inuit regulations are just words, as opposed to some others wanting regulation that are acted on immediately.

Back then, back in the 70s, there was a lot of exploration with oil and gas. There is a lot of evidence where they worked this area. It has a lot of oil according oil fields. Some of them are even larger than our island, where communities went all over the place. Damage was done everywhere, and it is evident today. We tried having them cleaning. Funding is never there.

We have approached Indian Affairs, and they say they we can give you a bit of assistance. Parks Department says there are very polluted areas in the park, and we were told it is going to be cleaned up, according to Parks Canada. The polluted lands are huge. It has been pouring oil into the land from the old drillings. I think you might recall, even as far south as Pond Inlet and other southern cities or other communities, it appears no one cared at the time the mess they were creating on the land.

The oil exploration – the old drums are located. They have to be moved, because of danger we see in these contaminated areas. We know where they are. We want to be part of the preparation of how they clean up. There is a big oil field here according to exploration. This is “hands off.” Ships from this area carried crude I think three times from this well. We also said this is a caribou habitat area, so you can see there it is not part of the park. It is more or less for use of the exploration companies. We can get it passed as a designated park.

Waterfowl: We don’t have a lot of waterfowl up there in our area – snow geese and a lot of ravens. I don’t think there is anywhere in Nunavut where there are no ravens. Perhaps climate change is the factor. The animals have started to come up, the invaders new to our region. We even have mosquitos now. We never had them before. This is how drastic climate change appears to be. When this area formed ice, it used to be very thick, and now it’s very shallow. The thickness of ice is very thin now. There used to be ice all through the Sound, and now it goes far back as here where it’s ice-free. So it’s unusual. Even at times now it’s completely ice-free.

It’s becoming a very attractive passage for the vessels. There are also a lot of private vessels passing through, and they are becoming more and more numbers each year. We’re not happy. There are more just outside the community where the walrus are, so their migration patterns are becoming more toward the ocean - the Sound - because of these many, many private vessels coming through. We know that vessels are responsible for the walrus movement. I know that narwhal has moved further and further into the Sound away from the coast.

Vessels passing through the Sound have to be regulated. This bird sanctuary is a favorite stop of the cruise ships. Researchers also spend a lot of time there. We have local committees looking at these concerns we have. We thought one time because if it was not a bird sanctuary, it might have been better, because it is congested sometimes with people and vessel traffic. There are too many vessels stopping in this area during their cruises through the passage. We have been told they are increasing in numbers each year. No wonder it’s happening. We’re running out of options. We are running out of ideas. As I said, regulations that someone imposes have no teeth. It doesn’t work. I am at a loss for words at times in describing the situation.

Here at Kuganayuk (*phonetic approximation*), there used to be an outpost camp here, because they used to live there. There are still houses there, and they still often go there. There is a lot of fish, too, that can be used for commercial purposes in the lake. We had a small outpost camp here. When there are belugas there and caribou, summertime is the best place to hunt both. In the summertime, people from our community charter flights to go there.

We don’t go caribou hunting a lot to that area, but we go up here mainly now to caribou hunt. Our caribou, I believe are the smallest, the Peary caribou. Sometimes people think they are

just cows. We will send information to QWB. There was mineral exploration here. Lead and zinc were the minerals in that area where they did exploration. And over here, mineral exploration is going on. They just came into the hamlet to do negotiations. I'm sure they will be opening that up for exploration. They are just starting now. I'm not sure when they will start.

As HTO, this area – around this area there's not a lot of caribou because it's rocky. That's fine with us, but the rivers are flowing to the sea, and the fish tend to reach this area. Belugas and narwhals go into the inlet feeding off of fish, around here.

There are many areas up there that can be explored for minerals. There are many types of minerals – lead, zinc, gold – that's what they have stated. Over here and also over here... In the future, a study will be done on these areas. Since they have been doing a lot of assessment on economic opportunities, we're not sure whether we would be in approval or not in our community. But if they can state where the exact locations are, then we will have a better idea. One time I tried to find out from the Board members of HTO on what their thoughts were if there was to be mining activity near our community. Their response was not what I expected at all. Youth said no. They do not want any type of mineral activity, and the Elders agreed. The Elders agreed because they were thinking of future generations so they will have some source of economy. The youth prioritized wildlife instead. It seemed to be the other way around. Sometimes Elders tend to do that, and we'll probably be in the same situation in the future, like they did.

We are approached by a lot of different people. There is a polar shelf research center there doing research up in the geographical area, and further up, they do a lot of research. This is in the middle of our location. HTOs are asked whether they are okay with it. I believe they are the ones who go all over the most. They do a lot of different types of researching, even lemmings. It is very broad research that they do.

That's kind of inconvenient too, although we tell them to ask Inuit, our Elders for more information. It has been said that researchers are the experts because they do statistical research, but that's no true. People are the ones we who are the keepers of knowledge on their environment. Elders tend to look after everything, not just caribou. They are aware of everything around their surroundings. They know what their environment is. So I just wanted to point that out.

This will be a conservation area. We like the fact that it's going to be a conservation area, and we are in agreement with it. We are fine with it. The oil companies, we like the fact that they will no longer be going up here, because belugas, polar bears, and all different types of wildlife pass through this area, and bowheads as well. Killer whales don't come up, but in one year, there was suspicion that they might be getting close, because there was wildlife fleeing from killer whales. They went into our inlet and came up to our shores fleeing from the killer whales due to the fact that we have less ice now near our community, all the wildlife pass by our community and upwards.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: My apologies. Your 40 minutes is up, and we will want to ask questions. Similar to how we proceeded, we are giving you 40 minutes to present. Thank you for your presentation, and it's clear. I would like to ask a question before I ask the panel members if they have any

questions. The areas where they have oil, gas and minerals: Which areas, because you said you had asked the Elders and youth on their thoughts. Which areas were you talking about?

Phillip: *(Translated)*: This one right here. It's a new area that will be opened up, that they are working on right now.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you, and the other one? The one that was up further close to the park, has it been marked? When they were up there to ask questions, was it discussed whether they want no activity at all in there or whether they can do mineral exploration? Were there any discussions with your community on that?

Phillip: *(Translated)*: When this became a park, they cannot do any type of activity – oil and gas activity or mineral activity.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: My apologies. Maybe I wasn't clear. The one north of the park that you wanted included with the park that you had mentioned. My apologies if I wasn't clear enough.

Phillip: *(Translated)*: Yes, this area. We were not approved to include it by the Federal Government because there is oil in the area. It was impossible trying to include it.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any questions? Percy?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona from Nunavut Planning. This past winter, we noticed that an earthquake occurred near your community. Was that noticeable?

Phillip: *(Translated)*: Thank you. It is not once now. I think around this region was the epicenter, and we felt the tremor. It's more than once now that we've had tremors or an earthquake. In pretty much the same area, previously or recently, the tremor we felt was the strongest. The people who hunt on sea ice for seal holes after the tremor noted that the natural cracks where people hunt - cracks started to form everywhere, and some ice was projecting upwards and ridges formed. It became a little harder to hunt seals, because there were so many cracks.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any other questions?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Peter Alareak from Nunavut Planning Commission. Going to your community or the nearby islands in your vicinity, the whale habitats - Do they have any walrus in the area?

Phillip: *(Translated)*: The habitats for walrus, they are more common. There was one here where the walrus occupied, and in this area is where they were calving. Sometimes they would be on land while giving birth. As well here, there are some walrus found here, because the areas where they bask are there.

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Last question, Mr. Chair: The areas you cited on the caribou near the park - you mentioned that the caribou population had increased up there, but in an area, Kingayuk (*phonetic approximation*), you mentioned there are not much caribou. So where were the caribou coming again? From another park?

- Phillip: *(Translated)*: They are coming back from here – from there and here. They are crossing to the islands in Kinayuk lakes. They migrated southward.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any further questions? Putulik?
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik from Nunavut Planning Commission. You talked about caribou. Are they migrating on their own or is something impelling them to move?
- Phillip: *(Translated)*: Thank you. We can't run or control wildlife. They do what they want to do. It's always been known as a fact under Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, according to our Elders. They move on and return when their food source grows back. They are just following their natural cycle.
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Also, on the shipping routes, with increased shipping in your area, what types of ships are coming up? Are they researchers, explorers...could you elaborate a little further?
- Phillip: *(Translated)*: We have icebreakers. More than one icebreaker passes through. You have the cruise ships and private ships who are generally are owned by wealthy individuals. So you have an increase in activity, including us with smaller vessels like yachts and so forth. But there is an increase.
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Polaris: I've heard the exploration group, Polaris that had a mine. What has happened?
- Phillip: *(Translated)*: Thank you. When the mine expired, it simple closed.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all?
- Comm Putulik: Yes.
- NPC Chair: Any other questions? I don't think there are any from here. Any from the invited delegates? Abraham?
- Abraham Q. *(Translated)*: Abraham Qammaniq from Hall Beach. It's not so much a question. It's just a comment about the relocatees from Northern Quebec. I think in fact that relocatees should be a statement or position of strength dictate what the Northwest Passage should be for. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes?
- Elijah: *(Translated)*: Elijah Panipakootcho from Pond Inlet HTO. Back in the 1970s, I was on an oil exploration boat, and we drilled. We made a lot of drilling in the area and found a lot of petrol in the area. This is in the area where the Arctic ice is shrinking. We have been notified. If it completely goes away, it won't grow back. The areas where you have oil discovered is mostly gravel. It's not bedrock. If the area north, the Arctic Ocean loses ice and with large waves, perhaps it will erode parts of the area. Sometimes it is just impossible to plug an oil hole unless they use another drill to plug it. Has any consideration been given to that by the residents of Resolute? Thank you.

Phillip: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes. We have been thinking about it recently. Eventually they will be untapped again, because there is a lot of economic potential. We will want to be fully involved to ensure everything is done properly. The means to do a massive cleanup in case of a spill is not there. So there is some hazard in the near future.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Joshua?

Joshua: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Joshua Kango from HTO. I've visited the area right up to Eureka. My question is the park that is mentioned that is dotted in brown – just lower to that, the watershed or on the coast, they say there are belugas there that are much larger in size than those we have. I heard the narwhals don't move in the area. I heard too, that whales were spotted in Eureka. I think perhaps because of shipping traffic they moved up, or other changes?

Phillip: *(Translated)*: We don't visit that area up there. We don't really have much knowledge. However, parts of the north of Ellesmere, the ice would never break up, even though some areas may be hazardous. But right now, the ice bridge is starting to break up, and you have more movements of wildlife. That's all I can say.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Liza?

Liza: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Liza Ningiuk from Grise Fjord. I've been up there and visited the communities more than once by snowmobile. They all have caribou on the islands when we visited the islands. The question I have is, almost all the islands have been utilized in the past by exploration companies. You have the equipment. You have old camp sites and vehicles. What plans are there to clean up those sites? Because those areas have an abundance of wildlife, and these sites have been abandoned. Thank you.

Phillip: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. The old campsites and equipment from past exploration - many huge vehicles - heavy equipment vehicles - were just left onsite by the exploration company. We have been seeking who can do the cleanup. Who can do that? The problem is always financial. The Federal Government when we ask will always say, "We're stretched right now, but we've been working on it." If that is going to be immediate, it's hard to know.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all? Any further questions? *(Pause)* I believe that is all from the delegation. Putulik?

Putulik: *(Translated)*: To my question on the Polaris mine earlier, when they closed, was it cleaned up?

Phillip: *(Translated)*: The mine mentioned was completed, and the cleanup was all completed. Occasionally, the status of the mine is checked and studied. It seems to be all clean now after a full-scale cleanup was conducted.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions from observers? Anyone wish to ask a question? *(Pause)* I don't believe so. Thank you for a good presentation and very good responses. Thank you.

(Clapping)

***Nunavut Association of Municipalities Presentation:
Brian Fleming***

NPC Chair: NAM, Nunavut Association of Municipalities? Hi. Welcome. Same thing: 20 minutes and then 10 minutes for questions after. Whenever you are ready, you can start.

Brian F: Okay, thank you. Thanks for the opportunity to present in front of the panel. My name is Brian Fleming and I'm the Executive Director for NAM, which is the acronym for the Nunavut Association of Municipalities. For those who don't know, NAM represents the 25 municipalities across Nunavut, and it usually is represented by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor or another elected official.

Just before I go any further, I do want to thank all the hamlets that presented. From my perspective, given the resources they had and the directions and so on, I think they did a fantastic job in terms of conveying the kind of wildlife they depend upon, that they need to hunt and fish and sustain their communities. I don't know. I think another round of applause is in order here, because they did a good job, including those communities from Nunavik as well.

(Clapping)

Okay, in NAM's submission to NPC, we talked a fair amount about the...we highlighted and discussed the problems and the quality of the consultation process. These problems ranged from, to my understanding, no hamlet was actually even notified that the Land Use Plan was ready and stuff. It came out through a press release and so on, so they weren't actually even notified on it, and I don't think copies were sent to them. They could access them through the website and so on, but it was a little shaky there.

An even larger problem from my perspective – or NAM's perspective - was the community participants that were sent in for the regional meetings and stuff to talk about the plans and so on. They were given a huge task to go back, engage their community in a consultation, talk about you know, what they like about the Plan, what they dislike about the Plan to get their views and so on. It's a huge task given the complete lack of resources that were available to them. These consultations, if you have seen in their presentations, they were achieved in some extents in varying degrees of success and so on. But there two problems I'd like to point out with them.

One is kind of obvious. There were no resources made available to them. Secondly, in January when I contacted all the hamlets to see how they were doing with their submissions – where they moving along, getting ready – because the deadline back then was January 13th. One of the things that came out: Almost every hamlet responded in some way and said, "Oh, I thought the HTO was taking care of this." And then you talk to the HTO: "Oh, I thought the hamlet was taking care of this." So one of the problems I see here for the community consultations was just, I think it'd be better if one person was identified or pointed out or delegated somehow to go back and lead the community consultations. Because without a person being identified to lead it and so on, that's a big deal in a community, just the disorganization that came out of it.

Brian A: Excuse me...excuse me.

Brian F: Yeah?

Brian A: Can you slow down for the translators, please?

Brian F: Sorry about that. Did we miss anything?

NPC Chair: Just continue.

Brian F: Okay, thanks. So anyways, I just wanted to point that out. It has kind-of led to a breakdown at the community level. NAM anticipated this problem, and we put a proposal in to the Federal Government, to INAC, and I know I want to thank NPC. I know they were in the Minister's office trying to encourage it to be funded and so on, but it wasn't funded. I'm not sure why, but this proposal was to give the hamlets some assistance in preparing their written submission for these hearings, and a little bit of money for coffee and tea and so on. The bulk of it was to enable the hamlets to translate their written presentation in the four languages that were required.

It wasn't approved, but I do want to thank you NPC for help they did. And I also want to thank NPC for granting the hamlets an extension from January 13th, and I think the final extension was the end of February, I believe. I could be wrong on that. I may be corrected, but there was a couple of extensions given. Unfortunately, to my knowledge and I could be wrong here, but even with those extension dates, I don't think it resulted in more written submissions coming into NPC. Probably the reason for that is the reasons I just expressed regarding the lack of a designated team leader in the community, lack of resources, these kinds of things that I mentioned.

In the brief that NAM prepared and submitted to NPC, we talked a lot about the problems with consultation process. From our point of view, it's kind of water under the bridge, so I'm not going to continue to labour on these points, although they are pretty serious and so on. I just want to move forward and look ahead here.

So one thing we did mention in our brief, and this will be quite different from what the communities have reported on so far, and I think they've done a great job on that. They pointed out the wildlife and fish and so on that they depend upon, need; talking about some of the resource projects that are affecting their community and so on. What I want to talk about for the rest of my presentation is the infrastructure that it takes to run a community. I do know this stuff, because prior to being an Executive Director with NAM, I have been a Senior Administrative Officer in Nunavut for over 30 years, so I do have a little bit of experience in what it takes to run a community and so on, and the issues they face.

So, none of the communities have discussed the watershed and their water sources. I don't know off the top of my head – and I certainly haven't had time to go through every community and find out if its watershed is within the municipal boundary or if some of it is outside the boundary. But I think that's one area we are lacking in information. It needs to be addressed there.

Related to the watershed is the water sources. I'm pretty sure most water sources are within the municipal boundaries, but I think that needs to be confirmed and verified. I would like to point out the drinking water sources, municipal landfill sites – they all fall under the jurisdiction of the Nunavut Water Board. Back in 2013, we had a big meeting here in Iqaluit, and I know I co-chaired it. We had the SAOs, mayors, and public works directors were all here and all the agencies that were involved in regulating the water licenses and so on. We had a big meeting.

At the time, three or four hamlets had valid water licenses, so it was a real problem. In fact, when I was the SAO in Sanikiluaq, I was personally threatened by one of the INAC officers to be fined \$200,000.00, and the hamlet would be fined \$15,000.00 a day for every day that this infraction continued to occur. So water licensing, it's a big deal for the hamlets. We've made huge progress since 2013 to now, and I think that out of the 25 hamlets, there are only two that don't have valid licenses. Part of the reason for that is because it is related to the design of the facility and so on. But it's before the Water Board, and it's coming along. As I say, we've made great progress there since 2013.

The other area, aside from watersheds, water sources, is landfill sites and sites that require remediation. I don't know. Again, I haven't had time to go through each hamlet's municipal boundaries. Am I talking too fast still? *(Pause)* It's okay? Okay, thanks.

Interpreter: It's not okay.

(Laughter)

Brian F: Okay, I'll try and slow down here. But I'm pretty sure every hamlet has a site outside its municipal boundaries. Off the top of my head, there have probably been planes that have crashed and are buried. There is old landfill sites that are probably outside the boundaries and so on, and these, I think, need to be identified. They are not part of the hamlet infrastructure, but they're going to be a problem down the road in terms of cleaning them up and so on.

So the waste sites, remedial sites... And the third thing I'd like to bring to the Commissioners' attention is quarry sites. For the most part, I think most quarry sites are within a hamlet boundary, but I can't confirm that, can't guarantee it. And I think it's something the NPC needs to look at with the quarry sites, because every community if they are fortunate enough to have a supply, have gravel, they are going to need it. They're going to need gravel. We're always growing. We're building. We're getting larger and larger, so it would be unfortunate to see the Land Use Plan approved and the community's main source of gravel or new source of gravel is outside its boundaries and so on. So I think we need to look at those.

Lastly, before I conclude here, I'm thinking far ahead, and I'm thinking of particular communities. The communities that come to mind are Kimmirut and Pangnirtung. They might differ in this, but they are running out of land. I mean, these communities, they are sandwiched between mountain. They're on a flood plain, and then they've got the coast. I don't see any provisions in the Land Use Plan for when a municipality needs to expand its boundaries, and I think that's something that should be considered there.

I'd be quite surprised if a community wakes up Monday morning and says, "We need to expand our boundary. We need to go 10 miles further north and 3 miles to the west." I don't think we're quite there, but I'm thinking long-term. Some of these communities, it's not like they're running out of space. It's just that the cost of developing them are huge, because there are choices to start blasting very hilly, mountainous topography, or extending the community lengthwise. But they are often limited there, because of rivers and things like that. So I'd urge the Commission to think about it as well, the boundaries.

So in conclusion, I'd like to recommend to the Planning Commission – and I've taken a rough count. I think there are four or five, maybe even six Planners on staff. So my recommendation is, and I pose it as a question, but I think NTI might want a few items onto it during their presentation: Can NPC commit to having one of their Planners assigned to one community to verify watershed issues, water source issues, landfill sites, and areas that may require remediation, and quarry sites, as well as some discussion with the hamlet to get a sense of what kind of space they have and their ability to accommodate existing and future infrastructure? So that's my conclusion. Once again, thanks. It has been great to appear in front of the Commission. I'm available for any questions from the Commissioners or the delegates. Once again, thanks, and sorry for speaking too fast. I just get a little excited at times.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Any questions? Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We can address watersheds with you. Brian will do that, and for the record, we have three Senior Planners and one Junior Planner.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Brian F: I still think it's possible to assign one of those Planners to each community, because I think it's critical it gets into the Plan.

Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): Questions? Brian.

Brian A: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Sharon. Before we address the issue of the watersheds, I'd like to ask Brian a couple of questions if that's okay, if I may. You had mentioned that the hamlets were struggling in terms of resources to be involved in this particular process. Can you confirm with me – and I'm aware you also mentioned earlier that you were once a SAO – can you confirm with me whether every hamlet has a dedicated Planner that deals with resource management?

The reason why I ask is the Land Claims Agreement or the Nunavut Agreement has a clause where both the community plans and the Nunavut plan or regional plans coordinate or work close together. So can you confirm with me if you do have a planner, or the communities do have a planner that we can communicate with? Qujannamiik.

Brian F: Yeah, that's a great idea. In hindsight, I'm kind of surprised the Community Lands Officers or sometimes they are called Lands Officers, Community Planners, that they weren't involved in this process from the start. But that would be a key person in the hamlet to identify and work with in the future to confirm these watershed issues and remediate sites and things like that.

That would be a great contact in each hamlet, nice and clear. Yeah. I'd still work through the Council, though, on setting that up and so on.

Brian A: Yeah, I understand. Qujannamiik. The other question too, back to that same issue of each hamlet having a dedicated Planner-type individual responsible for resource manager within the community boundaries. Would they also be able to get assistance from CGS in terms of identifying areas in some of these communities that would require an extension to their boundary line or having issues with running out of quarry sites? You know what I'm getting at with that. Qujannamiik.

Brian F: Yes, I'm pretty sure through the Lands Officer, they can work with CGS. I do know CGS have lots of studies where they went in and done quarry test pits and things like that, and they would have a great source of information for that. They'd also have some watershed information as well, because in some communities, they are...you know, they're really running out of water, especially those communities located on islands. They don't have a lot of choice, and the options for alternative water sources are in some cases, pretty far and few between. I'm thinking specifically of Igloolik where it has actually run out of water.

They may have records on old waste sites that have been buried and so on. They may. My feeling, though, the local people in the community would be a better source of information, because they know where these things have been buried and located and so on. But the Community Lands Officer, the Community Planner could certainly consult the community on filling in those gaps and so on. Yeah.

Brian A: I just want to ask another question with regards to that. So would you agree, it's the responsibility of CGS to ensure that communities or the hamlets have adequate water supply, in conjunction with their Councilmembers and a dedicated Planner in each community? Qujannamiik.

Brian F: It's pretty tough to say no to that, because I think it's one of the main functions of a hamlet to ensure its residents of a good, clean source of water for the residents and so on. Yes, it is ultimately the hamlet's responsibility for the water licensing and so on, but CGS is pretty heavily involved in that process and so on. Hamlets, they are kind of like the Planning Commission. They are a real shoestring operation. They don't have a lot of money floating around. Yeah, I'd say they are not much different than the Planning Commission. They are on a pretty tight budget, which they struggle with trying to balance every year.

Brian A: One final question before we get to the watershed issue. This is with regards to funding, participating in the land use planning process. Who is the responsible agents or body that is supposed to fund the hamlets so they can participate in this type of process and be able to manage and have adequate involvement with regards to their interests? Qujannamiik.

Brian F: I think the answer to that would be ultimately it's the hamlets, except Iqaluit, which is the only tax-based community in Nunavut. All the other communities are entirely dependent on transfer payments from the GN, and in turn, they are dependent on the transfer payments from the Federal Government, except for a small portion of their funding, which they raise through taxes and so on.

The way the hamlet budgets work though, is CGS provides core funding to them, and it's up to the hamlet. It's up to each hamlet to determine how they want to spend that money. So in answer to your questions, ultimately it would be the hamlet's responsibility, but as I say, they are pretty cash-strapped organizations. For things like community consultation and so on, they probably need additional money to hire, to cover the translation costs, and coffee and cookies for their meetings and so on. Yeah.

Brian A: Qujannamiik. To the watershed issue: You'll be happy to know that since the time we had regional sessions between October and November, in six specific regions, the Commission made sure we had a dedicated staff that would work with all the communities, leading up to the date of this submission. So, we have those same folks, and we'll have those same staff members to communicate with them between now and the next phase following the hearing. I'm going to let Jonathan speak to the watershed issue. We have a bit of detail for that that we'd like to add. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Jonathan?

Jon: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I'd just like to clarify that the Draft Plan does include the community drinking water supplies as Protected Areas for the communities where their watershed extends beyond the municipal boundary. So they have been identified. They have been mapped, and they are included.

It has also been noted in an Errors and Omissions Document that community drinking water supplies that are entirely contained within municipal boundaries were intended to be designated as Protected Areas, but were omitted from the map. But again, those are entirely contained within municipal boundaries and subject to community plans in any event. We do understand that some communities have identified secondary or future water supplies, including the City of Iqaluit, and that is something that can be added to the Plan during revisions. But I wanted to ensure community members, that the Draft Plan does identify their drinking water supplies and includes them as Protected Areas. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Brian F: Qujannamiik. Thanks. Thanks. That's good info. What I would like to stress, though, is with the water licensing procedure now, they are asking for alternative water sources and reservoirs and so on. The problem is that most communities, we just have one source of water. And if for some bizarre reason, it's very stormy and a couple of skidoos drive into the main water source and contaminates it, what's the community going to do? So they are looking for alternative sources as well. These are the ones that I suspect would be outside the municipal boundaries.

NPC Chair: Any...Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): Just a comment: Your presentation, we are listening to you. They are here to participate. They will work while they are here to tell their side of the story. In your presentation, in the initial stages of your presentation, it indicated to me that there is not a clear communication between your organization and the municipalities. For me, I think, they are not the mayors. They are not SAOs. They are not municipal managers. So how could they

say, how could they confirm what their responsibility is? Many of them are concerned about the wildlife in this public hearing.

Pond inlet delegates said that municipal boundary is too small. It needs to be expanded greatly. This was mentioned today. But they are not worried about Nunavut water reservoirs or reservoir watersheds. They are not really concerned about the lands in the communities. They are not really worried about – many of them – what their boundaries are. This is not their daily work.

Your association should be the focal point for looking after these things, assisting the communities in preparation for this event. You said you are pretty much aware and it should be so, because it's your job. What you commented on in this presentation, I do not agree with it. For instance, polar bears, belugas, caribou, waterfowl within Nunavut - how can they be safeguarded? How can they be looked after?

Many are concerned about these and what I just mentioned. It's their priority in many cases. The Nunavut Association of Municipalities, it's your job to ensure that their needs, no matter what it is, how they should get work and what direction they should take. For us at Nunavut Planning Commission conducting this hearing, we have been doing this for some time. We took time to prepare for this event. Your job is to know what your municipal memberships need to know. You mentioned you have been a SAO for 30 years. So the problem they will foresee should have been evident. It's your office job to prepare your membership, even to this public hearing. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe that wasn't a question. It was a comment. Are there any further questions from the panel to the presenter? From the invited guests? *(Pause)* Any questions? I believe there aren't any. What about from there, down there? *(Pause)* There are no questions. Thank you for your presentation and for being here.

Brian F: Qujannamiik.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: While they are in preparation, let's take a 10-minute break.

BREAK

Presentation by WWF Canada: Brandon LaForest

NPC Chair: Thank you. Just like everybody else – 20 minutes and 10 minutes for questioning after. State your name, where you're from or who you are with. Whenever you are ready...

Brandon: Qujannamiik. My name is Brandon LaForest, and I work for the World Wildlife Fund, and I live here in Iqaluit. Let me start by saying that it's both a privilege as well as extremely humbling to be the first organization to follow the community perspective. Over the last few days, I've learned a lot from the community presentations and the invited participants. And after two

years of seeing the Plan at a Nunavut-wide level through various technical meetings, I've come to see the Plan through these presentations, at a much different scale and level. I really appreciate the community presentations for helping in that regard.

On that note, I'd also like to thank the invited participants, the Commissioners, as well as NPC staff for allowing me to respectfully share my organizations' perspective on the Plan. As well as an English speaker, I'd like to acknowledge and thank the translators for the last few days of translating every presentation expertly for us and translating my own.

WWF – or World Wildlife Fund Canada - is only environmental NGO or charity with a permanent office in Nunavut. We have an office here in Iqaluit. We have three staff members, as well as an office in Inuvik in the Northwest Territories. We have been involved in the development of the Land Use Plan for over five years, and myself, I've been involved for the past two years. We are the only active NGO participant.

So, who are we as WWF? We offer an environmental perspective to issues facing the north and seek to promote sustainable development that has minimal impact on wildlife. We work closely with communities. We have supported a few community initiatives for this Plan, and we support other community-led initiatives through our programming as an organization. We have a bit of a Baffin-Qikiqtaaluk connection to our organization. Eva Aariak is a board member of WWF Canada and Joanasie Akumalik is a Past Board Member of WWF Canada. Our involvement in the Land use Plan has centered around submitting written submissions, soliciting expert reports, submitting legal opinions, and supporting other participants, either funding, travel, or funding consultants to assist in developing submissions.

So what I'm going to outline in my presentation has already been discussed, mostly in great detail from the community presentations. There is not a lot new from a WWF perspective on this Plan. But I'm going to go through polar bear denning areas, caribou areas, walrus, existing rights of mineral projects, and finish with marine shipping and icebreaking.

Starting with polar bear denning areas, as seen in the Valued Ecological Component map of the Land Use Plan, polar bear denning areas are well documented, and we've seen that this week as well through lots of community presentations. Polar bears are sensitive to disturbance when denning, and the current Draft has no designations for polar bears in terms of a Special Management Area or Protected Area.

(Indication from interpreters to slow down)

Brandon: Okay, thanks. By looking at the latest submissions from parties to this process, there is widespread agreement from participants including NTI and the Regional Inuit Associations in their joint submission, the QWB and the GN, that additional measures are necessary to safeguard denning areas for polar bears. We've also heard support from many communities throughout this week for additional measures for these areas.

Even though polar bear populations are currently healthy across Nunavut, and in some cases even increasing, a precautionary approach when considering development, we think is appropriate. It has been noted that the land that would be set aside for polar bears is extensive, and it is large, but we feel there is a way for the restrictions of these denning areas

to minimize the impact and would not necessarily be reflective of how expansive they are in terms of geography.

Further, these areas can be reduced as these areas are refined, through either community consultation or additional monitoring. I think it's important also to note that NIRB, in their latest submission to this process, recommended that polar bear denning areas not be addressed at the project evaluation stage through NIRB. They've indicated that denning sites should be identified, and any restrictions or on development clearly outlined in the Land Use Plan. As well, they've noted that the current North Baffin Land Use Plan restricts development seasonally in polar bear denning areas.

Our recommendation – and this is evolving as we've heard from NPC their concerns around the designation of these lands – is that polar bear denning areas should be designated as a Special Management Area. The word I'll highlight in our recommendation is seasonal. These areas need not be set aside 12 months of the year. They are used at a very specific time of year, and specific terms should developed with partners, including communities, should be developed to help the Planning Commission to easily assign conformity determinations.

Moving on to caribou: I don't need to tell anybody in this room that across the Canadian Arctic, caribou herds are in a perilous state. Nowhere is this more apparent than on Baffin Island. Of course, industrial development alone has not caused the current declines in caribou, but additional stressors from projects and critical habitats may negatively impact recovery. We feel the current Draft represents a compromise between development and conservation, but it is clear – and it has been very interesting this week – to see there are additional measures needed in this region from the current Draft Plan, given that there were little to no caribou areas identified in the 2016 Draft.

We commend the QWB and the participating communities for their workshop last year and their submission to the final planning process, as well as the participation this week to identify caribou habitat. We've heard throughout this process that caribou protection can be handled again by NIRB, and we don't need a Land Use Plan to address caribou, because NIRB is in place, and they can safeguard caribou through their evaluations. We feel this is neither accurate nor appropriate, and NIRB has been saying themselves for a long time, and they continue to recommend, and I'm going to read a quote from their final submission:

“Territorial and Federal Government agencies and Regional Inuit Associations should ensure that the protection of caribou and caribou habitat figure prominently into their contributions toward the Nunavut Planning Commission's development of a Nunavut-wide Land Use Plan.”

NIRB itself has acknowledged that they are not the body at which caribou concerns should be addressed. Thus, we feel it's appropriate for caribou issues to be addressed by the Land Use Plan. This was explained really well by Brian earlier this week, but I think it bears repeating that the designation of a Protected Area in the Land Use Plan does not create a territorial or national park. It does not mean a total prohibition on development in the short or long term.

Protected Area status will trigger a process requiring new projects to seek amendments or exemptions in order to explore or operate within critical habitat. The emphasis here would be

on explore. We've heard a few times communities indicating exploration projects go on without their knowledge. Assigning a Protected Area status would require permission to be asked through the form of an amendment in order for exploration to begin, at which time the pros and cons can be weighed by NPC, and that would inevitably closely involve the community.

It hasn't been discussed too much at this hearing, but we have also heard proposals throughout the past few years that caribou should be protected through mobile measures instead of land based measures. These measures are costly and we feel not appropriate for territory-wide application. They also offer no protection to the actual habitat of the caribou. Given that they are unproven and the current state of caribou in the North, we feel now is not the time to try unproven methods.

So our recommendation, and this applies a little bit more to the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot regions, given the current state of the Draft for the Baffin region, is that caribou calving areas, post-calving areas, freshwater crossings, and key access corridors remain Protected Areas. Again, we commend the work of the QWB, the participants here today, Ben Kovic and the Area of Equal Use he proposed. Obviously we don't have time to react to that, but I think it's great work and a great first step for identifying caribou habitat in this area.

The Government of Canada has also proposed an additional measure. They don't propose pure habitat protection, but they do propose when caribou are present outside of designations, that projects shut down until the caribou leave. We feel this is a good recommendation that deserves more exploration.

Moving on to walrus: Again, it's not necessary for me to say that walrus are sensitive when they are at their haul-outs. They may abandon haul-outs if they are repeatedly disturbed. A small number of haul-outs have been designated as in the Land Use Plan as Protected Areas, but there are many more across Nunavut. World Wildlife Fund commissioned the report to analyze all available Traditional Knowledge and scientific knowledge on walrus, and we built a database of walrus haul-outs across Nunavut, both active and previously used. We encourage community members, the QWB and HTOs to review this database and offer comments to the Planning Commission on its appropriateness, or additional haul-out sites that require protection. Protected Area status for walrus will have a small impact on shipping, but a very positive impact for walrus in the territory. So our recommendation is additional haul-outs be identified as Protected Area with 5km buffer, consistent with the Plan.

Now an issue that hasn't been discussed at this hearing to date is existing rights. Existing rights refer to the idea that a prospecting permit, mineral claims, or exploration projects that currently exist in Nunavut may be able to progress to the full mining stage regardless of the Plan. Some groups are arguing that all projects and claims currently in Nunavut, regardless of status, could be eligible to progress. It's a complex legal issue, and we commissioned a legal opinion that stated – and we feel should be incorporated into the Plan – that unless a project has submitted a complete application to NPC, or already received a conformity decision, it should not be grandfathered into the Plan.

Our legal opinion also indicated that moving from one stage of mineral exploration and development to another stage of development constitutes a new project, and thus a new

conformity decision. That's to say, when you get a conformity decision at the exploration stage that does not mean you are green-lighted all the way to the mining stage. There should be additional consultation and consideration by the NPC. That's outlined here in our recommendation.

Marine shipping has been discussed at length in the past few days. We also just heard in Resolute presentation the risk of oil spills and how great that is in the Arctic. We feel the NPC has a responsibility to address marine spatial planning issues in the Plan. And we feel that no other organization is equipped to play this role in Nunavut.

We've heard concerns from the Government of Canada and a reluctance to accept shipping restrictions in the Land Use Plan. One of the main reasons has been that they feel that shipping restrictions will limit community resupply, emergency response, search-and-rescue, and issues of national security. We feel these issues can be addressed by making them permitted uses wherever necessary. The ability of the Land Use Plan to restrict shipping should not be restricted because of uncertainty of wording. So our recommendation is that the Government of Canada and the Nunavut Planning Commission work closely together to ensure that necessary shipping activities are not restricted, while also ensuring protection of the marine habitat.

I'm running out of time, but I'll just finish by saying that we have heard icebreaking to be a high concern as well. We feel managing icebreaking is well within the mandate of the Planning Commission, and restrictions should be put in place on areas such as caribou sea ice crossing, community areas of travel, and sensitive whale habitats. We've submitted a database of all documented whale habitats to the Commission, and similarly, we encourage collaboration with the QWB to identify these areas and submit them for protection.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Brandon: Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Your time is up. Any questions? Go ahead, Putulik.

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): The recommendations put forth with respect to wildlife mentioned that funding may be given. In Resolute Bay, the areas where there was oil exploration and abandonment of campsites and equipment – do your colleagues have any possible funding toward that? Can funding be made available?

Brandon: Qujannamiik for the question. As WWF, we do offer funding for communities for local conservation-based programming. That particular issue - not to pass the buck – but we really feel would be the responsibility of the Federal Government. The other way WWF can help communities if approached, is to put pressure on the Government to hopefully persuade them to invest in cleanup. That particular project seems a little outside of both our mandate and our financial capabilities, if I'm being honest, but it's well taken.

NPC Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): Yes, and this topic is a little outside. You wish to ask another question?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Within the Nunavut Settlement Area, it's not outside their boundary from their perspective, because it's within Nunavut. I understand that they can provide funding, and you have an office here. So now you can provide that support. That's my perspective. I don't think it's outside. It's within Nunavut. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. You don't need to answer that.

(Translated): We are here to listen to considerations, options, and this is more to do with finances. I think that question can be asked outside of this meeting. We are here to listen to what recommendations are being asked, but any financial issues could be discussed outside. Any other questions?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: May I ask another question again?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: On another topic, you may.

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Yes, I am not from Nunavut. I am from Nunavik. We deal with Federal Government, and we have to be very assertive. That's how we are today. We are totally different, apart from Nunavut. From my understanding, when we know a directive, and when we have an initiative, I can talk about this, because I know the field. I just wanted to comment on that. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes. Clear. However, as the Nunavut Planning Commission, we are gathering information. We are not really dealing with fiscal issues. We are dealing with what plan use we should establish. Thank you. Any questions? Ovide?

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I want to ask what are your thoughts as World Wildlife Fund that there is a decrease....

Interpreter: Can you ask him to get closer to the mike? I missed part of his question. Can he get closer to the mike?

Brandon: The translator did not hear that question.

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you. My question is about the caribou decreasing in population. I believe I am aware of that. In the future, do you expect that there will be an increase in the population or a further decrease? What are your thoughts on that? Qujannamiik.

Brandon: Qujannamiik for the question. Caribou cycle, and we know that from IQ, and I've heard lots of accounts of that. I think given the right conditions and given the opportunity, caribou will return. I'll put a note on that answer that there are people in the room much more qualified than myself to answer that, but from a WWF perspective, we feel if proper management plans are in place and habitat is set aside, and the conditions are correct, that there is no reason to think that caribou won't come back.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: The Nunavut Planning Commission work – what we are working on right now – what are your thoughts on our work? Do you agree with the work that we are working on, or are you in disagreement?

Brandon: Qujannamiik. That's a humbling question to be asked. I would say generally WWF is very supportive of the Planning Commission, especially the 2016 Draft. Like I said, we've been involved for over five years. I think there are improvements to be made. For the last two or three days, I've been sitting, listening to every community presentation, and everything that I said seemed to have already been said by community members in terms of what could be improved.

Quickly, if I had to pick a few things, it would be Baffin caribou situation - which the experts are gathered here - additional walrus haul-outs and shipping restrictions. I think shipping is a bit weak in the Plan right now, and I think that will take further consultation with communities and the authority, in this case being the Government of Canada, to ensure that icebreaking and shipping restrictions are strengthened in the Plan. But overall, we applaud the Planning Commission's work.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Time is up. If there were questions for him, please submit written questions, and he can respond at a later time when he gets the opportunity. Thank you for your presentation and for your good responses. Thank you.

(Clapping)

***City of Iqaluit Presentation
Madeleine Redfern & Mélodie Simard***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. We have one more to discuss from the City of Iqaluit. Similar to the presentations, you have 20 minutes to present. Whenever you are ready...

Madeleine: Thank you Mr. Chair, and my apologies to the Commission for not attending this morning. I've been sick the last couple of days. Thankfully, the medication that I have received kicked in, so I am here. I also have with me my City Land Planner, Mélodie Simard, who if there are any questions regarding the City's own General Plan, is able to respond too.

The first comment that I want to make is that, as I just said, the City of Iqaluit develops its own land use plan, otherwise generally known as the General Plan, every five years in consultation with our community. We use the land claim principles of the land, to develop the land use plan, as articulated under 11.2.1. While under 11.7.3, the Nunavut Planning Commission shall give great weight to views and wishes of municipalities in the area of planning is being conducted.

Our mandate and role is clearly defined under territorial legislation, specifically under the City Towns and Villages Act, as well as other legislation. Our primary role is to fulfill our obligations, mostly with respect to services such as garbage, roads, water, sewage, land planning within the municipal boundaries, and while we understand that we also have a role...

NPC Chair: Can you slow down when you speak? Keep going. And closer to your microphone. Thank you.

Madeleine: And while we understand that our role is to fulfill those obligations, there is a secondary but indirect role the city or most municipalities fill, which is to understand that issues that affect our community, we are often called to have views on or participate in, such as the development of a community submission for the Nunavut Planning Commission. However, in this case, I'd like to point out a few things.

One: Yes, we do have a City Planner and Lands and City staff, but they are exceptionally busy fulfilling their day-to-day duties with development within the municipality. Even from my first term as mayor and my return back to this position, the city has gone through four Land Planners. As you can imagine, the ability to have consistency or stability in that key role poses many challenges, not only in fulfilling our responsibilities to help our community, our residents and developers develop within our city.

We simply do not have the manpower or the time unfortunately, to develop a submission to this body for the whole community. As the capital city of 8,000 residents and a community that continues to grow at approximately 300 new residents every year, approximately 1,000 residents every three years, you can imagine how busy our Land staff are. They do permits, developing a new General Plan, as well as issuing those permits.

We are happy to share with the Land Use Planning Commission issues that we know that we have direct knowledge, such as not only our primary water source, but our secondary water source. And I'll make sure that our City Land Planner provides that information to your staff. I had the opportunity of reviewing the maps. I did note that there are a long list of recognized Cold War facilities such as the Early Warning systems. Often, the US Air Base and weather station that was based here in Iqaluit is often forgotten about. There are numerous contaminated sites that resulted from those facilities.

I also wanted to echo what the representative from the Nunavut Association of Municipalities had to say. One of our questions that our Land Use Planner sent recently to your staff was the process of expanding the municipal boundary, in particular to make sure that such things our current or secondary water source are protected and identified. Also, though, wanted to remind the Commission – and I informed the NAM Executive Director - that many of the communities in our territory are located in areas or on a spot chosen by the Federal Government, not by our choice. So when you have to consider things like water or the ability to expand, these were not choices made by our people, but yet we are now confined or restricted by those previous choices often based on where there were an existing Hudson Bay post or an RCMP station. I just wanted to add that.

So back to my main point is that it is simply not possible for a city to be aware of all potential or known projects outside the municipality. Many of these projects are not ours. They are either of the Federal Government, the Territorial Government, the private sector like mines, academics, universities, and NGOs. To name some of those projects are such as Peregrine Diamonds, parks, territorial designation of historic sites, trails, transportation by private sector, fisheries again by Inuit organizations or corporations or private sector. We may know or be aware of some of them, but we cannot be aware of all of them. If we were tasked with that, we wouldn't have required additional resources to hire someone to do that research and to do those consultations, but none of those were provided to us.

While we appreciate that we have been invited to regional consultations in the past, or that even a city – sorry, or Nunavut Planning Commission staff did come to our Council, it was an overview. So when and if I understood Brian Aglukark's question earlier to the Executive Director of NAM, and I may have misunderstood, so my apologies. When asked, you know, whose responsibility it is to develop the submissions for the Nunavut Planning Commission, we did not believe it is ours for the whole community, or for the entire South Baffin region. Our Land Planner has expertise in planning in the municipal context. She does not have, and nor did her predecessors have, the land planning expertise for outside our city boundaries.

But, I will make a statement on behalf of my community in general. I believe that it is likely that the majority of our community is generally supportive of development as long as it is responsible, as long as there is sufficient protection and guidelines for adequate and meaningful consultation. Like most communities, we want to be aware of proposed development, who, where, what, why, when and how. We want to be able to assess the value of that development, not only to the proponent but to our community. We want to understand the impacts of those developments.

Being pro-development does not mean you blindly support all development. We also recognize that, you know, you can have different types of mining and mining processes. Even Baffinland with their iron ore mining, is very different than other iron ore mining in a different location, simply because the quality of the iron ore of Baffinland means that they don't have to do on-site processing. Each project must be assessed on its own valid terms, and communities need to be able to, you know, not only understand that project but express their concerns, and they hope that their concerns are addressed. They also want benefits from that development.

So when I think of a Land Use Plan and the undaunting [sic] task that this Commission has to undertake, it's very difficult for us to say that, you know, we support a particular mine – even Peregrine diamonds, which is near us – until it develops to such a stage where they are able to come before our community and Mayor and Council, to provide us enough information about that particular project to say we would support it or not. That is the challenge of this Plan, is to be able to provide some information to potential decision-makers and developers about what our communities are prepared to support or not support.

This morning I had meetings with a couple of individuals who are planning on developing a very broad scientific network to do some scientific studies in the Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and possibly Frobisher Bay area, which would include also sensors. On the face, it's easy to say one might support such a project, but again, there is not enough information shared at this point in time to say with any certainty that that project should proceed.

So I'd like to thank the Commission. I'd like to thank, you know, all our communities and everyone who has provided comments, input, and submissions into this process. I see and understand there is value. I appreciate that no plan can be perfect. Nonetheless, it needs to be adequate enough to have value, value for, as I said, our communities, our people, those who have to make decisions whether from an internal territorial viewpoint or for those outside of the territory who wish to do things on our lands. And thank you. I am open for questions.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Thank you. Any questions to the presenter? Sorry, Brian?

Brian A: (Translated): Qujannamiik. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission.

(English): This morning, the Iqaluit HTO spent an hour identifying some areas of interest on behalf of the residents of Iqaluit, basically confirming that they would have some areas identified through the Plan to be protected over development. It was an extensive, quite informed presentation that the Commission will work closely with to ensure we get the best available information. Do you agree with that approach?

Madeleine: I think as many relevant stakeholders who possess information should be invited and participate in this process. There is also our Community Lands and Resource Committee. There is also, you know, the Inuit Organizations, separate as well as from the Inuit Corporations, either regional or the territorial levels. There are also a lot of businesses or private entities, and universities, and academia that may or may not be involved in this process. It's hard to capture, you know, everyone, and that is the challenge.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Brian A: Qujannamiik. Just one more question, if I may. So if the HTO had a preference over protecting a certain area, and you had just confirmed earlier on behalf of - we don't know how many residents of the city - would you agree with their approach of protection over development? Is that with you are saying, without that accurate number, without a confirmed number? Thank you.

Madeleine: We have our respective roles and responsibilities. So without a doubt, the HTO represents the interests of beneficiaries in Iqaluit regarding wildlife, and therefore are probably in the best position to know about issues outside of the city. Our interest as a corporation, you know, is to manage lands within our municipal boundaries. There is usually a process, you know, when lands are going to be protected. There's usually a process when lands are going to be developed. You are not always going to have the, you know, one view in the community. It's important that the HTO also ensure that it has you know, meetings of its members to be able to determine what their members' views are. Similarly, whether it's the proponent or the territorial government, like the deep-sea port consultations are happening, and everyone you know, who has a view or wishes to share a view, you know, is afforded that opportunity. Thank you.

Brian A: One more comment, not a question: So going back to my earlier comment, the HTO did make a presentation this morning. I would suggest and recommend that you work closely with them as well, as we move towards getting approved for the Nunavut Settlement Area. Qujannamiik. Thank you.

Madeleine: Thank you, and I agree. I know that we were in attendance of the fall session of which they were not, and it would be really useful to have some facilitated support to have that broader community submission for the Nunavut Planning Commission for Iqaluit and our South Baffin region. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Any questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: You work for the city, and there was a presentation from Nunavut Association of Municipalities. Is there a close relationship that in a way connects you to other municipalities?

Madeleine: Thank you. We are fortunate that we do have regional mayors meeting. We just had one last week in Iqaluit attended by most of the mayors from this region. Also, once a year, there is a meeting of all mayors at the Nunavut Association of Municipalities Annual Conference and AGM.

NAM has struggled with its own issues in the past. It has not always been stable with its Executive Directors or its board. It thankfully has been stabilizing since they hired the recent Executive Director. We also recognize that we need to be more strategic. The mayors that were in attendance last week see real value in coming together, but we need to change the format of even our own meetings.

Currently, the way it works is that you'll have the room with mayors around the tables, and different invited guests will come, and the mayors can ask them – well they usually give a presentation first, and then the mayors can ask them questions - everyone from a territorial minister to the airline. But we don't even have time within that meeting yet to just spend a day together to talk about our own issues. What are common, you know, challenges? What are common opportunities, and develop a plan, you know, to approach different levels of Government, or to approach Industry, or to even approach this body in preparation for this hearing. We were together, and we discussed briefly that you know, we would becoming before this body, but we didn't really have time, unfortunately, because of the way its structured, to really, really discuss, you know, what we were going to be presenting to you. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Peter Alareak. Thank you. I understand your answer.

NPC Chair: Any additional questions? It appears none. The floor? Joannie?

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Perhaps my question may not be totally understandable. I'm not representing our hamlet. I'm from an HTO. We heard earlier from Kimmirut and Pangnirtung saying that they'll need to expand their boundary. If you look at Iqaluit and Kimmirut, the boundaries - you have very similar identifications. Are there boundaries for municipalities – I have heard of lack of size in the municipal zones, so I'm basically asking about that.

NPC Chair: I think it was Brian that talked about it. *(Translated)*: I think you may want to ask that once this is complete. Are there further questions?

Joshua K *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and thank you Mayor of Iqaluit. Concerning the water source, if it becomes too small, are there plans for additional water resources, or is it just a plan?

Madeleine: We have identified a secondary water source, and we will provide that too. We have identified our secondary water source past the Road to Nowhere, and we recognize that as our community continues to grow, it is possible that within the next five to ten years, we are going

to have to utilize that. We have to plan for it. There is a lot of infrastructure required to develop that new water source, and we need to make sure it is identified in the Plan, not only that river but also everything that feeds into it, so the watershed needs to be protected, and that is partly why the cemetery was also moved. We don't want contaminated water. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I apologize. I called you Joannie. I must be tired. Any further questions? *(Pause)* I don't believe there are any from the floor. I don't believe there are any. Thank you for a very good presentation. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Before we wrap up for the evening, we will resume again at 9:00 with INAC, the Federal Government giving their presentation. We are catching up with the agenda. We are a little behind yet. So again, 9:00 tomorrow. Thank you.

DAY 4

MARCH 25, 2017

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Let's get started. We have two main exits located in these corners. Also to my left is an emergency exit. The washrooms are next door to the main exits. Invited participants are to my left. Here is the presentation table. Please if you have a cell phone, turn them off please or mute them.

Thank you. Good morning, everybody. We will start the proceeding. This morning we have the Government of Canada presentation. They have been allotted one hour and an additional hour for questions, for a total of two hours. Let's proceed. Al, start the clock.

***Government of Canada Presentation:
Mark Hopkins & Ken Landa***

***With: Deborah Boshaw, Robert Brooks, Spencer Dewar, Ron Ehmann,
Amandeep Garcha, Anita Gudmundson, Laura Harris, Vicky Johnston, Peter Kidd,
Bruce MacDonald, Kim Pawley John Price & Desmond Raymond***

Mark: It's my pleasure to have the opportunity to be here with everyone in Iqaluit. I've learned a lot so far in listening to the presentations from the community members, in particular. Next slide please...next slide please.

The reason we are here is to participate in the planning process to help design the best possible Land Use Plan, recognizing that this is a first generation Plan. In this way, we can all help the territory develop in the way that honors the past, respects the present, and prepares for the future.

Over the years, a lot of thought and work has gone into the Draft Plan from the Commission, Elders, communities, Inuit organizations, Governments, Industry, and other participants. Of course, our work is not done yet. Having a good Plan in place will be a success for all those who have contributed their knowledge, time, and energy to developing a vision for Nunavut's future. We are grateful for the opportunity to listen to you and to speak with all of you about progress that we are making and about issues that still need to be resolved. We would like to talk about our concerns and continue listening to yours. That way we can work together on how to best develop a Plan that works for everyone today and into the future. Next slide please.

I'd like to introduce my federal colleagues. We did this yesterday, but through the course of the one hour of questions, I will often ask them to answer questions related to their specific areas

of responsibility. So I would like to ask them briefly to come up again and introduce themselves. So from Transport Canada...

Desmond: Morning Mr. Chair and Commission members and community partners. My name is Desmond Raymond. I'm the Regional Director for Marine Safety and Security for the Prairie and Northern Region. Myself and my team of inspectors and officers are located in Winnipeg and Edmonton, and we're responsible for ensuring that all vessels and crews operating the Arctic apply by all the legislative requirements and regulation, and working with all of our partners throughout the territories with all aspects of joint management that apply to shipping are made very well aware. I, myself am based in Winnipeg. I'm originally from Newfoundland, and I'll take the advice from a friend from Pond Inlet, Abraham, and attempt to speak very slowly, so I will make life for the translators very easy. Those of you who know people from Newfoundland know sometimes we can talk very quick, so I will do my best. I look forward to answering any questions and discussing the concerns and the opportunities with all of our partners here today. Thank you.

Mark: From the Canadian Coast Guard...

Robert: Good morning, Mr. Chair and good morning to all the participants and communities that are here with us today. Much like Desmond Raymond, I'm a Director here from the Canadian Coast Guard. Obviously I think everybody understands the importance of the Canadian Coast Guard, and we are here to listen to the communities, to understand the important needs and how we can serve the North in a way that aligns with the Plan. So I'm here to discuss any of those concerns and answer any questions you may have. Thank you very much.

Mark H: From Environment and Climate Change Canada...

Vicky: Ulaakut. I am Vicky Johnston, Environment and Climate Change Canada. I live in Yellowknife. If you have questions after the presentation that have to do with migratory bird key habitat site or endangered species and the Species At Risk Act, I would be pleased to answer those. Qujannamiik.

Mark H: From Fisheries and Oceans Canada...

Ron: Morning everyone. My name is Ron Ehmann. I'm with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. I'm actually from Winnipeg. We do have an officer here, and I'm here to answer any questions you may have. And likewise with Vicky, if there are any questions afterwards, if you prefer just talking to me one-on-one, I'm very much available as well. Thank you.

Mark H: From Natural Resources Canada...

Amandeep: Good morning, Mr. Chair, participants, and community members. My name is Amandeep Garcha. I'm here from the Department of Natural Resources, the Earth Sciences sector. I'd be happy to answer any questions after this meeting regarding geoscience knowledge and mineral potential in the North. Thank you.

Mark H: And to my left from Justice Canada...

Ken: Ublaakut. (*Translated*): Good morning, Mr. Chair. Ken Landa, Government Lawyer. I used to live in Nunavut but I'm from Yellowknife.

(English): And because my particular dialect of Inuktitut might be the hardest to understand, I'll say that again in English.

(*Laughter*)

Good morning, Mr. Chair, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Ken Landa. I used to live here in Iqaluit, but I now live in Yellowknife. I'm a lawyer for the Government of Canada.

Mark: Thank you all. Next slide please. The Government of Canada applied a number of principles when reviewing the Draft Plan. These principles have also guided our participation in the planning process. First and foremost, the Plan and the planning process must fully respect the Nunavut Agreement and support what the Nunavut Agreement was meant to accomplish. This means the Plan must clearly reflect the values of Nunavummiut, taking into account the interest of all Canadians. The Agreement requires wide and meaningful engagement on the Plan providing for the active and informed participation of Inuit and other residents.

We recognize the great value of discussions this week, but we have also heard concerns raised in a number of submissions and raised here this week as well, suggesting that communities would like more input to meaningfully inform and review the current version of the Plan. For these discussions to be successful, we all need to see clearly how factors such as economic opportunities, transportation needs, and environmental considerations are weighed in planning decisions. We also need to see clearly the implications of land use designations now and into the future.

This is an important requirement and one that must be satisfied before a Draft Plan can be considered for approval. The Plan must also provide clarity and certainty for users and regulators that need to understand how the Plan will apply to proposed projects. It must be clear how the Plan is to be implemented, and it should guide and support Government and regulators in delivering their mandates.

Finally, the Plan needs to work as part of Nunavut's broader integrated regulatory framework. Other Institutions of Public Government under the Nunavut Agreement, as well as federal and territorial regulators, all have roles to support management of issues that concern all of us and have come up in the land use planning process. Next slide please.

So I will make some general comments here about the Land Use Plan, and then I will work through some specific issues you see listed on the screen. Then I will come back and speak to the overall process going forward and some advice we have. Next slide please.

The Commission's task of developing a first generation Land Use Plan is immense and challenging, because Nunavut is immense and diverse, because it is rapidly changing, and because there are many different interests and values all of which need to be understood and respected. Further, the Commission must tackle a number of important and complex issues. The Plan must reflect the values of Nunavummiut and our state of knowledge in the changing

world. For some issues, there is too much uncertainty, either because the environment is changing or because we just don't know enough yet to make clear decisions.

On these issues, it is wisest to allow other parts of the regulatory system to do their job. Therefore, the Commission should be prepared to adjust the scope of this first generation Plan to focus on decisions that can be supported by scientific evidence and by IQ or by strong demonstration of community values. This approach will make a strong foundation on which future versions of the Land Use Plan can be built. Next slide please.

I spoke earlier about how the Nunavut Land Use Plan needs to connect social, cultural, environmental and economic values. We have heard a lot about that through the course of this week so far. We have also heard a lot about development and protection. Sometimes tradeoffs are necessary and tough choices are necessary, but the role of the Plan operating as part of a whole regulatory system is to provide guidance on the way forward that avoids making false choices today that might have unintended consequences in the future.

For example, in some cases, the prohibitions in the Draft Plan associated with Protected Area designations will pose a barrier to economic development of Nunavut, in particular natural resource development. We have suggested in our submission ways to manage caribou protection while allowing for economic opportunities. By using science and Traditional Knowledge, by consulting widely, by using a full range of planning tools, we believe the Commission can find better ways to protect and develop. It all depends on the way wildlife is protected and the way economic development is allowed.

One other thing we are looking for in this process is a clear understanding of how information was collected and considered to address given issues. Without this information, it is difficult to review the Plan since we are not sure what evidence was considered and how they were weighted for each land use designation. So the Commission should be clear in communication in response to questions of its rationale when making land use decisions. In particular, any choices and their consequences should be made clear within the Plan and in the Options and Recommendations document. Next slide please.

I would like to speak now about certain planning tools that are or can be used in the Draft Plan. The Commission in their opening presentation, provided a list of these tools and expressed an interest in further information about how they could be applied. In many places by pointing to other planning tools, other conditions, and indeed other bodies, the Plan can do a better job of supporting both wildlife protection and economic development. They can help the Plan be more inherently adaptable to a changing environment, to the views and values of Nunavummiut, and to circumstance. I will have some concrete suggestions later on in my presentation, and we can discuss this through questions as to how to achieve this, especially with seasonal and what we call general caribou protections. Next slide please.

I would like to spend a moment now on the topic of the planning process itself. The Government of Canada has requested in previous submissions and at the prehearing last September that the Commission consider changing the planning process in an effort to work through outstanding issues. We expect that the Draft Plan will undergo significant revisions once the public hearings are finished and as outstanding issues, including those raised this week, are resolved. Therefore, the Government of Canada recommends that the next steps in

the process are developed with input to ensure that the Plan is ready prior to being sent for approval. This process should include public participation and input, a review of the scope of this first generation Land Use Plan, a legal, technical and editorial review, and collaboration to find acceptable solutions to any remaining large issues of concern.

NPC Chair: Before you go on, can you speak to your mike a little close, because they are times when it is really hard to understand.

Mark H: Sorry about that.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Mark H: Do you want me to go back?

NPC Chair: No, go ahead.

Mark H: Yes, thank you. Marine Transportation: I would like to turn to a series of substantive issues and provide advice on how to manage conservation and development at the same time. The Government of Canada recognizes the importance of the Arctic marine environment, the need to protect it, and the significance it holds for Nunavummiut and all Canadians. Arctic waters are an integral part of life in the North, providing habitat for wildlife relied upon by hunters and trappers, by communities for transportation and annual sealift resupply, and for economic opportunities through infrastructure and project development, as well as shipping in the North.

Transport Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard work effectively with all partners, many of whom are here today to ensure that vessels entering Canada's Arctic waters are closely monitored and are capable of navigating safely. For example, the Canadian Coast Guard operates the Marine Communications and Traffic Services Center in Iqaluit, which monitors vessel traffic in the Canadian Arctic and liaises with Transport Canada to ensure vessels are compliant with the safety regulations, specifically regarding the capability of the vessel and its crew to navigate safely in Arctic waters.

It was encouraging to learn from the Commission during their presentation on the first day of this hearing that there is no intent to restrict navigation for the purposes of providing emergency services, including search-and-rescue or environmental response, or essential services such as icebreaking to enable community resupply. Although the Government of Canada shares many of the same concerns with the Commission regarding factors to consider in the development of land use plans, we continue to advocate for important amendments to the marine shipping sections of the Plan to ensure that serious unintended consequences are avoided. I will highlight some important areas of concern that require further consideration.

We remain concerned that provisions for marine emergency services, icebreaking to support community resupply, and other measures to support safe navigation are not sufficiently defined so as to avoid unintended consequences over the life of the Plan. The proposed restrictions could also affect defense operations in the North. For example, the Department of National Defense operates the North Warning System, which is part of Canada's North American Aerospace Defence Command, known as NORAD. Canada has an agreement with the

United States and must meet its NORAD obligations to maintain and operate the North Warning System stations.

In some cases, proposed restrictions could potentially prevent the access of resupply ships to the Rowley Island North Warning System station, which could limit Canada's ability to operate the system and fulfill its obligations. They could also restrict access to the Royal Canadian Navy that conducts surveillance, enforcement and exercise of sovereignty operations related to national defence. It should be noted that we are committed to meeting our obligations under the Nunavut Agreement, but in doing so, we must also meet international obligations.

For example, Canada has a treaty with the United States called the Arctic Cooperation Agreement in which the Government of Canada has undertaken to facilitate navigation by US icebreakers. Any measure under the Nunavut Land Use Plan that prohibits navigation in some areas may be inconsistent with Canada's obligation under that agreement. In listening to the discussion this week, it is clear that there is a desire from all parties to ensure that the future of shipping in Nunavut is sustainable and managed in an open and inclusive manner to ensure safety and environmental protection. We completely agree and support this need. Next slide please.

Marine transportation and wildlife management issues are dynamic, ever-changing, and affected by forces such as weather, ice conditions, and climate change. We are concerned that the Land Use Plan may not be the best way to manage how complex these evolving challenges are. Because of this, we recommend that the marine transportation restrictions that cause the complete closure of marine corridors be removed from this first iteration of the Land Use Plan. That said, we do recognize that important environmental protections can be achieved through designation of targeted areas that provide appropriate setbacks, for example sensitive bird breeding colonies, walrus haul-outs, and beluga calving grounds. Ongoing and collaborative discussions would help to further the understanding of the rationale for selection of the marine transportation restrictions. Within the existing regulatory framework for shipping in Nunavut, we recognize there is room to improve opportunities for collaboration. Through improved collaboration, together we can make progress on the important concerns we have heard throughout this process and protect wildlife, the environment, and achieve the intention of a first generation Land Use Plan.

The Nunavut Agreement created a way for all of us to work together in collaboration. That is why we are recommending the Nunavut Marine Council, which is comprised of the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Planning Commission and the Nunavut Water Board working with you, and working with us, as the best path forward. In addition to the Nunavut Marine Council, there are other fora, which would allow for collaborative and ongoing discussions with the Commission, community members, and Industry stakeholders regarding marine transportation in Nunavut. The Commission, as part of the Nunavut Marine Council, could also participate in these fora, as well as in daily teleconference held with the Canadian Coast Guard and the shipping industry during the Arctic shipping season to ensure that it is managed with maximum effectiveness. Greater inclusion of Nunavummiut will provide an opportunity for ongoing collaboration and engagement and provide a forum to work together to develop solutions to marine transportation concerns.

The Government of Canada believes that there are many benefits to using an integrated approach to the existing regulatory system. This will allow for more effective integration of Inuit and scientific knowledge, and allow for a coordinated effort to understand the impacts of climate change and shifting ice conditions, for example within the Nunavut Settlement Area. Whatever plan we eventually have will of course, need to be implemented. Right now, we are not clear on the expectations or what will be involved in the implementation process. So it seems important that there be more discussion involving the Commission including the communities on what implementation of the Plan could include considering what limitations there might be. In summary, on the issue of marine transportation, we appreciate that it is complex issue, and the use of existing mechanisms outside of the land use planning process will avoid delaying this first generation Plan while these complex issues are better understood and worked through in partnership. Skip through the next slide, please.

I will now talk to linear terrestrial infrastructure. Nunavut's terrestrial infrastructure currently lacks transportation options for people and goods between communities to southern transportation networks and to viable port locations, which is important for economic development. The Land Use Plan can do better at helping to resolve this deficit. Currently, the default position in the Draft Plan is generally to prohibit linear infrastructure, particularly roads and railways. We are of the opinion that a better balance can be struck. Canada would like to see a Plan in which the default position is to allow linear infrastructure in all Mixed Use zones and Special Management zones, but with appropriate terms and conditions.

Linear infrastructure may be prohibited in some Protected Areas where it is incompatible with conservation. We would expect this same approach for all linear infrastructure, including highways and railways. Significant transportation routes that are supported by communities, Inuit Organizations, and Governments, like the proposed Gray's Bay road and port project, and like the proposed Nunavut-to-Manitoba road should be allowed for in the Plan as permitted land uses regardless of the zone they traverse. It would be a lost opportunity for the significant support and resources already invested in these transportation links to be overlooked.

These and other linear projects, if they are pursued, will be assessed by the Nunavut Impact Review Board, which would determine appropriate project-specific mitigation with a view to protecting the values important to particular regions. Canada is not supportive of a default Plan amendment process for each and every linear infrastructure proposal and instead recommends Plan amendments an option only when linear infrastructure is proposed in zones that prohibit that type of land use.

If linear infrastructure, including highways and railways is permitted in all Mixed Use and Special Management Areas, as we propose, Plan amendments would be a much less frequent requirement. We also do not support conducting alternative assessments during the Plan conformity process for the location or type of linear infrastructure. The fact that there may be better alternatives to a project design is an important issue for the impact assessment process.

However, when looking at the Land Use Plan, users should be able to tell if the project stands a good chance of getting a positive conformity determination. Including these types of requirements in the Plan creates uncertainty, reduces efficiency, and duplicates in part, the Nunavut Impact Review Board's impact assessment process. Canada is of the opinion that its recommendations better support multiple stakeholder interests, provide clarity and

understanding where linear infrastructure is allowed, and provide an efficient conformity determination process. Next slide please.

So now I'll turn to caribou protection. We recognize, of course, and have heard so much this week about how important caribou are. There are real concerns over recent population declines, and we agree that there is a need to provide meaningful protection for caribou. At the same time, mineral development remains a vital source of economic development for the territory and for many regional communities. It also creates important employment opportunities for Nunavummiut.

This requires careful consideration of how to place restrictions on land use that protect caribou, while having the least possible impact on economic opportunity. The approach the Government of Canada is recommending would in many cases, replace the year-round prohibitions in the Draft Plan with two types of protection measures. First, seasonal protections would stop all activities in defined caribou habitats at specific times of the year, for example projects in core calving areas could be shut down over pre-established dates. Second, more general protection measures that are sensitive to local circumstance would stop certain activities no matter where they are located when caribou are close by.

While the Government of Canada recognizes the specifics of both seasonal and general protections required for the discussion to include local expertise and regional considerations, together these kinds of measures could provide consistency, clarity, and certainty for proponents and for regulatory bodies. If they are worded clearly, the Nunavut Impact Review Board and other regulators could implement them successfully. In addition to these measures in the Plan, NIRB and regulators would examine the project-specific impacts to caribou and determine what other mitigation measures may be required. These measures should be developed based on up-to-date science and IQ and incorporated into the Plan.

The Government of Nunavut has provided maps of important habitats and dates when these habitats are most likely to be used. Communities have also provided information on location and timing of use of caribou habitats. This information is a good starting point to develop these measures, but more discussion and more community is required within the planning process. Once developed, the measures should be kept up to date based on science and IQ research and monitoring to keep the measures effective. All planning partners will need to commit to a regular review of the measures and adopting an efficient approach to any required amendments to the Plan. We look forward to participating in further discussion on these measures, as invited by the Commission in their opening presentation.

I'll now turn to key migratory bird habitat sites. Our overall view is that the key bird habitat site protections in the Plan are well-founded scientifically and contain sufficient precision, clarity, and flexibility to be a good example of how the Plan can work. We believe this is because there has been an effective partnership between the Government of Canada and the Commission. However, despite the community presentations during this hearing, we do feel that more engagement with the communities would be beneficial. The Government of Canada was asked by the Commission to provide technical information about key bird habitat sites, and we did. The Commission has incorporated much of this information and advice into the Draft Plan.

A review of the written submissions to the Planning Commission said that although the majority of stakeholders have not voiced any opinion about these sites, several support the current zoning of key habitat sites, including some communities that have presented at the public hearing. And two groups - the Inuit Associations and the Chamber of Mines have voiced concerns. Our analysis shows that four of the 50 key bird habitat sites overlap with mineral leases, mineral claims, or co-leases. Five have subsurface Inuit Owned Lands within their proposed boundaries, and eight have surface lands within their proposed boundaries.

Finally, we would remind the Commission and others that setbacks on activities around key nesting sites are seasonal. That is, they would only apply while birds are present, and they are subject to safety and search-and-rescue exemptions. In conclusion, the Government of Canada believes that community views on key bird habitat sites on a site-by-site basis are equally important to ensure that the Nunavut Land Use Plan meets the expectations of those communities. While we are encouraged by the amount of community engagement and participation at this first regional public hearing, we still believe that more community consultations are warranted.

I'll now turn to the subject of mineral potential. Mineral development and conservation goals can pull decision makers in different directions, but this does not have to be the case. Sustainable development of Nunavut's mineral resources and the goal of economic self-sufficiency of Nunavummiut are both important. As I have noted, the purpose of the regulatory system as laid out in the Nunavut Agreement is to find a way to respect and promote both of these values. The challenge is to make choices, but also to understand the impacts of those choices.

As I have noted already, investment in mineral exploration and development is a key driver of the Nunavut economy. The Industry provides benefits such as jobs, training, local business opportunities, benefit agreements, tax revenue, and royalties. We have heard community members acknowledge the mineral potential of areas near them along with concerns for sustaining the wildlife for hunting. We have also heard comments from community members that they would like certain areas to be protected now, but this could change if they had a voice in decisions at the early stage of exploration.

It has to be understood that once an area is given some form of protection status, it is unlikely to be considered for mineral potential. Investment decisions on mineral exploration require certainty of access to an area even before exploration activities begin. This is what I mean by fully understanding the implications of land use designations. We request that communities, Governments, and Inuit Organizations closely examine the implications of protecting areas with mineral potential. Should communities to decide to support prohibitions on mineral development, Industry will be sent a negative message, affecting indeed, the overall investment climate of the territory.

If communities wish to support mineral development after the Land Use Plan has been finalized, there is no certainty that Industry will return or how long the Plan amendment process may take. We ask that the Commission, in discussion with Governments, Inuit, Industry and Communities, clearly and transparently weigh the benefits in what will be given up, so that the choices and consequences of decisions can be well understood by everyone. The Government of Canada recommends that the approach to caribou protection through habitat

restrictions be carefully considered so as to have the least possible impact on future mineral exploration and development projects.

I will now discuss the issue of existing rights and interests. Another issue of importance to economic development is how the Draft Plan impacts existing rights and interests. First, I want to be clear that I am not talking about existing projects. Under the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, these projects may continue at the same level after the Plan is approved. What I am speaking about is companies and prospectors that have existing rights to lands and minerals and would want to grow and develop that right.

The prohibitions in the Draft Plan in areas designated as Protected would prevent rights holders in these areas from developing, for instance from a mineral exploration project to an operating mine. If the current Plan were adopted, there could be significant negative impacts to economic investment as a result. As I said earlier, the Commission needs to consider the values of development and conservation, while keeping in mind the primary purpose of the Land Use Plan as to protect and promote the existing and future well-being.

Decisions that are based on a clear rationale, transparent criteria, and the best available science, IQ and community input, will give confidence in the process and the decisions that must be made. Decisions made without demonstrating this rationale will send a negative message to potential investors and could result in less money invested in Nunavut projects, business and jobs.

We ask that the Commission take steps to ensure the planning process fosters discussion with Governments, Inuit, Industry and Communities about the specific locations where there are existing interests in mineral development that could be prohibited from moving forward under the Draft Plan. The objective of these discussions would be to consider adjusting the planning rules so that these prohibitions would not apply in specific locations where there are existing mineral rights and interests that should be permitted to develop. Meaningful partnerships between Institutions of Public Government, Governments, Inuit Organizations and Industry stakeholders are important to ensuring Inuit are able to share in the opportunities and benefits of natural resource developments.

I'll now move to the slide on drafting, please. It is natural for a document of this size to have drafting glitches even when there is broad support for the underlying land use choice. However, in the Draft Plan, we are not certain what the policy aim is or whether there is broad support. Some language in the Draft Plan is unclear, and at times appears to be contradictory, or could be interpreted in that way. This makes the review of the Plan challenging and at times, difficult to understand its consequences.

To give you one example is the phrase "subject to safe navigation." We assume the Commission was trying to accommodate concerns raised by the Government of Canada, in fact. However, "subject to safe navigation" could mean ships cannot go into an area unless it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the vessel, or it could mean that ships can travel into an area as long as it is done in a safe manner. So that is an example of a possible contradictory interpretation.

So it is important that the scope for these different interpretations be reduced to the extent possible. This is just one example, and it is easy to fix. I point it out to show that clear writing

in the Plan will require a specific process step where the Commission works with us and other interested parties to refine the language in the Draft Plan to ensure clarity and consistency, and to eliminate potential ambiguities and misinterpretations.

I'd now like to talk briefly about the overlapping designations. Maps are the way the Commission communicates land use designations to the users of the Plan, as we have seen very effectively this week. As such, maps form the basis of implementation of land use decisions. Therefore, they need to be as accurate and accessible as possible. Users of this Plan need to know what land use designations apply to a given area at very different scales, and we have had some very interesting discussions and presentations this week.

One concern is that overlapping designations make understanding what is and is not allowed in these areas unclear. For example – and this is not an example from this region, but I will present it: the Thelon River alternative energy infrastructure is given Special Management status but also lies within the caribou freshwater crossing area, which is a Protected Area. So freshwater crossings prohibit hydroelectric and related infrastructure. However, this is the only allowed land use in that Special Management Area. The Government of Canada recognizes this is a specialized field, and we are very open to working with the Commission and other stakeholders to ensure we have accurate maps at appropriate scales.

I'd now like to talk briefly about the NPC's recommendations to Government. In a number of places in the Draft Plan, discussions on a specific topic are followed by a recommendation that Government take particular actions to address the issue. These recommendations are compiled in Annex C of the Draft Plan. But the Draft Plan is not clear about how these recommendations to Government are intended to be treated. Our understanding is that the Commission intends the recommendations to be advice, and that they not form part of the Plan that the Government has the duty to implement under the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act. For greater certainty though, we recommend that the Plan clearly state that these recommendations are the Commission's advice on actions to take on these matters, and don't fall within the duty Government has to implement the Plan.

I will now talk briefly about scientific research. Currently in Protected Areas in the Draft Plan, scientific research that relates to a prohibited land use is also prohibited, except for what is called non-exploitive scientific research. It is important that prohibitions target the activities that are threats to the value, which the Plan is trying to protect. On its own, scientific research should not impair that value. The Government of Canada recommends that prohibitions on scientific research therefore be removed. The importance of scientific research and IQ cannot be understated, as they contribute to the knowledge base that will help to inform decision making. Scientific research should be encouraged together with IQ, as they will help the development of the Land Use Plan over time. Next slide please.

This is my final slide, and I'll be finished with the formal presentation. In summary, in our view, there are still some significant issues to be resolved before a Draft Plan can be finalized. I have identified them. The Plan needs to point a way forward that manages and respects the many important goals, values, and priorities it is mandated to respect in the Nunavut Agreement. It needs to balance conservation and cultural and economic interests in an appropriate and flexible way.

While this is a first generation Plan, it is risky to assume errors or unintended consequences can be easily changed. Planning can take years, and the amendment process is unclear and uncertain. For this reason, it is vital that the process is a meaningful and inclusive one. It is also our view that once the Plan is revised following the public hearings, stakeholders should have the opportunity to review the Plan, and additional work should occur to allow for public participation at both the regional and local level. The Government of Canada supports a collaborative approach in designing next steps in the process, which allows for active and informed public participation at both the regional and local level. This is key to the successful development of the Plan. So I would like to thank you all for taking the time to listen to my long presentation, and we are now open and happy to receive questions.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Thank you for your presentation. Before we go on to questions from here, are there some written questions? Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, Alan Blair, Legal Counsel to the Commission. Thank you for the opportunity, Mr. Chair to put questions we have received in advance of the hearing to participants as they come forward. Thank you, Canada for your presentation this morning and the valuable work you do with the Commission to further this Plan process. The first question we received from other parties relate to caribou.

If Protected Areas are not established through the Land Use Plan for protecting the most important caribou habitats, such as core caribou calving grounds, will INAC stop permitting mineral exploration and mining activities in these areas? If not, will thresholds be established for limiting disturbance to caribou and habitat in these areas?

Mark: Thanks for the question. Well, INAC clearly recognizes the importance of caribou and supports including meaningful protections while allowing for economic opportunities for Nunavummiut. As provided in our written submission, the Government of Canada has recommended the Land Use Plan impose measures intended to limit disturbance to caribou, while allowing for economic development opportunities. It's our view that the land use planning collaboration with other parts of the regulatory system, such as land use permitting and the impact assessment process, would collectively offer effective protection measures.

Alan: Thank you. Question:

If first Nunavut Land Use Plan does not incorporate any form of caribou protection measures, not even the original measures that are included in the current Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, will INAC continue to include the original measures as conditions of federal land use permits? If so, what level of effort will be implemented for compliance, monitoring, and enforcement?

Mark: Well this is a quite hypothetical question. INAC would continue to implement protections for caribou. However, in the absence of direction from the Land Use Plan, protections would be based on the work of other parts of the regulatory system, such as the impact assessment process. INAC will implement any measures within our jurisdiction that are the outcome of these processes. In addition, the Government of Canada will continue to work with other caribou management organizations, such as the Government of Nunavut and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

- Alan: Thank you. *If some form of mobile caribou protection measures are adopted as part of the Land Use Plan, or outside of the Plan, will government agencies and industries work together on further development of these measures, including testing their effectiveness, If so, who will pay for the work? Which agencies will be responsible for monitoring caribou distribution and compliance of Industry with the measures, as the caribou at mobile protection areas move between federal and Inuit Owned Lands?*
- Mark: Well, for the reasons outlined at the end of the question, it's really too early to answer these questions, because caribou management involves so many different parties, such as the Government of Inuit, Inuit Organizations, and other Institutions of Public Government. What I will say is that the Government of Canada is committed to working with these other organizations that have responsibilities for caribou as set out in the Nunavut Agreement and to develop effective caribou protection measures.
- Alan: Thank you. *Canada has consistently opposed development on the transboundary Porcupine caribou calving grounds in Alaska. That is, Canada's position is that calving grounds in Alaska should be protected. Why is Canada taking a diametrically opposite view on protection caribou in Canadian calving grounds?*
- Mark: I would not characterize that as a diametrically opposite position. We do support clearly and vigorously area-based protections for the Porcupine caribou herd, partly because of the confined and constricted nature of the geography there. In other areas of Nunavut, we believe that seasonal and what we call general protections are more appropriate, given a very different landscape.
- Alan: Thank you. A question now on the treaty that you made reference to between Canada and the US relating in navigation through the Northwest Passage. I was going to ask you to describe the treaty, but instead I will summarize in layman's language what I think it is, and please correct me if I'm wrong. Canada has asserted it as sovereignty over the Northwest Passage. The American Government position does not acknowledge that, and I believe that treaty can simply be stated as the Americans will notify us if they wish to transit the Northwest Passage, give us advanced notice in effect, and Canada will not deny that. That's the short high-level summary of the treaty?
- Mark: To my understanding, that's a pretty good high-level summary.
- Alan: Okay. I didn't negotiate it. *(Laughter)* When was that treaty negotiated? I'm just thinking of the time frame.
- Mark: I'm told approximately 30 years.
- Alan: Thank you. *Were Inuit consulted prior to or during that treaty negotiation?*
- Mark: I'm not aware, so we would have to follow-up on that.
- Alan: Thank you. *Perhaps that's the answer to the question, but the question is to what degree were issues such as on-ice transportation and traditional travel routes, as well as caribou crossings*

considered during that treaty negotiation? Perhaps you can follow-up on that if you don't know now.

Mark: I could speculate but I won't, so what I'll do is we will follow-up.

Alan: Alright. Mr. Chair, I have a number of other questions, but I don't want to monopolize the time without letting the participants ask questions, but I will have more if you'd like to move to other parts of the room. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you, Alan. (*Translated*): Any questions? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): There is a treaty with the Federal Government and Nunavut pertaining to the fact that Nunavummiut are very protective of their wildlife. If some exploration company wanted to do some exploration or conduct oil exploration, the area of concern, whether it's on land or water - particularly the hunting grounds – what protection would be in place in the areas where they depend for subsistence? Who is going to be prioritized? The exploration companies? How would Canada view conflicting views?

Mark: So I assume you are asking if seasonal or general conditions are put in place, how would the caribou protection be managed? I think the answer is that there would be conditions attached such as seasonal restrictions, which would prohibit access to the land during the period of time it is decided it is important for caribou. The whole regulatory system, as outlined in the Nunavut Agreement and NuPPAA, as embodied in the Land Use Plan and the impact assessment process, would work together to ensure that those interests are balanced, which is to say to ensure that the caribou are protected, as much as they need to be protected while allowing at other periods of time, exploration activity to access those particular areas where there is mineral potential.

NPC Chair: Taima. Qujannamiik. Peter?

Comm Peter: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Peter Alareak, Planning Commission. Under the marine transportation, you talked about search-and-rescue, emergency response, national defence, national security, and community resupply. Because of those, the recommendation is Government of Canada recommend that marine transportation restriction be removed from the Draft Plan. Looking at those, I can understand your concern because of the security of Canada. I can see that. But for example, we talked about the Pond Inlet area and the mine with the seal pups being disturbed and transportation on ice for the hunters being cut off, even though they are going to try and bridge it so they can get across. When we talked about we don't want icebreakers going through that certain area, would you still be saying that the Planning Commission take that out of the Draft? That's my question. Thank you.

Mark: No, we're not proposing that all marine restrictions be removed. We certainly support buffer zones and set asides around bird habitats, walrus haul-outs and other areas that are important to wildlife.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Charlie?

Comm Charlie: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Charlie Arngak from Nunavik and Planning Commission member. Yesterday, comments were made that if an earthquake took place in Nunavut or any emergency occurred, is Canada ready to or prepared to respond to this situation? For example, recently there was an earthquake near Resolute Bay? What readiness do you have? Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mark: Well, I will turn to some experts behind me, but the short answer absolutely yes. Canada is always prepared to respond and assist communities anywhere in the country when there are emergencies. In terms of speaking to our state of readiness, perhaps one of my colleagues can address that.

Robert: Thank you for the opportunity. Robert Brooks, Canadian Coast Guard. The Canadian Coast Guard currently operates across the Canadian Arctic between the months of June and November. We operate up to seven icebreakers in a normal year that are equipped with a range of equipment to deal with emergency response in the marine environment. We also have highly trained crew that are capable of exercising a number of emergency functions, as well as helicopters on a number of our vessels. While I can't speak to the particulars of an earthquake scenario, I can say that the Canadian Coast Guard would unequivocally be at the ready to respond and support any efforts, whether they be federal, territorial or community-based...

NPC Chair: Just slow down... Slow down a little bit for the translators.

Robert: Sorry.

NPC Chair: That's okay.

Robert: So just to summarize, if there were an emergency within in Nunavut or within the Arctic, the Canadian Coast Guard would support any emergency effort to the greatest extent of our capabilities with our assets and our trained crew. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Taima. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): With so much ship traffic as we heard, in particular tourism and cruise ships that carry a lot of passengers, they come to shores and elsewhere with a lot of people involved, and they go to bird colonies where birds breed. The areas where nesting takes place in sheer cliffs that go right down to the deep waters. Often the ships will go right near the cliffs. The passengers who are there to look at the sites, they are disturbing the birds.

How then, would that improve? This was one of the discussions raised, and who will be the designated organization allowing permits and outlining conditions to perhaps improve the situation of too much traffic? And in particular, first I say people here feel they are being disrupted more and more. So how can that be resolved? If someone is conducting an activity and they're causing a lot of disturbance, which is the case, some steps must be taken. This was discussed. What knowledge or approach have you taken upon on this?

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Ron: Thank you for the question. We do share your concern, as do other partners. I'll take this out so I can focus a little better. We have worked since August of this past year with partners from the Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Environmental Impact Screening Committee, as well as partners within the industry, other government departments and territorial and academia, to start addressing that issue.

We have developed jointly a draft guidance document for cruise ships operating in the Canadian Arctic that identify the joint management that occurs in the Canadian Arctic amongst the federal, territorial, and land claim partners that work together in the Arctic. We have identified within this draft document what they are required to do under federal, territorial, and land claims requirements. More importantly, having those partners involved with us, we've identified what steps they must take, when they must take them, who they should be in contact with, and what their responsibilities are as operators.

We have also taken the opportunity to work with various partners through a coordinated strategy and a funding mechanism called the Northern Community Engagement Strategy, which has provided us with \$200,000.00 a year to bring community members in to work with us and assist us with development of issues in the marine sector. We have also worked with our partners on best management practices that the communities want to see with respect to all aspects of this activity.

Recently, we've had sessions in Pond Inlet and Inuvik where we've identified about 20 separate practices that the community members want to see, including – as you identified, sir – concerns with interactions with wildlife proximity to very specific and particular areas.

(Indication to slow down rate of speech)

Okay. I should have listened to my good friend in Pond Inlet about slowing down, so I wanted to make sure I get it across. So my apologies for that. We've utilized the Nunavut Marine Council and are working with the Nunavut Marine Council to seek consultation from all community members on this guidance document, and it will be posted on their website Monday. We really look forward to getting as much input and ideas that we can incorporate to make this a very strong guidance document that identifies what they must do, as well as what they should be doing in operating. I hope that provides some idea of the work that we're doing and how we've done it through our partners, including the Nunavut Marine Council.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (Translated): Any further questions? Putulik, that's it? Thank you. Any other questions from the panel?

Alan: Mr. Chair, perhaps before Peter has a follow-up question, might I ask one question arising from Peter's question, please?

NPC Chair: I'll let Peter ask first. You can ask after.

Alan: Thank you.

NPC Chair: Ovide also wants to ask a question. Once we get these, you can ask your question.

- Comm Peter: Peter Alareak, I guess I'm asking a similar question to what Putulik asked about the closeness of the ships to the cliffs when they are watching birds. I have seen a cruise ship because I was on it. Being a hunter, I am very quick to see wildlife from a distance. I have seen a polar bear on the iceberg. I saw it about maybe 4 or 5 miles away, and it was sleeping. I pointed out to the group, and I guess it was my mistake for pointing it out, because the ship decided it's going to go nearby it. Going by it, I didn't really mind, but in order to satisfy the clients they have, it got pretty close, not only close, but it went around the iceberg so they could take pictures. That poor polar bear was sleeping. It got disturbed, and it was not so comfortable with a big ship going around it. I don't know if you have any watchdog on each ship that goes through the Northwest Passage or something like that, but I was not a watchdog. But I was a guard for the tourists, and I was feeling sorry for the poor bear. What kind of restrictions do you have, something like that? Thank you.
- Vicky: Qujannamiik. My name is Vicky Johnston, Environment Canada. I cannot speak about disturbing bears. But I can speak about disturbing the birds at the seabird colonies. We recommended to the Planning Commission, and it is currently in the Draft Land Use Plan that there are setbacks for ships around the seabird colonies and around colonies of eiders, mittik and amaulik. So right now, ships have to stay 500m away from the bird colonies, and small vessels like zodiacs have to stay 100m away from the cliffs. The Planning Commission has that in the Land Use Plan right now, and the purpose is to prevent disturbance to the birds while they are nesting on the cliffs. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Ovide, before we go to Alan? Thank you.
- Ovide: (*Translated*): Thank you. I am starting to understand. I am a fluent Inuktitut speaker, and as an Inuk, it's better to have good communication between each other to work together. When you don't have good understanding between each other, it is very confusing. So I just wanted to point that out. I would like to ask, have you considered as well the planes, the flying objects, when they fly over, particularly over caribou grounds. Caribou are food. Have you also considered measures that could be used in order to prevent disturbance? Qujannamiik.
- Desmond: Desmond Raymond, Transport Canada. With respect to the aspects of planes operating and levels of planes operating, we do look at the aspects of those operations and all the impacts they can have. I'm not the expert in planes, and I'll make sure we follow-up on our behalf to ensure that the appropriate technical response gets provided back. We apologize we don't have that information here, but we will follow-up.
- NPC Chair: Thank you.
- Mark: I will add to that response if I may.
- NPC Chair: Go ahead.
- Mark: I'll say the Government of Canada has reviewed the flight setbacks that are proposed in the Land Use Plan, and we don't have any concerns with those proposed setbacks. We recognize certainly this is an issue. It depends on the height of the flight, but we recognize the impacts that low-flying flights can have and support the setbacks, especially for bird nesting areas.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): Is that it? Before we go to Putulik, Alan has wanted to ask a question.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to follow-up on a question that Commissioner Peter put earlier, so not his last question. I heard him asking about hunters on ice and the use of hunters using their traditional ice routes. I may have misheard the answer, but I thought the answer related to setbacks for wildlife. Of course, the answer prompted me to really think about three categories. So the question is as a follow-up to the issue Peter raised,

What is Canada's position on the appropriateness of restricting icebreaking and generally giving setbacks for three separate and distinct uses of the ice. I think in the Commission's presentation, you heard them say ice in the North is like land. It's the travel route for much of the year. There are three categories in my question: hunter's use of ice, wildlife use of ice – caribou crossing for example – and general community routes.

They are all three distinct uses of the ice, and I thank you, if I heard your answer correctly, I think you answered the wildlife side of it. It was related, of course, because he was asking about hunters, but really there are three separate, distinct uses. Hunters must feel they can travel the ice safely, both to leave their community and of course, if there is an ice track from icebreaking, to return safely. Of course, we've covered wildlife. Then generally there is the issue of community-to-community travel routes. It literally is their highway for all sorts of purposes, exclusive of hunting, as well as inclusive. Thank you for the patience in listening to that long question.

Robert: Robert Brooks, Canadian Coast Guard. Thank you for the question. It's important to understand the Canadian Coast Guard has levels of service for icebreaking requirements. During the operational period that our icebreakers break ice in the Arctic, from June to November, we receive a variety of requests for icebreaking, and we prioritize those based on our levels of service, which are available on our website.

With respect to the future of how we will be working in the Arctic, we are very committed to collaborating with indigenous communities, the Nunavut Marine Council, and having a collaborative approach for addressing icebreaking requirements. As Mark mentioned in his remarks, there will be opportunities – there are opportunities - for organizations to attend a daily icebreaking teleconference call that is led by the Canadian Coast Guard, where we discuss the operational requirements for icebreaking and the plans for icebreaking, and that would be an opportunity where communities and organizations could raise concerns and identify risks. Together in partnership with the organizations that are identifying the risk, the industry that has icebreaking requirements – or the requester might not be industry in any particular case - could identify solutions.

Moving forward, taking the leadership of our Prime Minister in a joint statement with the United States, we are committed to implementing low-impact shipping corridors. The Coast Guard, with our partners, view this as essential for sustainable development and for sustainable shipping in the North, and we are committed to further understanding the needs of Nunavut, its communities, and how we can work together to make sure that shipping and icebreaking services can be managed sustainably. Through those approaches, it is our hope

that we can take meaningful approaches that will protect hunters, wildlife and general community use. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Alan: Just as a follow-up to that, and I thank you for your answer to that question: The beginning of your answer seemed to be related to Canada's use of its icebreakers in the season I think you described as June to November. Then you did move, I think, into other users, not just Canada. You mentioned Industry, and you are aware, of course, that Industry requests to break ice in a longer season than June to November. Some of those requests come to the Commission for conformity review, but only in those areas where there is a Plan, notably North Baffin. So my question was Canada's view of icebreaking beyond your own use of your icebreakers. I think I heard in your answer that Canada's position is that it is appropriate to take into account impact. You used the expression 'low-impact shipping corridors,' both for the purposes of low-impact on hunter's use of ice, community travel routes, and wildlife. Am I accurately summarizing your answer?

Robert: Robert Brooks, Canadian Coast Guard. Yes, I think you have characterized the concerns that the Canadian Coast Guard recognizes. While we look to the future to utilize the Nunavut Marine Council and other engagement opportunities, within the concept of low-impact shipping corridors that we are pursuing, we have to consider these elements in how we design our programs for the future. The solution to the issues that you are raising are ones that we would like to work collaboratively towards and acknowledged in Mark's remarks this morning, that we very much understand that there are opportunities to improve our engagement and partnerships. Thank you.

Alan: Thank you for your answer, and thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, I'm happy to yield the floor to the communities who may have some questions. I have 14 pages of questions.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any questions? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Putulik Papigatuk, Nunavut Planning Commission.

(English): I would like to mention the appreciation that has been mentioned by the delegates from the communities, the help and assistance that we had received in the past with the search-and-rescue both in the air and on the sea. When our people are in need of assistance, which locally can provide, that you have provided for us and for them, we appreciate that. That's the first comment I make.

The question following this comment is that Canada has...on its sovereign question up in the High Arctic – In Resolute or from Resolute, we have heard that the oil and gas exploration companies had left their wells open, and there was gas or oil coming out still at this point in time. They have not cleaned up. So what position has or will Canada take to assist the people of Resolute to get those old exploration sites cleaned up? Which way or from whom can they get assistance to make a follow-up on cleaning up on these sites that are leaking even today? That is my question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Spencer: Thank you, Chair. My name is Spencer Dewar. I'm with the Nunavut Regional Office, Indigenous Northern Affairs Canada. Our office is responsible for facilitating the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan in the North, and we have many sites we are currently remediating or have remediated in the past.

(Indication from interpreters to slow down rate of speech)

Sorry. I didn't know I was from Newfoundland until just now.

(Laughter)

Then there are several sites that we are doing long-term monitoring on. I was emailing last night, because you referenced some High Arctic cleanup yesterday. I do have a presentation that I can give you a copy of to see what we are doing in the coming years, and then I can look to some of the activities that we've done in the past to let you what we are doing and what we have done. Does that work for you? I can present it to the Commission as evidence.

(Nods yes)

Okay. Thank you. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Any further questions? I don't believe so from here. Questions from the invited delegation?

Meeka: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. I don't think I can be heard. You can hear me, yes? I'm from Grise Fjord, Mayor Kiguktak. I don't know whom to ask. Perhaps I'll ask you all. In our community, we are the highest Inuit community in Nunavut. We didn't on our own decide to move up there, and we're dependent mostly just on wildlife. Now we heard of something totally unexpected with regards to climate change. We had a recent coastal threat, and we don't know what initiative we must take, but I think we need some support. After the flooding, a lot of hunters lost their gear. We have to depend on gear to hunt. We are seeking support from whomever.

A lot of contamination is accumulating. When it comes up here, it doesn't go elsewhere. It stays in the vicinity of the North Pole. We are seeing the ice receding in the Arctic Ocean, and sometimes we thought someone is bombing the Arctic, or perhaps there was a seismic testing. We are very close to the Arctic Ocean. In Inuktitut, our community is called Auyuittuq, meaning "it cannot melt." But it's melting, and it's affecting our drinking water. We want to be thoroughly thought of. We may be small population in our community, but we need an action plan to get the support.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Just hold on. I think you can talk about that another time. It's not really reflective of our topic. If you ask a question, keep it short. You can raise that another time or by other means. It doesn't really hinge on our topic for this hearing. If you have a question, stick to the topic. If it concerns you or your community, if it's related to the topic, NPC is hearing, so we don't off course. Try and stick to the topic. That question may be answered at another time. Further questions? Liza?

Liza: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My question: How should I phrase it? Sometimes it is hard to ask a question, and yet we should ask questions when we don't really know the issue discussed. Liza Ningiuk from Grise Fjord, High Arctic at the top of the world. My question and I don't know how I'll ask that...it's just a question of whether what I've heard is correct or not. I've never seen this, and I think NPC should consider this. I will try and keep it short.

In our community, it's a big concern and we should address it to Nunavut Planning Commission so they have to take note. We recently had a cruise ship. I heard- I don't know, I'm not aware – I have never witnessed it myself, but the ships have boundaries if they go to this area in the Arctic. Their loads, or the supply ships – the rate, the cost of freight increases. How are these boundaries set? The further up you go, the more costly it is. I'm just wondering. For example, you see less cost in supplies given to Iqaluit, but further in the High Arctic the supply ships go, the freight increases. So is there distance involved in cost rate? I'm just curious how that is set up.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, we can understand that, but we are not looking at cost of freights. That can be responded to at another time as well. It doesn't really concern our agenda. I apologize, but I have no doubt that will be responded to by way of letter. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have some broader questions I think the Commission would like to put to Canada before we run out of time. Canada, everyone in the room knows that the Precautionary Principle has been the cornerstone of environmental protection globally for over 20 years. Many of the participants who made submissions, both orally at various previous meetings and in writing, have commented that there are information gaps remaining in the process of land use planning in the North. That's likely understandable given the breadth of issues and the size of the land. Many of these people acknowledging these information gaps have notwithstanding, urged the Commission to apply the Precautionary Principle. So can Canada explain how the Nunavut Land Use Plan should define and implement a Precautionary Principle, particularly in those areas where there are information gaps? Thank you.

Mark: I think I agree that a Precautionary Principle as you say, has been a cornerstone of environmental protection, sort of globally for a couple of decades. It is a principle that is attractive but has much complication in its detail and its application. In the context of a Land Use Plan, the purpose of which is to balance environmental protection and economic development, where there is significant uncertainty of both around the environment and around economic opportunities, I'd say that precaution need to apply in both directions. It needs to apply to wildlife risk, but it also needs to be applied to the risk of lost economic development opportunity.

Alan: Thank you for your answer. And as a follow-up actually – I almost thought you had my next question with your answer. You make reference to uncertainty. My question is, in Canada's view, does the Precautionary Principle mean that the Nunavut Land Use Plan may or should restrict land uses even if there is scientific uncertainty of the need to do so if, for example, there is a basis in Traditional Knowledge – IQ for example - that a restriction is necessary?

Mark: Well the Government of Canada doesn't have a position on the Precautionary Principle. I just want to be clear about that. But our view is certainly that as understanding develops and evolves, the zone of uncertainty diminishes, as we understand more about what is affecting

caribou populations and other wildlife. What is important to protect them into the future, whether as a result of science or whether from the insight of Traditional Knowledge, then it is important and vital that information be brought to bear in the planning process. The Commission itself identified again at the opening presentation and discussion on planning tools, strategic environmental assessments as a way to sort of advance understanding of cumulative effects on a regional basis, and this is one promising avenue in which to bring that knowledge to bear in a broader context.

Alan: Thank you for that answer. I may have misheard what you said, but I thought I heard you say you didn't have Canada's position on the Precautionary Principle? Or I'm not sure what you said. Let me just say that I think Canada is well and truly on record for a decade or so at least, of embracing the Precautionary Principle. Canada, federally as a cornerstone of its environmental legislation - Species-at-Risk and all kinds of legislation - recognizes the need to move in a precautionary way in the absence of scientific certainty. You aren't suggesting Canada is moving away from that position?

Mark: I'm not. Let me clarify then. I'm not saying anything about the principle as a principle. I am talking about the application of the principle.

Alan: Thank you. I wanted to pick up on your comments in your presentation, sir, about the post hearing process. Many people have expressed confusion, I suppose, on what that process is moving forward. The Commission in its discussions with Canada, and we hope with all of the participants, has made it clear what they have mapped out as their process. So I'm going to map that out very briefly, and then I'm going to seek clarification from you.

It's the Commission's view that reading the provisions of the Nunavut Agreement, together with NuPPAA, that we are in the final stages of submitting a Plan for a review and potential approval of the three signatories, the three approving parties. It's the Commission's view – and they've communicated it – that there will be these now three regional public hearings. The Commissioners will go away and revise the existing draft in the manner they see fit. It's their time to write the 2017 Commissioner's Draft. They will submit that Draft together with a report to Canada, to the Government of Nunavut, and to NTI.

It's the Commission's stated position that then the three approving parties need to accept or reject the Plan. If they accept it, I think we're all having a party. If they reject it, the reasons for rejection have to be reduced to writing. It would then come back to the Commission who could then try again a second, and really final time. In that last second and final time, it appears that the Commission could then go again to the public in some sort of a public review, which might include a public hearing.

I had thought you were suggesting in your submissions that in fact, the Commission should go back to the public before they put their first Commissioner's Draft in with its report. If that is your suggestion, can you please indicate where the legislative authority is to do that, and as important as any other issue, where will the funding come for what I think you are suggesting is another round of consultation? Long question...important question...It's imminent. It's the next step, and we really very much need to hear Canada's position on post-hearing process. Thank you.

Mark: Well thanks for that. Yes, so what we understand is that the Draft, after this set of hearings, will be revised. I certainly heard the Commission indicating that it is open to substantial revisions. I certainly heard in answers to questions on the first day in a response to questions raised that full consideration will be given, and decisions will be based on the input receive. That, to me suggests an openness to significant change, which we advise is necessary. It's our view that a Draft that is submitted to the signatories needs to be one which has been subject to discussion and debate amongst communities. Therefore, we look to a process of validation of that Draft before it's submitted to us. I will turn to my colleague here to answer the other part of your question specifically about where the legislative mandate lies.

Ken: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you, Mr. Blair for the question. The core of the answer is that the Nunavut Planning Commission and Commissioners have a very significant degree of authority and control about how they shape the specific steps, the specific procedures that make up this final hearing. So one example was when the Commissioners looked at the final hearing that was approaching, I was not part of your conversations, but from the outside, I think that you looked at a single Iqaluit hearing and you thought, "Is that the way we want to do it, or might it be possible for us – maybe better for us – to divide it into three regional hearings?"

So, although it's one final hearing, the Commissioners decided to separate it into three steps. Just as you as Commissioners made that decisions, you as Commissioners can divide this final hearing into other steps that you think would be helpful to move your process forward. So as one example, over the last several days, you and your staff and we all have received a tremendous amount of new information and new perspectives on existing information. The decision will be yours, but you could decide that you need a step inside your final hearing, which we talked about can be expanded to have new activities inside your final hearing, to make sure we've understood – to make sure you've understood what you've been told. So it's possible that very short sentence in the Act that says 'have a final hearing' can have many smaller steps that you take along that path. Qujannamiik.

Alan: Thank you both, gentlemen, for the answer. My next question is also process related, and it's a question that Mr. Landa and I have had discussions on in the past regarding the approvable document that the Plan, as distinct from the Options & Recommendations document. So my question moves between those two. For the broader audience, a Plan that eventually goes forward for approval needs to be a document that reads like a piece of legislation, which in fact, is what it effectively becomes when approved.

I think I understand it's Canada's view that the Options & Recommendations document is the place for the details, a standalone robust Options & Recommendations document, as opposed to putting all of that information into the Plan. So I'm answering the question that I think you agree with, that at the end of these three hearings, whatever happens in that point as you've just alluded to, that the Commission may have some latitude.

It appears to me that there are three very distinctive documents: They would be the Commissioners' Draft; there would be a robust, standalone Options & Recommendations document, if for no other reason than to articulate the reasons for their review and to keep them separate from the approvable Plan; and then there would be a report as the third standalone document explaining it all.

So my question to you, I guess Mr. Landa, is *do you agree that the Options & Recommendations should be found in its distinctive, separate, standalone document to the Plan?* And really we're just looking for direction and stating it at this first hearing so that all of the participants can think and contemplate how the Commission organizes its thought process. We'd be happy to start with you if you have any thoughts on that subject now. Thank you.

Ken: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I thank you, Mr. Blair. At a very broad or high-level answer, yes, but I think it's probably a yes with a "but". The first thing I have to say is I'm not certain I would understand the distinction you're drawing between the Options & Recommendations document and the report. It seems to me that maybe those two things could be one thing. I don't know though, because I don't know exactly how the Commission will want to organize its work and how the Commission will want to communicate back about its thinking, but it seems to me there is a choice. You could have one or two documents, for a combination of Options & Recommendations and Commissioners' Report.

The other "but," the other qualification I would put is the Options & Recommendations should have a very thorough examination of all the considerations of "On the one hand, we thought about this, and on the other hand, we thought about that," for every single issue. The Land Use Plan, I would suggest should probably have less of that, but it should still be clear in the Plan itself what the key most important considerations were and how those considerations were balanced against each other to lead to a conclusion, so that a reader of the Plan alone can have a good understand of what the thinking was behind the Plan and can also have a very clear indication of exactly where in the Options & Recommendations document they could look if they want more detail on that. So I think broadly yes, there is a good alignment between what you described and what I said, but I think I've added more detail that I hope is helpful.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Your hours...it has come to two hours. There are some Elders that wanted to ask. I'm going to give them an opportunity to ask before we let you go. Jeetaloo?

Jeetaloo: (*Translated*): Jeetaloo Kakee, from Iqaluit Amarok HTO. Since I haven't been involved in the Government, I know I will make a mistake, but my question is for mining companies who will want to do some mineral development. We would like to be informed, and we will want to have information shared to our communities so that we can better inform our communities. What I'm trying to say is, the interested mining companies, for example, the ones in between Pangnirtung and Iqaluit who are doing some work – they seem to be preparing as well to do some work. And Inuit - all the areas the Inuit have been at and the next generation of Inuit, my question is on behalf of them. The Inuit that first became aware of this, it seems like they're going to miss out on these opportunities that were made available for them in the first place.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Go ahead.

Mark: I think the important thing in the Plan again, is to balance protection and development - in this case mineral development - so that opportunities are there going forward for this generation and the next depending of course on what they value. I can't speak about the first generation of Inuit you speak of who have lost these opportunities. I don't know who they are, but if the companies do not see that there is opportunity for them to come explore and invest, then there will not be benefits for this and future generations.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Just a reminder, too, if you can't answer right away, you can answer that later. There will be some opportunities later to answer questions, just as a little reminder.

(Translated): If you can't answer questions right away, you can respond later. Would you like to add to that?

Jeetaloo: *(Translated):* Yes, I so agree in one way, but deeper I am not in agreement. I was born when there was no Government in place. Government started just around the 1960s and ever since then, we have been waiting for benefits for us older generation. It as if we're talking about one-sided information. We have been given promises, and we still don't see them today. We will still try to wait for the promises that were made.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Juusi would like to speak. I don't think he's there anymore. Leopa has wanted to speak. I do know another person raised their hand. Leopa had raised his hand earlier.

Leopa: *(Translated):* Thank you. Leopa Akpalialluk of Pangnirtung. I have two things to say and will try to make them brief. Two things: Just to give thanks to the Canadian Coast Guard. I'll say that first, because they have been very effective in the Cumberland Sound when there was a search and rescue going on near Pangnirtung, when we had a lot of sea ice in the Sound. We received a lot of help from the Canadian Coast Guard. I wanted to make that brief. I wanted to give my thanks and acknowledge them.

Since we always have belugas in the wintertime and non-Inuit are starting to become more interested, they have always been in their habitat in the Cumberland Sound. We would prefer that they do not be disturbed by non-Inuit. I said I would summarize it, so that's it. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Yes? Would you like to respond?

Mark: I thought that was more of a comment.

NPC Chair: Yes, come to think of it, it is a comment. It was a recommendation. Thank you.

(Translated): Yes, we'll take that into recommendation. Last member to speak since our time is up.

Quisag: *(Translated):* I have two things to say. We are very envious of the mining companies. I am from Ivujivik. Salliq and Kangirsujuaq, that is where the mining is taking place. We are envious of them, of the benefits that are being brought to them, because they are getting infrastructure in their communities. And we are very envious what is taking place in both communities. If the community is okay, as long as it is not going to have a negative impact on their wildlife, when there are interested mining companies who would like to do mining close to their communities, because the member in the middle has said that money has to be invested. It has to be invested towards the communities. That's what they say to in the Nunavik region. The community and the mining companies when they come into agreement, there can be a balance. I just want that to be considered.

The other one: We also thank the Canadian Coast Guard. When our community members are in danger, and when we can't really do anything to help them, the Canadian Coast Guard is there to help us bring us to safety, and also provide food and also have shelter. There are shelters you stay at, so we thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I said he would be the last to comment, because we are over our time. If you would like to ask questions, please submit written questions, and you will get responses later. The written questions can be read later. My apologies we went over our time. I do notice that, and we are still not caught up with our agenda. You can submit written questions anytime. Qujannamiik. Thank you for being here and for responding to the questions accordingly. Thank you.

(Clapping)

If you have a question, you can write it down, and they will be answered later.

Marie: Hello Marie Viivi-Belleau at NTI. I'm told we can write questions in writing, but NTI has submitted questions in writing to the NPC, and they have not been asked. So I can't really fully trust that if we put a question in writing that it will be raised, so I apologize, but I am going to take this opportunity very briefly to follow-up on a point that I made on the first day where participants should be given the priority here to speak, and the NPC staff has taken a quite amount of time to ask their questions, and maybe they could put their questions in writing to the Government so that the participants here could be allowed the opportunity while they are here and if necessary, maybe have more time added so that they can participate, ask their questions and actually feel comfortable to speak, because some of them are being cut off while the NPC staff has amount of time to ask their questions, which they could maybe put in writing. In the Nunavut Agreement, it says that in conducting its hearings, the NPC staff shall at all times, give weighted consideration to the tradition or oral...Inuit oral communication and decision-making. So that should be made a priority here and for the participants to feel comfortable to ask and participate in this process please. Qujannamiik.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We do want to hear from you, but we have a large task that we are working on. We do want to hear from you. You can submit any written questions and get responses later - anytime. For those of us that are here, we have a large responsibility in working on the Draft Plan, and we have to take everything into consideration. We want to hear everything that you have to submit, either verbally or written. I just wanted to reiterate you can submit anything to the Commission, and we have to ask questions because we will have to consider everything that is put out. We need information to carefully consider these. I want you all to know that since we are behind and it's past 11:00, they were supposed to have two items to present. We needed time to ask questions. In regard to the Draft Plan, since we are working on the Draft Plan, I tend to ask the panel members if they have any questions. I am not ignoring anyone, any of the participants to see if they have any questions, and also the guests there. I want to reiterate how we are presenting in this hearing. Thank you. We will take a 15-minute break before we resume with the next one.

BREAK

***North Slave Métis Alliance:
Shin Shiga***

NPC Chair: North Slave Métis Alliance? The presenter is going to start. Please be quiet now.

(Translated): Thank you. Like other presenters, you have 20 minutes and a 10-minute question period. You may proceed whenever you are ready.

Shin Thank you, Mr. Chair, Commissioners, the delegates from the communities, and NPC staff. My name is Shin Shiga. I am here to represent the indigenous North Slave Métis Alliance members, the Métis people of the Great Slave Lake area. I live in Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories.

NMSA or the North Slave Métis Alliance represents Section 35: Aboriginal Rights Bearing Indigenous Métis People of the Great Slave Lake Area. We participate in the Nunavut Land Use Planning process to address our transboundary interests that will be impacted by your decisions. The transboundary issues that may impact our member's rights include migratory birds, linear transportation corridors or roads, and barren ground caribou. Today, I would like to speak specifically to the issue of caribou and their habitat, because as we all know, caribou makes life and way of life for the Inuit, Métis, and Dene peoples of the North.

NSMA members harvest primarily from caribou herds that calve in Kitikmeot and Kivalliq regions. They are Bathurst, Bluenose East, Beverly and Ahiak herds. I will therefore be speaking specifically to the habitats of those herds today. Next slide please.

So today I have four points to make. First is that we support the caribou Protected Area as described in the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Second is that we recommend Nunavut Planning Commission to assign Special Management Area status to caribou rutting areas and migration corridors. Third is that we do not support mobile protection measures as proposed by a number of other participants. Lastly, we think that the Ecojustice submission made on August 29, 2016 on the subject of grandfathering is a reasonable way forward.

So the first point: We strongly support the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan in its approach to protecting key caribou habitats. We think the approach is correct and reasonable both in scale and intensity. NPC identifies core calving areas, post-calving areas, fresh water crossings, and key access corridors as especially sensitive and needing protection. We agree to that. NPC also indicated earlier in this hearing that in the absence of direct evidence, one should take a precautionary approach to protecting the ecosystem. We agree to that too.

We would like to clarify that we are not opposed to industrial development, but it is not a 50-50 tradeoff situation. We must first protect the environment and protect the lives and way of life of the Indigenous peoples. Set aside what the wildlife needs to prosper. Then we can start thinking economic development. This is where we come from when we advocate for the protection of the sensitive caribou and other wildlife habitats. Next slide please.

In addition to Protected Areas, we recommend to the Commissioners that Special Management Area status apply to caribou rutting areas and migration corridors. This provides for opportunities for economic development while taking care that important caribou habitats are reasonably protected. Next slide please.

We would like to point out that there is a proposal to use mobile or seasonal protection measures for caribou rather than Protected Areas. We have a few reasons to not support this approach at this time. First, the Nunavut Land Use Plan can be reviewed periodically should the key sensitive habitats move outside the Protected Areas. The current proposed areas were derived from Traditional Knowledge as well as multiple years of satellite collar data. We can reasonably believe that these areas will remain relatively stable over time. Changes over the long-term can be reasonably addressed by periodic reviews of the Plan.

Second is that there are no details with respect to caribou mobile protection measures. We would like to note, however, that when a similar discussion was held during the Nunavut Impact Review Board's public hearing for Sabina Gold and Silver Mine where NSMA was an intervener, the company's clear position was to never stop processing ores. Even this, calving cows moved into the site to calve.

Once a mine, always a mine. We shouldn't and cannot assume that the mobile or seasonal protection measures will provide the same degree of protection that the Protected Areas will provide.

Third, some opponents to Protected Areas seek scientific evidence that industrial developments are adversely impacting caribou. We strongly agree with NPC's position that the absence of direct evidence, the Precautionary Principle is a reasonable and appropriate approach to protecting the ecosystem.

Lastly, one of the expert reports provided analysis of Protected Area selection methodology. That report seems to provide reasonable analysis and helpful insight that the current proposed Protected Areas may be mismatched with current and historical sensitive caribou habitats. I think this is a good reason for NPC to adjust the polygons. We do not think that it's a good reason to not protect sensitive areas. Next slide please.

On the grandfathering or the existing rights component of the Draft Plan, we would like to support the opinion submitted by Ecojustice on August 29, 2016. Our interest here is greater clarity. It will also prevent junior exploration companies from rushing to get the exploration permits within the Protected Areas before the approval of the Land Use Plan.

To conclude, Mr. Chair and the Commissioners, the Métis people whom I represent recommend to you four things: The first is to protect the sensitive caribou habitats. The second is to assign Special Management Area status for sensitive but less sensitive areas. The third is to not support mobile or seasonal protection measures. And the fourth: to provide clarity of grandfathering of rights in accordance with the Ecojustice submission.

In closing, I would like to thank the Commissioners, the staff, the delegates from the communities, and all the participants for your dedication to the protection of the environment and livelihood of the indigenous peoples. I would like to offer special thanks to Jaco Ishulutak

and Henry from Pangnirtung. I met them ten years ago when I was a student, and in many ways, that's the reason why I am here to day. The experience continues to shape my life. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: Can we be shown the map that you have here? Is there a map available of the area that he is talking about?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: We don't have the map that he is speaking of. It's not within our system. We will look, but we don't have immediate access to them. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Comm Putulik: Putulik. Can you just explain to us or give us an idea of the area the area that he is talking about?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Shin: Thank you for that question. Shin Shiga, North Slave Métis Alliance. The area that I'm talking about for the protection of the sensitive habitats is just as outlined in the Draft Land Use Plan, so I suspect it might be on the wall somewhere.

(A map was displayed).

Shin Shiga, North Slave Métis Alliance. Okay, I'm trying to place myself on the map. Where is Bathurst Inlet? Somewhere here. So if Yellowknife is somewhere here, then North Slave Métis Alliance members exercise their right to harvest caribou in the north of the lake. The herds that we harvest would be calving right here. Bluenose East are around here. The Beverly and Ahiak might be around there. Alright, so this is Bluenose East...Bathurst, and Beverly and Ahiak might be around there.

NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated)*: Any more questions?

Comm Putulik: Yes, one more. Exactly where is your community about?

Shin: Thank you for the question. Shin Shiga, North Slave Métis Alliance. So the majority of the people I represent live off the map in Yellowknife. So the reason I am here today is because the caribou that calve here, here, and here migrate south in the winter where they are harvested by Métis and Dene people.

NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated)*: Any further questions? *(Pause)*. It appears there is none. Delegates? *(Pause)* It appears there are no more questions. Thank you for your presentations and answering the questions that were asked.

(Clapping)

We will take a break until 1:30.

LUNCH BREAK

NPC Chair: Before they start, I just want you to start before we go on. Taima. Alan, you want to go first?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Chair has asked me to follow-up on a point or two about procedure in English, and then Andrew is going to repeat it again roughly in Inuktitut so that everybody understands where we are. There was a comment by NTI just before the break about submitting written questions and having them answered in a timely way. We just wanted to address that briefly.

We are aware that – I think it was NTI who asked us a day or so ago how were intending to have the record distributed to participants. We provided an answer to NTI, or at least to whoever asked me that question, and I'll come back to that point in a second. The Commission is recording this entire process with two video cameras. The small camera right beside the presenter's table is trained on the screen behind the Commissioners. Many of you have been using the laser pointer to outline areas of interest to you. That is all recorded and visible on the video. The video, however, has to be matched up with language.

There is also a transcription being done by a recorder seated over here, and it takes, I'm told, with the number of days and hours we have been sitting, it might take a month to actually marry the two together and get the languages straightened out. Some of this is recording the audio in the room in Inuktitut. Some of it is in English, and we have to marry all of that up.

So as I indicated, prior in the hallway – I thought we would address it at the end as a procedural point, but we just wanted to be clear. You'll all have access to that by going on to the Commission website when it gets posted. We, the Commission, will endeavour to do that at each of the three regional hearings, because it will be fair for everybody who is not here to be able to know what was said, and that necessarily means that at the end of the third hearing, there will be a similar period of time to put that last video and transcript together, and following that interval, final written argument.

There had been a reference yesterday to an earlier date in April for final written argument, and that was when we believed we were having one territorial-wide hearing. But now that we have three, clearly written argument has to be at the end of the third so that everybody will have had an opportunity, if they wish, to become familiar what was said at any hearing that they didn't attend.

On the issue of questions that are written to us and given to us, we of course, clarified at the beginning that we would try to read these questions that were submitted to us to people when they are presenting. We have tried our best to do that. We're trying to balance the need for people in the room to have an opportunity to ask their questions, with our commitment to read written questions, so the Chair is doing his best to balance those two.

To the extent that we don't have an opportunity to read submitted written questions due to the shortage of time in the hearing, we hope to compile them all, including those that don't get asked here, and distribute it to all of the participants so people will see what questions are going to participants to be answered. That would also include written questions, which I am

receiving from a number of sources through the course of the last three days. If it is possible, we appreciate you handing up written questions to us informally. We would ask if you could be sure to ensure that you email them to the Commission so they can be on that list of written questions that we'll respond to when we can. We don't want to miss anybody's questions. Our Chair is balancing the need to do that.

Our solution, and the Commission – Andrew – will explain this again in the moment. We've always indicated that to the extent there was time at a presentation, there will be questions periods at the end, but that also there would be a Q&A period at the very end of each of these regional hearings. This hearing looks like it's lining up for Sunday night. We're hoping not to spill into Monday. We're hoping to finish it Sunday night. So if we get to a wide-open Q&A session before Sunday evening, terrific. If we don't get there, to make sure all of the presenters have time to present their submissions, we'll get to it on Sunday night. I'm going to pause and just swallow hard and say, "I have been instructed to say we will sit all through the night as long as there are questions." If you would like to make your morning flight on Monday, we may still be here. Please be aware that we will here Sunday night to answer those questions as clearly as we can and exchange them between the participants. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik. As he mentioned, he said that I would explain this in Inuktitut. As I said, written questions have been mentioned numerous times. We will go through them Sunday night. We are trying to finish the agenda for tomorrow night, so at conclusion of this public hearing, we will attempt to answer all the questions, even if we have to go late into the night, so everybody can start heading home on Monday.

We will have a night session tonight as well. Tomorrow we will meet all day, and your questions are still being received. So tomorrow we will pretty much catch up with the agenda, so we are back to a regular schedule tomorrow. Your questions, please write them to the presenters, so the presenters can have time to make presentations, although some have moved their presentation to the other region. So tomorrow night, we will be able to answer questions that you have submitted to NPC in written form. We are recording this hearing in many ways including through video and transcription. I think Alan's explanation is clear. Government of Nunavut, you may proceed anytime.

***Government of Nunavut:
Deputy Minister David Akeeagok & Steve Pinksen***

David: *(Translated):* Thank you. Thank you, Commissioners, Planning Commission, participants, invited guests and people on the floor. Today I will be making a presentation. David Akeeagok, Government of Nunavut. To my left is Steve Pinksen, Deputy Minister of the Environment. I have worked with him, and there is a slew of GN representatives behind me who will be support staff if need be to answer your questions - the Department of Environment and numerous different titles. There is also a Deputy Minister of Economic Development: Bernie MacIsaac. We will be speaking, and there were numerous inquiries on the environment, so if we are not able to answer your questions directly, the appropriate position will answer the questions.

We are here to give a presentation to the Draft Plan by the Nunavut Planning Commission. We have heard at this meeting and through previous correspondence, so thank you for your invitation to make a presentation to the public hearing here. I have some concerns that I would like to voice. I remember that we have discussed these in the past, and many topics will be subject to the Nunavut Agreement.

This has potential that can work successfully, and there are numerous questions that have been addressed to us. The Draft Land Use Plan as presented, is quite accurate. There are numerous discussions contained in the Draft. So the Planning Commission and GN and how we relate as working partners in a working relationship to the Draft Land Use Plan for the benefit of Nunavut communities. Who is doing the next page?

These are the areas that we are going to touch on, how Government of Nunavut is relating to the Draft Land Use Plan and where we stand according to our regulation policies. So here are the subjects that we will cover. We will discuss these as we go along.

(English): Successful completion of the Land Use Plan is the Government of Nunavut's priority. The Government of Nunavut's approach to the Draft Plan is guided by its mandate, jurisdiction and policies, which are developed through extensive community consultations. Once approved, the Land Use Plan will direct the territory's long-term vision for the development and conservation.

This monumental task for the Commission requires a balanced approach that is reflective of ranges of views. No issue amplifies the competing values of economic development and environmental protection more than the Draft Plan's proposed designation for caribou habitat. This will, therefore, be a primary focus of the technical review portion of our presentation today.

(Translated): The documents we see on the screen are relevant legislation that we follow as the Government of Nunavut. The Government of Nunavut also has prepared where we stand, and as we prepared this legislation, as we understand what was being proposed. So we are prepared to have a say in this Draft Land Use Plan in relation to Nunavut. Stepping forward is our guiding in what we do as Government of Nunavut, and we follow this particular direction related to the Draft Land Use Plan as well. In Nunavut, we want to see our stepping forward, that it be relevant in our approaches to Nunavut jurisdiction and their wellbeing.

(English): The policies shown here further defines the Government of Nunavut's vision of *(Inuktitut word not translated)*, and have also informed the Government of Nunavut's recommendation regarding the Draft Plan. The mineral exploration and mining strategies is the Government of Nunavut's plan to create opportunities for future self-reliance of Nunavut through the sustainable development of our mineral resources. We must also consider the eco-high value of its renewable resource, our caribou strategy. It was created to support the sustainable management of the Nunavut's caribou herds.

The tourism strategy seeks to achieve consistent sustainable growth in tourism industry by supporting community business development and strengthening the legislative and regulatory environment. The transportation strategy maps out ways we will invest in programs and infrastructure. Our transportation system must enable economic development in the territory.

(Translated): Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit has been discussed in length. As it was discussed, there are also eight points that we would like to point out. They are our guiding lights as we progress in our daily operation. They are important to us. Pangnitchungnik means how Nunavut and how it should proceed forward, but we utilize everything that is available to us for the good of Nunavut and harmony of Nunavut. How can we work under this particular, pangnitchungnik is in working harmony, so every means we have, it creates the importance in Inuit harmony, and it is progressing forward well.

(English): This week we heard a lot about Protected Areas and Special Management Areas. Listening to participants, we were wondering if protection being mentioned as a recommendation for valued areas should actually be achieved through Special Management Areas. The slide brings us to the Government of Nunavut's technical review of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. This map is essentially the Nunavut Planning Commission's zoning map, or Schedule A, but instead of only showing where the three Draft Plan zones are, this map highlights the underlying land value informing the Commission's proposed Protected Areas and Special Management Areas.

Essentially this map attempts to highlight what issues are at the forefront of the Nunavut Land Use Plan drafting. It shows where the land access restrictions have been proposed by the Commission, and why. The Government of Nunavut delineates the calving grounds and the post-calving grounds identified in pink on this map, and we're confident in the science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, informing us of these delineations. Currently, Nunavut Planning Commission has proposed these areas to be Protected Areas with many prohibitions to development. However this is an example of an issue where GN believes protection can be better achieved through Special Management Areas.

Here are the major concerns, which the Government of Nunavut has identified in relation to the Draft Plan. We want to ensure there is a balance in the Plan between conservation and economic development. Recognizing gaps or highly polarized recommendations for certain issues, the Plan must be appropriately contextualized and moderate. The Plan must be reflective of the range of the planning partners' views. However, this is also the first generation Nunavut Land Use Plan. As such, it can and likely will change in the future. The Plan therefore, needs to be appropriate scoped.

This slide details why the Draft Plan has its emphasis on caribou protection. Caribou harvesting accounts for a significant portion of the territory's economy.

(Translated): This is what is written on the 2008 Beverly Qamanirjuaq herd, board of directors. It was just an estimate in these charts. There were two herds in question, and I think it cost 11 million dollars to accomplish this particular thing. The 11 million dollar project was for the benefit of Inuit harvesters, and it was dispersed to the communities so nutritious food could be had in the communities. It has benefited many Inuit. The caribou herds – if we are to carefully manage and review annually, so in 10 years we can distribute 10 billion dollars worth of food. But according to Inuit lifestyle, this could never equal what money is being dispersed instead of how valuable the caribou is to the Inuit and Aboriginals of Canada. It is their main food source, and Inuit will also be healthy in Nunavut.

(English): The Government of Nunavut recommends a Special Management Area for the Draft Plan designation for caribou calving grounds, key access corridors, post-calving grounds and freshwater crossings. This will lead to a case-by-case assessment of the projects in these areas, but with a clear warning in the Land Use Plan regarding significant importance of the habitat, something that we heard throughout this week from the communities. Further, the Government of Nunavut supports seasonal restrictions up to and including seasonal phase shutdowns in these areas. It has provided the critical timing windows for when caribou are present.

Further reinforcing the desire to protect caribou is the fact that in many cases, these iconic large mainland migratory barren ground populations are currently experiencing considerable declines. The Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment invests a great deal of resources in monitoring the health of the caribou herds, and when necessary develop management plans and total allowable harvest with our partners to protect sustainable harvesting rights under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

One factor that we are keeping in mind as the Government is in fact that in November 2016, the Committee of Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada assessed the barren ground caribou population as threatened. This independent assessment of vulnerability by caribou scientists across Canada confirms the need to safeguard this vulnerable resource from continued negative impact. Federal listing of barren ground caribou under the Species At Risk Act would trigger the need for critical habitat protection.

Our Government – the Government of Nunavut – also has the ability to seek habitat protection for herds through Section 141 of the Wildlife Act, although it is not considering this action at this time. Our island herds are also experiencing population changes. Recent surveys suggest that Baffin Island caribou are in decline, whereas Southampton Island caribou is increasing.

(Translated): The Baffin Qikiqtaaluk region herd has declined as researchers have indicated and did their research. The calving grounds, according to this map, we're not quite sure of the range of calving herds, so we don't have any indications on the maps for you. We have heard through the communities where the herds are calving and through QWB, the caribou how it can be further researched. So we have handed over for the recommendation, and in turn, they will inform the population before we take any action. We will go through this particular organization that we were not yet releasing anything.

(English): The Nunavut Land Use Plan is an excellent opportunity to highlight the importance of habitat critical to caribou productivity and prevent development impacts. We know from science and IQ that herd population experiences natural fluctuations. However, natural and human disturbance to caribou may add cumulatively to impact caribou abundance and distribution, potentially disrupting cyclical fluctuation over the long term.

This graph highlights the fact that any herd population has a threshold. Once it falls beneath a certain size, wildlife co-management partners need to start exploring total allowable harvest. Nobody wants these as their sign that caribou and those active within the territorial traditional economy are struggling.

This map illustrates the calving and post-calving grounds within the annual range of multiple herds. The darker gray area shows the core calving ground areas, and the lighter gray areas show post-calving grounds. Calving grounds are recognized by IQ and scientific experts as being critical importance for maintaining caribou populations. Human activities in the calving grounds during calving periods is expected to result in disturbance avoidance response in herds. Ongoing disruptions within calving grounds, or cumulative fragmentations of these habitats may have serious negative impact to herd demographics and population size.

After all, these calving grounds have been selected and annually inhabited by herds, in part because they are disturbance-free. Post-calving grounds, those slightly highly sensitive occupy larger geographic areas at times when calves are more mobile relative to when they are in the calving grounds. The Draft Plan has proposed a blanket prohibition of the multiple development types within these habitats, but it is uncertain to what extent these prohibitions will negatively impact the territory's economy, and whether all these prohibitions are supported by Nunavummiut.

This graph – it's so small – this graph highlights the delineations of caribou habitat have been informed by the movement data collected by collaring. Slide #16... This graph is the same graph but with additional notes to help conceptualize some of these movement trends. Caribou operate within a very complex and variable environment. In addition to human impacts, their movement and migrations are also impacted by other species and environmental factors.

(Translated): Next graph. This has been collected over the two-year study from a collaring program to see where the caribou are heading or where the migratory routes are going. This is a Qamanirjuaq herd. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit illustrated that the calving grounds don't really shift or change over time. However, this here is highlighted where migration patterns have their trends. The caribou sometimes have to travel far distances to calve, and traditionally they go to areas where there is less human habitation.

(English): Slide 18...Slide 17...Slide 18...That one. Slide 19...This table...18. This table is...next slide...is the statistical summary of the land use prohibitions proposed by the 2016 Draft Plan, by Nunavut Settlement Area, by region, and broken down into marine and land only components. What should be evident is that there is a large area that prohibits significant number of development activities. At this point, it is important to remember that Nunavut is considered a remote jurisdiction to operate in and for industrial purposes.

For example, most mineral deposits occur more than 50km from any established supply route, and the average cost to explore for minerals can be up to 2.8 times higher in Canada with respect to production. The capital cost average is 2 to 2½ times higher, and operating costs can be greater by an additional 30% to 60%.

Slide 21...Qujannamiik. Our first prohibition map is for mineral exploration and development. All of these brown areas are where NPC proposed prohibiting mining. As you look at this map and the extent of these areas, we need to keep in mind that mineral exploration and production makes significant contribution to our economy through job creation, investment, and payment to Government and Designated Inuit Organizations. A 2014 study by the Mining Industry Human Resource Council estimated unemployment in Nunavut mineral extraction

sectors at 1,075 workers and over 1,140 workers in exploration and mining support services for a total of 2,215 people.

In this same study, the 10-year cumulative hiring requirements are projected to be 1,820 workers in expanding mineral industry, which is 700 more than under a non-growth scenario. In 2015, Nunavut's two operating mines alone directly employed more than 450 Inuit. This figure doesn't include any other advanced projects, exploration, or mining support services. This slide provides a snapshot of potential economic and fiscal benefits of a single mine development. Most notably the mineral development industry currently contributes approximately \$723.6 million in direct employment benefits. The workforce employed in operating mines in Nunavut is now between 20% and 35% Inuit.

Another industry, which has potential to create jobs and thereby improve socioeconomic conditions in the territory, is the development of our oil and gas deposits. This is an area where we need strategic environmental assessment and other decision support tools to determine where and how this industry may be best advanced in the territory.

A Strategic Environmental Assessment for Davis Strait and Baffin Bay is planned to start this year. The possible impacts on wildlife and socioeconomic benefits related to the development of oil and gas will be examined through the Strategic Environmental Assessment. Until the results of the assessments are known, it is premature to prohibit oil and gas activities in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay area. The development of oil and gas fields in Nunavut is under a federal jurisdiction. The Government of Canada recently imposed an indefinite ban on issuance of new petroleum permits in Canada's Arctic waters, pending a five-year review, which the Strategic Environmental Assessment is meant to complement.

The Lancaster Sound will more likely become a National Marine Conservation Area, which will prohibit the development of oil and gas resources forever. Slide 24... Here's a map illustrating the Draft Plan proposed prohibited linear infrastructure, including all-season roads and transmission lines.

(Loud microphone sound anomaly)

Is that my time warning?

(Laughter)

Perhaps I have been speaking too long. I apologize. Where was I? Slide 24. Here's a map illustrating the Draft Plan proposed prohibited to linear infrastructure, including all-season roads and transmission lines. Under their currently proposed scheme, 100% of the Nunavut Settlement Area would be subject to probation on community linkage highways and railways. Further, Kitikmeot and Kivalliq would see approximately 31% and 25% of their land base respectively unavailable for other types of linear infrastructure. In the Plan Options and Recommendations Document, it is not clear if prohibition to roads is supported by Nunavummiut. This is one issue where the change in respective policies between the 2014 and 2016 Drafts do not seem to be explained by review of technical submissions either.

Further, the near-perfect overlap of so many prohibited activities without explanations indicates a blanket approach to protection that overlooks the material differences between activities and their true incompatibility with other land uses – in Nunavut with other land use. With Nunavut's critical lack of infrastructure and the association impact it has on the cost of living, the Government of Nunavut cannot support a plan that does not promote an improved balance between protection and promotion of linear infrastructure development.

Slide 25...yeah. Here is a close-up of the most recently proposed routing for the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba. In this case, this is speculative routing overlap with post-calving grounds and to a small extent, calving grounds. The Government of Nunavut have been working with Kivalliq Inuit Association to pursue this project, which is restricted by this Draft Plan.

(Translated): I'm almost wrapping up. Please be patient.

(English): Projects that are successful in obtaining Nunavut Impact Review Board's project certificates are still subject to robust monitoring requirements. The Government of Nunavut works closely with proponents at the technical level to find, where possible, innovative, adaptive management solutions to potential impacts. This slide shows a snapshot of a potential impact during fall migration of the Lorillard caribou herd along a road corridor in Nunavut. The proponent in this case, actually provides support for collaring programs that has revealed this potential impact and as such, the mining industry contributes a great deal to the understanding of these herds. The Government of Nunavut is already in the process of researching this situation further to determine whether an impact is occurring, and if so, how to resolve this with the proponent.

Here is our final prohibition map, although there are additional use prohibitions proposed by the Draft Plan, including prohibition to quarries and hydroelectric or related infrastructure, which also concerns the Government of Nunavut. Here you will see where permanent tourism restrictions have been proposed. The map displays the various off-season and season marine restrictions proposed by the Draft.

The Government of Nunavut appreciates this opportunity to discuss the outstanding issues and provide additional perspective for our fellow planning partners' considerations. Development in the North can be particularly challenging, and we owe it to Nunavummiut to collect all the necessary information and input before making land access decisions. We must emphasize the importance of our integrated resource management system and the work carried out, not just by the Nunavut Planning Commission but also by the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Together, these institutions safeguard the ecosystemic and the socioeconomic integrity of Nunavut and ensure the responsible development of our natural resources.

(Translated): The Nunavut Government would like to see with respect to the Plan, changes that we would like to integrate with respect to our environment and economic development in Nunavut. We want to work collaboratively with the Nunavut Planning Commission and our signatories that affect any planning in Nunavut. We have been given the Sivumut Abluqta document, and it's the reason why we have to work closely. Now we are hopeful we will be having close relationship with the Nunavut Planning Commission and also other signatories. By

working together, the concerns we may have, we may resolve by a close working relationship to ensure a positive outcome in the near future.

Now we would like to open at this time for questions. If we have no response, we will be writing up any responses if they come at a later date. This is the Nunavut Government's presentation.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Your colleague will have a comment? No? Any questions from here? Percy?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona, Nunavut Planning Commission. On Slide 11, could we revert to that slide? Wager Bay is pretty high up in the Keewatin area, and you have the Beverly herd further south. Wager Bay, yes. If I understand the Wager Bay slide, these are Wager Bay caribou that occupy the area here on the green shade is Wager Bay, and some of these, the Dolphin-Union. So these Dolphin-Union caribou, our boundaries are set here, and Bluenose East. But Wager Bay is way out in the east side. The caribou, however, are classified as Wager Bay caribou. So, we are trying to highlight different caribou and where they occupy the region. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Peter also has a question.

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, thank you. Peter Alareak from Nunavut Planning Commission. It is not a question, but more of a comment. For the three communities, if you were to visit the all three regions – no doubt you will be in Keewatin – in the 24, 25, and 26 slides I think, a number of questions will be raised, and impact on the caribou mentioned. If possible, I think a larger map should be displayed, and perhaps a big map displayed on the wall when we have our Kivalliq session.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Go ahead.

David A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes, we are planning our visit to Kivalliq and Kitikmeot, along with NPC. This place we have for the presentation, at that time we assumed this was going to be the last Draft, but since then, the planning stage has been broken up to three regions. So, we have included these. Once we are there, we will present a more detailed explanation to our displays. These have been received by the communities, and it has been an ongoing process presenting to the process. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all? Any questions? Ovide?

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question that I would like to ask about the caribou. On that map under 8, if you can show that map. You just passed it. Next one. This one, if you can show that slide. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to ask a question about that particular one. I would like to find out since there are markings, is it following their trends? Is it indicating those lines, because we have been advised that there are less and less caribou. Since you have done radio collaring, what does that indicate?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You can respond.

Steve P: Thank you. Steve Pinkston, Government of Nunavut. This chart illustrates the activity level of caribou - so how much on average they are actually moving.

NPC Chair: He can't hear.

(Pause)

Can you go from the beginning?

Steve P: Thank you. Steve Pinkston, Government of Nunavut. So this is an illustration of the activity or the movement of caribou. The collars that are placed on caribou don't just record their location. It records how much they are actually moving around. This shows a full year and a few notable things. If you look at the center of the calving period, you will see that caribou are very inactive, so they are not moving much during calving season. They are very concentrated in their areas, whereas during migration times and post-calving, they are actually very active. They're moving. So it's an illustration of the complexity of their life cycle. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Did he answer your question?

(Nods yes)

Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Putulik from the Nunavut Planning Commission, First of all, I would like to say that what has been made available, all these maps on protection measures that will take place for our wildlife in many areas. As Nunavut Planning Commission, we have not set them up. It is through visiting the communities and doing studies in each community to indicate where we would have protection measures on the wildlife. That question has been posed to the communities to indicate where. They are following each community with their own patterns. They have indicated to us that it might be in this area.

This plan has not come into effect yet. During this prehearing and during this review, we are trying to gather information so they can come into effect. Now that they are being presented, what are your thoughts on this, because that's where we are right now? What are your thoughts on this? As Nunavut Planning Commission, we have not established this yet. This is going to be a Plan that will soon be established. So I just wanted to point that out before I comment.

Ben Kovic had shared with us the caribou in the Baffin region. I'm sure it's not just caribou but perhaps fishing activities as indicated on the maps. The communities - Iqaluit, Cape Dorset, Kimmirut, Pangnirtung, Qikiqtarjuaq, Igloodik, Hall Beach, Clyde River, Resolute Bay - all these communities have spoken a lot about this, and we would want to be involved if that were to be implemented, because they stated now that the Nunavut Government. What would be their position on these? That is my question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. David Akeegok, Nunavut Government. You had two questions. I will try to respond accordingly. On protection measures, following the slides, I would like to elaborate more of what we shared during our presentations. For example, the territorial park near Clyde River, the one in between Kimmirut and Iqaluit. The territorial parks: We have established a plan to protect those areas. With help, as I mentioned earlier, there is a proposed marine Protection Area in the Lancaster Sound. What we have indicated that are marked in brown, the plans that are being made have been planned carefully, following the regulations.

About the areas where the caribou are, nothing has been put in place yet for protection measures on them. It has been said there is a draft that is being planned. What we are trying to say is instead of having it indicated in green, why don't we have it marked in yellow? As representatives of the Government, we have brought out information on where the caribou usually migrate through and where their calving grounds are. As Nunavut Planning Commission, we want you to know that all the communities will have to be better informed before this comes into effect. That's what we would suggest you do.

If species are at risk, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and through that, we are making plans along with QWB. We have been working collaboratively for years now, and we have submitted information so they can consult with Inuit further. We have an authority as the Government following the HTO regulations or authority if there was a concern on caribou for example, if we would like to have it set up in a way. If we clearly indicate what the status is on that, then we will work collaboratively with you. We are not saying that please open up everything, and we don't want to say that we're not concerned about what the communities had to say, but I want to say that we have to work together. When Nunavut was being planned, Nunavut is of concern. When we are working on behalf of Nunavut, we have to work together to see what path we will take for all these topics. I hope I answered your question. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions from this panel? I would like to ask a question too, myself. What do you think about this Draft Plan that it will be a living document? What are your thoughts on that? That's what I want to ask about.

David A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Since there will be room for revisions, we have been indicated that it will be structured in a way, and our responsibilities will not end. Because of climate change and because of our place and where we live at, we will always continue to change. A lot of things will evolve. I do agree with you. There will be a review every five years, and you have stated clearly as a Commission that if changes need to be made, then they can be amended, as you have pointed out. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I believe there are no further questions from the panel. Anyone from over there?

Delegate: *(Name not stated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. During your presentation, there was a lack of information for Baffin Island caribou, and we have Elders with the knowledge. How come the Government of Nunavut has no information with Baffin caribou? What's the point in having quota for Baffin if you don't have the information? Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: Qujannamiik. The lack of information on Baffin caribou in relation to the Nunavut Land Use Plan is that we had not studied or surveyed this Baffin caribou herd as much, nor have we asked for Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit on the information up until very recently, information as 2014. I think leading up to it we have a lot of information. We do have population information, but we don't have calving area information. We do have from the Baffin Island Caribou Management Plan Draft that we have been working on the last five years, that a lot of that information is from the communities.

What I'm saying is that all that information, we are funneling that through the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, which will make the ultimate decision on whether to approve or reject or modify the management plan that our Minister will need make action under our Wildlife Act. So two different things: In this presentation I said we don't have enough information to put the calving, because our maps we provided show where the caribou calving grounds, post-calving grounds, winter. For Baffin Island, this is one of the herds that we have not studied as much. We have done two surveys now, but we don't have the caribou calving ground data to provide to the Nunavut Planning Commission. But I want to assure our Baffin folks that through that other process, which is the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board process, we will have a lengthy discussion on caribou management. I think that's going to be very healthy, but not through the Land Use Plan. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Leopa wanted to ask a question?

Leopa: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm from Pangnirtung, Leopa Akpalialluk. It is probably not related to the topic, my question, but I'm hopeful it will relate. I believe it was last fall there was going to be a study on the calves, caribou calves. Maybe it's not related to your particular responsibility. Do you have any knowledge on that? Because there was going to be a study on caribou calves. Do you have any knowledge on that? After your response, I will speak further.

NPC Chair: I just wanted to remind you that if you cannot respond right away, you don't have to try. You can respond later.

David A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. David Akeeagok. Yes, we did counting each year. The calves are counted. This week in the Baffin region - in the southern region - they are going to work this month and go up to the North Baffin to work on that area. There was information presented from a staff member who was involved in that, as part of our responsibility. It's not really related to the Nunavut Planning Commission work that we are discussing.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Leopa: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you for your direct response. As Baffin region residents, we will really need to make a plan for our future on caribou, because when you think about the past, there used to be an abundance of caribou, and there are less and less caribou. Our population is growing, and we have to try to find other ways to provide for food, so we'll really need to make a plan for the future. Thank you for responding accordingly to my question. Thank you. That's the question I wanted to pose. That's it for me, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Jeetaloo wants to comment too.

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Jeetaloo Kakee of Iqaluit HTO. I have a question. It may be too forward, or it may not be related. My question is, since Iqaluit has a quota and it has to open in July, but last spring due to the ice, it was behind. My question is since they finished the quota, there is a requirement... *(pause from interpreter)*

I wonder if you are taking all of this information into consideration so that you can take action on next steps you will be working on, because when we need the information sometimes no one is speaking out on the information that we need that you need to share with us. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: This topic can also be discussed at a later time.

David A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. These questions are welcome. I'm not going to leave them unanswered, your questions. Perhaps if they are not within the Draft Plan, that information can be discussed at your organizational meeting levels. We will be able to send delegations when communities request that departmental staff attend these meetings to give information, to answer your questions that are not related to the Draft Land Use Plan. So, we will leave it at that.

As of now, it is our policy that only male caribou can be hunted under Baffin Island Caribou Management Plan, and staff from the Environment Department can be sent to the communities if you have concern outside the Plan here.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

Henry: Henry Mike. That graph you had showing about caribou herds and where they travel in the Kivalliq region: From my observance, I gave you a broader view of what lands should be protected. For that reason, my question is do you intend to research and collect the same data about caribou on Baffin Island?

David A: Qujannamiik. With any of our herds, we try to use our best survey methods as possible. For Baffin Island herd, to get a map similar to what you just saw on those where it had the various collars, there are a couple of factors we need to be aware of. We deem that Baffin Island caribou are so low that it would not make sense to put a collar to any of the Baffin Island caribou.

Second, during our caribou management and polar bear management, there is a huge outcry from our Baffin Island HTOs and the public that collaring of any wildlife is not acceptable. We try and respect that, and we try and use collaring where it's acceptable by communities that are close to our surveys. So we look at the various survey methods, and we try and get the best scientific information. What you witnessed here is on the map that showed where all the collared are, that's a long-term collaring program that has taken place in that area. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Questions? Elijah?

- Elijah: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I am a HTO representative of Pond Inlet, Elijah. It has not been discussed in detail on the research on animals, and over the years, there has been research on many species. I know this is a short question. Communities have different animals, and our hunting methods are different as well. I know we have discussed this in each local HTO. Research information is given to us, and we have discussed many aspects of research in the communities. There is no local authority in terms of how we want our community or our animals to be regulated. We are never given voices, and this has to start changing. Perhaps we should participate. We are just informed this species is declining. This is all we're hearing lately. What about working with us, working with researchers? This can't easily be done - more authority, more voices need to be given to HTOs and local communities. This idea is so that we can locally, carefully and successfully participate in management use and IQ.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik This is not in the public hearing agenda. If you are concerned about quota, we are not discussing quota. Thank you.
- Brian K: *(Translated)*: Brian Kisatquik, Arctic Bay. The research when it was first starting to come into the community, especially on caribou, at the time we hunted a lot of male caribou when we had quotas. Arctic Bay has been harvesting caribou that are not of a Baffin Island herd. These caribou harvested were harvested in mainland Canada. What indications are there in population on mainland Qikiqtaaluk?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: This also can be discussed locally and with GN officials. I know he can answer you know, but I prefer that he doesn't. We will stick to the Draft Land Use Plan.
- Phillip: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. Phillip Manik, Resolute Bay: Our herd: has their been research to Nunavut Government since 1960? There have been a lot of researchers even up to today looking at our herd. Are there statistics on number and calving ground?
- David A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. The island caribou are Peary caribou. There has been research, and we have some details on it, but as of today we have no idea where their calving grounds are. I think we have three researchers on this subject. The statistics will appear eventually, and they were an endangered species according to the Federal Government. Their habitat, their calving grounds are perhaps in statistics of the Federal Government. They were labeled endangered, Peary caribou, from the Resolute Bay area to Cambridge Bay. There are not a whole lot of documents. I don't think we have passed this information on to the Nunavut Planning Commission for their planning purposes. The Baffin Island caribou, I think the person that did most research, perhaps towards the end of the hearing, you can speak to him directly on the condition of Baffin Island caribou, and he has them recorded on his laptop, and information will be had.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions? Go ahead.
- Jacob: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Jacob Malliki, Igloolik HTO. Our caribou - our herd near us - needs to be protected. Maybe I didn't understand your presentation. The mining companies are being said for a lot, despite our needs for protection of this species. Perhaps this is not correct. Here is my comment in the past. There were exploration companies, which should be documented well in your systems. Exploration companies have said they have worked with helicopters and airplanes, and how they zoom over the herds just to watch how they are, disturbing the herd.

Maybe it's not happening now. When I was younger, they were working in our region. The aircraft were a concern. On one of the islands, I went up the hill, and I saw an aircraft. I think when he saw people, he stopped disturbing by flying so low just after agitating the herd, maybe to look at. I believe at that time, it was not the first incident. We want protection. We want protection of the herd.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: It's not a question related to the public hearing. You could also discuss this directly with the Department. Qujannamiik. Any questions from the floor? Go ahead.

David A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. The comment you made, the caribou protection measures: We did not say we don't want protection to the caribou. We said we will have protection measures if need be. We can do it in many other ways to make this happen by the Department of Environment, 141. We have authority to go after anybody under this particular section if caribou is being harassed, bothered, or endangered.

This is a very strong section, and we can use it to the full extent if we hear of any incidents going on like this. Bathurst in Cambridge and Kitikmeot and other herds, we try to give tags. I'm Inuk. I understand. Like many of you I don't want to live by quotas, but we have agreed they should be implemented.

Here it says - we showed slide 8 - we were saying in relation to the caribou, we indicated we know where their location is. We merely said that green Protected Areas. If they want to do within these Protected Areas – suppose you want to build a road as hamlet or roads to be built by mining companies in a green Protected Area. The mining companies - the linear infrastructure was discussed. We gave that to the Nunavut Planning Commission. We understood what they have done in terms of linear infrastructure. We were saying that we understand where people are coming from when it comes to protection measures.

We merely indicated some of the green areas, Protected Areas, should be coated to maybe yellow. Suppose you were to build a dam or someone requested to build a dam. Everybody would have their say if anyone wished to do this particular project. NIRB would be involved. Nunavut Water Board would be involved. So there are many measures that can be used instead of just Protected Areas. As Government, we like to protect the caribou, but at the same time, we could say there is room to move around to make changes. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. James?

James Q: *(Translated)*: Hello. Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair. James Qillaq, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board Chair. I just want clarification. You mentioned in Baffin Island calving grounds. You said there might be calving ground, and the indication could be wrong locations. In Baffin Island, you said it could be changed. In Baffin Island policies I don't think we have fully made Nunavut Planning Commission – I don't think we have fully mentioned yet how we want these Protection Areas to be handled.

David A: *(Translated)*: To the first question, the calving grounds in the Baffin region: We know of the calving grounds, but we are in a stage of submitting these to the Nunavut Planning Commission. But they are not finalized. We have not submitted them yet, but we work closely with the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Management Board. We're in constant contact. The Nunavut

Wildlife Management Board are the ones that receive the submissions after the status of caribou on Baffin, so I can't really say, but the animals that have been studied that are more relevant to Baffin, are not complete. We have less information. In Keewatin and Kitikmeot, the caribou we have, have been studied for a very long time. So we are in a better position to submit these where the calving grounds are and so forth. That's the comment I want to make. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further comments from the floor? I believe there are none. Alan, we have written submissions or questions.

Alan: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair. Alan Blair, Legal Counsel to the Planning Commission. Thank you for your presentation today, gentlemen, and thank you for the hard work of the Department of Environment for the Government of Nunavut. I'm sure many of you know how much of that data that they've put into this process has been welcomed by everyone. The questions I have from other participants relate directly to what we were all doing exactly a year ago.

Exactly a year ago in March 2016, we had a Technical Workshop sponsored by the Commission. It was devoted exclusively to caribou. Really in the midst of that workshop, the Government reversed its position from protecting caribou to abandoning a protection strategy. The questions come from a number of participants on that point. One question is:

Can you explain the basis for the Government of Nunavut's March 2016 reversal of position on protection of caribou calving and post-calving areas? How is input from the GN Department of Environment and other staff, and input from communities, used to develop this new position?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: Thank you, and thank you for providing the advanced written questions that allowed us to have a draft response for each of them. The Government's approach to the Nunavut Land Use Plan is based on its policies, priorities, jurisdiction, as well its broad approach to sustainable development. The Government of Nunavut has a large group of interdepartmental technical experts reviewing Nunavut Planning Commission's Draft Plans, providing feedback in forms of technical recommendations.

Those recommendations are reviewed by additional overview of a Committee of the Government of Nunavut-wide Senior Management to ensure they are reflective of our Government's long-term Sivumut Abluqta vision. The Government of Nunavut has not held consultations specifically to support its technical recommendations to the Nunavut Planning Commission for its 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. This isn't envisioned in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Article 11 process for drafting land use plans, and would be logistically infeasible given that this drafting process and its requirements and deadlines as outlined by the Commission. However, the Government of Nunavut recommendations are grounded in its policies and priorities, which are heavily consulted and founded in the IQ principles. Furthermore, the decision to approve the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan will be made by our elected officials. Qujannamiik.

Alan: Thank you. Your leading researcher was asked to respond last March to the change of Government policy, and I'm paraphrasing his answer slightly. I don't have the direct quote, but

the answer was basically that changes in politics and policy don't change biology. Were you present for the technical hearing? Did you hear that response, that the biology isn't changed by policy or politics?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: I was not at the hearing itself, but I did read it. Thanks to the transcripts provided by the Nunavut Planning Commission, I read every one of the comments that were made during the March 2016 Technical Hearing. Our Government has not changed its position, nor the Government does not question our research abilities and our research information that they provide to us. Our Government's change in this position was about not going to prohibition, but going to Special Management to allow for case-by-case review of each potential development project. I hope I'm...I hope...I hope that does answer the written question. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Alan?

Alan: So, to be clear, it's the Government's policy that all caribou issues can be managed through Special Management Areas, and none of Nunavut is required to have a Protected Area strategy?

David A: I'll have to probably get a written formal response directed to that question. I'd be happy to provide that in a written format. Just to be clear or clearer on how our Government position stands on this: Our Government is and will remain adamant that protection of caribou is the mandate of this Government, and there are other processes such as the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, which is, which oversees all wildlife.

We go through that process, and if there are critical habitat areas that need protection, our Government, under Section 141 of our Wildlife Act can and will enforce any habitat critical to caribou. What we are saying is when it comes to caribou calving grounds and post-calving grounds and crossings, under the Nunavut Planning Commission Draft Land Use Plan, the word "protection" that you use, we don't want those to be in there. We want them under the Special Management to allow for case-by-case. I hope, if I'm not clear on this, I hope that our Government's written submission will clarify any of the questions that has been asked in a written format. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. If you want to add later by way of letter, you have that opportunity on Sunday. We will be opening the floor for further general questions.

Alan: Thank you for the answer, and just as a follow-up, you mentioned in your submissions, and now just in answer to my question, reliance on the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board as a parallel process to look at these issues of caribou. Is that what I take from your comments?

David: Where's my lawyer? Yes.

(Laughter)

Alan: So I'd like to read to you what the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board said in its written submissions to us. This you can find on our website:

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has recommended that the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan prohibit industrial activities within identified caribou calving and post-calving grounds. A map depicting the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's position is attached to their submissions, including key access corridors leading to and from the calving grounds, regardless of the areas of mineral potential.

They go on. Their submissions are quite lengthy, but it seems clear that they are supporting the current Plan's use of a Protected Area strategy. I just wanted to confirm that you were relying on their position to help guide the Government of Nunavut's position? Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: *(Translated)*: I believe he's asking a question that Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, whether we accept their written submission or not. In our written submissions as Nunavut Government regarding this issue, we can clarify further in those submissions, and if we need to submit more, we can. At this moment sitting here, I cannot say that we support or we don't support Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's submissions. But we have our submissions to you, and while you are in your planning stages, our position is we want our options open at this time.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'd just like to indicate that I'm mindful of the time going by. I have more questions in writing, but I'd just like to ask one more if I may, and then perhaps further questions if there is still time.

Sir, you're familiar with the Draft Plan and quoted percentage areas within the regions of Nunavut that were set aside in the current Draft Plan as a Protected Area. You recall going through those percentages? I'm sure you do. I don't need you to read them again, but my question is, what percentage does the Government of Nunavut see should be protected? I have zero, or at least close to zero. I don't see that you are suggesting that a Protected Area strategy has any place in the Plan? Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: Qujannamiik. I don't have an actual percentage of what the Government would deem as Protected Areas, but what I do want to acknowledge is that there are at least 17% of our lands under some form of Protected Areas, be it the national parks, the territorial parks, or wildlife refuge, or migratory birds. You add those up, there's at least 17% within this territory that's protected through some form of legislation. If we need to protect more – and I mentioned that the Lancaster Sound Marine Protected Area should be coming – if that happens, that's another form of protection.

So, I don't want to put a percentage on how much needs to be protected for this territory, but I do know in terms of areas that are protected by various either territorial or federal legislation,

it is very close to 17%. For our Federal Government, as you probably have heard, they are also looking at further conservation areas be it the land or marine, and I also should put a qualifier that we are currently under negotiations on our lands or on the Crown lands to have controlled administration of them. It should be our Government to make those decisions. I wanted to make that clearer. *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Alan: Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. We still have time.

Alan: I would like to continue, but if you wouldn't mind going around the floor. I don't need to be monopolizing the microphone.

NPC Chair: I'll ask again. *(Translated)*: Any questions from here? Percy, go ahead.

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: I don't think we're really going anywhere, and it's very hot in here. I just wanted to say that.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any more questions from the floor? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: I agree with Percy. I think land and marine uses are clear now. We have spoken with many organizations.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions? Putulik?

Putulik: *(Putulik's statement was not interpreted)*

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: There appears to be no questions. Anything from the floor? Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If Protected Areas are not established through the current land use planning process for protecting the most important caribou habitats, such as core caribou calving grounds, will the Government of Nunavut recommend to the Nunavut Impact Review Board that no mineral exploration and mining activities be approved in these areas? The follow-up is, if not, will the GN commit to investing substantial resources in developing a comprehensive system of mobile protection measures for exploration and mining projects across Nunavut? I can repeat that if it's too long. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: That was the third and final written question that we had prepared for, hopefully. If not, we will have to get busy writing again. In our January submission of the Government of Nunavut...the Government of Nunavut did not recommend mobile protection measures in its context of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Our research in these measures is ongoing, and we cannot support what might hypothetically be in the future iteration of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Government of Nunavut development in these habitats on a case-by-case preliminary research into caribou mobile

protection measures has already occurred and will continue. We will give you a formal written response on that. I'm taking two separate written questions there. Qujannamiik.

Alan: Thank you for the answered. Trust me, sir, I can well appreciate being handed many pieces of paper. If I may, you answered the third question, and it was the second question I asked. So thank you for your answer, sir. You answered the question clearly - #3 on my list - about mobile protection measures. So thank you. The record can show that you are answering a question on mobile protection measures. So thank you for that.

The question I read previously was really about the GN's position in recommending to NIRB that there would be no mineral exploration or mining activities in those areas if there is no Protected Area. I hope that helps you. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead, yes.

David A: Qujannamiik. There is way too many papers at times, but I am very thankful that we have a number of staff that can help me write a lot of these in our Government, and the support that we get from our Government. For the Question #2, what I'll do is I'll read our draft response, and we will formally submit it to the Nunavut Planning Commission.

The Government of Nunavut supports development in these habitats on a case by case. Preliminary research into caribou mobile protection measures has already occurred and will continue. The Government of Nunavut will continue to actively participate as interveners in the Nunavut Impact Review Board screening and environmental assessment, recommending appropriate mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis. The Government of Nunavut is not going to oppose every mineral exploration and mining activity within its delineated core calving ground. More research needs to occur to clearly scope and define mobile protection measures in order for the Government of Nunavut resource commitments to be made. I hope that answers Question #2 and part of #3. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Alan: Thank you, sir. Does that last policy position square with your internal biologist's position?

David A: The last position regarding the mobile protection? If it's about the mobile protection, as I stated, we need more research on it in order to yea or nay on it, but at this point, we are not using mobile protection. Qujannamiik. Thank you.

Alan: I'm sorry. Maybe I wasn't clear. When you say that we need more study on mobile protection measures in, for example, core caribou calving, is that the Government's position, and is that distinctly different from your own internal expert's position, which seemed to be from everything I've read from your Department of Environment's position that core caribou should have a Protected Area, not sufficiently protected by mobile protection measures. So is there a disconnect between your Department of Environment and the Government's formal position? Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David A: I'm going to say, there is no disconnect. I am going to say we are a huge organization, and that we rely on our wildlife experts. We rely on our economic development experts. We rely on our mineral experts. Our wildlife folks and our mineral folks are all in what I mentioned here, is what we do have is a huge technical committee that works toward responding to the Nunavut Land Use Plan. We could and have difference of interpretation, and we could have different information come in at different forms.

This is what great about this Land Use Plan is that in the March Technical Caribou Hearing, this Government was able to make a change in our position. If we were so structured in any way and not being able to make any changes in our position, and it depends on how this Government operates, then it would be difficult to hold hearings on how this changes. So I just wanted to make a statement that we rely on people, our communities, our wildlife officials, our experts in any field, our senior management, and through our elected officials who get a chance to make these very tough decisions. I appreciate for them to make their tough decisions, and our ability as senior managers to try and carry out that message.

But I don't want to get into a debate of whether our wildlife management or wildlife research, what they submitted, and what we submit today – how those two are different. Those I can address more formerly through...I would want my technical team to review that question very carefully and respond appropriately. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Charlie wants to ask a question. You want to go again? Is it your last one?

Alan: Certainly my last one. Thank you. Can you indicate how long...I'll start again. Many participants have spoken to the Commission and expressed the point of view that until there is a Land Use Plan, there is no protection for caribou. It's just Mixed Use really everywhere. Applications can be brought, and there is no specific delineation description of calving grounds that are protected. So the Commission has heard, "Do something." "Protect some caribou," rather than no protection, where people have described the current state.

So the question is, how long would it take to study and determine whether Protected Areas, if they were brought into a Plan, were having a positive effect on caribou herds? Now that might be a question for a biologist, but the question is if they were to be Protected Areas, do your people have any idea of how long it would take to get data that says, "Okay, there's a positive effect," and is that something a temporary measure of protecting caribou, that the GN would support? Thank you.

David: A: We will take that into advisement and respond appropriately. I don't have that immediate response for that. But I do want to stress that for the purpose of this Land Use Plan, what we are advocating when it comes to the caribou habitat at this point in time is that the Commission considers this as a Special Management and not necessarily as Protected Area, as defined by Nunavut Planning Commission. There are different interpretations of what is Protected and what is Special Management. It might be good if the Commission can revisit to the original presentation to clearly define what "protection" is under the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, which will allow us....which seems, as a Government, we are not trying to protect caribou. We are the authority to protect caribou, and we will do that through our legislative process. So I just want to bring that back to the Commission. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Alan: Thank you for that answer. I'm just thinking that last suggestion, sir, is a very good one. That might stimulate our Sunday night discussion. I think I heard you say – so staff hears us as well, put the maps up on the wall again, Protected, Special Management and maybe that's a good starting point if we have time on Sunday night. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Charlie?

Comm Charlie: (*Translated*): Charlie Arngak of Quebec from Nunavut Planning Commission. I do try to think of the other participants to give them time, but I would like to say because there is many wildlife and not just caribou – sea mammals as well: The Plan and what has been marked by Inuit on the maps, what has been indicated by Inuit in the communities about the important and special places they are all related, particularly to wildlife habitat. If they come to hardship and they are requesting funding, would you look after them, or would you prioritize mining development first? I would like to say this to you since I hear a lot of people who have been seated here speaking, including Government officials.

David A: (*Translated*): Thank you. That is a really good question. What was shared by the communities, we listened to. There are different divisions who look after wildlife – terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and other wildlife. Migratory birds are looked after by the Federal Government. We look after a particular area. In the future, we do hope that Nunavut Government will look after all divisions for each wildlife.

Everything that has been shared by the communities, we were happy to hear about. When there was a review done, I think I heard if there is any action taken on, for example, the green parts that are marked, and also about Protected Areas or what they have requested to be Protected Areas – If we were to mark everything in green, and we do know there are going to be Protected Areas where the snow geese habitat, fishing places. If they want to establish linear infrastructure in some areas, if they wish to make plans and we submit it to NPC, we would have to go to another chapter to make revisions. I hope we are all clear on this. The reason we do not want everything marked in green is because we can collaboratively work together on this. Mineral and oil companies, we look at them equally. We are not going to go after one company. We are not going to be in support of only one company that is interested in development, and we are very appreciative of the information that has been shared here so that we are better informed.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Last one? This will be the last one, because our time is almost up. You will be the last one to comment, because you can submit a written question.

Joannie: (*Translated*): When we did presentations about our Inuit Owned Lands and calving grounds, we do not want it disturbed. Since there are other wildlife in those areas, like polar bears, we all know our areas closer to our communities. It sounds like what we are sharing with you is not being believed. What I'm hearing is that what you are saying is more believable than what we have had to say to inform you. My question is, do you believe what we are saying or what we're sharing? Is it even useful, because I don't understand anymore?

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): We have said that not just in written form but Inuit oral history and scientific knowledge is what will be considered, even if they have not been recorded in the past. I want to reassure you we will consider everything.

David A: *(Translated)*: The information that has been shared through maps from the communities about wildlife sanctuaries, calving grounds - we have heard clearly. The maps that are going to be set up through NPC...What I'm trying to say is, can you please mark some areas, not just in green so we have room for development if any thing comes up in the future? For example, if it's in the Baffin region while we are making plans, then we can collaboratively work together. We are always going to have room to make revisions working together along with other scientific experts. So I just wanted to say that I am not being biased. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you for your excellent presentation and accurate responses. Our time is up. Thank you to the Government representatives.

(Clapping)

You will have a chance to ask further questions on Sunday. You can submit your written questions. Let's take a 15-minute break.

BREAK

***Qikiqtani Inuit Association Presentation:
PJ Akjeeok, Steven Lonsdale & Steven McClaine***

NPC Chair: QIA will be giving a presentation. As always, 20 minutes with 10-minute question period.

PJ Akjeeok: *(Translated)*: Good evening Inuit, Commissioners. We are here to make a presentation, especially the HTOs. I'm glad we are able to participate in your process. Thank you for invited us to the public hearing. The Plan is in process, and IPGs are truly an organization that will participate and include Inuit. I know there is a lot of hard work put into this, especially current and the past Commissioners and staff. To my left is Steve Lonsdale and Steve McClaine. I'm going to make a brief presentation and then hand it onto Steve. He has been our main person to this project.

I and others have worked hard for this event to happen. We participated over the years and even today to be part of the process. We always try to include ourselves for the future planning for us. These are the Planning Commission created by Inuit and the communities. This is real. It is important, and communities will be greatly impacted beneficially, especially in terms of wildlife. This is a Draft. It touches everything on the Draft Land Use Plan and exploration. As Regional Inuit Organizations, when we do work for our constituents, this is an area where we know the territory. It's our land. We also know the economic factor is important. Inuit in the communities, especially HTOs, your contribution is greatly appreciated to this process.

We have taken every avenue to come to this point. It's a great deal to me, because people who are invited are represented. It's impressive that three representatives are sent to this public hearing. They are fellow Inuit and their needs have to be addressed. So speaking together and

communicating is a huge advantage. We use vocal communications rather than “write-it-and-give-it-to-us sort of thing. It weighs heavily on the importance of this process.

Some have said you might be hitting the wrong way, but these are the side observers. Even climate change it was important. It appears not, but it is, for example. The Draft Land Use Plan is going in the right directions. There are always questions. There are always improvements. This is the place to do it, at a public hearing. They are equally given a voice to express themselves, and it will impact the communities and Inuit, and the impact will be heavy. Inuit in the communities know their localities best, and what they want is usually best to pay attention to rather than people from looking outside and deciding for each community.

The Plan today has been long in coming. For this week, those who are here to voice their concerns are very important. They are doing important work. But I think other smaller communities at this public hearing, I think this is the first time that they heard of this, and I think they will want to continue it. I think they will go back to their communities and explain the process to their communities. For those who are here, give this Plan back to your communities. It involves your communities and your wildlife and your future.

This is important under the Nunavut Agreement. You as the Nunavut Planning Commission, your job is important. You are creating something for the future that has benefits. So I encourage you to continue. I just want to remind you that you use your language in this public hearing. Let the communities participate in their own language under this Plan. Work with them, and we all have heard and indicated that is important. We can work and plan things together, and come out with a Plan suitable to Inuit people and to their lifestyle and culture as we plan for our future.

Nunavut Planning Commission, you started consulting in 2012. Many have participated, and QIA was fully supporting you from right at the beginning. You went to the communities and asked directly, what do you think? What do you want done? The communities should have this say, rightfully so. The communities are important, and they gladly participated. And even today at this stage, have discussions and go back to the communities and stress the importance that that they affected in their daily lives in a real way and are impacted. For instance, we are looking at mapping. We are shown diagrams, and it goes way beyond that, what is shown here. It has to be a reality.

(English): Adequate logistical and financial support may be required to make sure that we are confident that the Land Use Plan will make sense for Inuit as well, as we move forward in that process. As QIA has stressed in the past, we strongly believe that the Draft Land Use Plan needs to be brought back to the communities for broader discussion before it's finalized. Without full informed and meaningful consultation, we cannot be certain this Land Use Plan reflects those priorities and values.

There are a number of issues that have been identified by the Regional Inuit Associations, in particular QIA as well as NTI - Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated - throughout this process. One of the key issues that has come up that we strongly feel is the caribou protection. That has obviously been discussed very heavily throughout these sessions. The Qikiqtani Inuit Association believes in full protection for caribou and supports the creation of Protected Areas

for caribou. I want to be clear. Caribou protection is one of our key priorities when it comes to development of the Land Use Plan.

(Translated): It has been two years since 2015 that QIA Board has passed a resolution related to this caribou protection in especially the calving areas. It is important, too, as we have discussed it. We have said this is how we want it done, and it closely coincides with the presentation made to you in this public hearing in alignment to QIA for creating a resolution for caribou protection.

(English): In addition to caribou protection, QIA has always been involved in the conservation efforts, as supported by the communities. We are pleased that these commitments are acknowledged in these discussions. QIA has a significant number of established Protected Areas.

(Translated): There are protection areas, and for the protection of Inuit. This is their own way of indicating their own knowledge that have created these areas. We want the communities to fully participate in our environment protection.

(English): We feel strongly that the process is not yet done. These hearings should be an open space that allows for discussion and the voicing of concerns in accordance with Inuit tradition. Silence or not objecting should not be interpreted as acceptance from the affected communities. Limited consultation, written questions, and strict time limits may help move the process forward, but they are less likely to produce good results that's going to work for all of us, and in particular to Inuit. We ask NPC to seriously consider returning to the communities to present this Draft 2016 Land Use Plan. The Inuit of Qikiqtani are not rushing the NPC to finish the process.

(Translated): We want this process to be done carefully, because it is going to affect us. In conclusion, I would like to say many people have worked on this Draft Plan, and people from the communities are participating and being informed, so this is an advantage even to today, which is knowing the Plan. There are researchers and others, especially the Elders who are participating. I'm happy that they are given a chance. This is for the future. I will now hand it on to Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Chair.

Steven: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. My name is Steven Lonsdale, Qikiqtani Inuit Association.

(English): I understand that we are limited for time, and I will try to get through my presentation as quick as I can, but knowing that I may be asked to slow down because of translation. I just want to say it has been a lot of hard work to stay informed on all these various issues with the Land Use Plan. To understand all the many details involved is quite challenging at times. One of the harder things to do has been to bring up and push a lot of these issues on such a big public stage.

For someone just coming into the process like many of the people here this week, it can be quite intimidating. Cameras are rolling. Everything you say is being recorded, and it will be analyzed by everyone around you. We are all here trying to help make a good Land Use Plan for Nunavut. I have seen a certain level of reservation or hesitance in some of my fellow presenters. For a process that has been described as informal, it looks and feels quite formal.

It is definitely complicated. Sometimes we may feel uncertain how to participate in such an atmosphere, and this is something foreign. Big adjustments have had to be made in order for participants to be able to take part.

We want the participants here to be active, to be active participants in the process. When I hear people ask if you agree with the designations, it was a very direct 'Yes' or 'No' approval, and I'm concerned when you have to answer right there on the spot on very complex issues with many intricacies and many layers. So does this Draft Land Use Plan truly reflect your community's priorities and values?

I have heard how important it is to have adequate protection for wildlife, on how more protection is needed for caribou, but I haven't heard enough detail on the engagement with the Draft Land Use Plan or its designations, or even the conditions proposed within those designations. There simply has not been much discussion on those fine details. We're not really being given an opportunity to discuss those. The times are very strict, and so anytime there is any fluid conversation about to occur, it does get cut off. So these are just...the point being is it's rushed, and we just feel there is not enough time.

There are a number of issues that QIA has raised jointly with NTI and the other RIAs, and some of them are the need for IIBAs for key bird habitat sites, the need to respect Inuit goals and objectives for IOL, the importance of protecting caribou and calving grounds, Community Areas of Interest, but the overarching issue that QIA has pushed for most is the need for adequate and effective community consultation. This is why we ask that this Plan be brought back to communities.

QIA has always supported the need for more in-depth consultation so that there is more awareness and understanding of the Land Use Plan. So there is opportunity for engaged discussions to be able to support, to challenge, or change the Plan accordingly and to influence the process, not just to say, "Do you like this Protected Area? Yes or No." We want to be able to have participants influence the process, to understand when and where that authority, that power within community voices can be plugged in. So we are not in agreement with those 'Yes' or 'No' questions.

How many people here might say more after they heard communities talk about an issue? I've heard several concerns on that where the expectations were not clear of certain participants, and it was only afterward that things started to click. I think this is just an issue from the beginning about expectations and how those expectations need to be clearly conveyed at the beginning to say, "This is what is expected of you." Honestly, to say that this is your authority, meaning you are the ultimate authority really when it comes to this Plan - there is more power in these words than anyone around here can express. As you might have noticed, when you are speaking, everyone frantically writes, because everything you say is extremely important. I think that message needed to be conveyed right from the beginning.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Your time is up. We will have a 10-minute question period each. Are there any questions from the panel? (Pause) There are no hands raised. Maybe I will ask myself.

I just wanted to point out in part of what you said - Since I have been saying, on Sunday we will have more room to ask questions so that everyone has an equal opportunity to speak and so that no one is left out for the participants who have come from all over. We don't want one group having more chance to speak, and the other group not having enough chance to speak. When we did our opening, I believe you weren't here at the time. Your Chairperson, I'm sure you have other commitments to look after and have many responsibilities.

We said in the beginning that this Plan has been worked on for a long time now It wasn't started just yesterday. They have been preparing this Plan, and they did community visits, our staff, to hold sessions. They started some time ago, and just recently last year they went to the communities – the regions – but they did have participants fly in to the communities that they visited. Being that, I don't have a lot to say on what you spoke about.

PJ: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to respond a little bit. We have been here the whole time. Although I wasn't here the whole time, our staff has been here observing the hearing. This is very important to us as QIA representatives. We have always indicated this is very important - our responsibilities - and we know you did visit the communities. We have been working really hard, because this will have to be owned by Inuit. I don't want to be against anyone, and I just want to reiterate that it will have to be owned by Inuit when it's going to be used as a Plan for the future. About the concerns that we have been hearing, we have been continuing to writing down everything that has been voiced. I just wanted to point that out, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Peter would like to ask a question.

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak, NPC. Listening to the comments, from my understanding, the work we are doing has to move forward. That's my understanding. However, the other comment made, or one of the individuals mentioned, how shall I say this...to parts of your comment, do you have support somewhere? I'm not really clear. Are you here to tell us that QIA wishes this to develop further?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Go ahead.

PJ: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. To your question, Mr. Alareak, good question. We support those, but we feel it has to go back to the community. I apologize if you misunderstood me, but we will have to give it back to the people, because we want people to agree with full understanding, because it will affect our future. One of our reasons also is, I don't think we should be rushing the final stage, because our goal as QIA is to have the best possible Plan achieved. Yes, sometimes we cannot achieve our goals in a rapid manner, and sometimes we have to think ahead to ensure good progress is made. Just to be clear, Mr. Alareak.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Mr. Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: I did ask that question to the Government, a similar question. Perhaps going back to Ben Kovic's comments regarding protection of caribou and the need to have good management with the support of communities, I am looking ahead. We need good management, and like anything that is studied, it progresses. But from Qikiqtani's perspective what steps would you take? What is your opinion with stages?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, go ahead.

PJ: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and thank you to a good question. QIA Board worked very hard towards this at its initial stages when caribou were being discussed on calving grounds and so forth. If I understood your question properly, what is our position? Is that your question? Perhaps you can clarify your question?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes. If you cannot respond right away, you may always respond by way of letter, and we will have more opportunity on Sunday.

PJ: *(Translated)*: Yes, okay, I get it, Mr. Chairman. Looking seriously at calving grounds and post-calving grounds, these were the priorities, and it is really similar to QWB, KWB, NWMB, Chesterfield HTO, Arviat, Baker Lake, and Whale Cove. It's a very similar position. So a motion was made concerning the importance or the big value people place on caribou in the Baffin region, especially at this time when there is a moratorium. I think that was stressed in view of our future generation. So we have provided that motion to you concerning caribou when you had a conference. We worked very hard along with Mr. Lonsdale of the importance of this issue. Perhaps that answers your question?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Taima? Percy.

Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona from NPC. If more financial support was given, perhaps we could go much further, but finances are limited. We cannot get financing from any place. We have a limited budget. For the past 12 years, this has been developed, and we have to realize too, people who are elected and appointed are constantly changing, and that makes it perhaps a little more confusing.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I think that's more of a statement. Any question from invited delegates, although time is pretty much up? Jeetaloo?

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chairman, Jeetaloo Kakee, Iqaluit HTO. I may say something a little more negative. But the question I want to raise for your notes, for example potential mines in the future and things that are yet to come. Here in Iqaluit, we've had a lot of activity with helicopters utilized to seek quarries – soapstone quarries. We focus on what further support can be given to artists and carvers. As we know, this has been an effort. I want to ask a question where that is. Perhaps it's not just me asking that question, but I'm asking a question based on questions I have.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I don't think it is really directed at you, but you wish to comment? Yes?

PJ: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. A good question, Jeetaloo, with respect to quarry sites. We also deal with it. Perhaps that's a question that can be asked to our office and not here. I think NPC is pretty clear on the issue to the topic, but I think your question could be directed to our administration. Thank you, Jeetaloo.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Last comment or question. Go ahead.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again just by way of explanation to everybody present, we have quite a few questions pre-submitted to the RIAs. We won't have a chance to get through them, so I will just select a question.

On the maps, the green areas – Protected Areas - have no legal effect until the Plan becomes an approved Plan. So it's a Draft. So it's hypothetical. There is no protection in those areas currently. For the last two days, we have had the community representatives adding with a pointer making those areas larger saying that with the local knowledge, there should be expansion of many of the Protected Areas, particularly around their communities. Those suggestions are welcomed in terms of additional information, but they also have no legal effect. So I want to get to the point of the question, which is consultation, which is of course useful, but until the Plan is approved, none of these protections are valid. They don't operate. My question is we've heard from the communities almost unanimously that they want to the protections outlined, expanded, and they wanted the protections to be real as it relates to caribou habitat as my example, and they want them to be soon and not in the distant future. So the question is,

Does QIA support the communities' requests for Protected Areas now by moving this Plan forward, as opposed to being delayed with future consultations, recognizing that the Plan is a living document and can evolve? So a Plan now or just more talk? Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Thank you. Go ahead.

PJ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for your question. I'm actually at odds with your reasoning of consultation being useful. I think it is necessary. I think there is a big difference in terms of that perspective. There are still processes in place in terms of the protections through the regulatory processes. I'll use CLARCs as an example where there are different measures in place in terms of any development that wishes to happen in the meantime. But that's not to say we are against going forward now.

I think we definitely have to ensure that the people that are going to be most impacted actually understand what they are agreeing to and actually have an opportunity to see the changes on the recommendations they've made during those consultations that happened before. I think that is the stresses I'm bringing up in terms of making sure that the people who are going to live with the document understand the document that is being signed and put forward.

I think it's not a matter of whether we want to stall it or not. It's ensuring that Inuit have the opportunity to be able to comprehend the vast changes that are about to happen, because this is going to be the roadmap for the future in terms of what exploration could happen and where. I think that's the essence of why we strongly feel that consultation is necessary. I didn't mean to...because I think you use useful in terms of that consultation, but I think it's definitely necessary in that the underlying question comes whether there is adequate consultation or not, and I think the understanding of Inuit values or oral and cultural aspects behind it, and it's actually what's in the Land Claims in terms of there has to be weighted consideration in terms of the oral tradition. I think it was referenced earlier, and I think that was the essence of why we are saying that. So I thank you for that question, Mr. Chair.

Alan: Thank you very much for the answer, Mr. Chair.

Chair: (*Translated*): I think we reached our time. We'll have plenty of time to ask further questions on Sunday or by way of written submissions. Thank you for an excellent presentation and responses, QIA.

PJ: Qujannamiik.

(*Clapping*)

NPC Chair: Perhaps we can wrap up now and resume again at 6:00. We will resume again at 6:00. Suppertime.

SUPPER BREAK

Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board Presentation: James Qillaq & Mike Ferguson

NPC Chair: We will restart the clock. (*Translated*): Okay whenever you are ready to proceed, please.

James Q: (*Translated*): Thank you. Thank you, Chair for allowing Mike Ferguson and I to make a presentation. We are with Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. I will keep my comments very brief. The presentations from the Federal Government, Nunavut Government, especially Baffin HTOs they are probably thinking what their options would be. There are areas that Inuit wanted protected, and it was strengthened by QIA. Thank you. They mentioned how they are in favor of protection.

I know you 've been doing this for a while. You have had a few years for preparation doing the Draft Land Use Plan. Communities have participated for their immediate areas for what they want protected and so forth. Thank you. This is in line with the Nunavut Agreement. Qikiqtaaluk HTOs are numerous, and they have indicated how they felt about their communities. They indicated so in the last few days. Last spring we were here at a prehearing, and many organizations have been given a lot of chance to have an input, and as a result, most of it is in the Draft Land Use Plan. So I'll hand it on to Mike Ferguson.

Mike F: Thank you, James. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's an honor to be here, to present on behalf of the QWB. We all recognize the mammoth task that NPC has been given, and the long time it has taken to reach this point. I will speak mainly to IQ knowledge that's available to be incorporated into the Plan for the Qikiqtaaluk region.

To give you some background on who I am, I moved to Iqaluit in 1981. I lived in Iqaluit until 1988. I was hired by the Government of the NWT as a Baffin regional biologist. I continued in that role after I moved to Pond Inlet in 1988, and I continued in that position until 2005, for 24 years. I am new to the NPC process. My first involvement was to assist the QWB in June of 2016 in a caribou habitat mapping workshop that they held. Then I was hired in my current

position as wildlife advisor on January 3rd of this year, and in 10 days, I had to prepare with the help of Jackie Price and Jason Mikki, QWB's written submission to the NPC. So that's my extent of the involvement in the NPC process so far.

Slide...Baffin caribou and High Arctic Peary caribou do not fit into the category of the migratory forest tundra caribou of the mainland. They behave differently, and I confronted this when I first took my job in 1981. The procedures and methodologies used by biologists that were inherited from the mainland did not work on Baffin Island. So I decided that I had to learn from different experts, so I started travelling with hunters to collect caribou specimens and to learn what they knew.

Over the years, I managed to travel with hunters in their communities, in 9 of the 13 Baffin communities. Also, I tried to learn from Elders. That took a very long time to figure out some procedures. But as you can see from the slide, Baffin caribou don't have trees to migrate to in the wintertime. The snow is hard. It's always hard, and they have a very hard time finding food in winter. Winter is the most difficult season for all caribou in Baffin Island and the High Arctic.

Next slide please. This is the only science I will present to you. This is from satellite telemetry from that was done from 1987 to 1995. Do we have a pointer? The collars were deployed mostly on southern Baffin Island. In the early 1980s, Cape Dorset Elders predicted the caribou would leave their area soon. In fact, they did, in talking with Joannie by telephone. He told me he had seen more caribou around Kimmirut than he had ever seen before in his life.

Caribou with the collars left, and had wintered in this area for a year and a half. Four of six animals move to here. They moved their wintering area in one year, 350km. The interesting thing is that they remain in their summering area. This area here is an important summering area for Baffin caribou from several subpopulations. So instead of migrating and calving just around here in the middle part of this peninsula, they changed their calving area to fit the route based on their new wintering area. So they are flexible in their calving area.

There are different kinds of caribou. There are these caribou here that migrate from Nettilling area, wintering in here and down into Amadjuak and Nettilling. They calve up in here. In the 1990s after this data was collected, their wintering areas shifted over to here. These caribou on the high plateaus, they sort of circulate around the plateau. So they have a different strategy. And then there is mountain caribou - true mountain caribou – like this is one or two individuals, and they don't migrate long distances at all. But they migrate. They migrate up and down, and that's the difference between Baffin caribou and mainland caribou.

They also calve over a longer period of time, based on surveys in Northern Baffin Island. They calve from about the 13th or 14th of June until into the first week of July. That is because they have snow melting very gradually because of the high land. They can calve over a long period of time. So Baffin caribou and High Arctic caribou are different than mainland caribou.

Slide. I began doing interviews with Elders. Over the years, myself and other people interviewed 36 Elders and some hunters in four communities in southern Qikiqtaaluk. Each interview lasted anywhere from two to seven hours. Plus there was some missing specific information that we collected from seven additional hunters in short interviews. Next slide.

The complete interview method included a historic life map of the person we interviewed, so we knew when he lived in certain places and what areas he may have known. Then we would go into details about his memories about caribou: where the caribou lived, where they saw them, how many there were, and what time of year it was. Then we had general discussion about their understanding of how the caribou related to the land, to people, to wolves, to snow. Next slide.

These were the people that were interviewed. Unfortunately, most of those people are not with us any longer. Back to the other slide please. I interviewed Simonie Alainga, with Goo Arlooktoo assisting me. Several times – and he was very, very patient – it was because of him that we were able to work out a method for doing this that made sense both to him and Goo and myself. Unfortunately, Simonie died, I think along with seven other hunters in a walrus hunting accident after we last talked to him, and Goo, unfortunately died while he was Deputy Premier of the Northwest Territories.

I apologize that this is not in Inuktitut, but who we interviewed is more important in terms of the quality of this information than how I was involved or anything. This information belongs to these people. Aiju Peter was involved in a workshop we held with some of the people who were interviewed, but most of the interviews were conducted mostly by Pauloosie Kilapuk.

These are people from Cape Dorset. They were interviewed by a wildlife officer by the name of Michel Labine and Martha Jaw. We are honored that at least one of the people who were interviewed is present with us today. Ejeetseak Peter from Kinngait was one of the interviewees. Next slide. Etuangat from Pangnirtung was the oldest man that we interviewed, and these are the others. The people that assisted were Peter Kilabuk, Jonah Kilabuk and Amie Nashalik. Next slide. These were the people that were interviewed from Kimmirut, and Mathew Akavak assisted me with those. Those are the years in which the interviews were done. So I owe all of this to them. All of the information you're going to receive is their information. Next slide.

The Elders often mentioned that they were told as children, they were told things by their Elders that they couldn't believe. They just didn't believe it. It then it came true, and they became believers of their parents' and grandparents' information. I put this slide in because one of the things about caribou that Elders know in Baffin is that you can know when the caribou are come back. The caribou are going to come back when the lichen grows on the old antlers that were dropped. My son and I discovered this antler here with all the lichen growing on it around 1989 or 1990 along Salmon River outside of Pond Inlet. Within two years, the caribou came back. So I understood what the Elders mean when they said you may not believe something that's true, but then you will see it come true. Next slide please.

Important to this discussion is information that the Elders gave on caribou and disturbance. When caribou are abundant, they will go wherever they want. So when you have large herds in the Kivalliq or other regions moving through, you may see it. We saw it in Baffin when caribou were living inside the town of Mittimatalik, in Pond Inlet, when they were living in the 1990s inside Iqaluit. So we struck caribou accidents, which is hard to believe today, but it happened. When they are abundant, caribou are not afraid. But when there are very few caribou, they are very, very sensitive, and that's where we are at today. That's why protecting their habitat is so important.

But it's not easy to tell, because when a caribou is weak, when a caribou doesn't have good food, they won't respond to disturbance immediately. They don't have the energy to run away. But after the summer comes, they may never come back to that place where they were disturbed before. They may not come back. So you may not tell right away that the caribou is bothered, but they may abandon the area. For important areas, that should not happen. This is information from the Elders. Next slide.

Caribou females and calves are the ones that are most sensitive during the summer after calving. Males are not so sensitive, but all tundra caribou are sensitive during winter. They are all subject to starvation, because it is so hard to get food. The Elders say that heavy snow and ice is not a problem when the caribou have good food, but snow, ice, wolves, are a problem when they are having too many caribou for too long. So it's not the number of caribou. It's the length of time that they are on that land. So today caribou still feel – you may think of them as ghosts, but they still suffer from the ghost of many caribou that were there years and years ago, decades ago. Okay, next slide.

I had to learn how Inuit Elders speak about caribou, and these are the ways I've learned they speak of caribou abundance. First there is no sign of caribou. Zero caribou. There are some tracks, but they can't find the caribou. There's not enough caribou. There's enough caribou. There is more than enough caribou. They have lots of choice, and then there's the idea that there are just too many caribou. That's how they spoke of the abundance of caribou, not in numbers. Next slide.

So where were the caribou in the 1920s? This is what the Elders told us. There was more than enough caribou. There was enough caribou in here; enough caribou here; more than enough here; enough there; enough there; and more than enough around Pangnirtung. They did not hunt in this area, because they didn't need to. So what I want you to do is remember this map and jump ahead 60 years, because the Elders said that if you see a lot of caribou today, when you are raising your own family, you will not find caribou. But if you live to be an Elder, you will see many caribou again.

So in the 1980s, the Elders who were children in the 1920s, this is what they saw in the 1980s. There was more than enough caribou around Cape Dorset. This is when the people there predicted that caribou would leave their area, and they did. We documented that with satellite telemetry and aerial surveys. They shifted over to here, and then after that, in the 1990s, there was more than enough caribou in this area. There were lots of caribou here and here. These caribou continued to move towards Iqaluit. There were lots of caribou up in these areas, always important areas in here. Next slide please.

What happened in between that, when he spoke of the 1940s, Elijah Keenainak said, "Everybody was cold. Nobody knew where the caribou were." We heard that from one of the hunters. He feels cold when he doesn't have caribou. Next slide. How am I doing for time? Am I okay? (Pause) Oh, okay, I'll try and go fast.

This is the 1940s. This is similar to the way it is today. There was no caribou in this area. Iqaluit hunters hunted here. There would be a few caribou there. A group of people from Pond Inlet lived in here in the 1940s. They could not find caribou in the North Baffin Island, and they lived

there. Next slide. I'm a biologist, so I count things. I put numbers – I figured out numbers for these different categories based on surveys I did. Next slide.

This is what came out. If I put all the information together, many, many caribou in 1910; 1920 was down like this; and very few here. In 2000, the Elders started predicting this was going to happen again, so we developed a management plan by 2005. Unfortunately, that management plan was not implemented by the GN, but that Plan covered the next 15 years. So it was supposed to go from 2005 to 2020. Now, we are around here, very similar to 1940s. Next slide.

These are the areas the Elders said should be protected during this period when there may be caribou nowhere else – these wintering areas here, here, and here. And this area was pointed out by one of the delegates from Pangnirtung that should be protected. The Touignat (*phonetic approximation*) hunted here in the 1940s, and it's an important summering area. So they asked for summering areas to be protected and wintering areas.

NPC Chair: Your time has come, 20 minutes. I'm going to have to stop you there just like everybody else. Thank you. (*Translated*): Any questions to the presentation? I don't believe there are any...no, Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): Thank you - Very clear language and presentation. If you lived in Hudson Bay in Nunavik, this would be understood very clearly, and they would call you a very capable person. The Iqaluit Hunters and Trappers - Ben Kovic - the care and the need to protect them for the future in the communities of Baffin Region and in view of future proper management of caribou. They put together how we can collaborate together. What is your view is my question to you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Mike: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To make sure I understand the question, he's asking me what my view is of what Ben proposed? Qujannamiik.

I support Ben's suggestion as long as the eight nearby communities also support it, and they may look at the boundaries and adjust them if they believe so. Because you have some views about the importance of economic development versus protection, I would be a little less ambitious then, maybe to make things more specified, but I think in order to protect the integrity of the Baffin caribou, a proposal such as Ben's would be much stronger than picking a lot of little areas. To have one large area would be much better for the caribou.

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): Yes, I got your response. Perhaps James or QWB Board: what thoughts have they put on this?

James Q: (*Translated*): Thank you for your good question. Yes, I was a full time hunter once. Yes, if we work together and collaborate together, it's true we know that. If we put an agreement to that and use that to protect caribou, I would fully support it. It is known in the Baffin region in respect to the caribou and how they move. If we support...and as we know Baffin Island is not a huge land, and I would fully support it if we went for conservation purposes, yes. I would say yes. That's from my understanding in the region.

NPC Chair: Peter also has a question.

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Peter Alareak from NPC. Your discussion and very clear presentation was what you just gave. You worked and got to understand Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. That's my perception. My question is the areas of conservation and through collaborative effort of the communities, if that were to go ahead, my question to QWB Board in respect to our project is, do you support what we have put together and our work? That's my question Mr. Chairman.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

James Q: *(Translated)*: Yes, a good question and clear. I would support your comments, because people have identified what they feel need to be protected, and they are identified for what purposes these identified. I have no hesitation in saying yes on behalf of the residents of Baffin region. I have no problem as it is right now, or perhaps I didn't answer your question?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: You gave a good response. You said what I needed to hear. Taima.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions? I don't believe so...Ovide?

Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: I want to ask – and I will ask - regarding collaring of caribou and tracking where the caribou move or migrate. From your observation, caribou with collars, are there any fatalities you ever noted from collared caribou?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Mike: Yes, when we were doing collaring on Southern Baffin Island, we had accidents. I have written them up. I forget exactly how many, but we had some accidents in which caribou were caught in a net and maybe broke a leg. One or two had a broken neck. All the animals were collected and the meat taken to the nearest community, because we did not use drugs, so they could be eaten. Some animals were killed by wolves a year or so later.

I would say that I would not support collaring now. The caribou at that time had good food when we did this project, and most of them could handle the collar. But the food for the caribou, as the Elders have said, as Ejeetseak said, is not enough, and caribou are weak. I don't think could handle...may not handle a collar well. I've seen that myself in the High Arctic. I collared Peary caribou as well, and the ones on Bathurst Island did fine, but I believe that we had too many collared animals dying on Ellesmere Island and Devon Island. When caribou are in very poor condition, following IQ and what the Elders say, when caribou don't have good food, I don't believe they should be collared.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: The caribou that were collared – is that the only method of study, or is there any other method that could be used to track caribou, by satellite or smaller size gadgets? Are the same old awkward collars still used?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: The time has lapsed. You may respond, but the time has lapsed. We are going a little over our time. It's up to you. Perhaps last comment.

Mike: Thank you for the question, and thank you, Mr. Chairman. There are other methods. I think one way is to use tracks if you sent out hunters by snowmobile to look for tracks, as the hunters did in the 1940s when they were looking for food. They could mark where they find animals over large areas. Collars – the collars that we used on Baffin in the 1980s are quite a bit larger than the collars that are available now, so they are getting smaller. There is some possibility there. Also it's possible to collect unuk from caribou and look for genetic traits and possibly follow the movements of individuals when populations are very low. So there are a few other methods that could be used.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you for a well presented presentation and very good responses. I apologize. Perhaps there are more questions, and responses can be made if you submit the questions. Thank you to QWB for being here.

(Clapping)

***Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated Presentation:
James Eetoolook***

**With: James Aareak, Marie Belleau, Miguel Chenier, Bert Dean,
Naida Gonzalez, Paul Irngaut, & Hannah Uniuqsaraq**

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: NTI can prepare to present. *(Pause)* Qujannamiik. Similar to how we have been proceeding, you will have one hour, 60 minutes. You can start anytime you are ready. Welcome.

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair and Commissioners, all of you. We are very pleased to be here and be heard. To introduce myself, I am James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporation Vice President, and my colleagues will be introducing themselves.

James A: *(Translated)*: Good evening. James Aareak, Chief Executive Officer at NTI.

Hannah U: *(Translated)*: Good evening, Commissioners. Hannah Uniuqsaraq, Coordinator for Planning from NTI.

Marie B: *(Translated)*: Good evening. Marie Viivi-Belleau, Legal Counsel at NTI.

Miguel: Good evening. Miguel Chenier with NTI Lands in Cambridge Bay.

Naida: Good evening. Naida Gonzalez, Land Use Planning Advisor.

Paul: Good evening. Paul Irngaut, Coordinator for Wildlife and Environment.

Bert Dean: Good evening. Bert Dean, also with NTI Wildlife.

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you. First of all, I would like to thank all of you for holding this public hearing in regards to the Draft Plan. There are many participants that you have invited and sent here in order to hear them and to see what we can determine. Now we have an agreement since in 1993. I remember in 1992, we visited the communities - Inuit - in regards to the Agreement. So many years have passed, and since, a lot of our visions have changed. As we proceed, there are many things that have grown ever since Nunavut was created.

What we will be presenting to you is the Plan that we will have for the future. I want to say my apologies. I couldn't be here at the beginning of the hearing, because we had our meeting in Arviat. We know that sometimes we will have our meetings taking place at the same time, so therefore we have heard the presentations that were made by the community participants on how we can implement the Draft Plan. Therefore, we are pleased to be able to speak to you in regards to the Draft Plan.

It is part of NTI's mandate, and it is also stated in the Agreement on how we can best implement these goals that are in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. We have agreed with the Government that it is not their sole responsibility to implement them. The management in terms of conservation areas, the parks as well, and how you can create a better Draft Plan and how it can be improved with the assistance of everybody - This would be your responsibility.

NTI has many responsibilities through the Nunavut Agreement. Our workload is heavy, including surface and subsurface rights in Nunavut and including how the Draft Land Use Plan should be geared towards the needs of Inuit people. The Draft copy we have, once it is finished, it will be a very useful tool to the whole territory including Nunavut. NTI has many responsibilities, and this first Draft being planned, I would like to see revisions after the Final Draft is produced. I would like to say congratulations to the Commission and to your staff. The work you have done is tremendous. It is an excellent document, the first draft of the Land Use Plan. It is very useful. Keep on working and create a very good Draft.

This is the first generation Draft Plan, and the contents of it are excellent for the first generation. The contents are very well thought out for the Inuit people, including our land, Inuit culture, their communities, and their food sources. The water sources as well are very important to be protected and kept from any contamination in the future. It shows that these initiatives are created so NTI will want the whole of Nunavut to be participants.

As we talk, if it touches on anything, it touches the whole of the territory, even though we are having this public hearing in Baffin Island. NTI will look at the three regional public hearings, and we will be going to Kivalliq and Kitikmeot as well. It would have been nice if we could have one huge public hearing as originally planned, but this regional public hearing is just as great, it appears.

Our work as NTI – we're not going to juggle anything. We are going to balance the thoughts. The thoughts have to be balanced for the whole of Nunavut in the Draft Land Use Plan. It will have to be created from the needs of the people, and we will then recognize it if it accomplishes things including wildlife. Parts of this work will be very useful to us, and we would be guided by this document as we move forward.

The public hearing should be very open, and the balanced approach is excellent. It would be good. We don't want it juggling where other parts of the region would benefit on anything, even on the Draft Plan related to the wildlife and to the people. So we would like to see all of these being balanced in Nunavut. We know that the budget is low sometimes. The most beneficial to us would be if a job was created for an Inuk through the regions. They can work and if they have self-esteem, so this is very, very valuable to us.

The Draft Land Use Plan should consist of job creation and education, especially for the young people. They are numerous here. Thank you for coming. This is your Plan and your future being discussed. Your land is being discussed. For these young people who are in attendance, it's there for you to use.

The Draft Land Use Plan, as it is written, is a first generation Draft Plan. It should be constructed in such a way where everybody makes a contribution, including the three regions, the needs of the Inuit and meets our needs. Like I said, we don't an unbalanced Draft Land Use Plan. It has to balance perfectly for the three regions of Inuit lands and how they are used. If they are taken into consideration, NTI and also RIAs who are landholders and who decide on many things, they want to see this Draft Land Use Plan being balanced. The Draft Land Use Plan is used for the Inuit - their land - and their concerns should be visible in the creation of this document.

Although Inuit do not have huge corporations or companies, they have a huge tract of land: 18% is called Inuit Owned Land according to the Agreement, and under Inuit control through RIAs. About 2% is subsurface rights of Inuit Owned Land controlled by NTI. So this is what is in the Agreement. We negotiated based on these numbers. In the beginning, the use of the land and the areas that are indicated for protection and others, Inuit have participated. But we assist in management of it for the future wellbeing, that these lands should be looked after well. This Plan and the land in Nunavut is for the benefit of Inuit control. So in a sense, we value that Inuit individually or otherwise collectively have participated.

We can continue working on this Draft for many years, including everything from mining exploration, but we have to think about our youth and our grandchildren, and our great grandchildren. We need to have these family members living in a good territory and in harmony with the land. So Inuit Owned Lands: We want to see them being protected as indicated by many communities. These are the areas they selected for protection.

Subsurface rights: These are negotiated for the benefit of say, a mine. As it was mentioned this morning – or was it yesterday - that during land selection, we didn't know at the time of selection the contents of the land under the surface, so we hired two people to be our experts and to give us direction where potential minerals are. That's how it was. Many Inuit communities are in coastal areas. It was difficult at the time to select lands in the interior when we are coastal communities. So the land selection was meager beginning but there were right choices made. If we were to do it again, we know which areas to select.

Still in many Inuit selected land, according to the knowledge of the land for game, also including marine areas during the land selection during the negotiation in the early days. Despite being an excellent selection, subsurface rights were not all that identified. We tried to select areas where there are potential minerals, but not only that, many pieces of land were

selected for many reasons. For instance camping sites, hunting areas, fish where rivers are used by fish for spawning, caribou crossing areas were taken into consideration at the time of land selection.

The communities, if they should make amendments to it, say a designation of Protected Area, Mixed Use, or Special Management Area, they have to be working with Regional Inuit Organizations for amendments. So despite, NTI would also be working with Inuit communities whenever they are needed. I know for sure that Inuit subsurface rights and parcels are included in this first generation Draft Plan. For instance, Qikiqtaaluk has many land selections, and many of these were categorized as Protected Areas, and now they are visible, because these are the areas they wanted protected. This is the selection of Qikiqtani Inuit populations.

As they all said, caribou is important. Caribou are numerous. Each region has different species of caribou herds. Many Nunavummiut, they are not only used for food. They are clothing. They are sleeping bags, and many still use caribou for many things. We want caribou to come back. We don't want any decline in the herds. Despite this, Regional Organizations in Nunavut have different needs, and their needs have...or the Plan should fit into the regions, especially in terms of caribou. We are a little different culturally. No wonder we are a huge territory, and we have different uses for caribou, as they are different in herds.

It appears right now that the caribou have kind of vanished and declined, and today we see that there are many predators growing in numbers that are predators of the caribou. So we have to know who they are including, us humans who are predators to the caribou. Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board is quite concerned, and they want to see land protection designation, because they are valuable to us, including protection of calving grounds. The Nunavut Agreement indicates that this has to become a reality, so the Draft Land Use Plan has to be created in such a way in a vision of your population in Nunavut.

NTI fully supports the regions in management of their caribou and what protections and other measures they are seeking. NTI understands Nunavut Planning Commission was asked by the QWB and Qikiqtaaluk communities that Protected Areas in this region be included and identified carefully. NTI would like to work with the three Regional Inuit Organizations in their regions in terms of caribou Protection Areas, including in Qikiqtaaluk.

Denning areas: We call denning area apumiuvit. You call sitics in this area (*both terms phonetic approximations*). NTI has agreed with QWB where they want polar bear denning areas to be Protected Areas. QWB has submitted to NPC the hunters of the region who believe – many of them have a knowledge of where the denning areas are, the polar bear movements, their customs. In Nunavut, it is very well managed. We don't want to lose this in statistics where the management is first class. Although we have quotas, and despite having quotas, the management is excellent, so NPC should really take this into account when it comes to denning areas. They are designated as Mixed Use, meaning that anything could be used in the denning areas. No wonder they are individually denning in parts. Polar bear denning areas have to be considered by NPC as protected Mixed Use area.

We need to know a lot more about polar bears, including denning areas. Ask the people. Ask people who have IQ knowledge. They will tell you. They will teach you, although there are a lot

of scientific researchers, and they don't like being wrong. So with IQ it's the same thing. They have the knowledge as well.

So I understand at this public hearing, your staff has to reach out and ask. As he said, terms of condition are hard at times to work with. Everybody, any policy or any regulator is concerned with polar bears, including World Wildlife Fund. Polar bear denning areas are crucial. Regions of where they are should be identified. I commend that the NPC and the staff are working with the people. A good Draft will emerge. But still, polar bear is a very useful species. Denning areas are important. They should be protected when general areas are identified.

Walrus: NTI is in full support that walrus haul-outs are protected. Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board has mentioned that walrus haul-outs are important, and many islands have been identified in the last few days. Take heed their food sources, and it has many other uses. QWB has submitted written letters of questions and concerns that walrus haul-out sites have to be protected despite the size of a small herd or large.

Many have abandoned their haul-outs and their traditional areas. It shouldn't be so. When animals are disturbed, they abandon their traditional sites according to QWB – not only polar bear but others including walrus haul-outs in Nunavut. So NTI is in full support of NPC when decisions are made on walrus haul-outs, because HTO organizations were resources in consulting in these haul-outs.

There should be a concern as well about buffer zone for walrus haul-outs for different kinds of vessels. It is important, and it should be stressed. Other current haul-outs need to be identified. Year-round buffer zones, despite what part of the year of where the buffer zones are, activities in a way, should be curbed when these areas are utilized by Inuit, some of them being commercial fishing. They should be included as well as walrus, so HTOs are your prime source of information.

Waterfowl migrating to the Arctic – I saw this as one of the concerns in the Draft Land Use Plan. There are many concerns. I see here that their sanctuaries are to be protected. As far as I know, there are 22 new sanctuaries identified, and there are 9 for some endangered species and waterfowl. These are new and deserving protection. It is important if they are near Inuit municipalities, if you are close to these sanctuaries, it is your duty as well to participate in protection of these waterfowl near to your community. So QIA as well should be responsible in terms of protection. Subsurface lands owned by NTI should protect these parcels of land.

When we heard the Government of Canada presentation this morning, it was good to hear that they are also very concerned about waterfowl, and it's included in the Draft Land Use Plan. The communities in Nunavut – it might be they are new identified sanctuaries, and they will eventually be included in the Draft Land Use Plan. My Kitikmeot region has so many waterfowl now that they are depleting their own food source. The land is being disturbed, and it is a bit concerning in the Kitikmeot. I don't know how extensive the damage is to the land is by waterfowl. In their sanctuaries, when they become too numerous, they deplete their food and try moving on to sources where there might be food. There should be strict legislation in relation to bird sanctuaries, even if they are outside the sanctuary. These Protected Areas that would be imposed by legislation, an IIBA will serve to benefit Inuit in terms of economy should

also apply if the community is close to any major sanctuary, park or otherwise Protected Area. The land is valuable.

As for historic sites, we know of these in many areas deserving protection. Some historical sites we have concerns about, just like any organization, and they should be identified, as sanctuaries are included, in your Draft Land Use Plan. Communities living next to these established parks, sanctuaries, or historical sites are very valuable and should be protected. It should be of concern to communities living next to these sites.

There are six historical sites identified in Baffin Island, and the protection of these should be a lot more concerned and take their part in protection of these historic sites. These are our worries sometimes that these particular historic sites might not be protected enough. But despite that, NTI is still in support of areas where they provide food sources and should be included in the Draft Land Use Plan.

There are three: Netsilik, Foxe Basin and Moffet Inlet. These are of particular concern, and especially of concern in the Draft Land Use Plan. Hall Beach area has been identified as well. They will indicate this to be done in their written submission to the Nunavut Planning Commission. You should plan how things should be planned, and include it in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan if your given such identification by a group or a community. Community concerns, I imagine would be identified to regulators and to organizations where the communities should identify areas on terms and conditions. NPC, pay heed to this advice.

Linear infrastructure overland or through marine: NTI will do a presentation on linear infrastructure, especially in Kivalliq and Kitikmeot regions when their public hearings are conducted in these two regions. We will make a presentation on linear infrastructure. It has been discussed for some time in the Kivalliq region that there is a Kivalliq-Manitoba road, as it is in the Kitikmeot.

As you know, aircraft cargo travel is very expensive. If these were to be constructed, then perhaps the prices of everything would dip to a much lower level. This will be discussed in the regional public hearings. We heard today that marine traffic vessels of any sort have been of great concern to Baffin Island, as it will be in the other two regions, especially icebreakers. This is a big concern, and NTI understands that the Government of Canada also has concerns. They heard this morning where a lot of areas should be prohibited, especially cruise ships. We want to be able to see options, the ideas indicated by the communities.

The Draft Land Use Plan as it is: I'd like to make a short comment to this. The Draft Land Use Plan as it is: We were informed by the communities that they would like to make more submissions. They want this dialogue to continue and give these concerns to the Commission, especially on Peary caribou and other caribou populations as well. Submit these to the Commission, and you said you will be able to hear more ideas and proposals. So you said you are able to accommodate this, so we are appreciative of it.

I should have more comments and clarifications by the time we get to the third public hearing. There are many organizations that are in support of NPC initiatives, and a lot of ideas will emerge. They will want to become full partners in terms of the Land Use Plan. So I support you.

Before I leave the public hearing, I would like to ask Commission with respect to submissions, if they could be included. In view of the agreement with NPC, we will be interested how they document and draft this in the final stage. The records are very useful, and we want this open further. I will ask that the Nunavut Planning Commission open up further for questions and comments from delegations.

With respect to communities and their participation in the Plan, we haven't heard yet if a hearing will be the final stage of this process, but I would encourage you to put to us another documentation, because there are yet numerous concerns. In the interest we may have, It will have to be good for you, good for the Government, good for Industry, and good for the hunters. For that reason, we would encourage you to produce more of your concerns.

The next item is the changes to the final document and how that would go. NTI has not fully agreed yet with your staff, or has not come into terms yet with respect to the process. If changes have to be made, will they be convenient to change? More research will be needed. It will be difficult, because changing things is always difficult. Assuming if Government changes, this will be another issue again, although we could see changes. But, yes, we will see changes if needed, but it will be even more difficult.

Changes will be made if there are efforts made. Just like the earth is going round and round all the time and changing, just with this process too, changes will have to be made. I think there will be a lot of questions, so I'll end it there. I'm grateful that I was allowed to speak. How many more minutes? 15? Okay.

To my comments, it's not simple to make the changes. Changes may be made, yes, but there will be many barriers obviously. Perhaps Inuit also will find it difficult to have certain changes, and perhaps then it will be our youth, who will be sitting here requesting changes, and the youth of NPC level will change too, but they will speak basically the same issues. In the document by NPC, if changes had to be made, we would review the requested change, but it's doubtful and it will become obvious then.

There are many issues here, but we need the best document possible. Not everyone will be satisfied. We know that. Some will not be able to be implemented. But if everyone supports it and once it comes forward, we will move forward. Initially, we had a Land Claims Agreement that kicked out the process, but this process will have to work for us and others as well. So the best possible plan will have to be put together for it to be used properly. Qujannamiik. I apologize for this long presentation, and thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you for your well-presented presentation, but you still have a bit of time.

James E: Perhaps we can move on to questions for our responses. Thank you.

NPC Chair Any questions from here? Any questions? Commissioners? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I think I will ask similar questions I have been asking. But first of all, James, in the communities, the issue of caribou: What development do you want to see or progress in respect to eight communities collaborating if they decide to work together. You mentioned that you support that idea, as I understood you. Is that so?

James E: *(Translated)*: If I understood you, first of all, you're talking about caribou or wildlife in general?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Okay, the Hunters and Trappers – Ben Kovic – said a proposal that the communities collaborate, in particular collaborate together for the protection of caribou, and their idea of collaboration. They had some suggestions. You got that?

James E: *(Translated)*: Yes. We as NTI work with Inuit organizations, RWOs and others. We have working relationships, although we cannot say, "How much can you catch?" and so forth, but based on Inuit Knowledge, we are trying to achieve the greatest means to protect Inuit knowledge. So we constantly support HTOs and what they think should be done with respect to wildlife management. Yes, our collaboration effort is always visible with RWOs pertaining to caribou, and we always support that, especially areas where quotas are implemented. We should say that in the Land Claims Agreement, the total allowable harvest and basic needs level are identified in the Agreement. You don't want to get there, but some communities bearing less caribou, no doubt these will have to be outlined in the near future. But we always have a collaborative working relationship when it comes to wildlife.

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: I think I understand you. I think we have a similar understanding, yes.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions from Commissioners? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, thank you. Peter Alareak, NPC. We are pleased NTI and the Board and staff are here. I got some of the comments you made, but you were speaking 200 mph.

(Laughter)

I did understand some of the comments you made. In one of your comments, you elaborated on and you mentioned the Land Use Plan has to be put forth – yes. But do I understand also that you support this Land Use Plan?

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you. James Eetoolook. I think for the past 50 years, I've been told I speak 200mph, even today. That's my way. I apologize. Yes. We support the Nunavut Land Use Plan, that it be developed. There is much work to be done, and we have an Agreement, but without a Plan, it's not favorable in view of our use and other people's use, and in particular our future.

It's for everyone. It's not trying to take away people's rights. We know that the Nunavut Plan will be used for many interests. Our populations are increasing, but the caribou population is not increasing. But with a good management plan, I think that's something we want most and we support the need to have a Land Use Plan. We need an appropriate Plan that we can agree upon.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: When the communities gave their presentations, part of the question posed on them was regarding mining exploration, oil exploration and economic concerns, and the need to develop economic activity. No doubt that would come forth. This or wildlife? Which do you think should be prioritized as important? This is a question we ask. You want wildlife

protected? That was something the communities supported more. You know Makivik seeks a means to grow as a corporation, because they are Makivik. But regarding this, what thoughts do you have concerning oil and mining exploration, or Inuit interests on wildlife, or the marine coast?

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Putulik. James Eetoolook. On this point of the need to have regulation, we want to see that in the forefront concerning wildlife and land use. We also have a Land Use Department or Lands Department, and we constantly say that these developments of oil and mining exploration, we can support those as long as our people's interests are not put down, and the wildlife and land is not destroyed. We know that today, we cannot live just on compensation alone, but we need an economic base. And we know from there, we were able to move forward.

Yes, we would like to see regulations developed, and the proponents like the mining companies, we want them to conform to these regulations. In terms of reference for example, if closure was made, cleanup and the tools needed for cleanup would be important. Here also, we have permission in the Agreement that if contamination takes place or the animals would be affected by exploration, these are outlined in the Agreement that compensation will be required.

Yes, perhaps we won't agree to all the recommendations, and monitoring the progress is something we want to see the most, especially when mining exploration is asked for. We would approach oil companies the same way in the near future if there is no threat to the environment. We will need to see those regulations at the federal and territorial levels, and in Inuit lands. They will have to be there before any development takes precedence, and as long as the wildlife is not destroyed.

Things will not stay stale. Things are constantly changing, and in the future too, people's minds will change. Things change and things get harder, too when populations increase too, because they all have their points of view. Yes, we have means to have regulation in place with NPC, Nunavut Water Board, NIRB, NWMB, IPGs, RWOs, and HTOs. They are all constantly working together too, towards that. We will have means too to have economic activity, whether it's mining or whatever. Again, thank you for giving me a notepad here.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. You wish to add?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Putulik. It is very similar to how we approach in our community. We need to focus on how we can generate economic activity and to have something concrete in place for our people and our daily needs for wildlife. We also try to have a collaborative effort as well. But this question has to be what thoughts do you have on this? We need to get your perspective. Again, this is nothing strange for us as organizations in Nunavut.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Percy?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Percy Kabloona, NPC. Article 11 that we are dealing with as NPC, we are toward the last stage as per the Agreement. We have been dealing with this for a long time. You think we may be done, but sometimes financial realities become a barrier. But again, thank you for supporting this endeavor with changes of who are elected and

appointed. Not all members are participants right through. To repeat, I would just like to thank you for your comments.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Any further questions? *(Pause)* I don't believe there are any. From the invited delegation? That gentleman there. Jeetaloo, you'll be next.

Nunavik Delegate: *(Name not specified) (Translated):* Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is the first time I'm hearing this. Somebody talks so much but very well put-together comments. We are told by DFO, and we have been told with regards to bears, they are telling us they are at risk, and the walrus are set to be at risk. You were correct. Inuit IQ is generally true. You are correct. The walrus never disappeared, and the bears are just too numerous now in Nunavik. They are becoming hazardous for our people.

For anyone, whether you are Inuit or Qablunaat, people are told not to walk around town. Toddlers and children have a habit of sliding downhill. In the communities we tell them. We were told the bears were at risk, but they have become dangerous for communities. IQ is about a solid base. It is proven, and the walrus we were once told was disappearing in Labrador coast. They say the Hudson Bay population is very low. When we say Hudson Bay, it's between Nunavut and Nunavik.

There are a lot of walrus, or abundance of walrus. Back in the old days, people would go walrus hunting for many, many days. Today, some of them could make it back in a day's hunt. So a lot of what biologists say are not usually correct. In talking about eider down, our ancestors used to say this is an old eider duck, but I will not say that. But concerning either islands, we made it a point they should not be messed up. There should not be areas where you cut or butcher animals, or hunt animals. We've come up to that, because we don't see abandoned either islands. And to your comment, thank you.

NP Chair: I don't believe that is a question. It is more of a comment.

Abraham K: *(Translated):* Abraham from Hamlet of Pond Inlet. For the past five years, what we have observed and what was commonly reported by our hunters, with the increase of tourists and traffic, hunters have said that many tourists and cruise ship have no regard for Inuit lands and have been advised by the Hamlet not to visit these areas. But no one seems to listen to us. People have no respect for Inuit lands, and they have to be protected. Thank you.

James E: *(Translated):* Thank you, Andrew and Abraham. Yes, as we said, we would like to see the marine being monitored and the land as well. There are acts to be followed by the Government about what the ships have to follow, and sometimes they don't follow them. It has been brought up to us many times, and also to QIA. We can bring it up to QIA. I'm sure they know about the cruise ships. James will respond.

James A: *(Translated):* I am James Aareak, NTI CEO – I just want to add to that, because it was mentioned at a NTI meeting. A resolution was passed on the uses and concerns of our marine areas. We will closely monitor our waters now. I just want to inform everyone from NTI.

NPC Chair: *(Translated):* Thank you. He had said that resolution – he mentioned the resolution. We would like a copy. Leopa has wanted to comment.

Leopa: *(Translated)*: I believe it was supposed to be Jeetaloo. Should I go ahead or should he go ahead first?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: My apologies. Jeetaloo?

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Jeetaloo Kakee of Iqaluit HTO. I have two brief questions. I am caught in between, really stuck between a rock and a hard place. The first one: Who can we approach about our fellow Inuit women here in the communities, and I'm sure in other communities as well with their common law spouses or spouses? They give their rights to their spouses. I am asking this question, because I know I am in between this.

I am also in between this as well in regards to the papers that we have in the Agreement that has been agreed to by NTI. Who looks after? When Inuit would like to get further information, who should they approach? Who would we be able to approach if we needed help, if we can't really understand what's in the Agreement? Those are my questions. I know sometimes they cannot always be determined right away, but I may be mistaken.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You can respond if you would like to.

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank, you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Jeetaloo. For the first question you had, in the Agreement, anyone can give their rights. I believe you are talking about that one. A lot of people are using that today. It is stated in our NLCA. We have an office here if you want more information. We have an office in Iqaluit.

We have a Legal Counsel that you can approach, because it is stated in the Article. It's part of the Agreement. Some of it is very technical. If you would like to get clarification, please come to the office, because that is followed. There is a clause in there stating that they are able to give up their rights to their spouses. James I'm sure can explain further.

What was the other one? As I had said earlier, it can be interpreted. The Agreement is part of the Constitution of Canada. We used to have a summarized version, but I think we are out of copies. As just a regular member of the community, there were summarized versions for you to understand, because there are many Articles in the Agreement. Paul is one of the staff members that you can approach as well if you want clarification. It is under Article 5. That is related to your question. It has to do with wildlife. When we were negotiating about wildlife that was used as the spine. If you would like clarification, you can approach him about the Articles in the Land Claims Agreement. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Just one more: Since we are all here and hearing this, the reason why I ask this question is we cannot just come to the office. We are lacking so much information. That's why we get misinformed. That's why I wanted to ask the question.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Leopa also wanted to speak.

Leopa: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Regarding caribou so that you can take it into consideration, it will be brief. I am from Pangnirtung HTO. Leopa Akpalialluk from the HTO. Caribou back then - the map that has been marked, the Baffin caribou looks as if the caribou are all migrating. But back then when I was growing up and started to become aware of my surroundings, since we lived in the Cumberland Sound closer to Iqaluit, wildlife didn't migrate as much from our surrounding area closer to Allen Island, because there are many cliffs around that area. This area that we can cross over to Pangnirtung, you can take this as due consideration. I just remembered.

This area hasn't melted off yet, because it is pretty high. The mountains are pretty high. Up to May, the ones that were in the mainland, as summer approached in the spring, they would start going down. That area that they have indicated as a calving ground is not the only calving ground, the area toward Allen Island. These mountains, some of the mountains tend to melt off faster than the rest. The area closer to Pangnirtung had more calves that situated in that area than the caribou that migrated off to other places. That's how it used to be back then for caribou in that area. They calve in other areas, not just in the Nettilling area. This is from what I remember and can recall. I just wanted to point it out so you can take it into consideration. They would go anywhere to calve. I'm sure they know about this in other communities. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe that was just a comment. Are there any further questions? *(Pause)* I believe there aren't any more. David?

David Q: *(Translated)*: It's me again. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to ask this question to them because the Northwest Passage is of major interest from all over the world.

(English): If we fast forward 20 to 25 years from now, there might be 200 private yachts going through, and here we have wonderful maps identifying our areas of concern, our favorite hunting areas, our treasured spots. Because of lack of monitoring, would those become targets of tourists that don't necessarily have to register because they are a private yacht? Has NTI thought that far ahead? Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. James?

James A: *(Translated)*: James Aareak, NTI. Thank you, David. Yes, NTI is now taking this into consideration, as I said earlier about making plans. We are going to start drafting a plan to do monitoring in our waters in the Lancaster Sound, the Northwest Passage, and the important, special places.

The area where they found the old ships - The Terror and Sir John Franklin ships - those passages are usually used by the ships to travel across. This one near the south end of Pangnirtung, they have wanted to do more monitoring in those areas. We are just in the initial phases of planning this. There is an interest in wanting to monitor the waters of Nunavut because there has been a lot of mention and concerns in regards to our waters when ships are passing through. There is a lot of interest. This was brought up at our meeting, and that is why I mentioned it. They urged us that we work on this further. That is why I bring it up. I hope I answered his question. If there are any further questions, we can speak further on this. That is it for now, but in the future, we know we will be working on this further.

- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes, he is fine with it. Are there any further questions? Please come up.
- Henry A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Henry Aleco from Nunavik region, NMRP Chairperson. The questions that have been raised, who will be monitoring them? That is usually the case, because the Government officials who are here with me that I work with, have you thought of who will be monitoring this?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.
- James E: *(Translated)*: I believe James can add to that question.
- James A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. James Aarek, NTI. Thank you for your question. In regards to that, I can say that we would be the ones managing it, managing the data. Marine traffic data would be ours. That's what I can say.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.
- James E: Just to say further, we will have Inuit monitoring this, and we will also have a radar, so the six communities will be selected, and three Regional Inuit Associations are the ones that we are working with on this particular matter. The ships, since we all know that the ones that go through our waters, when they are about 65m or more, they need to use their beacons when they are going to be traveling close to some areas to let everyone know that they are passing through, Also, if we were suspicious of any cruise ship activity then we can work on that.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I think he answered the question. Are there any further questions? *(Pause)*. I believe there aren't any more. Are there any written questions?
- Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, we have with us some written questions. For the record, Alan Blair, Legal Counsel for the NPC. Mr. Eetoolook, I'm not allowed to make a speech, so what I'm about to say I have to turn into a question for you. The question broadly stated is, can you help us? Now let me frame the question. You spoke at 200 words per minute at 45 minutes. You said 9,000 words. I wrote notes. I didn't get them all. I wrote down nine words, so 1 in 1,000. I put a star beside them. Your nine words that I starred were, "Ask the people. Listen to the people. Value IQ." Literally, this is 1 in 1,000. Can you help us with that?
- James E: *(Translated)*: Yes. It has to be that way. If you would like to ask questions about IQ, I am fine with that.
- Alan: I guess my point, sir, is that we value very much the positive energy you brought. I think that everybody who has spoken has remarked on it. You had two hours here, and of course, NTI could have taken a very critical view of the Plan, and by the way critical views are welcome. But you took a very positive, engaging way. So I hear you saying on behalf of NTI that you can help us bridge the divide. So my request in terms of how can you help is not just a rhetorical one. The expression is often given that actions speak louder than words, suggesting the two are quite different.

This is NPC's time for action, of course. They have to move this to the goal line. They have to have a Plan. And the NPC cannot do that, sir, without the words, without the dialogue, without the exchange we are having this week, and we've been having for years. You seem to grasp that with clarity this evening. The participants across the way have been telling us for the last two or three days what they want. So their words are being heard. I know you were here for only part of that.

We need to take all of this and move it further along. The Chair has indicated that tomorrow in particular there is a time for a breakout session, and more questions and more exchange. With the leadership you've showed tonight, I think the actions that the Commission must take can come from the words that I think you inspired tonight. I think that was the question. In any event, I will move on to some other questions if I may.

I don't expect that it necessary, sir, to have answers to each of these questions. If you do, that would be great. If you don't, as the Chair has indicated, written answers are fine later. Some of the written questions we have received include, for example:

Have you reviewed the reports submitted into our record, and I'm thinking in particular of the WWF report suggesting additional walrus haul-outs that could be added to the list of Protected Areas? When you have had an opportunity to review that list found in that expert report, it would be of great assistance to the Commission if you could indicate whether for NTI, they agree with that list. So that would be useful. I don't expect an answer now, unless you are able to give one.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Yes, it is up to you if you would like to respond right now.

James E: (Translated): Perhaps we'll respond in written form. My apologies if I spoke too fast.

(English): I've been doing this for the last 50 years...talking, so if somebody can warn me ahead of time to talk slow, I can talk slowly.

(Translated): I can be slow if I want to.

(English): I've been doing it for the last 50 years, so it's hard to get away from it. Let me know.

(Translated): We will provide a written response.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Yes, you were clear. We were able to understand what you had to share, to us anyway in Inuktitut. Alan, there's more?

Alan Yes. Thank you. Crystal clear for me as well.

Multi-year pack ice, referred to by some as the last ice area: It has been requested in a recommendation again by WWF that multi-year pack ice be given Special Management Area status prohibiting icebreaking. So where multi-year pack ice is found, should there be a SMA in that area? Again, it would be appreciated by the Commission if you could review that request and see where the Commission is on that point.

James E: (Translated): Yes, we can look into that. We will review that for your note.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you.

Alan: Thank you. We've had questions regarding proposed mobile caribou protection measures, and we would be interested to know – the Commission would be interested to know:

What sort of activities NTI might expect it to be affected by these mobile caribou protection measures? For example, there is a relatively low impact exploration program and a relatively high impact mineral exploration, or mining enterprise, or indeed an all-season road. Would you expect that there would be some exemptions of some levels of activities for mobile protection measures?

Again, it's a bit of detailed question. I'd be happy if you want to take that under advisement and get back to us.

James E: (Translated): The mobile protection issue: The response we can give is what would be the appropriate terms and conditions. These have to arise if there would be an impact. For that reason, for example, or should I say to have the most minimal disturbance or impact. So for that reason, we have made some terms for mobile protection, and we have given a submission to the question raised by Keewatin and Kitikmeot wildlife groups. We will hear more of that once the hearing has started in Keewatin and Kitikmeot. Concerning mobile protection, yes, we are not saying all areas should be banned for exploration, but we are looking at the future too.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Alan?

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just following up on the translation, which was a little behind, sir, can you indicate how NTI would envision that mobile protection measures would apply to existing developments? So for example, if a mobile protection measure zone moved in as a result of the plan into an operating mine site, how would that mine be affected in your view and the view of NTI, by the application of those measures? Number 3 on the list if you are following.

James E: (Translated): Thank you. NTI's position is with respect to the regulators is to enforce, implement, and utilize the terms and conditions that are included to any type of project. If there is an agreement with NIRB or DIOs concerning mining exploration, further research will be made on caribou, and it will probably go through that process.

NPC Chair: Alan, is there more?

Alan: I apologize. I am a few seconds behind listening.

James E: (A statement was made but was not interpreted. This was followed by laughter)

Alan: I missed that, but that's okay. One not on your list:

Recognizing that the Nunavut Land Use Plan may be reviewed and amended from time to time, and many different participants have asked the Commission to apply a precautionary principle. Would NTI support imposing temporary restrictions on development in some caribou core calving, post-calving, key access corridors, and freshwater crossings so that a study could be made of the measurable benefits to the herds by applying a protective measure? Thank you.

James E: (Translated): We will review it and submit written response. I think this is in place in view of caribou crossings. Development is temporary and frozen. No doubt this will continue to surface in the near future. Does that answer your question?

Alan: Yes, certainly in part. Thank you. I have one more, if I may. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

It seems clear, Mr. Eetoolook, that projects that may conform with a Land Use Plan can also infringe on incompatible Inuit rights of access. One could imagine a large development, which would effectively restrict Inuit hunting and access to the land in that way. The Commission would very much value if NTI could examine how the Plan might achieve a balance between the rights and wildlife and economic development, in a manner consistent with Articles 5 and 7 of the Nunavut Agreement.

So, that's a big one, but the Commission has to study the effect of that. The Commission has the obligation to balance Inuit rights. It also obviously has to value economic development. Sometimes they are incompatible. If NTI could give some consideration to that, we'd value that written position when you are able to frame it. Thank you.

James E: (Translated): We will look into that and respond in a letter.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. I believe Peter also has a question.

Comm Peter: (Translated): Mr. Chairman, Thank you. Peter Alareak from Nunavut Planning Commission. On the Lancaster Sound matter, this morning I asked the Canadian Government concerning marine transportation, and if restrictions could come forth, it would prevent search-and-rescue and emergency response, national defense, national security, and community supply. This would be impacted. It will have a negative impact, and with the icebreakers in particular.

(Translation periodically lapsed during this section): I asked this question due to the reason that in the Baffin region and the mining that is open now, there are concerns about Pond Inlet watershed. If we were to see icebreakers breaking up the ice without thought of the wildlife - and any other wildlife that may cross on the ice - if the icebreaker is breaking up the ice and you don't have restrictions in place...if there were no restrictions, as it was mentioned the Government of Canada recommended that marine transportation restriction be removed from the Draft, as it was stated in their document. For the purpose of monitoring or anything that would prevent shipping, or if there were no restrictions, anything that does not involve emergency, access could be made. But I asked that question so I am asking the same questions what your thoughts are to this issue.

James E: (Translated): Thank you. James Eetoolook, NTI. I did mention earlier that what we want to see further is under options. If options were put forth, then during that phase and in view of community concerns in the three regions, the issue of icebreakers and community supply ships,

yes we could see no restrictions. But if anything arises or changes were needed, we would like to see some options, yes. That would make sure community concerns are included in the Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan. But if access is no longer there, we would also be affected. So we would like to see further options develop in view of community concerns where marine traffic goes through, including icebreaking. Thank you. Does that answer your question?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You have further questions here? Last question...I don't think there are questions here.

Alan: Thank you, Chair. I have one more question, and Brian has asked if he might ask one if there is time. Mr. Eetoolook, during the last few days, we have heard from the community representatives quite a bit about marine mammals with their local knowledge of where various mammals are found and breeding, and walrus haul-outs. My question is:

With the additional information we are receiving – the Commission is receiving – from participants both in the public hearing process and some earlier written submissions that we have had an opportunity to go through, where those submissions have identified additional Arctic whale calving grounds, what would NTI's position with respect to Special Management protections and seasonal restrictions to support Arctic whale calving grounds, specifically for beluga, narwhal and bowhead?

If you haven't had an opportunity to consider that question, we would be happy to receive a written reply to that later. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Hannah will answer the question.

Hannah: Thank you, Alan, for that question. Qujannamiik. I believe, if I recall correctly in the NTI-RIA submission, we noted the lack of identification of beluga calving grounds. It is something that we will consider in our further written submission, and we will provide a more detailed response. But on the outset, we are fairly confident that the Special Management Area with terms and conditions may be an appropriate proposed designation. Qujannamiik.

Alan: Thank you, and thank you, Mr. Chair. Those are my questions for now.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. James, you mentioned in the beginning of your presentation that there is to be a balance between development and protection. As we heard today from the Government of Canada presentation, I think it's in the Kivalliq area that this idea has been mentioned that there are 400 Inuit employed at the Kivalliq mine. We have a population of about 700. The benefit from mining employment is about 1%. For the caribou harvested as a food source and clothing, the use of caribou is 100% utilized by the population by the Kivalliq, compared to the 1% benefit to the Inuit. Pay is normally minimal at times, and releasing of the employees is very easy for the mine managers to do. The cost of living is very high, and from the two examples I gave you, that is not balancing: 1% employment or 100% use of species.

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Brian. I think it has been discussed for many years. Inuit have to start becoming wage earners. The Inuit lifestyle and the environment have to be protected. If there were additional courses for people to take in mining-related jobs, I'm sure there would be a lot more than what they are employing now.

Also don't forget the IIBA. There is an agreement between the RIAs and the mining companies. Our goal, as well, we strive to create more jobs for the Inuit. I understand skills, training related to the mining industry is very much alive, although you may think that there are not too many Inuit employed in the mining sector. Hamlets, RIAs, continue the training to the related industry in question so employment can be found and had by the people.

Even in the diamond industry or otherwise, we are not going to see any paper mills or any industry, because we lack many things like trees to create pulp and paper. So we are trying to get the balance even, although today it doesn't look really balanced. But as long as there are proper regulations towards wildlife, the migration routes of the caribou and mining exploration...I'm also made to understand there is a work stoppage when caribou is migrating through the mining sites. It appears not balanced according to what you said, 1% to 100% in mine employees. If organizations would concentrate on mine training or heavy industry related to mining, the balance would tip a bit to become more attractive so more Inuit would be employed. It is a slow process, but it is getting there. More tomorrow perhaps. This is our dream, and one day we will wake up from the dream, and it's a reality.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Go ahead.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. One last question: IIBA - you mentioned listening through the news media such Iglaaq. Many people are waiting for IIBA. QIA has taken a step – a court action- so this could become a reality, so it can be sped up. The process would be sped up. The balance that we were are speaking of, I would prefer to see full stomach of Inuit than 1%.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Charlie?

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Charlie Arngak, Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavik Representative. We understand where you come from as Nunavik people. You mentioned my comment would be understood. Yes, I do understand your comment. I was expecting that this would be a pretty hot topic, and people would be lining up to ask you questions. But I was expecting that there would be a lot of concerns. Now I understand that the worries are not really there. The Planning Commission has an office here, and this is not going to be the first hearing. Before the next one, I would like to see both steps from organizations to be more prepared.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Do you want to answer?

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes, we will try that. We have to be working together. We have an Agreement, and it will be implemented for all of us, not just a few and not just for the Government. Working together can create an agreement. We are few. I think we are only about 18,000 to 35,000 in the territory, so the number is small. Even though it is like that, we can come to many terms satisfactory to most. Sometimes this has to come out. People have created work for themselves. A working relationship has to be more evident through the agreements, put to reality through agreements. So I know it's not related to the Land Use Plan.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I don't think there are any more questions. Thank you for your presentation and your answers to the questions. The questions you are not able to answer, we would appreciate written answers to the questions that were asked by written submissions. Thank you, NTI, for your presentation.

(Clapping)

I think we will take a break for 10 minutes and have one more presenter. Then we can conclude the evening.

BREAK

***Agnico-Eagle Presentation:
Elizabeth Kingston and Christine Kowbel***

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Before we proceed, there were Inuktitut copies from the presenters. They are not found right now. They regret this. They are not available right now, so they are in English. 20 minutes. Please state your name and your company, and you will have an opportunity for 10 minutes of questioning.

Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Elizabeth Kingston speaking on behalf of the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines. My office is based in Iqaluit, and I've been living here for the past nine years. I have prepared notes for this submission and provided them in advance to your translators.

Prior to going through our presentation, I am going to read into the record statements that have been provided to me by our Chamber members: Northquest Ltd, North Arrow Minerals Inc., Agnico Eagle Mines and TMAC Resources, who are all granted participant status in these hearings. I may call on our Legal Counsel, Christine Kowbel to assist and save my voice as we continue into tomorrow.

Each of these companies, as well as the other companies that are participating in the land use planning process intends to appear at or provide statements at the other regional hearings. As suggested by NPC, we have consolidated a number of the presentations, and overall the Industry presentations should be less than the two hours and forty minutes that have been allocated on the agenda. Sabina Gold and Silver Resources was originally scheduled to present during this regional hearing as well, but has agreed to defer its presentation and instead present at one or more of the other regional hearings.

So I will begin with the Agnico Eagle Mines statement, which you have on the screen. Next slide please, Peter. These are the areas, the projects that Agnico Eagle own and is operating in the Kivalliq region. I will not go into any detail on this particular slide, because I believe the company will go into more detail about their specific projects, as they are all located in the Kivalliq region. Next slide please.

Agnico Eagle has identified Nunavut as a strategic platform with considerable long-term investment potential with one operating mine, Meadowbank; one advanced gold development project, Meliadine; and one new gold discovery, Amaruq – all located in the Kivalliq region. We currently employ 1,200 people at our Meadowbank and Meliadine properties, including more than 400 Inuit beneficiaries.

Agnico Eagle has built considerable trust with Inuit. These projects have the potential to transform the future of Nunavut for generations to come, with multi-decades of benefits in terms of continuous employment and financial benefits for the communities and governments. Agnico Eagle remains committed to the common goal of contributing to the development of a Land Use Plan that will fully achieve the objectives spelled out in Article 11 of the Nunavut Agreement, taking into account the realities of our industry's small footprint. Next slide please.

With respect to caribou habitat, the 2016 Nunavut Land Use Plan, Section 2.2.1, the NPC has substantially changed the designations for the protection of caribou habitat, caribou freshwater crossings, and heritage rivers in the revised 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan from Special Management Areas to Protected and prohibited areas. The proposed changes to the Land Use Plan could have a significant and long-term impact on the economic development of Nunavut. We believe that blocking exploration and mining activities where there is no scientific link to the decline of caribou, would unnecessarily compromise the development of other opportunities for Nunavut and Nunavummiut, while not necessarily contributing to better caribou population protection. Next slide please.

The 2016 Land Use Plan, Section 2.2.2: Caribou protection plans have been developed through a regulated and collaborative process with input from governments, regulatory bodies, Regional Inuit Associations, Hunter and Trapper Associations, communities, and Industry. Through the Nunavut Impact Review Board review process, Industry is leading many efforts in studying and monitoring the effects of exploration and mining activities on caribou. Industry continually adapts to new information and new approaches to monitoring and reducing those impacts.

Agnico Eagle is comfortable that the existing Nunavut regulatory regime allows for all stakeholders and communities to participate in the review and shaping of well-designed mineral exploration and development projects that are protective of wildlife and reducing impacts on wildlife and caribou. Agnico Eagle agrees with the Government of Nunavut's position that with effective measures and monitoring programs, mineral exploration and development activities can coexist with sustainable development in caribou calving grounds, post-calving grounds and access corridors. Next slide please.

Grandfathering of existing mineral rights: According to the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, Section 6.5.1, the transition from one stage of mineral exploration and development to another may require a new conformity determination. A company should not require a conformity determination for mine development if it was granted one for exploration. Of course, all stages will have to be screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board. An operating mine going into closure and post-closure monitoring should not need to go through conformity determination for inevitable subsequent project phases. Agnico Eagle recommends that grandfathering of existing rights on all stages of mineral exploration and development, without exceptions, should be included in the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Alternative Energy Sources - 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan Section 4.3: Agnico Eagle is working with the Government of Nunavut and other stakeholders on the feasibility of developing run-of-river hydropower in the Kivalliq region on the Thelon and Kazan Rivers. Under the proposed 2016 Land Use Plan, the Protected Area in the Kivalliq region will prevent future development of any alternative energy projects on the Thelon and Kazan River watersheds.

Alternative energy sources are a critical need for developing projects throughout Nunavut at remote locations and to reduce the cost of energy. Agnico Eagle recommends that infrastructure development, run-of-river hydropower of the Illec Site Rapids on the Thelon River and the Kazan Falls on the Kazan River should be allowed under Special Management.

Linear Infrastructure Corridors - 2016 Draft Nunavut Land use Plan Section 5.5.1.2: Agnico Eagle is working with the Government of Nunavut and other stakeholders on the feasibility of developing a road and a transmission line between Manitoba and Baker Lake. Under the proposed 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, the Protected Area in the Kivalliq region will prevent future development of any linear infrastructure corridors from Manitoba in the Kivalliq region. Linear infrastructure is a critical need for Nunavut for developing projects throughout Nunavut at remote locations and to reduce the cost of food and supply in the communities. Agnico-Eagle recommends that infrastructure development of linear infrastructure should be allowed under Special Management. That concludes the presentation from Agnico Eagle Mines. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chair, Thank you. Peter Alareak, NPC. First I would like to make a comment. In your presentation here, you gave us a Power Point presentation. We do not have any hardcopies. There is detailed information related to your presentation, so when you do come in to present in your presentation again, please bring hardcopies, because a Power Point presentation disappears when your comments are done. We would like to see information in a hard copy.

(English): Maybe I have it here, but I didn't find it. First, can I ask before I say what I want to say, the life of mine of Agnico Eagle, please.

(Pause)

Elizabeth: Through you, Mr. Chair, to the speaker, I'm sorry. I didn't quite understand or catch your second question. Would you mind repeating? Thank you.

Comm Peter: Thank you. I'm asking how long the mine has a life before it is closed down. Thank you.

(Pause)

Elizabeth: Through you, Mr. Chair, thank you for your questions. With respect to the hard copies, it is unfortunate that you have not received copies of the presentation beforehand. They were emailed to NPC staff. You have them now? Okay, I'm sorry.

(Laughter)

Okay, thank you. With respect to the second question on the mine for the Agnico Eagle project, we will make note of this question. I would like to refer that question back to the company to ensure the proper information is relayed, so we will follow-up on that question and have that returned to you. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. My question is the mine site: I still would like to know how long it will operate, because you mentioned projects through the Kivalliq of hydro lines and a road. I think this would impose. You won't be able to do anything until these linear infrastructures are created. Do you have a mine lifespan long enough to complete the linear infrastructure, if you have a long life as a mine, say 100 years perhaps? The road and hydro lines would they be worth building? Otherwise I have no idea how long mine life is. That's why I ask when I heard of the infrastructure.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. Through you, Mr. Chair, I think it's a valuable question. I would caution placing value on a piece of transportation infrastructure on simply one project or one company, when there is a variety of potential projects that could come to life in the Kivalliq region and throughout the territory, which could benefit from this type of infrastructure. So even though this company has brought forward this as an issue and a concern, it would be of benefit to the Industry as a whole and communities I believe. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: Mr. Chairman, thank you. Just for your notification, I asked a question for the reason that your presentation here. That was just a question I wanted to raise. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Charlie, you have a question?

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Charlie from Nunavik and NPC member. The hearing we're having at this time as NPC is an important process. People have come to get their presentation. In the next hearing, we would hope that perhaps your senior members would also attend the next hearings.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Putulik? *(English)*: I think it was more of a comment. You want to answer that?

Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just to clarify, as I indicated in my opening remarks...(Pause)

NPC Chair: Sorry, that was just a statement telling you guys to be present next time, Agnico staff or somebody be present. That was what he was saying. Okay, Putulik?

Comm Putulik: (*Translated*): When the hearing starts in Keewatin, will similar information be provided from your presentation?

Elizabeth: Thank you. Through you, Mr. Chair, yes, I would offer that in the Kivalliq region, senior officials from Agnico Eagle will be present in Rankin Inlet. Unfortunately, they were not able to attend this particular meeting, so there will be senior staff representatives from that company to talk about this issue. I would imagine we'll get into much more detail in that region, as it is more directly impacted within the Kivalliq region. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. You wish to add? Yes, I would like to ask a question also. You mentioned earlier...

(English): I'll ask in English, and I'm pretty sure...you may not be able to answer, and I know you will not be able to answer I know but, you said earlier that we believe that blocking exploration and mining activities when there is no scientific link to the decline of caribou would necessarily compromise development. My question is, we've been hearing that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific method were both going to think about and use it to make decisions. Do you believe in Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit for us to use as a tool for our decision-making?

Elizabeth: Thank you for the question. Yes, we would submit that IQ information and knowledge is very important.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Any questions?

Comm Putulik (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair for allowing me to ask more questions. The mining companies when they submit a presentation, the officials - the senior official and their staff submit presentations. I would like to see a similar platform in the Keewatin hearings.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Yes, she did when we are in Rankin, that would be the case. Any further questions? None? From the invited delegation? Abraham.

Abraham Q: (*Translated*): Abraham Qammaniq from Hall Beach Hunters and Trappers. Section 2.2.2, if we can revert to that on the screen. Yes, it talks about the areas of concern by Inuit. It was mentioned that just putting a halt to a project would not put us anywhere. We constantly hear about that when we try and raise our own issues, but we are not being heard. So this pops up again, which I don't appreciate. So in research, for example on caribou, the issue of whether they are increasing or decreasing - do you also include those harvested? Because it must have an impact to the numbers counted. Is that included? I ask that question. It's an important issue in the Keewatin. We are now hunting south. If you remember before Nunavut, we were asked to record our harvesting, and we started to understand what types of species we harvest. It's something I thought about to do in our community, but it has never gone anywhere. It's a question I wanted to ask earlier too. Is that included? Are the harvest being included, because you would think it would be part of the monitoring program, if you understand by question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. Through you, Mr. Chair, I will have to defer back and find an appropriate answer to that question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. You understand her response? Yes. Any further questions? I don't believe there are any from the observers. Any written submissions now? Go ahead.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question that I expect will be delivered to each of the mining companies, and I'll just read it. I will substitute the word 'stop' for the word in the question, which is 'secede.' The question is:

In the event that your development sites overlaps with key caribou habitats, will you commit to stop your activities, including blasting or processing, hauling, and flying?

That was from a participant.

Christine: Christine Kowbel, Legal Counsel for the Chamber. Could I ask you just to read that question more slowly? I think we only got one in five of those words down.

Alan: The question has the word secede in it, and I'm taking the word 'secede' out for translation purposes and substituting 'stop.' I think that's probably a fair substitution. In the event that your development site overlaps with the key caribou habitats, will you commit to stop your activities, including blasting or processing, hauling, and flying?

Elizabeth: Through you, Mr. Chair, thank you for the question. I will have to defer that back and have that answered by the company. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all?

Alan: Thank you. That's the only question I have for now. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I don't believe there are any more questions. Thank you for your presentation. Not all the questions were answered, but we should expect written responses. Thank you. Tomorrow...I apologize. Agnico Eagle was presenting this evening.

(Clapping)

Thank you. Tomorrow we will resume again at 9:00.

DAY 5
MARCH 26, 2017

NPC Chair: Ulaakut. (*Translated*): Putulik will do the opening prayer. Taima.

Comm Putulik: (*Opening Prayer*)

(*Clapping*)

NPC Chair: Ulaakut. (*Translated*): Just for your information. There are two main exits in each corner of the building, and an emergency exit to my left. If you are having problems with your receivers, lift up your hands, and you will be assisted. There are washrooms next to the main entrances. Invited guests are to my right, and presenters are before us. If you have your cellphone, turn it off please. I would like to welcome Minister George Kuksuk.

You may proceed. As always, you have 20 minutes per session, with 10 minutes of question period.

(*English*): At any time, you can start.

Chamber of Mines Initial Statements & Answers to Questions:
Elizabeth Kingston & Christine Kowbel

Elizabeth: Good morning. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm Elizabeth Kingston. I'm the General Manager for Nunavut with the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines. With me is our Legal Counsel, Christine Kowbel. Before I begin, I just wanted to comment on the point that the companies are not here in person at this regional meeting. With the last minute change to the regional hearings, many had to change their travel plans, but they do intend to participate in one or more of the hearings in the Kivalliq and the Kitikmeot. So the Commissioners will have opportunities to ask the companies questions directly at those hearings, or of course, questions in writing during this process. The Industry welcomes all questions.

I also want to thank all of the community members that have travelled to the hearings this week. I have been here every day listening to you on behalf of our Industry. We appreciate the knowledge and opinions you have shared with us. Our members have also been listening over the phone and want to hear what you have to say. Unfortunately, a translated phone line has not been made available, so many of those on the phone don't know what your questions and comments are yet, but our members will read the transcript from these hearings, and some of them may reach out to you directly to answer questions that you have raised, once they are able to review the transcripts and are clear.

That being said, Agnico-Eagle was able to give me answers to some of your questions from yesterday to share – two in particular. With respect to the life of mine, Meliadine has a two-

year construction period lasting from 2017 to 2019, and an expected 13 years of operation from 2019 to 2032. There will also be a 10-year closure and post-closure period from 2033 to 2043. Meadowbank and Amaruk will operate until 2022 if Whale Tail Pit is approved. Closure and post-closure will continue from 2023 to 2033. Exploration in the area is ongoing, as Agnico Eagle hopes to increase the mine life at both of these sites in the future.

Next, with regards to caribou management, for the Meliadine project, in 2012, Agnico Eagle signed a caribou protection agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. This agreement is referenced in the project certificate issued by the NIRB, and in the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement. Agnico must stop all exterior activities if more than 50 caribou are seen around the mine site. Each year, they need to stop operations between 5 and 10 days for caribou measures. So that concludes the component from Agnico Eagle's presentation from yesterday. With your indulgence, Mr. Chair, I'll just move right into the presentation from Northquest.

***Northquest Ltd. Presentation
Elizabeth Kingston & Christine Kowbel***

Elizabeth: Northquest Ltd. is an Ontario corporation incorporated in 2008. Northquest currently has one exploration project in Nunavut, the Pistol Bay Gold Project, which is located on the on west coast of Hudson Bay, approximately 60 kilometres south of Rankin Inlet. The community of Whale Cove is approximately 14 kilometres south of the east boundary of the property. The project is comprised of 825 square kilometres of unpatented mineral claims.

To date, \$22 million has been expended on exploration activities by Northquest. Throughout the development of the project, Northquest has worked cooperatively with the Community of Whale Cove. During 2015-2016, Northquest spent in excess of \$1 million in goods and services from local businesses. During the 2016 field season, 18 community members were employed. Should the project proceed to exploitation, the expected level of capital investment is in excess of \$300 million, and should provide ongoing employment of 400 to 450 permanent staff.

Northquest has serious concerns about the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Rather than balancing various rights, interests, objectives, and concerns of the various stakeholders, the Draft Plan takes a largely prohibitive approach to land use planning by imposing Protected Area designation over large tracks of land, thus prohibiting many activities that would benefit the socioeconomic development of Nunavut and Nunavummiut.

The narrow manner in which the Draft Plan characterizes and protects existing mineral rights has the effect of eliminating the statutory rights of existing claim and leaseholders. Both of these issues will have the effect of driving mineral resource investment away from Nunavut, which will have both an immediate and long-term negative impact on Nunavut's socioeconomic development.

Northquest's concerns are shared in the submissions from the Government of Nunavut, the Government of Canada, the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines, the combined submissions

of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kivalliq Inuit Association, and Qikiqtani Inuit Association with specific reference to IOLs, holders of existing interests in Nunavut, and a number of municipal level governments in Nunavut.

The Nunavut Agreement is the constitutional basis for land use planning in Nunavut. The Agreement and its enacting legislation are based on established land use planning principles of balancing competing public and private rights, interests, objectives, and concerns. Northquest understands the need to take into account and reflect the unique history, geography, wildlife, culture, and traditions of Nunavut and of Inuit. Northquest is supportive of the land use planning process and the need to establish Protected Areas.

We believe that land whose protection is essential for environmental or human needs must be protected. We also believe that building a robust minerals industry is critical for socioeconomic development in Nunavut. The NPC's role is to strike that difficult balance between these competing goals. We believe that the amount of land currently designated as Protected Area does not achieve an appropriate balance of competing rights and interests, and that the Draft Plan is significantly imbalanced in favor of land conservation.

Further, the Draft Plan ignores the fundamental principles of land use planning, which are set out in the Nunavut Agreement by taking a prohibitive approach, rather than providing for managed and Mixed Use areas. Comparatively little land is designated as Special Management Areas. This takes on a particular significance in the development of mineral resources, as many of the Protected Areas are superimposed over areas which have been identified as having significant mineral potential.

The Government of Nunavut has submitted that in the planning context, and particularly within certain areas of overlapping values, regulatory clarity may be best achieved through less prohibitive approaches than proposed in the Draft Land Use Plan, particularly where NPC's consultation record shows a lack of necessary Government, Designated Inuit Organizations, or local public support for prohibition.

The Government of Nunavut cites the 2012 Dillon Consulting Limited Independent Review of the Land Use Plan, which asserted that Special Management Areas designations may be most appropriate and sufficient in determining harmful disturbances in wildlife within critical habitat, particularly given the existence of safeguards for caribou and other wildlife at other stages of the integrated regulatory process. Northquest agrees with this.

NTI and the RIAs note that the Nunavut Land Use Plan must strike the balance between promoting conservation measures and economic opportunities. NTI and the RIAs specifically state that they believe that the right balance has not been struck as a result of the considerable proposed application of prohibitions of activities on IOL subsurface lands, which in most cases such lands are counted on to stimulate economic opportunities for Inuit. Northquest agrees with this in respect of public lands.

The fact that large tracks of land are off limits to development unless an exemption is granted, has the effect of taking mineral development in Nunavut out of the well understood legislative and integrated regulatory regimes into one of discretionary grants. As a result, any person

wishing to develop mineral reserves on a Protected Area will have to apply for an exemption, or worse, a series of exemptions as the project needs to progress.

The Plan would effectively move Nunavut out of a well recognized and tightly administered and regulatory free entry-based mining system, which is the standard in Canada, the United States, as well as many other common law countries. The current system has generated millions of dollars worth of geological information for Public Governments at the expense of private Industry, and billions of dollars of employment, infrastructure, and tax revenues to citizens and Public Governments at the expense of private Industry.

The Draft Plan would effectively take the grant of mining rights tenures away from elected public governments, which will be the Government of Nunavut post-devolution, and regulatory authorities, and place it in the hands of the unelected Planning Commission, which we submit is not the appropriate forum.

The current mining system is subject to the obligation to consult with Inuit and is also subject to extensive integrated environmental and other land and water use and regulations administered by Institutions of Public Government as envisioned in the Nunavut Agreement. The system already serves to protect the broader public interests and the specific interests of stakeholders, while at the same time providing the mining Industry with a certain and transparent system of regulation necessary before committing large amounts of capital.

The Government of Nunavut has further submitted that the NPC's territory-wide blanket approach regarding the important issue of caribou protection within the Plan is not appropriate - particularly, at the scales proposed – and that there are gaps in the NPC's rationale related to this issue, and clearly more work is required for the Plan to appropriately reflect outstanding concerns regarding caribou habitat protection within the Plan. Northquest agrees with this.

The Government of Nunavut recommends Special Management Area designations for caribou calving areas, key access corridors, post-calving grounds, and freshwater crossings, and administration on a case-by-case basis, provided that there are sound mitigation plans with seasonal restrictions on activities that are vetted through the appropriate existing regulators. Northquest also agrees with the Government of Nunavut's position that with effective mitigation measures and monitoring programs, mineral exploration and development activities can coexist with sustainable development and caribou calving, post-calving grounds, and access corridors.

Northquest's other particular concern is the failure of the Draft Plan to effectively recognize the rights of existing holders of mineral rights. The Draft Plan indicates that each successive stage of a mining project is a new proposal. As a result, the current statutory right of a holder of a mineral claim to proceed to a mining lease, subject to meeting rigorous prescribed conditions, has been removed. Under the Draft Plan, when a new stage of an existing project is about to be entered, companies will need to apply for an exemption to the Protected Area status. The granting of an exemption is discretionary, and there are no objective or certain criteria outlining when an exemption might be granted.

Mining companies will be very reluctant to invest time and money in the harsh climatic and geographic conditions of Nunavut in these circumstances. The 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use

Plan, through the designation of extensive Protection Areas that prohibits industrial land use activities, actually removes decision-making authority from the designated regulatory authority and affected communities. Each designated Protection Areas effectively supersedes the remainder of Nunavut's integrated regulatory system as envisioned in the Nunavut Agreement and limits the ability of the Government of Nunavut and local communities to make decisions to grant rights for the utilization of lands in a manner that best balances conservation and provides economic opportunities in order to develop vibrant, territorial and local economies. Northquest believes...

NPC Chair: Your time is up. I just wanted to let you know. Are you at the end? Do you want to say something? Go ahead.

Christine: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Christine Kowbel, Legal Counsel for the Chamber. I just wanted to know, and I'm not sure if you noticed, but I think Ms. Kingston started by answering some questions from Agnico, and I noticed the clock had started for Northquest early, so I think they have about four minutes remaining in the 20.

NPC Chair: Okay, yes. I will give you another five minutes. Thank you.

Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Northquest believes that all existing rights must be grandfathered, and is in agreement with the Government of Canada that the grandfathering of existing rights at all stages of mineral exploration and development – without exception – should be included in the Nunavut Land Use Plan. Mining is the largest private sector industry in Nunavut. It represents hundreds of millions of dollars in expenditures and creates significant economic opportunities for residents and businesses in Nunavut. In 2015, 203 million dollars was spent in Nunavut on mineral exploration.

The mining Industry will hesitate to invest the significant capital required to develop mineral projects in Nunavut if, as outlined in the Draft Plan, they have no certainty that they will be allowed to develop a project beyond exploration, through development, and to the exploitation stage. This will severely hamper the socioeconomic development of Nunavut.

The impact of the Draft Plan as it applies to Northquest is significant. The Pistol Bay project falls almost entirely in a proposed Protected Area. The Pistol Bay project is currently at the exploration stage. Because existing rights are not effectively grandfathered under the Draft Plan, Northquest will need to apply for an exemption to progress to a mining lease, which places Northquest's current investment of \$22 million at risk, and makes future development uncertain.

While Northquest is committed to developing the project, its parent company has an obligation to shareholders to deploy capital where there is an acceptable level of risk. With no certainty that Northquest will be allowed to continue beyond the exploration phase, the risk to capital becomes a question. This will represent an economic loss to Nunavut and to the local communities of Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet. In the area of the Pistol Bay project in particular, the implementation of a Protected Area seems to be based on protecting caribou calving and post-calving grounds.

Northquest recognizes the importance of hunting and trapping in the community of Whale Cove and to Nunavummiut and Inuit, but we note that in submissions made by Issatik Hunters and Trappers Association, based on their Traditional Knowledge, the area of importance skirts the Pistol Bay project by a significant distance, which is consistent with Northquest's own on-the-ground observations. This suggests that the protection of caribou could be achieved by designating a much smaller area as a Protected Area.

The NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines' extensive caribou study also suggests that there are alternative approaches that could be more effective in the protection of caribou than designating large areas of land as off limits. It is important for the future socioeconomic development of Nunavut to get the balance right between development and Protected Areas. Northquest respectfully submits its recommendation that the Plan should be reviewed to limit areas, which are designated as Protection Areas, and to take a more balanced approach to managing competing rights, interests, and objectives. In the case of the Protection Area in which Pistol Bay is located, we suggest that the evidence does not support creating a broadly prohibitive Protected Area where mining is excluded.

We believe an appropriate balance can be achieved through land use planning and the extensive legislative and regulatory framework to allow responsible and sustainable development, and to protect wildlife and the national environment. We further submit that the Plan must be amended to allow for the effective grandfathering of all existing mining rights to protect the investments, which have already been made with the comfort that these projects are subject to an existing, comprehensive and integrated regulatory regime for the balancing and protection of competing interests. And that concludes the statement from Northquest. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Are there any questions from the panel? Peter?

Comm Peter: (Translated): Peter Alareak from Nunavut Planning. In the Kivalliq region, I know they will be presenting again when they come to our region, but since they are here and they are in front of us, I would like to ask how many employees do you have that are from the Nunavut region?

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. Through you, Mr. Chair, the statement indicates that during the 2016 field season, 18 community members were employed from Whale Cove.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (Translated): Are there any other questions? Putulik?

Comm Putulik: You said that there was a 13-year project. It had a 13-year lifespan. This mine with a 13-year lifespan, is it just one block of mineral that is there that should be mined? Can exploring be done in the area if there are any more possible deposits close to where this mine is?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Elizabeth: Thank you. Through you, Mr. Chair, that would be a question I'll have to take back to the company to provide a proper response. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Any further questions? Peter?

- Comm Peter: This map that you have with the Pistol Bay claim just west of Whale Cove, I could see the red spot where I believe is the mineral is believed to be mined. I'm asking should it become a mine, how is the company planning to transport the minerals they have claimed from the mine, by the air or by ship? In what way? Thank you.
- Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. That would be a question I will have to refer back to the company, but they should be able to provide that answer very quickly. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all? Ovide?
- Comm Ovide: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My question is since we have many wildlife in the surrounding areas where the communities are, and we also have lakes that have fish that habitat in the lakes, we have many different wildlife. My questions is in regards to how the lakes that have fish, if they are close to the mining site, how are they going to be carefully treated? Has this been thought out carefully? That's my question.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.
- Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. I believe I can speak on behalf of Northquest that they would take these types of issues very seriously and would seriously consider the health and welfare of local wildlife. But to provide a detailed response, I would have to take that back to the company and have them provide a more fulsome response to you. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Taima. Putulik?
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: I am from the Nunavik region, and we work with the mining companies that are mining near our community. Our community leaders, when there is mining development discussions, they wish to work well together. When there are serious questions related to the proposed activity, if you keep saying I have to take your question back and we'll give you a proper response, when there is a public hearing in the Kivalliq region, from my thoughts, I think it would be best to have all the information available. When there are important questions posed because there were a lot of leaders who were in front of us who approached us. When it had to do with mining activities, the Nunavik region members wanted to find out further information at the time during our discussions. We really appreciate it having the right representatives who can answer the questions in front of us. So I would suggest that you do the same.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. We have said, even if they can't respond right away, they can respond at a later time. That is what they had said. They will find out in order to respond accurately. If they cannot respond right away, they can respond with the proper information at a later time. That is what we have been saying here at this public hearing. We can ask questions anytime we want to if we need clarification or further information. Even if they can't answer us right away and respond later, it's fine. We want to treat them the same way here at this public hearing. Are there any further questions from this panel? (Pause). I believe there aren't any. Your time is up as well. Alan?
- Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to interject so the record was clear that participants such as the mining companies and many other people, have been invited to come to any or all of the

sessions. So while you are quite correct that while the questions can be put to any participant, it is certainly well within their right to reserve and get answers later.

We have to I think understand that the presenter here is the Executive Director of the Chamber of Mines and not an actual spokesperson for the company. So I just want to assure you that there is no adverse view of your deferring to your clientele. I just want to be clear on the record that it's perfectly alright for your mining companies to come at any of the other two hearings and answer the questions when they do. We represented that to everybody, and I want the record to be clear that no one is thinking untowards because they are not here currently. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. There was a member who raised their hand down there. You can also submit a written question. We need to move on to the next set of presenters.

Alan: Mr. Chair?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Alan: Thank you. It has been the practice that the Chair has asked Commission Council, for the record – me, Alan Blair – to ask questions at the end of each presentation. In this case, I think any questions that I would put to the presenter, I would do at the end of all of the presentations. I think that makes some sense. And I just want to let the presenter and the Board know, and indeed those present, that I expect you will be deferring to the mining companies when they are present, so I'm not planning on asking questions to mining companies who aren't here, expecting that you will have to defer.

But the mike is always open on the floor as well, so if there is someone here who is expecting that I am asking a mining company a question, and they are not here, I'm not likely going to ask that question. I will wait until they are present. So this is notice to anyone if they wish to have their question asked of a mining company, even if they are not here, they can ask it directly when the Chair opens the floor. I just wanted to be clear in the process that I think we should follow, rather than wasting time asking questions we know probably won't be answered. I hope that's clear for everybody. Thank you.

NPC Chair: That being said, I talked to her, and just like everybody else, they're going to have a 20-minute presentation and a 10-minute question period, even though they may not answer right away. Just like everybody else, they will have a chance to answer later. That's how they are going to do it too, just like everybody else – participants and others that have been going through. Like I said, they are going to have a 20-minute presentation and a 10-minute question period just like everybody else. I've been saying to everybody that we don't want any favors from anybody. The way we've been doing it is the way we will keep doing it that way, so everybody is aware. You can go on to your next presentation. Thank you.

***North Arrow Minerals:
Elizabeth Kingston & Christine Kowbel***

Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair and thank you for the helpful comments from the panel and from Mr. Blair. The next statement I'll make is on behalf of North Arrow Minerals. North Arrow Minerals is a junior exploration company based in Vancouver. North Arrow explores for diamonds throughout Canada, including active mineral tenures in all three regions of Nunavut. North Arrow has followed the Nunavut land use planning process from the beginning, and we are deeply concerned that significant changes reflected in the 2016 Draft Plan represent a serious departure from the principle of developing a balanced land use plan.

The North Arrow team has explored for minerals in Nunavut for over 40 years, and this exploration experience provides a unique viewpoint and knowledge base that is useful in commenting on the Draft Plan. As a result of the shift towards an unbalanced Plan, North Arrow applied in September 2016 to become a formal participant in the planning process. North Arrow appreciates the opportunity to provide its opinion and comments on several matters related to the land use planning process, and the 2016 Draft.

The first comments relate to the fit of the Plan with the integrated regulatory system. One of the advantages that North Arrow often points to when promoting our Nunavut-based diamond properties is the fact that the territory benefits from a subtle Land Claim Agreement that incorporates a rigorous, transparent and well-defined regulatory process. This regulatory process allows for certainty in the planning and permitting of our exploration projects.

Certainty is attractive to investors. Unfortunately, the 2016 Draft Plan through the designation of extensive Protected Areas that prohibit industrial land use activities removes decision-making from the designated regulatory authorities and affected communities. Each designated Protected Area is an area for which the remainder of Nunavut's integrated regulatory system is prevented from working as envisioned in the Nunavut Agreement.

The designation of Protected Areas removes the opportunity for affected communities to weigh potential impacts and benefits, and self-determine how best to utilize lands that are important to them. The extensive Protected Areas defined in the 2016 Draft Plan will limit the ability of Nunavut to support and develop the private sector economy, including the mineral exploration and mining industry.

North Arrow strongly urges the NPC to carefully consider the number and extent of any Protected Areas within the final Land Use Plan and impose explicit land use prohibitions only in cases where there is broad consensus, and it is considered that the integrated regulatory system cannot adequately mitigate the impacts of potential land use activities. The Plan should acknowledge that large parts of Nunavut are and will remain effectively protected from development by the very real barriers of extreme climate, remoteness, and lack of infrastructure.

The next is a comment on the quality of the planning process. North Arrow is concerned with the limited awareness of the land use planning process at the community level. Based on North Arrow's community engagement and correspondence over the last several years, it is our

impression that the level of awareness of the land use planning process within communities was and remains limited.

As an example of this, one of the significant changes in the 2016 Draft Plan is the extension of land use designations onto municipal lands. This change is of direct importance to North Arrow, as it includes the extension of a Protected Area onto Naujaat municipal lands, incorporating North Arrow's advanced Q 1-4 diamond deposit. The Q 1-4 deposit is located within 9 kilometres of Naujaat and has the potential to provide the community with private sector wage economy jobs while allowing local employees to live at home.

The designation of a Protected Area within the municipality was not communicated to the community. It is our understanding that North Arrow's community meetings during the fall of 2016, over three months after the 2016 Land Use Plan was published, was the first time Naujaat has been made aware of this significant change. Land use designations should not be extended onto municipal lands without the support of the affected community.

The NPC should engage in full consultation with communities whose municipal lands are impacted by changes in the land use designations introduced in the 2016 Draft Plan, including a balanced discussion of the potential short-term and long-term impacts of the Plan. Consultations should be clear and balanced, and any mineral rights holders should be invited to take part.

The next comment is on areas with high mineral potential. Areas of high mineral potential have been developed as part of the planning process using the best available public geoscience information. However, the Land Use Plan should acknowledge that the level of geoscience knowledge in Nunavut is limited, and that over time, geological concepts used to identify mineral potential may change.

As an example, had the NWT gone through a similar land use planning process prior to the discovery of the diamonds in the territory, the Lac de Gras area would certainly have fallen outside any defined areas of high mineral potential. Yet, since their discovery, these diamond deposits have been the single biggest driver of the NWT economy. It is therefore very important to recognize that areas located outside the areas of high mineral potential defined in the 2016 Draft Land Use Plan also may have mineral potential. In fact, several of North Arrow's mineral tenures are located outside of areas of high mineral potential, including some tenures that host diamond-bearing kimberlites.

As exploration geologists, the company doesn't get to choose where a deposit is located. They do, however, need to work diligently and systematically to find one. Prohibiting the opportunity to conduct mineral exploration and develop mines within areas of high mineral potential will prevent future generations of Nunavummiut from realizing opportunities for economic development and wage economy jobs. The cost of acquiring and maintaining mineral tenure in Nunavut is very high, and one would not acquire tenures that do not have mineral potential. The final Land Use Plan should consider all current mineral tenures as areas of high mineral potential.

The next comment is on designation of caribou calving, post-calving grounds as Protected Areas. The 2016 Draft Plan designates caribou calving and post-calving grounds as Protected

Areas regardless of mineral potential. This represents a significant change from the 2014 version of the Land Use Plan. The designation of Protected Areas, regardless of mineral potential, effectively takes control of the potential development of mineral resources in these areas away from Nunavummiut and local communities. Communities will no longer have the opportunity to make an informed decision after weighing the potential benefits and impacts of mineral exploration and possible mining development in a particular area.

Defining caribou calving, post-calving grounds as Special Management Zones would allow the integrated regulatory system to weigh individual projects on a case-by-case basis and take into account input from locally affected communities in determining the management requirements for each proposed Protected Area. This will maximize flexibility for Nunavummiut to maintain a balanced use of the land moving forward, without relying on the blunt instrument of prohibition, and can ensure that caribou protection and mitigation measures are implemented and in effect for caribou when and where they are present.

The next comment is on the defined extent of caribou calving and post-calving grounds. The caribou calving and post-calving grounds polygons shown in Schedule A to the 2016 Draft Plan were provided by the Government of Nunavut along with a document that outlines how these polygons were defined using caribou satellite collar data. To our understanding, not one polygon has been subsequently modified throughout the planning process. There is no indication that community information or IQ were taken into consideration in the definition of calving and post-calving ground polygons.

Despite requests by participants including NTI and the NWT-Nunavut Chamber of Mines, the underlying caribou satellite collar data have not been provided to allow for a review of these designated Protection Areas. North Arrow is therefore concerned that the polygons have not been vetted for accuracy by local communities or knowledge holders, nor peer-reviewed by the scientific community. Most Protected Areas in the 2016 Draft Plan are caribou calving and post-calving grounds. Considering the near total restriction of land use activities represented by these Protected Areas, it is very surprising and concerning how little scrutiny these calving and post-calving polygons have been subjected to during this land use planning process.

North Arrow recommends that the NPC require the collar satellite data used to define the caribou calving and post-calving ground polygons be provided to requesting participants to allow for a full vetting and review of these areas. Furthermore, a rigorous, open, and transparent review of the caribou calving and post-calving ground polygons should be undertaken on a polygon-by-polygon basis. The review should include all interested participants, including impacted existing rights holders. To aid in this review and interpretation of the final Plan, individual polygons should be labeled with a unique identifier to allow for meaningful reference by regulators, proponents, and communities.

The next comment is relating to tundra wintering caribou herds with special reference to the Wager Bay caribou herd. North Arrow has a particular interest in the delineation of the calving and post-calving ground polygons of the Wager Bay caribou herd, north of Wager Bay and up onto Melville Peninsula. North Arrow's Naujaat and Mel diamond projects are impacted by the location and extent of some of these polygons, which are designated Protected Areas in the 2016 Draft Plan.

The Wager Bay caribou are a tundra wintering caribou. During the planning process, there have been a number of comments relating to the applicability of caribou protection measures based on observed differences in calving behavior and overall ecology between mainland migratory caribou herds and tundra wintering caribou, including the tundra wintering caribou are considered to have larger, less defined and less predictable calving grounds.

Delineation of the Wager Bay herd, calving, post-calving polygons, is based on caribou satellite collar data. However, it is important to note that the collar database used to define the herd polygons is only one-quarter of the average database size used for other caribou herds. Furthermore, most of the Wager Bay caribou herd data are over 10 years old, and of all the mainland caribou herds, Wager Bay caribou have the lowest probability of group membership. The foregoing would suggest that the Wager Bay caribou herd is data deficient. This data deficiency and potential differences in calving behavior should be taken into consideration when evaluating the Wager Bay caribou herd range polygons.

North Arrow also interprets the data deficiency of the Wager Bay caribou herd as the reason for the many small isolated calving, post-calving ground polygons related to this herd. These small polygons likely reflect the limited available data and dispersed calving behaviors of these caribou.

NPC Chair: I'm going to have to stop you there. Your time is up. *(Translated)*: If there is any question... *(Pause)* I don't think there are. From the invited delegates?

Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Abraham Kublu. I have two questions. If the mine opens, would it be an open pit mine, or an underground mine? That is the first question. The latter question: if the mine closed and contamination was made in Naujaat area, would the community be relocated? Those are my two questions. Thank you, Mr.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.

Elizabeth: Thank you for the question. Through you, Mr. Chair, in response to the second question, it would be highly unlikely that a community would be moved as the result of a closure of a mining project. However, I would like to defer that question and the previous question to the company to provide a more clear response. That would be an important question to answer. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Abraham? The other Abraham right here? Go ahead.

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: Abraham Qammaniq from Hall Beach HTO. I want the hearing to be effective so I won't really comment too much. But it has been mentioned that NPC planning stage, it will be a problem to miners or private enterprise. Naturally. I will comment for a number of years now, North Arrow Minerals, you mentioned they have been up here for a long time. You are saying that their practices and with changes coming, naturally the barriers are coming.

When they have interest in that area, I think it will be advisable that they have to first visit communities and understand what people think locally, because it was apparent calving grounds mentioned have been minimally studied and have not been studied again, but to us, these are natural. Inuit have always depended orally what is reality, and it's no less. The

barriers you mentioned or obstacles that may arise from the Plan, if a mining starts, they are here to make money, because it is a byproduct. So that's how I perceive it.

Yes, I have no problem with creating jobs, but I've always urged that we have to be involved. If they want to mine in our area, for example, the communities should be full participants, so the community can be fully aware. I say that because in Inuktitut language, it is structured in a way. For example, let's look at Mary River. They want to set up a deep-sea port on the east of Baffin or go by on the west side. They are looking at cost. But they should be aware of their cost. They should say to themselves, "I don't have enough funds, so I can't do this." Otherwise, you're going to have constant problems. In the Nunavut Settlement Area, agencies and organizations and people should be fully involved.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Are you trying to ask?

Abraham Q: *(Translated)*: You said it's a hearing. It's not a question. It's a comment, and I'm trying to add to the hearing.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. There are many questions people want to ask. Yes, we hear your words. Before we move on to Putulik, there was another comment. Go ahead.

?Delegate: *(Translated)*: I have a question. Near Clyde River, I have not seen any mineral exploration near our communities. Will there be any activities near our area?

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. I think I can speak on behalf of Industry that we certainly hope so. So that's kind of part of the reason we are here. So we appreciate that question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: The mining companies are always utilizing huge ships to deliver minerals to industries somewhere. Huge docks are usually built as well. Have you identified any areas for docking facilities? Thank you.

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. With respect to the North Arrow Minerals projects, I'm not aware of plans for build dock facilities.

NPC Chair: Putulik?

Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: So the minerals - mine, how do you deliver them?

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. Through you, Mr. Chair, it depends on the minerals. In this case, where it's a diamond project, if it does move through to exploitation, more than likely the diamonds would be flown by air.

NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated)*: I think we have enough questions. Of course, questions can always be written.

(English): Next presentation. You still have another one? Like I said, you can write your questions later. Your time is up. Next presentation please. Thank you.

- Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I understand that this is a long process, and we've just received word from TMAC Resources. I do have a prepared statement from them, but they have offered to defer their presentation until, I would imagine, the Kitikmeot Regional Hearing. So if that is agreeable to the panel, we can defer that presentation, and then that would conclude the member statements that I have, and I could just simply move into the final comments from the Chamber of Mines, if that is agreeable to you.
- NPC Chair: Yes, you can do that.
- Sharon: Restart the clock, please.

***NWT & Nunavut Chamber of Mines Presentation:
Elizabeth Kingston & Christine Kowbel***

- Elizabeth: Okay thank you, Sharon. So I would like to finish this block of presentations with comments from the Chamber of Mines, so thank you very much for your indulgence so far. The Nunavut Land Use Plan is a very important document for the future of Nunavut. That is why the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines has been an active participant in the Draft Nunavut land use planning process for many years, even before the release of the 2011 Draft Plan.

Our members are proud to work in Nunavut, and many of our workers are Nunavummiut. Overall, our Industry is the largest private sector contributor to the Nunavut economy. Extraction alone accounts for 17% of the GDP, and this does not include exploration expenditures, infrastructure spending, and contributions to other sectors like construction, transportation, real estate, trade, etc. Mining is the main economic driver of our territory and the largest private sector employer of Inuit, second only to Government as the primary employer. Through IIBAs the Nunavut Agreement ensures other direct economic benefits to Inuit and communities.

Just like our other parties, we have a lot of specific editorial comments on the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan on things like definitions and wording, but we will not be able to address all of these points in this presentation. During this regional presentation or regional hearing, we are providing feedback on the following general themes:

- Industry's role in the Nunavut regulatory regime
- Sustainable development
- Caribou
- Existing rights
- Nunavut's mineral potential, and
- The impacts on Nunavut's future that we are concerned this Plan would have if approved.

We intend to speak at each of the regional hearings and may have comments on additional topics at those other hearings. The Chamber respects the need for a Land Use Plan, NPC's roles,

and intentions, but we have a number of serious concerns with this current version. A lot of the key parties in this process, including each of the signatories and the RIOs have also expressed concerns about the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Overall, we think that the process has been confusing, not fair, or transparent. NPC has carried out a very limited and inadequate consultation on the 2016 Land Use Plan and has not provided any direction based on the feedback that they have received on this Draft. We believe that these hearings should not have been scheduled until the NPC provided an updated Plan and carried out a proper, transparent and balanced consultation with all stakeholders, including reasonable timelines. This is still our view.

Nunavummiut need a fair chance to understand the downside of development bans that NPC has included in the Land Use Plan and to discuss in their own communities and decide whether they agree with them. As the NPC said in the video we saw on the first day of the hearing, since the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan was released, it is a sprint to the finish. Respectfully, we think that something this important with potential to impact generations of Nunavummiut should not be rushed.

Community consultation on the 2016 Draft Plan has been limited to six short regional prehearing conference engagement sessions. One example: The Pond Inlet consultation session on November 4, 2016, 22 staff and consultants attended, but only three members from Arctic Bay and Clyde River, and five members from Pond Inlet. This is far less consultation than our members are required to undertake with communities as part of the process to permit a production mine.

Our Industry understands that deciding whether to agree on development in Nunavut is a very important decision. That is why it's important to go back to the communities many times to ensure that they understand the project that is being proposed, and they have a chance to tell us what they think about it, what areas are sensitive and to tell us how we can make it better. Sometimes the projects are not approved, and that is part of the regulatory process that was set up in the Nunavut Agreement, and we respect that.

The Nunavut Agreement provides for processes to accomplish conservation aims while allowing for benefits of Nunavummiut. Articles 8 and 9 are specifically designated to protect land and marine areas in Nunavut. The regulatory regime requires that Industry work collaboratively with and take direction from regulators, including the NIRB, the Nunavut Water Board, and territorial and federal regulators to ensure that the negative effects of exploration and development are minimized, and that the positive effects are realized. The process includes assessment of potential project effects, cumulative effects including caribou, and potential for effects on other wildlife, and development of mitigation and manageable measures that apply best to science and are built on past experience in the North.

A false choice has been presented: protection or development. For Nunavut, our Industry, and our members, this is not a choice. Development in Nunavut should always proceed in a way that is protective and respectful of our Elders, the IQ, the views of the community and Inuit, and scientific knowledge. The companies, communities, Government and regulatory agencies have all worked hard together since the Nunavut Agreement was signed to ensure that development in the territory proceeds in a way that is protective. We do not think that most

of the development bans in the current Land Use Plan will help increase environmental or cultural protection in Nunavut, but we do believe it will harm Nunavut's economy.

The Chamber believes that the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan does not adequately take into account Nunavut Agreement, Article 11. In developing planning policies, priorities, and objectives, factors such as economic opportunities needs should be taken into account. We also believe it is inconsistent with the Government of Nunavut Parnautit Mineral Development strategy. A strong and sustainable mining industry will have operating mines throughout the territory, providing employment and business opportunities. This will require a high level of exploration activity resulting in new mineral discoveries and developments with new mines coming into production, as old mines are closed and reclaimed.

A healthy minerals industry and the responsible economic development it can bring is critical to the future economic prosperity of Nunavut and its people. Mining gives direct benefits to the individual Inuit and Nunavummiut that our Industry is able to hire at our projects. Hiring is something that is addressed in every Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement, and it is something that every Regional Inuit Association is careful to address. The Nunavut Agreement also makes sure that all Inuit benefit from each mine. Before we explore a mine or property, we need to get our mineral rights from either NTI or the Government of Canada.

If we are successful and are able to produce minerals from the property, we need to pay a portion of those profits back, and that's called a royalty. If NTI owns the mineral rights, then we pay that royalty directly to NTI. If the Government of Canada owns the mineral rights, they collect the royalty and then pass that on to NTI. When projects happen on lands that are surface Inuit-owned, we pay rent and other fees to the Regional Inuit Association, and in this region that would be the QIA. Our Industry also pays taxes in Nunavut and the Federal Government, and those funds are used for the benefit of everyone.

The 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan recognizes there are data gaps in our knowledge in the Arctic. Research recommendations on use and occupancy mapping, caribou, climate change, char, cumulative impacts, polar bears, marine mammals, exploration, and development are listed. However, only what the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan defines as non-exploitive scientific research is considered to generally conform to the Nunavut Land Use Plan and may occur in any land use designation. Non-exploitive scientific research is defined as research whose objective is not the development or extraction of renewable or nonrenewable resources and uses scientific methods of data collection whose procedures and outcomes adhere to recognized ethical parameters of non-exploitation.

Research related to activities such as oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral exploration and development, is prohibited in a number of designated Protection Areas. The Chamber strongly objects to including restrictions on research within the Land Use Plan. The research that is carried out on behalf of mineral exploration and development companies in Nunavut relies on both scientific methods as well as Traditional Knowledge. This research is relied on to support our members' applications to regulatory and Inuit authorities, but has also served to contribute important scientific information to the body of knowledge we have about Nunavut. The Chamber does not understand why the 2016 Nunavut Land Use Plan would seek to prohibit future collection of such knowledge. Next slide please, Peter.

To begin, the Chamber wants to be absolutely clear: We believe in caribou protection. We do not believe that the methods proposed in the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan provide the best protection for caribou. In the Draft Land Use Plan, the NPC has substantially changed the designation for the protection of caribou habitat, caribou freshwater crossings, and Heritage rivers in the revised 2016 version from Special Management Areas to Protected and Prohibited Areas.

The World Wildlife Fund referred to NIRB's submission on the Plan, and I'm going to quote the NIRB's January 2017 submission: "Regardless of what the NPC and interested parties determine is an appropriate balance of caribou conservation versus promotion of economic potential, whether seasonal restrictions, management of air and ground traffic through specific areas, or outright prohibition on development, the NIRB requests that a Nunavut-wide Land Use Plan provide clear guidance regarding measures for protection of caribou habitat and associated parameters for development of various project types in and around those areas. In their participation within the NPC's land use planning process, the NIRB encourages governments and responsible parties to clearly identify other legislative tools for caribou protection that might reside outside of the Land Use Plan, for example, the DIAND, Government of Canada, caribou protection measures, and any corresponding plans for using the same to address caribou protection more broadly."

So other parties, including the NIRB, recognize there are many potential options that would protect caribou other than an outright ban on development. The caribou protection option, which our Industry supports, is caribou protection measures. The Chamber acknowledges and recognizes that mining and exploration projects in Nunavut may interact with caribou. Caribou protection measures have been applied by Industry for many years and have been developed through a regulated and collaborative approach with input from Governments, regulatory bodies, Regional Inuit Associations, Hunter and Trapper Organizations, communities, and adapting Industry best practices.

Our Industry has a track record of managing our interaction with caribou. These protective measures are spelled out in various terrestrial monitoring and management plans for mining and exploration activities. Long-term viability of caribou herds can successfully coexist with a sustainable and beneficial mining development Industry. The minerals industry is leading many efforts in studying and monitoring the effects of exploration and mining activities on caribou, such as extending funds to and collaborating with the Government of Nunavut on caribou collaring. We continually adapt new information and new approaches to monitoring, and reducing those impacts, such as mobile caribou protection measures.

We have shared this information with land use planning partners. Banning exploration and mining activities where there is no scientific link to the decline of caribou will unnecessarily compromise the development of economic and other opportunities for Nunavut and Nunavummiut while not necessarily contributing to better caribou protection.

NPC Chair: Your time is up. We're going to move onto questions. Go ahead.

Christine: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Christine Kowbel, Legal Counsel for the Chamber. We'd like to ask the Chair's indulgence in light of the fact that some of the Industry members have given up their

time in this hearing to make sure that you're finishing earlier. We'd just ask to have about five more minutes so Ms. Kingston can finish the Chamber's presentation.

NPC Chair: Like I said earlier, we give everybody the same time as everybody else: 20 minutes, 20 minutes, 10 minutes and 10 minutes, an hour for the others. So I'm just going to go on to the questions. *(Translated)*: Are there any further questions from the panel? Go ahead.

Christine: Mr. Chair, is it possible for some of the Industry participants to give some of their time that they were allocated at this hearing to the Chamber?

NPC Chair: Sorry, can you repeat that?

Christine: My apologies. Mr. Chair, is it possible for some of the Industry members that were granted time at this proceeding, hearing time, to give some of that time to the Chamber to finish their presentation?

NPC Chair: You want me to extend your time again. Is that your question?

Christine: Yes, it's to give some of the time that had been allocated to other Industry members to the Chamber so that they can finish their slides.

NPC Chair: Like I said, I don't want to argue. I've been giving everybody the same amount of time: 20 minutes and 10 minutes. And if there are none, we're going to move onto our next one.

(Translated): Are there any questions? *(Pause)* Are there any questions? Nothing? How about from the invited participants? Abraham?

Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Abraham Kublu. What you have presented, have you consulted with the communities in regards to those, because you have stated that you are not happy with this? Have you consulted with the communities on what their thoughts are? That is my question. Thank you.

Elizabeth: Thank you for the question. Through you, Mr. Chair, yes the individual companies as they discuss their projects would consult extensively with impacted communities, and caribou and wildlife management would be a major part of that discussion. So yes.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Would you like to add to that?

Abraham K: Abraham Kublu. Not individual companies, but as the Nunavut Chamber, did you consult with the communities what you were talking about? Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Elizabeth: Yes, thank you. That's a fair question. Just to explain, the Chamber of Mines' role: We are the Industry association that speaks on behalf of all of the companies, including service and supply, mining, and exploration companies that operate within the territories. So to answer your question, the Chamber of Mines – the Industry Association - on occasion or when the situation allows - would talk to communities and community leaders, but generally what we would do is

collect information and gather information from all of our members and present that as an overall voice on behalf of our Industry. So it would be a shared piece of information from our individual members that they would provide to the Chamber of Mines. I hope that answers your question. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions? Charlie?

Comm Charlie: *(Translated)*: I am Charlie Arngak from the Nunavik region. I am a member of the Nunavut Planning Commission. You just reminded me, because I just went back to the 1980s when we first went face-to-face with a mining company, because you are saying exactly what they had said at that time, during this hearing. Many more people have said the wildlife and Inuit way of life is more of concern. I apologize. I want to say we all know that non-Inuit prioritize financial means, but Inuit tend to prioritize what they live on.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. That was just a statement, not a question.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I tend to keep going back. I believe there is a Parks proposal. We all know that there is an interest for many areas. How can you inform us of those things?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Can you please elaborate more on your question? Your question may be answered if they understood the question.

Sam: *(Translated)*: About the Parks proposal, I believe there is potential mineral in that area. Can you give us more information on that?

Elizabeth: Thank you for your question. I'm sorry. I'm not very clear on specifically what you are asking. But I think if I heard correctly at least the first portion of your question regarding a Parks presentation or a Parks initiative, the Chamber of Mines would not be directly involved with providing community updates on a proposed park. That would come from either the Territorial or Federal Government, depending on the type of park...if I'm understanding your question. If I'm not, I apologize, but maybe with more details, I could try to provide a better answer. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Through a written question, can we submit a written question?

(The presenters nod yes)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: She has nodded. There is a member who has wanted to ask a question before our time is up.

Henry *(Translated)*: Thank you. Henry Aleco from the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission Chairperson.

(English): As Nunavut Chamber of Mines, whenever you are planning to extract the ore through the ship, I know they are not too many routes that you can take from a mine in a particular area. Would you provide us shipping routes when you are planning to take the ore out to the

Nunavut Marine Region Planning Commission? Would you provide us these shipping routes in the future? The reason why I'm saying this is because we have lots of hunting activities and lots of animals – mammals - in the Hudson Strait area that are very important to our community wellness and health. And we do a lot of harvesting in those areas, which we are dependent on: beluga, walrus, seals, these kinds of things. So it's important that the Chamber of Mines provide us these shipping routes and sit down with us. Thank you.

NPC Chair: You guys can do that a different time.

(Translated): Putulik has raised his hand as well. He will be the last member to ask a question.

Comm Putulik: I just want to make a comment. It's not a question. From the communities that responded, are they in favor of the mine or against oil exploration, as compared with their livelihood of not having those? Most or all of them responded that they prefer that they not be disturbed. This is a blunt response to the mining industry. Having said that, probably if they want to sit down with the mining industry, it's up to them. But their first response is no, we are not in favor of those. We have survived for thousands and thousands of years. This is how we are. We like it like that.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, you can speak about that through another avenue or meeting. Thank you for your presentation and your responses when you were questioned. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Yes. 15-minute break.

BREAK

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Jason Akearok

NPC Chair: 20 minutes for the presentation and 10 minutes of question period. Please proceed.

Jason: Qujannamiik Itsivautaq. Jason Akearok. I'm the Executive Director for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. First off, we just want to thank the Commission – NPC - for permitting the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board time to present its position. I think that position was conveyed in our press release, which was released on March 16th of 2016, which is that the Nunavut Wildlife Board supports full area protection for caribou calving and post-calving grounds, and this includes key access corridors leading to and from the calving grounds. Full area protection includes the prohibition of industrial activities, including mineral, oil, and gas exploration and development, construction of transportation infrastructure, and related activities.

So the details of NWMB's position can be found in the submission we provided to the Nunavut Planning Commission. What we did provide to the Nunavut Planning Commission was addressed to yourself, Mr. Chair, Andrew Nakashuk: a cover letter, our caribou workshop report, the letter to the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Minister released on April 19,

2016, our press release, our literature review examining human effects on barren ground caribou, and a map that is up on the screens for everyone to see.

So again I want to reiterate the position of the NWMB. So the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board would first like to state that it is not against responsible industrial development. However, the Board is of the view that there must be an appropriate balance between development and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat. The Board's clear mandate under Article 5 of the Nunavut Agreement is to secure to the extent reasonably possible, the conservation of wildlife. So the NWMB is therefore committed to helping ensure a responsible balance between development in Nunavut and the protection of caribou and sensitive caribou habitat.

Accordingly, after having considered available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and western scientific information, regarding the negative impacts of human land use activities on calving caribou and habitat, the NWMB recommends the following position with respect to caribou habitat protection. Again, the NWMB supports full area protection for caribou calving and post-calving grounds. This protection includes prohibition of industrial activities, mineral, oil, and gas exploration and development, construction of transportation infrastructure, and related activities. I'll just note that this was the initial position of the NWMB back in May of 2014.

The NWMB arrived at this position and confirmed this position back in 2014, but it was also reconfirmed when the NWMB held a workshop that it hosted back in November of 2014. At this workshop, representatives included delegates from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Qikiqtaaluk Regional Wildlife Board, Kivalliq Wildlife Board, Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, the Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board.

The purpose and objectives of this workshop was to bring together Inuit hunters and organizations, community members, wildlife scientists, and wildlife managers to share and discuss current scientific and Traditional Knowledge on the effects of disturbance caused by human land use activities on barren ground caribou, and to suggest recommendations on how to effectively manage and/or protect caribou in caribou habitat.

I won't go through the full report. It is available, the submissions. But what I will do is go through the points of agreement. There are 11 points of agreement, and I'll just go through those.

1. First one is both Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and science provide useful information and guidance concerning caribou and caribou protection issues.
2. It is necessary to incorporate both Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and western science information into maps addressing caribou and caribou habitat protection. Boundaries of protected or conservation areas should be reviewed and revised periodically to reflect changes in caribou distribution or knowledge.

3. Third point of agreement: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and science are essentially in agreement based upon reliable and persuasive evidence with respect to caribou and caribou habitat protection issues, particularly regarding the vital importance of caribou calving areas, caribou post-calving areas, caribou water crossings, and caribou access corridors.
4. Fourth point of agreement: Currently there appears to be no reasonable legal or policy balance between development and protection in core caribou habitat.
5. Establishing Protected Areas is generally a more effective conservation action for the protection of core caribou habitat and vulnerable caribou populations than simply establishing protection measures. The NWMB does understand that this could pose constraints on economic development.
6. Particularly concerning the presently low caribou population numbers in Nunavut, the high economic social and cultural value of caribou and caribou habitat to Inuit, and ongoing exploration and development activities throughout the territory, it is urgent that prompt and effective steps be taken by management authorities to ensure protection of this irreplaceable natural resource.
7. The establishment under Nunavut's Wildlife Act of special management areas and accompanying regulatory safeguards seems to be an effective and appropriate legal action for the protection of caribou and caribou habitat.
8. A caribou zone of influence is a useful concept to apply in concerning overall caribou and caribou habitat protection.
9. Mobile caribou conservation measures designed to conserve caribou use of seasonal ranges, as opposed to conservation of caribou habitat, deserves further careful examination and consideration, for example, within buffer zones within the vicinity of a Protected Area or within other seasonal ranges where concerns exist about disturbance to caribou but do not warrant full area protection.
10. Caribou and caribou habitat Protected Areas and protection measures, once decided upon, must be clearly expressed and conveyed to all those affected.
11. Finally, to help ensure effective caribou and caribou habitat protection, adequate funding is required for communications, implementation, monitoring, and enforcement.

So those were the 11 points of agreement from the workshop. I'll just reiterate again that the NWMB is not against responsible industrial development, but we do think that at this time, full area protection of caribou calving and post-calving grounds, they need full protection. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): Any questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: (*Translated*): The map on the video display. Is this part of your presentation? Part of Baffin Island – I cannot make the geography of it. It's too big to me. NWMB, your presentation was

strictly on caribou. Do you have any other responsibilities, other species that you're concerned about? Taima.

Jason: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): At this time, I would like to concentrate on caribou. We wanted to voice our concerns to the public hearing here to the Commission. Yes, this is mostly caribou.

(*English*): You were also asking about the map here. Yes, this is primarily in the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot area. At the time, we don't have enough information to be able to put zones or boundaries in the Baffin region. However, that is something that if Inuit organizations and other organizations put forth before the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the NWMB would consider that information.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Any other questions? Appears not. From the participants? Leopa?

Leopa: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am from Pangnirtung – Leopa Akpalialluk. I have a question on caribou. I think I will have two comments, although I will try to keep it short. I have a question. The vicinity around Iqaluit where there are diamond explorations, I don't think they have enough exploration research done on this area. This is my traditional land. Even Andrew Nakashuk has lived in this area. We need further research on this area where it's a major calving ground. It's a caribou hunting ground, and there is plenty of game at the time.

The Nunavut Planning Commission will have to pay attention to this area and maybe look into it more, because it is traditional land. I want Nunavut Planning Commission to ensure we continually use it. We don't want it overrun by development. They have used it as Mixed Use, and there are mining explorations that I think it will be in production sometime soon on the 14th.

People totally depend on caribou from this region. At the time, we discussed its importance at the Baffin QIA Regional Meeting. I think IQ is overused. It's just a cliché now to meetings and gatherings to look perfect, but researchers and their funding are always a priority. Inuit culture and IQ is never a priority. It's just used so discussions can look good and mean well. It's just a general comment to the participants here.

Nunavut Government also should hear of this. They should be concerned about Baffin Island populations. Their research should be concrete and meaningful towards caribou. Another comment on caribou – perhaps polar bear is a bad example, perhaps, but there is a rule where you only go after polar bear males. Perhaps that should ease up a bit where a few females should be harvested at times.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Please....

Leopa: (*Translated*): That's what I wanted to say. This is for future consideration for all the dialogue. What you said you are saying about the caribou as the Government of Nunavut, and here again Nunavut Planning Commission is saying that they will do this in tune of IQ. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Any questions? Yes.

- Sam: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. I have a very similar comment, just a comment. Those of us who grew up with the Elders as families, there's a lot of preference by Elders to eat calves, but there is no means to do that. In respect to our Elders and because of our Elders, how can we change that?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: That can also be entertained by another venue and a response given elsewhere also. There are other questions? Go ahead.
- ?Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have just a short question. In respect to NWMB's regulations that are often discussed in our community, people feel it has to be amended. NWMB Perhaps can entertain the idea with a decrease in the caribou population to increase the quota that can further supplement communities and the people.
- NPC Chair: That is also outside the topic and can be conducted in a different venue. It is not part of our hearing. Yes, you can talk amongst yourselves regarding your questions, but it does not really go with our purpose here. Yes, if you have questions to his comments, but anything outside of that, you can discuss it in your community. Right now we're dealing with the presentation he gave.
- Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: Yes, I also had a question on Mary River. It was a very important calving ground before mining started. How can we pursue better protection of the wildlife in the area? Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: If you want to answer right away you can. You also have an opportunity to answer that question later if you can't answer right now. But if you want to answer it, you can.
- Jason: Thanks, Mr. Chair. For the Baffin region for community residents, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, the NWMB would certainly consider working with those organizations and the communities. The NWMB is responsible for designated areas for consideration for protection. So if that is of concern, I'd suggest working with your HTO, the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board would be in a position to work with those organizations. Qujannamiik.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Jeetaloo, you also had a question?
- Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: From Iqaluit Amarok HTO. I think we're going to be talking about similar comments, so I'll just say that with areas of mining interest, sometimes there are people who feel they have ownership of some territories. I wanted to mention that. I would like just to add now that there are birds that are migrating our way now or areas in our vicinity. The women enjoy their summer berry picking, and sometimes they have no berries to pick because of an increase of birds that are affecting berry pickers.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Ben, you also had a comment?
- Ben: Qujannamiik. Thank you for appearing in front of the panel. Thank you.
- (Translated)*: I want to go home. *(Laughs)* I have one question. Yes, when we were in the Baffin region, I don't really want just to discuss caribou. There are other wildlife species that

must be of concern, which I believe NWMB should be concerned of, particularly marine life. The public institution that was created, the Nunavut Marine Council, for example, should be included in comments before the Nunavut Planning Commission. For example, the haul-outs for walrus and habitat, often the problem is viewed with cruise ships approaching these walrus haul-outs and with increasing concern of traffic and increasing tourists.

So I think the time is now to start developing regulations or policies in working relationship with NPC, because right now there don't seem to be any restrictions for the cruise ships to go here or there. I think we should be focused on that within the Nunavut Land Use Plan. We should see it on there not to have these haul-outs approached. I think this has become an urgent issue. NWMB and Nunavut Marine Council should start focusing on this. In fact, it is perhaps more urgent than mining, because the marine mammals are our food. They are part of our lifestyle. I'm not worried about minerals, because they are not our food. The things we need for daily dependency, whether it's a small mammal or not, things have to change, yes.

Nunavut Planning says yes, if the Plan is implemented, it will still be open for amendments, but the problem is how? Then as we Inuit, when we request a change or when we have ideas, if a route was to be outlined, I think we will have to outline those in specific view of our delegates here. If we decide parts of the land that Protection Areas should be increased, what then? When this is enacted, you are saying it will still be open for future changes, and as they say in English, a living document. So you're going to have to show us how we will approach the change

NPC Chair: (Translated): Are you going to ask a question?

Ben: (Translated): I'm asking a question to NWMB. Are we going to be full participants to this process? When we want these changes, are we just going to approach NWMB or are we going to be approaching the Marine Council when the changes are due? Thank you.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Who can answer that? Go ahead.

Jason: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thanks, Ben for the question. Certainly there are two ways. We have the Nunavut Marine Council, but also through the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. We understand how important some of the points you've made - walrus haul-outs sites - are to Inuit. I know some of the members on the NWMB have expressed that as well, so certainly the NWMB would be open to considering that working with co-management partners in Nunavut. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Peter, you had a question?

Comm Peter: (Translated): Mr. Chair, thank you. Peter Alareak, NPC. I'll make it short. The presenters before us, they mentioned where their position is regarding this. So my question is, the work we are doing – what does Nunavut Wildlife Management Board feel about what we have put together?

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jason: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I'm not really in a position to answer that. It'll be up to the Commission to decide. I know there have been folks here who have expressed their views, and it's up to the Commission to consider that. Qujannamiik.

Comm Peter: What I was asking is, what does the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board think about the Land Use Plan we are working on? Taima.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Jason: Qujannamiik. The NWMB has provided its position on caribou protection. The latest Draft...First off, the position is in line with the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, which is for full area protection of calving and post-calving areas. We understand that the current level of protection exceeds it. As it is now, I think it is in the hands of the Planning Commission to decide given what you have heard as long as there is fair consideration for the position of the NWMB and Inuit here, and other participants, I think that's all. Qujannamiik.

Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I think the time has lapsed. We are past the time allotted. We may ask at any other time by way of a letter. Again, thank you for a good presentation and good responses. Thank you, NWMB.

(Clapping)

Thank you. We will head for lunch and come back at 1:15, not 1:30.

LUNCH

Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board Presentation:

Earl Evans

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: This is concerning the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. Same thing. Welcome. 20-minute presentation and 10 minutes of questions. Whenever you are ready, you can start. Thank you.

Earl: This is like going to court.

(Laughter)

Good afternoon, Mr. Chair and all the people here. Good to be here in Iqaluit. Thank you for all the good bannock and stuff the last couple of days. Nice to be here. Thank you. My name is Earl Evans, and I'm presenting for the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Management Board. I am the Chair of the Board. The Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board was the first caribou co-management board established 1982, 35 years ago. The Board's primary purpose is to help communities and governments work together to help safeguard the Beverly Qamanirjuaq caribou herds so they will be healthy and available to people who depend on them.

The BQ Board is an advisory Board. It was not established through a Land Claim. We provide information and make recommendations to assist communities, Governments, Regional Organizations, review boards, and land use planning boards like the NPC. The Board helps take care of caribou, but it is not responsible for caribou management. That's the job of the Government.

This photo is a reminder that many caribou herds are shared by the people in Nunavut and the people outside Nunavut, including Indigenous people from the Northwest Territories, northern Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba. This Board represents about 20 communities across the caribou range, and we access the herds at different times of the year. The Caribou Board represents Inuit, Dene, Cree and Métis caribou harvesters and has 13 members. We have 8 members representing about 20 communities in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. We also have five biologists and managers from governments of those four territories and provinces. Also the Government of Canada sits on the Board.

The BQ Board is not against mining. The Caribou Board is concerned about the harm that activities like mineral exploration and development could have across the caribou ranges, including the cumulative effects of those activities on caribou. The Board wants to seek clear rules and careful management of land use across the caribou ranges. It is especially important that harmful activities be kept out of areas used by caribou for calving and taking care of their young calves – the calving grounds, and the post-calving areas.

The BQ believes that some places are so important that people should not harm the land or bother the animals there. To stop this harm to caribou, we need to keep some land uses away from the most important places. People in Nunavut are responsible for taking care of places in Nunavut that are important for caribou that they and others from outside Nunavut depend on. All the calving grounds are here in Nunavut.

The Caribou Board believes that the Nunavut Land Use Plan is the best way to make sure that the most important places for caribou in Nunavut are protected from harm, and caribou are not bothered during times when they are most sensitive, such as calving and post-calving. It is important to keep in mind that this is the first Land Use Plan for Nunavut. NPC should be careful with this Plan and not take chances that might result in harm to caribou. NPC can make changes later if the people of Nunavut decide they have been too careful in the first Plan. They can always make adjustments later.

I will now briefly describe the recommendations the Caribou Board has made to NPC about the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Caribou Board's first recommendation is about the need for protecting the most important caribou habitat in the Nunavut Land Use Plan. In the Draft Plan, NPC recommends making Protected Areas for places that are most important for caribou. The BQCMB supports NPC's proposal and does not want this changed.

Our first recommendation is that these Protected Areas remain in the final Land Use Plan to protect the most important places for caribou, which are calving grounds, post-calving grounds, key access corridors, and freshwater caribou crossings. The Caribou Board agrees with NPC that Protected Areas should be used in the Land Use Plan to protect these areas where calves are born, where caribou take care of their young calves, and that are used by caribou when moving

on and off the calving grounds – these corridors, up to 10 kilometres from important water crossings.

Many caribou harvesters from across the caribou ranges, both inside and outside of Nunavut, have asked for protection of these areas for many years. People have identified these areas many times over. Every time you talk to these people, they say, “We have to protect these areas.” It’s not the first time. This has been going on forever. The Caribou Board believes that Protected Areas are needed to make sure that the land use activities that could harm caribou and habitat are not allowed in the most important areas for caribou.

There are just some areas where you don’t go. People don’t even like to travel in these areas at certain times of the year, because the caribou are so sensitive when the calves are being born. They don’t want to be disturbed. The people that use the land – the hunters, the people out there – they know this, and they don’t bother the animals at that time. So we have to respect that.

It is important to make the note that Protected Areas in the Land Use Plan can be changed by NPC if new information shows that changes are needed. So this Plan will be looked at, and if we see changes or new information comes up that’s valid and warrants a change, a change could be made to the Plan.

There are also other methods for taking care of caribou that include conditions placed on projects to reduce damage and disturbance, which are included in permits for land use, such as mineral exploration issued by the Federal Government and Regional Inuit Associations. Seasonal caribou protection measures: These include standard measures. These were used in permits since 1978 for calving and post-calving areas periods known as Caribou Protection Measures – CPMs, which are required in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan.

There are also new mobile measures suggested by Nunavut, which move with caribou. Know that these measures have not yet been fully developed or tested. They do not stop damage to the land, and sometimes it would be too expensive. Right now, the Bathurst Plan has mobile protection measures on it, and they look at the collar data. If they see the animals are in a certain place where they are vulnerable, they have a mobile protection zones that moves wherever the collars move. That area is protected. So it seems to be working up there with that herd, but different herds in different areas will have different applications, and it might not work as well.

The Caribou Board does not think that using permit conditions and seasonal protection measures alone provide enough protection for caribou and caribou habitat, because they do not completely stop the harm that land use activities can cause to caribou, and they do not protect caribou habitat. They do not stop damage to the land in areas that are most important to caribou, including areas needed by caribou for calving and taking care of young calves. This occurs because permit conditions and seasonal protection measures alone do not keep these activities out of areas used by caribou.

As the Nunavut Impact Review Board said in its comments to NPC on the Land Use Plan, impact assessment looks at effects on caribou one project at a time, like on a case-by-case basis. They stated that guidance is needed from the Land Use Plan on regional issues, including protection

of caribou habitat. The Caribou Board believes that protection for caribou habitat will not be provided if permit conditions and seasonal measures are used as the only way to take care of caribou. Protected Areas are needed to provide habitat protection.

I'm going just about as fast as James Eetoolook. I might take his title as the fastest guy around.

(Laughter)

The Caribou Board's second recommendation to NPC is about areas that are known to be regularly used by caribou during some seasons outside of calving and post-calving, including winter. The BQ Board recommends that some changes be made to the Land Use Plan for these seasonal caribou ranges to provide clearer and more detailed rules for protecting caribou and caribou ranges from harm in all seasonal ranges by mapping and location, and describing the value of winter range to caribou. I'm not reading out all the script that's here. It has been submitted. It's in the Plan, but there are time constraints, so I'm trying to get through this within my allotted time. Thank you.

The changes the BQCMB Board asks for are needed to make sure that before permit applications are accepted for review, land users would have to agree to follow a set of rules for avoiding harm to caribou and caribou range. And land users would know before they start their work on the land about areas where they need to follow these rules during winter, as well as other periods of the year. The Caribou Board suggests that NPC should work on this with the Government of Nunavut and the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

The Caribou Board's third recommendation is about areas of important caribou habitat that may also have value for mining. NPC recommends using Protected Areas in the Land Use Plan to protect the most important places for caribou, such as calving grounds, even when some people think that they might have value for mining also. Mining shouldn't trump the value of calving grounds. The BQCMB Board supports NPC's proposal and does not want this changed.

The Caribou Board believes that the most important places for caribou, especially areas used for calving and taking care of young calves, should be given higher value in the Land Use Plan than their possible value for mining. This means that the area with mineral value would be included in Protected Areas for caribou and that mineral exploration and mining would not be allowed in these areas.

Recommendation Number 4: NPC recommends that the first version of the Land Use Plan should keep all-season roads out of Protected Areas used to take care of the most important places for caribou, such as calving grounds. Roads – that's a huge topic, and everywhere there's a road, there are a lot of problems that crop up that people don't realize that are there. But that's a whole new can of worms, that one. They also provide how proposals for these projects should be reviewed very carefully, and their review should include looking for other options that would avoid harm to caribou and caribou habitat. The BQCMB Board supports NPC's proposal and does not want this changed.

Recommendation Number 5: There is a lot of confusion about what is meant by grandfathering of existing rights in terms of which rights continue after the Land Use Plan comes into effect, and what activities rights holders are guaranteed they can conduct in the future. The Caribou Board recommends that companies that have rights for mineral exploration in an area should

not automatically be given rights for developing a mine there. Time limits for existing rights should be set so that a staking rush does not occur before the Land Plan is approved.

Number 6 is about additional research and studies that the Caribou Board recommends for further work on the list of research priorities included in the Draft Plan and provides some preliminary suggestions for additions.

Number 7: The Caribou Board supports NPC's approach for assessing alternatives to roads and other linear infrastructure and recommends questions be developed for all caribou seasonal ranges.

Number 8: The Caribou Board recommends designation as Protected Areas for core calving areas, post-calving areas, key access corridors, and freshwater caribou crossings, the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary and Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuaries. The Board also recommends addition of certain prohibited areas to make conditions more consistent and prohibitions more appropriate during designations.

In summary, while trying to figure out what the Nunavut Land Use Plan should be for helping take care of caribou and the land, the Caribou Board would like to remind everyone that the caribou herds are shared by many Indigenous peoples who live both in and outside of Nunavut. There are 20 communities that depend on just two herds alone, so there are a lot of people out there that depend on these herds.

Many of the most important places for caribou are in Nunavut. This is where all of the calving grounds are, and caribou spend the majority of their time in Nunavut. In the winter, they winter down south. Sometimes they come into the tree line. Right now there are caribou about 180 miles from the Alberta border – right now, presently, the Qamanirjuaq herd. Part of that is there. So they range far and wide, and they feed a lot of people, so they are very important to everybody.

The Caribou Board believes that the Nunavut Land Use Plan could help take care of caribou and the land by avoiding harm to both caribou and the land in the most important places, such as areas needed by caribou for calving and taking care of young calves by protecting those places in Protected Areas, acting carefully and not taking risks that might result in harm to caribou over time; and making changes if needed when we learn more about caribou and how land use affects them. We can make changes to this Plan as new information comes aboard. We get new collar information, this kind of stuff helps support any changes that have to be made to the Plan.

So in conclusion, the Caribou Board believes that Nunavut has a great opportunity to use land use planning carefully and wisely. If the people of Nunavut choose to use their Land Use Plan to help safeguard caribou and the traditional cultures of Inuit and other indigenous people that have shared the caribou herds for thousands of years, this should be viewed as a big success for everyone to celebrate. Thank you for this opportunity to present the views of the BQCMC Board. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Earl: This Plan here, it's a very, very important Plan. It's important to all the people living here in Nunavut, not only for now, for many, many years to come. So when you develop this Plan, you don't want to rush into it just because somebody is putting pressure on the people to make a decision. You don't want to make a hasty decision that is going to come back to haunt you later on. Caribou is most important to people – for all these people sitting here. Every one of those guys – there is probably caribou in every one of their bellies right now. You know, that's how important it is to them.

So some people view caribou as a pest. They're in the way. They are on the winter road with the trucks. They don't want to see them out there, and the more caribou that die off, I think a lot more people would be happy. But that's not the way our people and the rest of the native people view caribou. Caribou is a source of life. When you have caribou, you have life. Everybody's happy. You go out on the land. You see a herd of caribou. Oh boy, you're happy. You're going to have a meal.

If you go there, you shoot a caribou – other caribou, they know you're not going to bother them. They just stand there and watch you. You skin your caribou, eat, and they don't run away because they know you're not going to bother them. That's their food. Caribou is the most important. They bring this food home. They take it home. They share it with their family, their friends. People all come. They all come to eat. They are all happy. They are having a good time, because they have food. That's their life. That's what people want. They depend on that.

They don't ever want that caribou to go away. They lived on caribou for thousands and thousands of years, so rushing into a Plan that's going to affect those caribou and harm those caribou is not what they want, just because some company says, "Yeah, you don't make up your mind, we're getting out of here." Well, get going. Caribou will stay there. You know, this is what we have to look at. We have to be really careful how we go into this Plan and make a balanced, informed decision on everything.

NPC Chair: Thank you. We are in the question period now. There are none here. Jeetaloo?

Jeetaloo: (*Translated*): From Iqaluit HTO. Jeetaloo Kakee. I believe you come from a very far place. I'm sure it's known. Now I ask you, the mining companies that may be having activity in your area, have the caribou migrated off from the mining activities in your area? That's what I want to know.

Earl: Thank you there for the question. We don't have any mining activity in our area presently, but last month, I was up by Contwoyto Lake and suddenly caribou went up about 100 miles from the diamond mines, and from Yellowknife to the diamond mines there, the length is about 450 kilometres. I have seen not one caribou track all the way up there. Nothing. But I've seen like 2,000 trucks on the road. McKay Lake is 100 kilometres long. At night, it was just like downtown Edmonton. As far as I could see down that lake, I could see lights. So if you are a caribou, you think you're going to go walk across that lake with trucks 500 yards apart? I don't think so. So yeah, it does have an effect on how the caribou migrate, but once all the trucks are gone and stuff, the caribou will come back and cross the road then. But it does have an impact on how the caribou travel, definitely. I've seen that. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. Taima? It appears there are no questions. Nothing? Alan?

Alan: Did someone else have a question first? I wasn't sure.

NPC Chair: Yeah, I think Mike had his hand up.

Alan: Thank you.

Mike F: I'm Mike Ferguson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board. I want to ask instead of talking specifically about Beverly Qamanirjuaq caribou, I want to ask a more general question. Your Board has very strongly emphasized that initially, the Board would like to see important caribou areas to be Protected Areas, knowing that in the future that might be changed if necessary. Other presenters here have suggested that a different category – Special Management Areas with possibly weaker protection of caribou – should be used, also knowing that the protection maybe could be increased in the future and future revisions. It is two different strategies on how to initially categorize land for caribou. I'm wondering since you are advocating one particular strategy, what do you see as the dangers for caribou if the weaker category of protection is given to them, with the idea of increasing in the future. What is the specific danger of that other strategy that you are not advocating?

Earl: I'm just going to speak for myself here, not the Board I guess, but I am representing them. I think by going to a weaker protection at this point when the caribou herds are so low – every herd is down all over. They are in decline in a lot of places. I think the Porcupine is the only herd that is good and healthy. Qamanirjuaq is not too bad, but given the condition of all the herds and the declining position that they are in, I think by going to taking a weaker stance is not going to help the caribou herds come back. That's my opinion on it.

Also, we have to protect these areas, because a lot of times, caribou use different areas. They might go to an area for five or six years and then if the food gets low and the food quality is not good, they will move somewhere else, but they will come back to that. We have to make sure that we protect enough area, even if it isn't being used presently. It could be used in the next year or so. We don't want to be too short, so we're better off to be proactive than reactive.

NPC Chair: Thank you. One question from Alan, and that will be it.

Alan: Thank you, Chair. Thanks for your presentation and following up on Mike's question just now about levels of protection, the NPC has heard from many participants suggesting that the NPC requires evidence - a hard connection - between development and declining herds before the NPC moves to restrict or make prohibitions on land use through the Land Use Plan. Some participants including Canada, have suggested – this is a quote from their presentation – “that there is no evidence yet that habitat is significantly lacking in quality or quantity, and that other forms of protection are not effective in mitigating disturbance.” A double negative there, but the suggestion is that there is not evidence yet of the link between declining herds and development. What is your response to that position?

Earl: My response to that question is right here – the people – what the people are telling you. They know what is happening out on the land. They are the biologists, every one of them. They live out there. They know what's going on. If they say the conditions are bad and caribou are

declining, then conditions are bad and the caribou are declining. Who's going to say they don't know what they're talking about? They live there.

And just the state of the herds right now that are declining all over. That speaks for itself. Caribou are declining because of what? Poor range conditions could be one of them. Disturbance...you look at last year was the first year that any one of our Elders in the Northwest Territories could remember that they never got caribou. Not one community got caribou. Northern Saskatchewan had to go into Manitoba to get caribou. For people in Lutselk'e, South Slave, not one caribou was killed. First time ever. And where were the caribou? The caribou were up on the coast where there is no development. There is no industry, nobody hunting, and nobody bothering them. That's where they all were, up on the coast. So that speaks for itself.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Alan: That's the only question I have. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): Thank you for your presentation and for answering the questions.

(*English*): I'm just thanking you for presenting and was able to answer some questions. Thank you.

Earl: Thank you very much for letting me present this. Appreciate that.

(*Clapping*)

***Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resource Board Presentation:
Grant Pryznyk & Jody Pellissey***

NPC Chair: Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board- is that how you say it?

(*Laughter*)

Okay. Same thing: 20 minutes and 10 minutes of questioning. Whenever you are ready, you can start.

Grant: Thank you, Mr. Chair, Commissioners. Good day. My name is Grant Pryznyk, and I am the Chair of the Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board. I have with me here the Board's Executive Director, Jody Pellissey. Before we proceed any further, I'd like to say the Board's presentation on screen today is in English only, but all our other documents, our expert report summaries and written submissions submitted in November 2016 and January 2017, were provided in the Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, English, and French. Hopefully this won't be too much of an inconvenience for anyone.

We'd like to thank the community of Iqaluit for hosting this hearing and the Nunavut Planning Commission for granting the Board party status to present the Board's perspective about areas important to caribou throughout their lifecycle, as well as information related to its recent Bathurst and Bluenose East caribou herd proceedings. Next slide please.

Our Board's purpose is to work with the communities and governments to manage wildlife and its habitat in Wek'èezhii to benefit people today and future generations. Next slide please. The WRRB adheres to the principles and practices of conservation, including the Precautionary Principle, in fulfilling its duties. The Board considers the relationships between wildlife – I jumped the gun, excuse me.

The Board was established by the Tłıchq Land Claim Agreement in 2005. It's an Institute of Public Government, which means the Board considers the interests of all users in making its decisions. The WRRB has jurisdiction in the Wek'èezhii Management Area. The yellow lines shows the Wek'èezhii boundary. The green line is the Monfwì Gogha Dè Njht'è, the traditional area of the Tłıchq described by Chief Monfwì during the signing of Treaty 11 in 1921. The area inside the red lines shows Tłıchq lands, which are owned by the Tłıchq Government, on behalf of its people. Our Board is responsible for wildlife, plant, and forest management, as well as protected areas in the Wek'èezhii. Next slide please.

The Board's purpose is to work with communities and governments to manage wildlife and its habitat, to benefit the people today and for future generations. Next slide. The WRRB adheres to the principles and practices of conservation, including the Precautionary Principle, in fulfilling its duties. We consider the relationships between wildlife, the land and people, and use the best information available to inform our decision-making. We are able then to make balanced decisions supporting the Tłıchq philosophy of "strong like two people." Next slide please.

Our Board's interest in this proceeding is related to the likely transboundary effects of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan to the NWT through the Land Use Plan's potential impacts on migratory species, such as barren ground caribou and other species at risk, such as the grizzly bear, wolverine, short-eared owl, and peregrine falcon. Our Board believes that caribou calving and post-calving grounds, as well as key access corridors, which are called tataa, and freshwater crossings should receive the highest level of protection in the Land Use Plan, including the possibility of creating Protected Areas. The calving grounds should not be subject to exploration or development at any time, as they are significantly important for caribou ecology, both spatially and temporally. Next slide please.

The protection of key caribou habitats is of major concern for conservation of a number of barren ground caribou herds, notably for the Bathurst herd and the Bluenose-East herds that overlap both Nunavut and the NWT. Both the Bathurst and Bluenose-East caribou herds are considered to be in decline. Based on a calving survey, our calving ground photographic survey conducted in June 2015, both the Bathurst and Bluenose-East caribou have continued to decline significantly.

The total Bathurst population estimate fell from 34,690 in 2012 to an estimate of 19,769 in 2015. That's a decline of approximately 40% of three years, and a decrease of 96% since the peak population estimated at 470,000 in 1986. The total Bluenose-East population estimate

fell from 68,295 in 2013 to an estimate of 38,592 in 2015. That's a decline of approximately 43% over two years. Next slide please.

In December 2015, the Tłıchq Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Environment and Natural Resources submitted the *Joint Proposal on Caribou Management Actions for the Bathurst Herd: 2016-2019*, and the *Joint Proposal for Management Actions for Bluenose-East Caribou 2016-2019* to the WRRB, which proposed new restrictions on hunter harvest, predator management focusing on wolf-related actions, and ongoing biological monitoring. After review and analysis of the proposals, the WRRB complied with the Tłıchq Agreement and initiated the 2016 Bathurst Caribou Herd Proceeding and the 206 Bluenose-East Caribou Herd Proceeding in January of 2016.

Throughout the proceedings, our Board repeatedly heard from governments, communities, and members of the public of their concerns over the continued decrease of the Bathurst and Bluenose-East caribou herds. Vital rates associated with the herds including cow survival rate, calf recruitment, and pregnancy rate, as well as impacts of environmental factors and extensive exploration and development on the herds' annual ranges, all indicate that the herds are likely to continue to decline in the near future. Next slide please.

Therefore, the WRRB concluded, based on all the available Aboriginal and scientific evidence, that a serious conservation concern exists for the two herds, and that additional management actions are vital for herd recovery. Our Board determined that the total allowable harvest of zero shall be implemented for all users of the Bathurst caribou herd within Wek'èezhii from 2016 to 2019. The Board determined that a total allowable harvest of 750 bulls only shall be implemented for all users of the Bluenose-East caribou herd within Wek'èezhii for 2016 to 2019.

While the Tłıchq and other traditional users stand to lose a close connection with caribou and the land, it was noted that any harvesting from the Bathurst herd is no longer scientifically or culturally viable. Further, while a harvest closure or limited harvest does not ensure that the herds will stabilize or recover, harvest limitations based on the Precautionary Principle will eliminate or reduce any direct and/or additional sources of mortality to the Bathurst and Bluenose-East caribou herds caused by people. Next slide please.

In addition, the WRRB recommended that the development of criteria to protect key caribou habitat, including water crossings and tataa – corridors between bodies of water – by using the Conservation Area approach in the NWT's Wildlife Act, offsets and values-at-risk and a fire management plan. The Board also recommended the continued refinement of the Inventory of Landscape Change, the monitoring of the effects of development on caribou in Wek'èezhii, and the development of monitoring thresholds for climate indicators. Next slide please. Further the completion of the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan and the long-term Bathurst Caribou Management Plan were requested with measures to be implemented in the interim to provide guidance to users and managers of the Bathurst caribou herd range. Next slide please.

A plan for the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West and Bluenose-East barren ground caribou herds to address caribou management and stewardship over the long-term was prepared by the Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management. The Committee consists of six wildlife management boards from the Northwest Territory and Nunavut, including the

Kitikmeot, Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Tłıchǫ, and the Tukturnogait National Park Management Board.

The "Taking Care of Caribou: The Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, and Bluenose-East Barren Ground Caribou Herds Management Plan" was developed by a working group in consultation with most of the communities that harvest from the three herds. Supporting the Management Plan is a community report with information collected during engagement sessions from 2007 to 2013, and a scientific report that documents the state-of-knowledge of the herd until 2016. The Management Plan provides a framework for monitoring the herds, both scientifically and by communities, making decisions, and taking action.

The Management Plan is a working document used in developing specific management tools, such as action plans for those three herds: the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West, and Bluenose-East barren ground caribou. The action plans are being finalized with the expectation to submit to governments by the end of this month. Next slide please.

Tłıchǫ harvesters have been limited in their harvest of the Bathurst and Bluenose-East caribou herds in order to allow the herds every opportunity to recover and increase in size. Activities on calving and post-calving grounds, access corridors, and freshwater crossings may put the herds at further risk and ultimately affect harvesting opportunities for Tłıchǫ and other harvesters in the Northwest Territories. The Board believes that maintaining the herd health and harvesting opportunities requires careful consideration and acknowledges that the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan recognizes food security and access to country foods such as caribou, are of the utmost importance to residents of Nunavut and neighboring jurisdictions. Next slide please.

The Board appreciates that the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan weighs ecological, social, and economic factors with regards to areas identified as sensitive wildlife habitat, and also recognizes the importance of caribou habitat. The Board understands that under the Draft Plan, core caribou calving and post-calving areas, key access corridors, and freshwater caribou crossings are assigned a Protected Area land use designation that prohibits incompatible uses. Next slide please.

Our Board notes that the barren ground caribou have recently been assessed as threatened by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, which further emphasizes the importance of recognizing key caribou habitat areas. In addition to the barren ground caribou, the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan will also have transboundary impacts on the NWT on several species-at-risk that are of particular management concern. Protecting key habitats and mitigating and monitoring potential impacts are a major concern for the conservation of species-at-risk.

Our Board acknowledges that the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan mentions areas important to species-at-risk in the Options and Recommendations Report. The report identifies a number of key areas where peregrine falcon, short-eared owl, grizzly bears and wolverine may be found, and recommends that a number of important areas be assigned a Protected Area land use designation. Last page.

However, important areas may also be assigned a Special Management Area land use designation, which through prohibiting certain uses, may still allow for land use activities. The Board wants to ensure that where species-at-risk may be impacted by activities, the highest degree of protection is provided in all instances, as well as ensuring all appropriate mitigative measures are implemented.

It is the WRRB's position that the Bathurst and Bluenose-East calving and post-calving grounds, as well as key access corridors and freshwater crossings should be areas where no exploration or development occurs at any time, as those areas are of the utmost importance to the health and sustainability of both herds. Impacts to key habitats for species-at-risk such as Peregrine falcon, short-eared owls, grizzly bears, and wolverine are also of concern, and management of critical areas must offer the highest degree of protection to these species, as well as ensuring all appropriate mitigative measures are implemented.

Our Board – the WRRB – wants to ensure the implementation of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan addresses the Board's barren ground caribou and species-at-risk concerns, as these concerns highlight transboundary issues that impact the NWT. Thank you very much. That concludes my presentation.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Any questions from the panel? If there aren't any, are there any from our invited guests?

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Olayuk Naqitarvik of Arctic Bay. My question is there was a lot of caribou. Now that they are scarce, would you know the reason why they are more scarce now than before? Is it because of activity or because of natural cycle?

Grant: Thank you. Good question. It's difficult to pin it down to any one thing. It is probably a combination of a lot of forest fires that we have had in the North – North of Yellowknife and West of Yellowknife in the range. Poor calf survival. The pregnancy rate of cows has dropped, and harvesting has taken place. Jody, can you think of anything else to add to that? Oh yes, and the mining activity, particularly in the Bathurst herd range area. Bluenose-East, there's not as much activity or exploration in that area, but mainly the Bathurst area. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any other questions? Percy?

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona of Nunavut Planning Commission.

(English): Do you have any mining exploration or mining happening in your area?

Grant: Yes, we do. There is significant diamond mining in the area – Ekati, Gahcho Kue, Lac de Gras in that area, Diavik Diamonds, Snap Lake recently closed. There's a lot of winter road activity supplying all those sites through the winter months. Gold exploration is coming back again too. I believe there's also some talk about the all-weather road to the nNorth Arctic Coast as well around Bathurst Inlet. I'm not certain to what extent that is happening. Just at initial stages, Jody says. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Another one?

- Comm Percy: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Percy Kabloona of Nunavut Planning. If you had to choose between having projects and protecting caribou for hunting, which would you choose?
- Grant: I'm going to be like Earl here and say "speaking for myself." The Board's position is clear in our reports we submitted to Government that it's critical to protect the calving grounds and the crossings – the water crossing areas - with no activity. And that's what we indicated in our report here. So it is important to do that. We've got to choose that way for now, especially as Earl said, while the herds are really down. They take a long time to recover – those big long 30, 40, sometimes 50-year cycles of recovery that caribou need. We're at the bottom of that dip now, and it's pretty deep, so it's a long climb back up. So anything we can use to help them on their way, we've got to do it.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Jeetaloo has wanted to ask a question.
- Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Jeetaloo Kakee of Iqaluit. I have a question. Our caribou in this area, there was suspicion not just this time but in the past that they migrated off not through their usual route, and through further south. There was suspicion too, following Inuit Traditional Knowledge, there was a theory that they are going to migrate off of this region. Once they became aware of that, that's what they were expecting to happen. I wonder if it's similar to you in your area. Have you predicted the cycles that they were going to migrate off from your area?
- Jody: Thank you for the question. Jody Pellissey for the WWRB. The Tłı̄chǫ knowledge that we have heard from the communities has told us that caribou have shifted their calving grounds and shifted their wintering grounds, and that has also been proven through scientific research with collars and what not. At this time, though, the belief is that the caribou haven't migrated other places. There are just fewer caribou out there on the land. So, yeah, the herds are in decline. They haven't gone elsewhere. They just aren't there any longer. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that all? After Putulik, Ben will speak too.
- Comm Putulik: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Putulik from Nunavut Planning Commission. The mining companies, since they have been involved the caribou in that region on their mining site - the management plan, have they been actively been involved with the communities in that region?
- Grant: I would say that they have been. They have been doing a lot of talking going in before the mines were set up during exploration. They are also taking part in monitoring caribou movements around their properties where they are mining. Then they are – I believe they are reporting back to – I think they have to make reports to their monitoring boards. There are different boards set up to monitor activities. So that's what...they have reporting schedules, and those monitoring boards do make sure that they prepare reports or ask them for them if they are late. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Ben?
- Ben: *(Translated)*: My brother-in-law's question, he didn't respond accordingly. Pryznyk, I used to work with him when we were youngsters. He was asking using the Inuit Traditional Knowledge, There was suspicion that...What he was trying to say was they were predicting the fact using

Inuit Traditional Knowledge that they might become scarce or they might migrate off. The reason why he asked that question was in the western region where you're from, when caribou were becoming scarce, did the people of those regions predict that they might migrate off from that region. That's the point he was trying to make.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

Jody: Thank you for the clarification. My apologies for answering the question incorrectly. Yes, we have heard through Tłıchǫ knowledge that there are cycles in the caribou herds, and there have been times of scarcity in the past. There have been times of highs, times of lows. There is a prediction that we would, at some point go into a low cycle. I don't believe they predicted this low, and I don't believe they predicted it would happen at this time, just that there have been times of highs and lows in the past. I'll leave it at that.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Are there any further questions? (Pause). I believe there aren't any. Thank you for your very good presentation and responses. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Grant: Qujannamiik. Mat'na.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Before we move on, Alan would like to say something.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I wonder if I could ask the previous presenter, Earl from the BQCMB to come forward. You recall that you asked me to ask one question to the presenter, and so I took an excerpt out of the paragraph that Canada had presented. Canada has spoken to me in the interval, and would like us to put the entire paragraph to the witness for the proper context, so with the Chair's lead, I would like to ask Earl to come back. I will read the entire paragraph and not just the line out of the paragraph, and I will ask him his view on the entire quote, if I may.

NPC Chair: Yes. Earl?

Earl: I must've been bad to be called back.

(Laughter)

Alan: No, I think if anybody was bad, I was the one who was bad trying to speed up the process, and it invariably slows it down. Sir, I asked you a question from Canada's submissions. For the record, it is pages 22 and 23 of Canada's submissions, and they were making reference to the Draft Plan, page 27. I read you part of a paragraph. The part I read you is in the middle. I'm now going to read you the entire paragraph and ask you to comment on it. In Canada's submissions, the Draft Plan on page 27 discusses the risk of disturbance to caribou from activities in certain caribou habitat designations.

"We agree there are risks to caribou from disturbance, especially during vulnerable periods of their lifecycle. However, there is no evidence yet that habitat is significantly lacking in quality or quantity, and that other forms of protection are not effective in mitigating disturbance.

Therefore, current efforts should focus on protecting caribou from disturbance while continuing to research causes of and ways to reverse declines. A report commissioned by INAC in 2007 to assess the effectiveness of caribou protection measures found that conditions on land use intended to avoid disturbance of caribou have been partially effective, and could be more effective if adapted with updated monitoring and analytical techniques.”

There’s the full paragraph that I didn’t read to you. I just read the center line starting with “However.” Now that you see the entire context on the screen, highlighted in blue is what I read you. The entire paragraph is what I read into the record. Do you have any comments please? Thank you.

Earl: No, it still doesn’t change my answer.

Alan: Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair for permitting that clarification on the record.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Sharon would like to comment.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Looking at our time, we’re at 2:23, so prior to going onto a break, we have a couple of participants that, in light of the time – it’s not yet 3:00 yet – that would like to have a little bit of extra time, and the Chair has granted that. So I’m going to ask the two participants if they can come up, first the QIA and then the Chamber of Mines for a few additional comments, then housekeeping, and then we’ll continue our break on schedule. Then we’ll come back to the agenda. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. QIA, please come up.

***Qikiqtani Inuit Association Supplementary Presentation:
Steven Lonsdale & Bruce McRae***

NPC Chair: Anytime.

Steven: Hi again. I’m back. Just for clear understanding, what is my time limit right now?

NPC Chair: 10 minutes.

Steven: Okay, can that be reset and started now?

(Laughter)

Sharon: For clarity to take us to the break, if you take 10 minutes and 5 minutes of questioning, then we have 10 minutes for the Chamber and 5 minutes of questions. That will take us up to 3:00, Mr. Chair, to keep us on schedule, if that's acceptable to the participants and you.

NPC Chair: Yeah, okay. Al, starting now.

(Laughter)

Steven: Okay, thank you. I just want to thank you once again for being given this extra time. I began yesterday with a 4-page presentation and I just made it to page 2. So I'm here to finish the other half, so thank you again. I'd also like to say that yesterday there was only time for one question from the community members, so I hope that this courtesy of time that has been given to me will also be extended to the delegates that are here right now. With that being said, I'll just continue.

I'll reiterate my present message and say QIA supports the need for more in-depth consultation. Coming from this consultation there seems to be questions around why. I think this is just an opportunity for more awareness and understanding of the Plan. This is also opportunity for more engaged discussion to be able to support, challenge, or change the Plan with confidence, not to be questioning things like is this the right path or should I be doing this? It should be with certainty that people say, "I want this," with full understanding of what those implications are. So I think only when you have a good understanding of the Draft Plan can you be sure that it is an accurate portrayal of people's priorities and values.

I'll use the Nunavut Agreement as – it's probably the best example of how it wasn't rushed. This is a concern that we've been hearing not only today – this week – but throughout this entire process. I think I touched upon it yesterday when I spoke to a reference by the NPC saying that this is 10 years in the making. Although the Commission as an organization has been working on this for 10 years, not many people have. For some people, it has been a matter of months.

So with, again, the Nunavut Agreement, that wasn't rushed, and the negotiations took a very long time, but the end product is one of the best, most comprehensive Land Claims Agreements on earth. This is not only in Canada but in the world. This is something that people look to as the pinnacle of what this hard work has achieved. This is in no way to diminish the hard work that has occurred by the Commission, but the end product is essentially what we are looking at, not the clock that's right in front of us right now. So I just ask, why is there a rush to finish this?

Another point I want to make is about how the Commission has noted that the Plan is not perfect and that amendments can be made. This is true, but the way the message is being conveyed is that the amendment is almost like a safety net. So if we get this thing not very accurate, or if we get it wrong, we can amend it, but the amendment process is complex, and it shouldn't be used as a safety net. I think that's one of the reasons why things have been pushed along a little is well, we can fix it later. We can fix it later.

So I'll just say – well, just a second point on the amendment process is that it's also very complex. I think it's not as simple as it is being conveyed, because it does require the levels of

Government – Government heads - to be convinced and then they must approve it. So although it hinges on say, two Government heads saying, “Yes, let’s make an amendment,” there’s an entire massive process behind that that will lead to that. And we all know any government process anywhere, it takes a while.

I want to speak to the events of this week, mostly with a lot of the concerns that I’ve observed and that have been communicated to me. One is the expectations of participants does not seem to be very clear. I’ve heard from numerous people from around this room. The message being given to me is that there is not a full clear understanding of what is expected of them. I think within this process, this is something that I’ve spoken to where the expectations do need to be clear.

So, the other thing I want to speak to is the approval process where the notion that no stated objection to an element of this Draft Plan means that it’s approved, or at least it means that there’s no objection to it. So silence is not acceptance. If there is no objection, it doesn’t mean it was approved. I think I speak specifically to the regional sessions and how there were no objections to the key bird habitat sites. It doesn’t mean it’s supported. It’s just there is no record to say there was no objection, or there is an objection, sorry.

Speaking a little more on the regional sessions, these were the ones in my region anyway, in the Qikiqtani. In our region, it was in November, and those were one-day sessions. I took issue to them being just one-day session, and it was very difficult to try to squeeze everything into one day. We’ve barely squeezed anything into six days at 12 hours. So a one-day session was something that I was quite concerned of.

The other thing that I was concerned of was the participants there were tasked duties or responsibilities that I believe are the Planning Commission’s, which was consultation. So the five representatives from each community were told to go back to their communities and consult. It is a big responsibility to do that, and the Planning Commission is fully aware of that level of responsibility and how difficult it can be. So we just believe that this is something that should not have been delegated.

I have 9 seconds left, so in closing, I do want to thank everyone here, the Commission and staff. I want to thank NTI for giving me such great support over this past year essentially, two years. I especially want to thank the delegates here today. You have shown some great patience sitting here for hours on end. I just want to thank you. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): Any questions? Peter.

Comm Peter: (*Translated*): Mr. Chair, thank you. First, if I may ask, your QIA colleagues sitting with you, are they QIA staff or board members?

Steven: Right here with me is Bruce McRae. He is legal counsel at QIA. He is very new to the file I want to say, and he just started this week. I’m very glad I have his support, and that’s actually one person that I did not thank that I want to thank right now.

Comm Peter: Itsivautaq, Peter Alareak. I was asking if you are staff or a board member of QIA. That was my question. The other one: We are hearing you, what you are saying, and it seems like the

message you are giving us seems to be saying slow down a bit. That's what I'm hearing. If that is the case, the NPC has been working for quite a while. Also, even though we are slow working on this, which would you choose between us slowing down or the people asking to protect the wildlife and sea mammals around Baffin? Thank you.

Steven: So the question for me, the first one on me being staff or board. I am staff, so I am in the Lands Division. I'm the Environmental and Regulatory Affairs Advisor. To the second question, I think this question was also posed yesterday by Alan. Without this Plan, there is no protection. So when this Plan comes into effect, there will now be protection. So I think the intent of the Land Use Plan, within the mandate anyway, is to guide resource development to say where you can or cannot do things. Although one of the side products is these Protected Areas, I don't think that is the strictest kind of approach to take.

Also, when it comes to Protected Areas, I don't think that this is something that should be rushed for the sake of having these Protected Areas. We want those. There's no doubt about that, but as we move forward, the focus is more so on the accuracy that those Protected Areas and the Special Management Areas and things like that are reflective of priorities and values. That's just the type of thing that does take time. So Protected Areas, yes, if that is indeed what community members want. But the understanding and the involvement throughout making those Protected Areas is my focus and is the key message I guess in what we are saying in terms of consultation, because it all ties back to understanding and being fully part of the process and not just a passive approval person. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): Thank you. The time is up. Thank you for your question and thank you for your supplementary presentation. Brian? Go ahead.

Brian A: Qujannamiik. I'll go through this as quick as I can. Show the whole Nunavut Settlement Area please. More...bring it out...Let me see Keewatin as well please, Peter. Thank you.

So, all the red areas you see are little dots connected through a mapping project. We call it the Use and Occupancy Mapping Program. This has been ongoing since 2002. Basically what it tells the NPC and anybody who takes a look at it is that's exactly where the Inuit of Nunavut have used the land to feed their family, or spent at least one night in that particular location. It's a compilation of at least 400 interviews in every community.

For the Baffin region, this area – and then Sanikiluaq we don't have it on there, as well as up in Elsmere Island, Devon Island, Resolute Bay area – many of those folks that provided that information are sitting to your left. We have interviewed – it was maybe at least 25 to 30 people from each community. That dataset has helped us fill up this map of valuable areas for with 25-30 people from each community. That dataset fills up this map of valuable areas or Valued Components of the Plan.

One more comment about that map. Go back to it please. In 1991, the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan was approved. Now that map is an Area of Importance Map. That dataset was collected between 1986 to 1989-1990. It was a three year project, extensively by the Government of Canada and NWT. It is exactly the same as this set here. From 1986 to 2010, Areas of Importance are exactly the same. Then further to that, between 1976 to 1983, I believe there was a Nunavut Atlas Map developed for Use and Occupancy, as was a project

that happened in 1972 to 1976 for the whole territory. Again, they are exactly the same. Nothing changed through the whole territory. So that information we have used for this process.

Again, many of the folks that provided this current data are sitting to your left. Show the Cape Dorset Report please. The Cape Dorset Report was developed from a community tour that we did between 2012 and 2014. We went to every community. We spent at least two days in every community. In those two days, the first day we spent the whole morning with the elected officials, and we walked them through the Plan. “This is the Plan. This is what we hope to do in your community.” Then that afternoon, we had an open house with the community, with the community residents. A lot of students came by, went through the hall, went through all the posters that we had on the walls. We had staff and board members go to schools and speak to the teachers within that two-day period. In the evening of that first day, we had an information session for the public. At the same time, we collected more data. We also showed them that UOM map. That helped us to identify areas that are important to that community.

On average, we had 30 people to 40 people in every community. The Cape Dorset maps, we had 70 people that night. And that was between 2012 and 2014. As you have just spoken to, we just did another set of regional sessions between six areas – Kitikmeot, Kivalliq, Dene Makivik, North and South Baffin – and again, we collected more data.

So it’s not just a one-time session that we’ve been doing or a sporadic type of activity that we’ve gone through in the last five years. This data collection process has been going on for over 15 years basically. All the information mirrors identically what was collected in 1972 to 1976, and between 1986 and 1981. I just wanted to mention that.

I wanted to mention that for the folks to your left. You seemed to be trying to tell them that there was no information or data collection or consultation happening, or lack of it, but that’s a lot of information that we’ve collected through the years. And to compare with the Land Claims Agreement process and our process, the folks who went through the Land Claims process had resources. They had full support from the Government and the Territorial Government. As you probably know, our resources here are quite limited. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): Steve, your comments before moving on?

Steven: The answer will be much shorter, or the response will be much shorter. So I’ll be fairly quick. So there were many different references there to previous consultations. These are, of course, very important. My question is about the 2016 Draft Land Use Plan. That doesn’t seem to be up there in terms of consultation. Has that Plan been brought back to communities? No. The Cape Dorset example seems to be one that’s a very good example of success of what you can do with that consultation, how that level of engagement and that detail in participation brings such a great product. So we just ask that that be replicated in all communities.

I just want to reiterate again, this is not - the consultation is only part of it. It’s ensuring that there is an understanding. Does the community understand how the information that was collected during these various consultations? Do they understand how it was integrated into the 2016 Land Use Plan? This is a question that any given moment, I do pose onto community members just to get my own gauging of whether this is truly understood, whether it is

understood. It is a big question. It's not coming from me. It's coming from concerns that I simply pass on. Thank you. I think my time is up.

NPC Chair: Thank you. (*Translated*): Thank you for a good presentation and good responses. Is there another one?

(*Clapping*)

Chamber of Mines?

***NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines Supplementary Presentation:
Elizabeth Kingston & Christine Kowbel***

NPC Chair: Welcome back. Same thing. 10 minutes and then 5 minutes of questions after. Anytime you're ready.

Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just in case anybody new has come in, I am Elizabeth Kingston. I am the Nunavut General Manager for NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines, and with me is our Legal Counsel, Christine Kowbel. So I've asked Peter to kindly put our presentation back to the slide where we left off this morning. I think we're live now, so thank you.

There is insufficient evidence on the record to accurately delineate and describe the specific calving and post-calving areas in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Kitikmeot Inuit Association has provided NPC with an expert report, which addresses this point in detail. The Chamber may provide additional submissions on this point at future regional hearings. The issue of caribou is a complex one. This is recognized in the Nunavut Agreement. Under Article 5, it is Government and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board that approves the establishment of conservation areas or plans for protection of particular wildlife habitat. The Chamber believes the proper Nunavut Agreement processes should be followed for the establishment of conservation areas and for the protection of particular wildlife habitat. Next slide please.

Our members hold mineral rights that are protected under the Nunavut Agreement and Canadian legislation. Under Article 17.1.11 of the Nunavut Agreement, the primary purpose of Inuit Owned Lands shall be to provide Inuit with rights in land that promote economic self-sufficiency of Inuit, through time, in a manner consistent with Inuit social and cultural needs and aspirations. Yet Industry has consistently been excluded or undermined in this process. The Chamber's view is that the grandfathering of existing rights on all stages of mineral exploration and development, without exceptions, should be acknowledged in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Next slide please.

The 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is misleading when it identifies areas of high mineral potential. Well-known deposits are generally shown on Schedule B, but it is important to understand that so much of Nunavut has yet to be explored. Banning research and exploration will sterilize vast areas from mining and exploration and will not allow for future discoveries. Mineral potential assessments are only as good as the knowledge of the time. Future generations and technologies may identify new minerals that are essential to society, and new

technologies that can allow access to them with minimal disturbance. The Land Use Plan should preserve flexibility as much as possible in land use designation.

As everyone here knows, working in the North and the Arctic is very expensive. The money available in our Industry for exploration depends on the prices of metals and the market. In the last few years, prices have been low, although they are getting better. It is not easy to raise money to explore and develop projects in this region. People who finance the exploration and mining projects in Nunavut also have the option to invest their money in mining projects in other parts of the world. The uncertainties included in the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan will discourage them from investing here in Nunavut. This is already happening.

Because of the uncertainty existing in the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan with respect of the zoning of former Special Management Areas as being Protected, and therefore not available for mineral exploration and development, several companies have opted out of doing future exploration work at this time. In particular, we do not think that the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan should include development bans on Inuit Owned Lands. Inuit Organizations used high mineral potential as a selection criteria in the lands they chose, so reducing access to these areas means reducing the value of the land that they selected. We also want to acknowledge that NTI and the Regional Inuit Associations – Kivalliq, Kitikmeot, and Qikiqtani - are stewards of the land. They are careful when they permit development on Inuit Owned Lands and are very clear with Industry about their values when we approach them. Next slide please.

We have heard questions throughout the week about shipping. It is important to understand that unlike cruise ships or community supply ships, shipping associated with mining and exploration projects do not proceed until the project has been approved by the NIRB and the Minister. So communities are consulted by the companies, the NIRB, and Inuit Organizations before any shipping is allowed to go ahead as part of a mining project. Cruise ships for tourism do not have to go through that regulatory process right now, but shipping for mining projects does.

In closing, the proposed changes to the Nunavut Land Use Plan could have a significant and long-term negative impact on the economic development of Nunavut. If implemented in its present form, the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan will deter investors from funding exploration projects in the territory and will reduce the potential for new discoveries and mining projects that would provide economic and other benefits to Nunavut and Inuit. I would like to read our responses to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board's questions that were forwarded to the Chamber before the hearings. They have two questions:

Can you explain what evidence has been used to develop the position that existing caribou protection measures that have been used by the Mining Industry in Nunavut and the NWT have been effective, particularly since the Government of Northwest Territories' monitoring program was discontinued in 1990?

This position has been stated in Chamber's submissions multiple times including in the *Government of Nunavut's Recommended Caribou Protection Measures Technical Review* from February 2016. Our response to this question:

The Chamber's observations are that the caribou herds continued to increase through the 80s and 90s as exploration and some development incurred in some ranges, and not in other ranges. The herds have since gone through declines, whether exploration and some development continues in those ranges or not. At a broad scale, there is no correlation between industrial disturbance and herd productivity. Therefore, there is a lack of evidence of a causal relationship, and reasonable logic shows that while some effect is acknowledged locally due to disturbance, there is nothing to suggest that Industry has been the cause of the decline, nor will it be a substantial factor in any delay in recovery. The second question:

If some form of mobile caribou protection measures are adopted as part of the Land Use Plan or outside of the Plan, will Industry work together with Government agencies and the RIAs on further development of the measures, including testing their effectiveness? Will Industry be willing and able to contribute financially towards Government of Nunavut caribou monitoring programs, required to implement mobile measures? Does the Chamber expect that the measures will apply similarly to exploration and development projects?

Our response: Industry has already been providing the Government of Nunavut support for its monitoring efforts, and following are just a few examples:

- Baffinland iron mines contributed \$250,000 to the North Baffin Island caribou collaring study starting in 2008. The company continues to provide in kind, support for GN-led surveys.
- TMAC Resources has a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment for Dolphin and Union caribou work that commits the company to annual financial and field assistance over the life for their current collaring program.
- GN personnel stayed at the Hope Bay site for their collaring campaigns in both 2015 and 2016.
- MMG provided fuel from Highlight Camp to support the GN's Dolphin and Union collaring program in 2015.
- Sabina agreed to support the Government of NWT's work on the Bathurst herd in 2016 with jet fuel, but the GNWT ended up confirming that the herd was nowhere near the Back River project during calving and post-calving season, and thus did not use the fuel. Sabina has never been approached to support a Government of Nunavut program, as these requests always come through the Government of Northwest Territories.
- Kivalliq Energy Corporation established a Memorandum of Understanding and contributed funds directly to the annual collaring program run by the Government of Nunavut for several years.
- Agnico Eagle and Ariva have provided in kind and financial support to Kivalliq caribou collaring programs.

Industry will continue to work together with Government agencies and the RIAs on further development of the measures, including testing their effectiveness as appropriate, whether it is in kind or financial, depending on the situation. Mobile protection measures apply similarly to both exploration and development projects. This concludes our presentation. We intend to present at each of the regional public hearings, but that is what we have to say about the Plan for now, so thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any questions? Peter?

Comm Peter: *(Translated)*: At this hearing, you mentioned that your intention was to attend all three public hearings. Your presentation - perhaps shorten it in the next meeting, because it appears that all the time was taken to explain what appears to be contrary to a lot of discussion.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: It appears that there are no more further comments or questions. Go ahead.

Barnabus: *(Translated)*: Barnabus. I am with CLARC QIA. I just want to understand. At the time our Elders in the beginning, in the 1970s, at the time, the thought was for their future. I just want to understand. The participants in the early days, there was a lot of oil and gas exploration and others who were involved for instance, around Arctic Bay. There were land identifications that we worked hard to identify, and these have since disappeared. I think we know that the mining industry is a great part of Nunavut wage economy. Thank you for this short comment.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any more comments? Any questions?

Barnabus: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. I think I was misunderstood. Our ancestors in the 1970s have created and worked with the maps. I have the photographs, so Inuit could benefit in terms of the mining industry, when the Industry started first coming up, especially in the Nunasivik area. This is so our younger generation can work, and potential mineral areas were identified including oil and gas, diamond, and other precious metals. Do you have any of this historical mapping?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: This is directed to the Chamber of Mines. You may proceed with your answer or submit a written answer if you want.

Elizabeth: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair. If we had the opportunity to provide a written response, that would be preferable. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. Any other questions or comments? *(Pause)*. It appears there are none.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just clarifying so participants know that the Chamber had a number of presentations, and their time was aggregated this morning. So they are not getting any extra time. There were a number of presentations, and the Commission wants to hear the Chamber equally and fairly, as all other participants. So I know we've gone over a little bit in time, but they did have a time allotment, so we are trying to be fair and consistent. We thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you for your presentation and the questions you have answered. You mentioned that are able to answer written submissions. Thank you.

(Clapping)

15-minute break.

BREAK

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I've been asking for public questions. Invited participants, if you have any questions to the presenters, they will eventually respond by a written answer. They will either respond through email, and some people will answer questions will prefer they answer that way. If they do send you emails, we would like some copies.

We started four days ago. We met for four days. I want to let you know that you may ask questions or even tonight. You'll be given opportunities to ask additional questions to any presenter. We will be back tonight, and in this evening session, we will go as far as 4:30. We will have a dinner break and come back tonight.

Paul H: *(Translated)*: How long do we work tonight.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I know, I know. You have to.

Paul H: Could we forego dinner?

(Laughter)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We will try to finish all the agenda items. I know for the fact we will be done tonight, but hopefully not too late. I'm just going to stick to the agenda. So if you have any questions, I know not every one of you will be asking questions, but the opportunity is there. Thank you. Go ahead, Alan.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. During the break, we were discussing how to best go through this. We all want to make sure that we hear from the participants. In the last four or five days, I think I've received about 150 scraps of paper – questions – and I wanted to be clear that just during the break, we discussed with the Chair, the Executive Director, and myself how we should handle that. I voted that I not sit here and ask 150 questions, and I'm sure that will receive widespread support. But before you think that I will ask your question for you, as Andrew goes through the list, the Board would like to hear the question as often as possible from you in your own words.

So I think the process is Andrew is going to go through the list of participants in the order that you all addressed the Commission and ask if you have a question. Then, because it's not fair to the first person who might not think of something, he will then at the end say having heard the discussion, he will open it up. So if you are the second or third person and nothing comes to mind, he will canvas the list again. We'll see how that takes us. We'll see how far that takes us. Rest assured that your 150 pieces of paper with questions are being assembled by the NPC staff into a coherent list, which I don't have with me, so I don't have those 150 questions. But if we go through the list once and so on, and have that discussion... So please, don't not ask a

question because you thought you gave it to me earlier. If you are still here, ask the question when it's your turn, and we'll put together the list. Thanks, Andrew. I just didn't want anybody to think that we had their question. We do, but okay. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Okay, thank you. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So housekeeping to answer your question, Paul: So now until 4:30 are questions. A supper break, and then come back at 6:00. 6:00 to 7:00 is still open question for each participant. We are going through community-by-community first to ask your questions. At 7:00 p.m., we will stop and take a quick break. Then we're doing closing remarks. Each participant has up to 5 minutes each of closing remarks. We've talked to Canada, NTI, and the GN, all who will do their closing remarks 5 minutes each. Then Andrew will do closing, and that will be it. So you asked how long are we working tonight? Hopefully we will be done by 9:30 to 10:00. It depends on how long the closing remarks are. Is that acceptable?

(Pause)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Sanikiluaq, if you have any questions, the floor is yours.

Questions from the Community of Sanikiluaq:

Delegate: *(Name not presented. Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. When they were speaking, from what I have been hearing, I have one question perhaps either to you or NTI. My question is about the work you are doing. Once it's completed, would it have to be approved through another source, either NTI or the Government of Nunavut? Would it have to go through another approval process after you complete it?

Chair: *(Translated)*: The Federal Government, the Government of Nunavut, NTI and ourselves – we will have to approve it. It will be dealt with by all the agencies I mentioned.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just to clarify the process: So it's the 2016 Draft Plan that we are all discussing, and it's in front of the Commissioners to weigh that Plan as it currently exists and hear all of the submissions that you make, both in person and in writing. They will do their best to sit down and make whatever changes to the current 2016 Draft that they feel is appropriate. So it will become – I'll just call it the Commissioners' 2017 Draft or whenever they draft it. That will happen after the three hearings, the one here and the ones in the other two regions. So it will be the fall at least.

When they have their version that they are ready, they send it to NTI, the Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada. Those three parties can all look at it and either accept it as it is or make changes - make recommendations for changes – and send it back. So those three parties themselves don't draft the final. They recommend the changes, if any. Of course, they could approve the Commissioner's Draft, but in all likelihood, there may be some changes. So it comes back to them for a redraft if they wish. And they send it back a second time.

In that interval, where they are considering whether to redraft and send back the second Commissioner's Draft is when it is open for them to consider further input. That's entirely at their discretion. They can decide whether and how to seek further information. So that's how we'll finally get, sir, to a final. When they send it back, I'll say the second time, those same three parties – NTL, the Government of Nunavut, and the Government of Canada – can either accept that or not. If they do, then there's a Plan and all the protections and designations come into effect. If they don't, we are mostly back to restarting the process.

There is not an unlimited number of back-and-forth between the Commission and the three parties. There's really twice. If it doesn't get approved at that level, then it's kind of back to the drawing board. That probably takes from today, who knows exactly, but a year, a year and half perhaps. That's just a rough estimate, but the third hearing is not until the fall, so we're easily into a year, perhaps more. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions from Sanikiluaq? I believe there aren't any.

Questions from the Community of Inukjuaq:

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Inukjuaq? The Community of Inukjuaq, are there any questions? *(Pause)*. None. Puvirnituk?

Questions from the Community of Puvirnituk:

Simon: *(Translated)*: Thank you Mr. Chair. I am Simon from Puvirnituk. I just want to find out since we were invited, I want to thank you. Will you be inviting us again in the future for us Nunavik participants? Thank you.

NPC Chair: Go ahead.

Alan: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I can answer that. Firstly, thank you all for coming – everybody in the room, not just the Commission appreciates the input from everyone. You might know that we are going from here to two other regions, and in those other regions, representatives just as yourselves will be brought in from those regions to those hearings. So the short answer is, at present, we don't see a process where this group will come back for a hearing. People from other communities will come for the other two. Is it impossible you might come back in some capacity at some future meeting? It is not impossible, but it is not currently on the agenda.

So this is your opportunity for your oral remarks. However, what's really important is that we really – the Commission – needs you to follow the process, follow the fact that there will be hearings in the other two regions, read the material, and work with your agencies, and stay engaged, because we do want to hear from you, if not in person then through your written answers to questions, from the questions that you send to us that we will send out to others to be answered, and ultimately to your final points that are important for you to raise. So you are

still engaged in the process in a very, very direct way, but back together in this kind of a setting, it's not presently imagined that will happen again. That could change. That will be up to the Commissioners. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are there any further questions from Puvirnituk? Taima. Akulivik?

Questions from the Community of Akulivik:

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: From what we have been hearing during this public hearing, we thank you very much. Nunavut region residents, I know where you stand now. We see that you are very brave, although we do this similar thing in our region in regards to caribou management. We have gained a lot of knowledge, because this is a very complex task. We are very happy to be here with you face-to-face. I am really pleased to be here, because I see a lot of familiar faces that I see on TV, and I can recognize most of you. Thank you for having us participate here in this hearing.

Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Just a reminder: We are in a question period at this time. We will have closing remarks afterwards. You will get a chance to do your closing remarks later, but we are in question period. So if you have any questions whatsoever, ask your questions. This is just a reminder. Ivujivik, are there any questions from Ivujivik?

Questions from the Community of Ivujivik:

Ali Q: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Our only question is are we going to receive letters about our meeting here? I am Ali from Ivujivik. The Planning Commission went to Ivujivik – Paul Quassa and Paul Okalik. What we have submitted, I want you to keep them securely. Thank you.

Delegate *(Lucassie or Quisag; Name not stated. Translated)*: I think we're going a bit too fast with our questions, because we haven't even received responses yet. But my question is, what I really want to pose is I would really like to find out and it hasn't been spoken about. Tujjaat and Aklulik are the places we use the most. Is it really 50-50 between us? I really want to be informed clearly, because we use that as our main hunting ground. I would really like to receive confirmation if Nunavut and Nunavik regions will be using it 50-50 as they said earlier.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

James E: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. You are correct. We are sharing it, and we will be continuing to share it, because it's an overlap boundary. That is the way it has been set. I hope that confirms this question.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes, in regards to the first question, you will receive documentation of all the written questions and responses from this meeting. Salluit?

Questions from Community of Salluit:

- Adami: (Translated): Thank you, Mr. Chair. My question is about the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan once it is approved. All the indicated areas on the map on who will be impacted, is it going to be used only for the Nunavut region, or for all of Canada or international? How is it going to be set up?
- NPC Chair: Sharon?
- Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair and thank you for the question, Adami. So the Land Claims Agreement, or the Nunavut Agreement now, sets out the parameters. Once the Plan is passed, it becomes law, and everyone – all regulators, everyone - must follow the Land Use Plan once it's approved by Canada, GN and NTI and it becomes law. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Are there any further questions?

Questions from the Community of Kimmirut:

- Joannie: (Translated): Joannie Ikkidluak. My question: This public hearing is very expensive, and a lot of money is being spent, and there are two more regions to be had. My question is this Draft document, it has been suggested that we do not rush, that we delay it a bit for the one who suggests that we take this course. Where is the money coming from to the people that suggest we delay for a while?
- NPC Chair: (Translated): I think it's a general question. I don't know if it's directed to NPC. QIA may make a comment to this. He said he wants QIA to answer it.
- Steven: Hi, I'm Steven Lonsdale, QIA. I think this may be more of a...NPC can speak more broadly to this, but what I know is that the funding of IPGs comes from the Federal Government. So the Federal Government funds NPC, so the money does come from them, but I think they can expand as to how they receive it and the different ways that they budget it. So I can speak to it generally, but all I can say is the money comes from the Federal Government.
- NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. He mentioned that the funding for this particular organization comes in from the Federal Government, as other IPGs. If the money is to be found, NPC has to find the money from the Federal Government. Jawlie?
- Jawlie: (Translated): Thank you. Jawlie Akavak, Kimmirut. We have seen in the mapping sessions a lot of green. As they are, I'm asking the green in the Plan – I think the other organizations have different coatings for these maps. There is a particular map from Amarok HTO. Our HTO is different. How could it be integrated? This was asked by some communities for use. How can we integrate it to these current maps we have been shown?
- NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Brian?

- Brian A: *(Translated)*: I'll try to answer. I don't understand Amarak. Could you tell me what this Amarak means?
- Ben: *(Translated)*: I don't want to take your place, Brian. The map I have shown to you, it is not part of the official proceedings. It is the map that we want to pursue for the particular reasons we have mentioned at the time it was displayed. But still, we would like that particular map Jawlie, too. This is why it has different colors compared to NPC maps. If it could be integrated into NPC, it would take a bit of work to have it entrenched into the maps that NPC is displaying throughout the last few days. I was going to mention this in my presentation, so I'll stop for now.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Go ahead, Brian.
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: The exploration ban is displayed. It's their private display at their presentation. The maps we have seen here at the video is part of the Draft Land Use Plan. It can be changed. When we spoke, we have been displaying a lot of these maps. Once they become official, they will be set.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We are making clarification. Sharon?
- Sharon: Just for the record, and thank you for the question. All evidence that is heard at the hearings is weighed equally – your maps along with all the other presenters. The Commissioners consider all information, and the Commissioners are the ones, Jawlie, who make the final recommendations as to the content, based on all evidence presented to the Plan. Taima.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Alan, you want to add some more?
- Alan: No, I think Sharon covered it that everything that comes to us is part of the evidence that we will be considering. I think the question was integration of the two. You know the NPC staff will help the Commissioners integrate them, but we certainly encourage a participant to do that as well, so if you have your map and you overlay it with the NPC map, and you're able to say, "These are similar ideas, or these are different," that all helps your presentation being understood and interpreted by the Board. So that would be useful if you could try to do that as part of your submission. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(The Chair spoke to Jawlie – this was not interpreted)*. *(Translated)*: Any more questions from Kimmirut?
- Terry: *(Translated)*: Terry Pitsiulak, Kimmirut. A question regarding Soper River: Soper National Park has nice minerals, nice rocks. We need to safeguard it.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian?
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: Yes, anything related to the parks is out of our jurisdiction. Federal and territorial appropriate departments are in charge of these particular parks depending on their status. It is best that you refer to the appropriate department at different levels of government who have jurisdiction over it.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. GN?

David: *(Translated)*: David from the Government of Nunavut. Your question is within territorial parks and the minerals you refer to, it's in your Inuit Owned Land? The Government of Nunavut, I think we are still in negotiation stages, and if we have to agree on changes we will, Government of Nunavut and Inuit. Once it has been sorted out, the information will be passed on to NPC. Territorial parks have boundaries, and they are known by many.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Cape Dorset questions?

Questions from the Community of Cape Dorset:

Delegate *(Name not stated. Translated)*: Thank you. I would like to apologize during the proceedings that the maps and their particular sections and colors, we didn't say a whole lot during our presentation, and the people we represent have talked with many different organizations not only to Nunavut Planning Commission. The discussions relate to any topic, wildlife. If I'm not wrong, I think I was made to understand that the work for us has just begun, and we are going to become aware of how this proceeding is taking place. When it comes to our community, it will be of concern if anything else would be different otherwise.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. As we often mention, we will have further meetings in the regions in Rankin and Cambridge Bay. This is for your benefit if you have any further suggestions or submissions to the NPC, and if it is clearly outlined on paper what is identified. The Plan will be enacted, and the document has to be well written and well understood. The parties will be reviewing it perhaps by upcoming fall, if I understood your question.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any other questions from Cape Dorset?

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: I would like to apologize as well. I am here for this conference, but I haven't said a word since we started this conference for the reason I felt I may be speaking outside of the topics during this meeting. I want to express my thoughts concerning caribou management in Dorsett area. We couldn't say where the caribou are when we were asked. The question I have is has the caribou survey included all the Baffin region? And the question of whether the caribou have crossed over to the mainland through Igloodik. Have all the areas of Baffin Island been surveyed, whether the population is decreasing? They may be elsewhere where they have not been noticed. Or is the fact that the caribou have decreased in great numbers in the Baffin as a whole? That's a question I have to perhaps a biologist who may be able to respond.

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes if I understand your question, NPC can identify where they hunt – traditionally hunt and so forth - but with respect to survey and where the caribou may be from, perhaps the biologist will have to answer, and an appropriate agency would be Nunavut Government to respond to your question. Often too, we are given submissions from

biologists as well. If there is one available here, perhaps that can be answered. With respect to caribou where Inuit traditionally occupied and currently occupy is our concern, but I think the question should be referred to Nunavut Government.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

David GN: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. David, Nunavut Government. In the Baffin region in March 2014, there was a caribou survey with in mind to count all the caribou in the Baffin region by way of planes and helicopters. Upon completion of the survey, the data was submitted to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board as for numbers. So at this time, we have 250 male caribou only that we open for hunt. This past year, we've submitted to NWMB requesting an increase, and we will want to hear from the people what we may go about in addressing hunters' concerns while we are in our management plan process.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Go ahead with your question.

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: From Cape Dorset, I'm very pleased with this conference. I was not informed at first, but I will have much more information going back home. The question I have is we have Nunavik delegation here from the north side of Quebec, but we have none from further south? That's a question.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: If I understood your question, the delegations we have here, we have two board members from Nunavik who may be more useful. We also have delegation coming from Sanikiluaq with their help. They have been here since.... *(Interpretation stopped here)*.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Grise Fjord, do you have a question?

Questions from the Community of Grise Fjord:

Liza: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Liza Ningiuk from Grise Fjord. The question I have is before arriving to Iqaluit, we did some extra review of our Land Use Plan that we developed. We looked at areas we thought needed protection. In our review, we wanted to raise a question of are we going to get extra time to do more work on areas of concern or areas where we want identify? Will this yet be open for our own exercise in our community?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Brian may answer that.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Changes were made with the NPC hearing. First, we considered all of Nunavut. We changed that and broke it up to three regional hearings including this one. On June 23rd, we will have a hearing in Keewatin, and in Kitikmeot, we will be having a hearing around October 24th, and we will be having that meeting in Yellowknife. I am kidding. In Cambridge Bay.

(Laughter)

The notice is given that we will be doing this process right up to November 27th. We have delayed this hearing, but yes, we have extended the hearing. We had intended to put it to April 21st, but our new deadline is changed to November 27th.

(English): Yes, so you basically have more time under this process. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Any further questions? I don't believe so. Hall Beach?

Questions from the Community of Hall Beach:

Abraham Q: (Translated): Abraham Qammaniq, Hall Beach HTO. Can we go to the map of Nunavut? We looked at the boundary between Keewatin, and if we can zoom into Hall Beach. The question: if you look at Hall Beach, just lower, you have a boundary that is part of Keewatin, and you can see the green colors. They have always done exploring because there is an activity in Naujaat. They also want to do some drilling without informing the community. As a CLARC committee, they tried to go through us. I wonder if they have any requirements to follow when they have interest to do some work in that area, because it's very close to a calving ground. They stated work without consulting with the community. It is only when we requested they come to us and approach us. They haven't informed the community and started work. I wonder if they have any requirements to follow before they do any work. My other question I wanted to raise...I forgot it. I'll just stop for now.

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: (Translated): My apologies. Nunavut Planning Commission does not have a plan, because they have authority to work in the Kivalliq region. To what you mentioned about Hall Beach, we do not have any authority over their area, because it hasn't been approved yet. But if were to be on Inuit Owned Land, perhaps QIA should be the ones informing you, because they are the ones who work with interested proponents. For ourselves, we do not have any authority to control them, but if it were to be approved, then we can step in and take action.

NPC Chair: (Translated): Thank you. Any other questions? Igloodik?

Questions from the Community of Igloodik:

Jacob Malliki: (Translated): Thank you. Jacob Malliki. Going back to my earlier question, I have been curious. When I was in a committee, there was a group. I don't know where they came from, something was established concerning caribou and concerning caribou crossings and calving grounds. Have you received the documents from the group that came to do some study?

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: To your question, I think I will be able to answer it at a later date. I cannot respond at this moment. Perhaps I may ask you, what area are you referring to? Mat'na.

(Laser Used)

Jacob M: I cannot even pinpoint, but from my recollection during mapping, the calving grounds... I was not on the Board, but I saw a group that was talking about or having a session, and a map was given and identification of calving grounds were made.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: We won't have it, and if we did have it, what significance or use it would have is something that has to be looked into further. Once we get to know, we will respond.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Further questions?

Erasmus: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Erasmus Ivvalu from Igloolik municipality. I have only one question. NPC once arrived to do community consultation on this process. Now Kitikmeot and Kivalliq will be having their sessions. Once these are completed, will you will be going to the communities and inform them what changes that may have been made? So the question is once you complete your process, will you be informing the communities individually?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead, Brian.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: My colleague to my right, our legal counsel talked about what process would be next upon this. Once the hearing is completed in the month of October, our Board will be reviewing everything and make decisions on their own. The work has been done. We will be submitting them to the Board upon completion of the hearings. So this coming fall, if any changes are made, they will be made based on the Agreement we have. If it's the last stage of the process, Nunavut Government, NTI and Government of Canada will be receiving these submissions for approval, because we don't really have any extension in our Agreement. We've not been delegated to go back to the communities and inform them as to what decisions we have made.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any other questions?

George: *(Translated)*: George Auksaq from Igloolik Hamlet. You all know that Nunavut is not new, and 4,000 years ago, we occupied this land. Ever since then, we have run into obstacles. There is a lot of evidence we see out on the land, such as camp sites, historic sites, archeological sites, and all these things are what we face challenges with because we cannot touch them. My question is the ones inside Igloolik that are between buildings, I wonder if they can be secured. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian?

Brian A: I'm sorry. I missed something. I didn't quite get the question.

(Translated): Can you please ask the question again? My apologies.

- George: *(Translated)*: The ones inside the Hamlet, the municipality, there are a lot of archeological sites, although we want to develop inside the municipality. All these things that are inside the municipality we cannot touch, because they are archeological artifacts. Can they perhaps be recorded? We have been trying to do this, but nothing ever seems to be done about it. We run into obstacles. I'm not sure who can respond to this particular question.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: You can respond to it if you want, GN.
- David GN: *(Translated)*: Thank you. David with Nunavut Government. I cannot respond to you with all the details right now, but we are hearing what is being said here. Some of my colleagues aren't here who would be able to answer your question. We are recording what you have asked, and we will respond to you at a later date. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.
- Brian: Andrew, can I add to that?
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.
- Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Just quickly to David's response, last June 2015 or July 2015, another regulation was passed that NPC and NWMB have to follow, which is called NuPPAA. I'll just quickly say that it became clear following that that they have been given authority if anything is to be worked on, such as in the municipality. Today, anyone if they wish to do any work inside the municipality, it can be given to the hamlets to be dealt with. We have a Plan that has been approved to be used in the North Baffin region as well, but in some of the communities, we have been given authority to do studies. If they are going to be impacted, NIRB are the ones who will be given, like anything that is within the municipalities such as what you mentioned, we are able to give our support on. If you wish to do some work inside the municipality about such things like you have mentioned, if you needed help, you could approach us for support.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Is that it? He understands. When we come back this evening, we will have another question period for those of you who we haven't gotten to yet. We will break for supper and resume at 6:00 p.m.

SUPPER BREAK

Questions from the Community of Pond Inlet:

- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: We will now proceed. I think Pond Inlet is on the list. You may proceed if you have any questions.
- Elijah: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Elijah Panipakootcho, Pond Inlet. I have a question or perhaps more of a clarification. Before coming into this public hearing, we've been receiving information, but for some reason they came in late, and at times we did not act in time. But still, we are here. That's a problem we experienced before coming here. Now it's almost over. The agenda was fine. We will pass on the information to our community. We still will be

communicating and asking questions through email, and we will be reporting for sure. Thank you for having allowed us to voice our concerns.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. We are on a question period. Your information will be passed.

Abraham K: Abraham Kublu, Hamlet of Pond Inlet. As we all know, due to the Northwest Passage opening up, we've been seeing a lot of cruise ships. Is there a way that certain areas can be restricted to cruise ships? I still haven't heard the answer. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Jonathan?

Jon: Thank you very much, Abraham, for your question. I'd just like to note that the Draft Plan as it's currently written includes setbacks from certain areas for vessels including cruise ships. So that concept could be extended to other areas as well if there is interest in that. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Pond Inlet, thank you. Iqaluit?

Questions from the Community of Iqaluit:

Ben: *(Translated)*: Thank you very much. I think I'm directing this dialect to Peter Alareak. First of all, we the Amarok HTO are appreciative of our inclusion at this public hearing. Daily, the refreshments and meals are excellent. Thank you for providing it. I think we should continue with meals provided.

(Laughter)

I thought I was going to get hungry. I saw someone who really enjoys his char. First of all, the public hearing – Amarok HTO has concern as far as producing our own illustration map for information. I asked the HTOs that once we have refined it, for those of you who are computer savvy, once it is detailed, it will be produced. There are a lot of maps that we see. For instance, the map you have seen tells a full story on paper. So are these codings that you have created, in the Pond Inlet area for instance, will you be able to show us what the purposes are of these shades? Will we be able to click it and it would explode to a finer detail? Will you have an index comparable to these numbers somewhere at the back? I know you have been doing computer demonstrations very well. Will the meaning be there for Baffin Island?

The little diagram we did was related to show purpose of how Netling area is important to us. I'm thinking to the future. When we communicate through letters, writing is easy, but what it means is different. I just needed to know instead of reading a whole lot, when you click to a certain part of a map, I wonder if an index could be somewhere to be read. The map we use as demonstration, how it was important, it is to continue working towards that map and have it indicated why it should be like that.

I am using these maps to indicate what Amarok HTO needs. Is it my responsibility to have it corrected and understood? Is it part of the HTO's job? When we put that demonstration to you, is it Amarok HTO's job to explain every aspect of that little diagram, the map? Could it be constructed in such a way that it will be comparable to the maps that you have been able to

show us, with little numbers that you click and it comes into something that is more detailed? Because of seals, calving grounds and other concerns that we all have expressed at this hearing, we would like to be able to have that map to do and inform how you guys have been able to produce yours. Maybe HTO wants it in detail.

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ben, you have been bringing up this map quite a few times. We have it. We understand it now. I think you are looking for an interactive map, looking at it through the computer. I think it is already set in such a way that there are perhaps ways. I think it's actually an interactive map. The maps we use through our laptops can be programmed in such a way that it can be able to produce what you are asking. But don't forget, we are not computer programmers. We do the best we can with what we know. Perhaps if we have time and if we have the funding to do the work in detail, we would. But NPC has to be given the okay to do what you're asking of us to do. I cannot answer you right now, but for sure, we will take it into consideration.

As for your question of what our next step is, today I mentioned that for those of us who work on this project on the Draft Land Use Plan, we have set the Draft. What you see today is what we have done to this date. As of today, the Commissioners are compiling what their next move should be. We are creating a tool where they could create something that they could work with. So people have to get to work.

I'll say this, in October or November, we travelled to the regional communities and showed and explained to the attendees what we were doing. We were telling that in Iqaluit, Cambridge Bay and Arviat, NPC offices are located in these communities. So you have NPC offices here. We have done our job to this stage. As a few days ago when you first introduced the map that the HTO had concern with, you said you wanted to share this with, I think eight communities and refine it. Anyway, do you put in Inuktitut names? Anyway, I don't think this particular map that you mentioned, can be done by the Commissioners.

NPC Chair: Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just on www.Nunavut.ca, the land use plan maps are all interactive. If you go on there, our maps you can put the layers on and off. Peter has put one of the sample maps up there, so that's available now on our website: www.Nunavut.ca. On Schedule A and Schedule B, if you want to look at the designations while you're at home on a computer, you can see the content of the Plan and the maps. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any more questions HTO of Iqaluit?

Ben: *(Translated)*: I was not expecting to be answered the way you answered me. It's a little regrettable, Brian. Now I am starting to wonder why I put in the idea, and it is only going to cost money. From what I understood, HTO, we have very limited funding. We produced it so we could express it to you. I thought you might be able to assist us. It appears that's not the case. So I gave a wrong impression to the eight communities I've mentioned, and I regret that we will not be receiving assistance, but try to finish the project from our own budget.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any other questions? Jeetaloo?

Jeetaloo: *(Translated)*: Jeetaloo Kakee from Iqaluit. Yes, it's going to be a correct one on my comments. The question I had was first of all, the NPC seems to be having of almost ready to take off with respect to completion of the project. That's my first question. My question also is perhaps if I may talk first... We have walrus in our region, eider ducks, bears and fish. At this time, if we are going to be listing bird sanctuaries and so forth, we can do that immediately. But those who are just coming in to walrus haul-outs seem to be encroaching closer and closer to Iqaluit Proper. So the one who is going to be mapping, is that the end of mapping or will there still be room until this fall?

We would like to re-entertain mapping. For example, Iqaluit has a large population. Many individuals in these communities do not know that you are here to have this hearing to ensure people aren't shaken up by the news they didn't expect. They would feel they were going back in time. Our question is giving opportunity, the question I made yesterday was not really responded to on the issue. *(Interpretation stopped for several seconds)*...This pertains to an office somewhere that I'm making some comments to. I don't want to go on and on. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Sharon, perhaps you may answer that?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to step back, so I want to make sure I understand the comments, and that nothing is lost in translations to Ben and to the other gentleman. So the Nunavut Planning Commission will continue the Use and Occupancy mapping, as Brian said. We've been doing that individually since 2002. Yes, our funds are limited, and we can only do so many projects, but part of our submissions yearly and again this year - we have identified to the Federal Government – is the mapping.

So Ben, that answer is not 'no.' The Commission – and I'm not complaining, I'm stating the facts – we're on a very limited budget. We are working in partnership with Canada to access supplementary funding, so types of projects like the Use and Occupancy Mapping, which is very important as you have identified, our mappers to continue to go back into the communities and continue on with the individual data collection. So I'm not sure in translations, Ben, if I understood. The Commission is not saying 'no.'

We are working with HTOs. We are absolutely working with HTOs in all communities. Our door is open. Our business is land use planning and to work collectively. We haven't been able to do the Use and Occupancy Mapping for the last couple of years, because we haven't had the funding, and we have been focused on the Land Use Plan. In saying that, we remain optimistic. Our federal funder is here. The need to continue collecting the data is a priority, and we will have access to that again hopefully in the near future. We will work with you. I want to be clear on that. We will assist you. We do mapping, and we come in and do the individual Use and Occupancy to gather the information in your area.

So I'm not sure from what I got in the translations that the answer was 'no.' I think Brian was trying to explain process, so I'm just giving you a little more background to know that we are always open to work with you. And as each of you know before you came here, our office was working with all of you to ensure you knew where you were coming to, all the logistics and

what not. We will continue to do that, and our door is never closed. Please come to our offices in all three regions or phone us, and you can talk to us in Inuktitut, English, or French or Inuinnaqtun. Quana.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Brian, go ahead.

Brian: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Our Executive Director has fully explained and answered your question.

(English): Sharon, if I may, Ben was asking about the map that he introduced during his presentation. What I had told him was the staff are unable to assist him on that particular project to this point, based on the fact that we have provided the Draft Plan for the Commissioners to consider whether it needs changes or not. We are done on that project, so that was what I was trying to explain to Ben. So if he needs to make any additions or improve the map that he is currently discussing with his Board and other communities, they have to do that on their own. We can't be involved in it is what I told Ben. That was what the discussion was about based on my understanding of what Ben was asking.

(Translated): The question you have, remember that you can produce your ideas.

(English): Can you scroll down to the Iqaluit area please?

(Translated): You mentioned that there are many areas that you want labeled and coded. You are most welcome. You can tell us our work is wrong in some ways. That is your privilege. You can say the work you have done in the past concentrated on this area too much. You still have a chance. You can talk about it through the map and written submissions. You have chances.

You also mentioned briefly, and I notice you said people may not be informed. When we do public hearings or public functions, whatever they may be, we have 30 days before the event happens that we pass out information. We post. We go on the radio. We post where the public go that the Planning Commission is coming. For example, in 2012 to 2014, we did consulting to every Nunavut community. Before 30 days coming to the community, it is our practice to put out a poster and have one of our staff go on the local radio. All the information is always passed on. So if they have not heard of this hearing going on, I don't know what would the reason be. We are always open to ideas for improvement.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any more questions?

Alan: Mr. Chair, if I just might have a moment? Ben, thanks very much for your comment, particularly the effort you've put into these maps. I just want to reframe that question a little bit. I'm not a mapper. I don't know how much time it takes to integrate maps, but what I do know is that our maps in our Plan are available to everybody. Your map is now part of our evidence, because you referred to it. And so by simply placing your map into the system, everybody in this room, including other agencies with mappers, will have access to the work you've done.

So I just wanted to say that the work is not wasted. Everybody's eyes will be on those maps, and to the extent that anybody can integrate them is useful for all of us. So I see your map as evidence, which the Commissioners will look at. And to the extent that anyone is able to help

integrate this, whosever resources are put it, it's very valuable. And I would say that to everybody who has any type of evidence, whether it's a written document or something perhaps more technical like a map. So please keep them coming, and I'm sure there's a way for us to reframe this so the work will get done. We need to. It's evidence for the Commissioners to understand, so thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I just wanted to know if we are answering your question.

Ben: Thank you very much for your additional comments, Alan. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Joshua, would you like to ask a question? It's up to you.

Joshua: *(Translated)*: I just want to ask, on the maps, can we be provided maps that don't have any coding whatsoever so that we can try once again with our people, with our community, so we can jot down information on wildlife areas?

NPC Chair: Loud and clear. Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Yes, we can provide maps. 1:250 is what that is usually called, and we have staff who work on maps including Jared and Sohail and other staff members. They can provide maps for you. If you want ones in close up or zoomed out, just make a request.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Clyde River?

Questions from the Community of Clyde River:

Simiga: *(Translated)*: Thank you. My question is up around Natisuyuk area, the proposed park that is about to be created, ships have been going into that area without permission. The ships that are outside of Canada, can there be more security and can they be given an advisory so they don't just enter that area? Thank you.

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: Jonathan had responded to a similar question, and they will be advised further on how far the buffer zones are and what the restrictions are. In this Draft Plan, if you want to include it, that's why we have been saying there was an extension until November 17th. You can submit more information to us that you want included into the Draft Plan.

NPC Chair: Go ahead and ask a question.

Jayco: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There was mention about caribou that could be harvested. We heard 250 if I heard him correctly. Although we have reached our quota, when other members need to reach their quota, the ones who haven't reached it yet, is it only after they have reached their quota that we will finally be able to hunt more? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Not interpreted)*

David GN: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. David Akeeagok, Government of Nunavut. The 250 I mentioned is for Baffin Region, and they will start on July 1 to June 30. It's set from July 1 to June 30 each year. The 250 I mentioned was submitted to the HTOs and Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board, and it's divided between the two. It's to be used from July 1 to June 30. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any other questions? I believe there are none. Pangnirtung, please ask questions if you wish to.

Questions from the Community of Pangnirtung:

Leopa: *(Translated)*: From the HTO, Board Member in Pangnirtung. As I said before, when there were Government representatives here, I believe it is more formal now. I had asked for support, and I do want to receive continued support. I want to ask a question similar to Clyde River's question about caribou. Before I go on to the subject of caribou, the park in Pangnirtung is very large, and it has been in operation for many years now. We can hunt anytime we want to in that park, the community of Pangnirtung. We have no problems whatsoever in going hunting into that park, though it is a very large park. The water is protected through DFO. Because there has been a lot of interest for many activities, and since it has a lot of fish, Qikiqtaaluk, NTL, and Nunavut Government, I believe have kept it secure. That's why I believe it's secured. The haul-outs that are outside of Pangnirtung down to Auyuittuq, Cape Dyer to Qikiqtarjuaq, I'm not sure how many years it has been or how many haul-outs there are. We did a review, a careful review in the Cumberland Sound.

So saying that, I'll go on to caribou. I was on the subject of caribou for a long time, and I can't really receive full support – HTO. I'll just try to make this brief. It might be lengthy. Regarding caribou in the Baffin Region, now there is a lot more activity around the area. Since our Elders have said that caribou would migrate back to our surrounding area, although they have come back, the area that used to have a lot, the area beyond Pangnirtung, now there is more activity. Back then there used to be a lot of caribou, and our Elders have said that they will migrate back to our area. Now that there is more activity, I don't know myself, but I am just thinking. I want to say it to David Akeeagok. I don't think they'll migrate back anytime soon. Beyond 2020, maybe after so many years have passed, maybe they will finally migrate back, but I did say earlier, and I'll just add to it because it might be too long. If we have to hunt only male caribou and there are more female caribou, and there are hardly any male caribou, and we have only female caribou left, what is going to become of it? Can't we at least be able to harvest female caribou? If you can respond to my question now, and then I'll add after you respond.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Before you respond, since we are short of time this evening and there are many members who need to ask questions, can you please make your statements brief and ask direct questions? I just wanted to reiterate that. If you can respond to your question, please just ask direct questions and not make your statements too long. You will have a chance to speak after. Just ask direct questions. Thank you.

David GN: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Right now 250 is the male caribou that can be harvested. They do annual reviews by NWMB, and when new things come out, they are being reviewed.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has been doing this, and we have tried to make revisions. We have been working on three separate things. It's not just in regards to caribou but also polar bear management. We are further developing from this regarding concerns about wildlife management. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions?

Leopa: I'll make it brief, because my colleague may speak. He just has a cold. He wasn't sure if he will speak. I think he has a really good voice though. Thank you. This will have to be taken into consideration about the caribou. The NWMB and the GN, I really want them to carefully think about this, because it has to do with our future about caribou management. Perhaps have a meeting in the near future about this, perhaps not just with NWMB, but have a meeting and work collaboratively similar to this public hearing we are having, because I do not want to face the same situation in the Baffin Region. Work collaboratively with the hunters in each community. Although I have a lot to say, I'm just ending it to that. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: I believe that's just a comment. Please ask direct questions only for now. Jayco, go ahead.

Jaco: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I have a really bad cold. My apologies. On the Plan that we are working and also the NPC Plan and also the municipalities – the Hamlets – they're our local government. I'm not sure when all these plans will come into effect. I know that they will be completed sometime in the future. If they are completed and set, then the communities, will they be informed well?

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Are you asking once the Plan is completed, when they will be fully completed?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: The way I understood it was once the Plan is completed and set in place, will they be brought out to the public and inform the community?

(English): That's how I understood his question. Do you want to add? No?

Sharon: Thank you. Just to ensure, once the Plan is approved, there will be an implementation strategy and a communication strategy, so everyone will be aware of the document – communities – and what the document means and how the document works. So there will be an implementation strategy once it is approved.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Is that clear? Yes, thank you. Any other questions?

Henry: *(Translated)*: Henry Mike of Pangnirtung. My question to NPC: Mike Ferguson has shown us yesterday about where the caribou migrate to. Are they going to use it for the Protected Lands? I believe what was said was...*(English)*:...most organizations and Government need strong evidence and proof in order to implement Protected Land.

(Translated): Using that Protected Land that we had suggested on caribou habitat, are they going to be using what he had shown yesterday?

NPC Chair: Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for the question. All evidence that goes before the Commission, including maps and Mike Ferguson's everything - all the maps that the communities have given – all information goes as evidence, and Commissioners consider all evidence. Again, they give great weight to IQ, oral and Traditional Knowledge.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Taima. Qikiqtarjuaq? Questions from Qikiqtarjuaq?

Questions from the Community of Qikiqtarjuaq:

Loasie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I have three things to say. Perhaps I will ask a question first to NPC. We were asked in regards to the maps to give information. Are we here just to receive questions? I had forgotten two things. That is why I am asking this question first.

Alan: Hello, everybody. Alan here, the lawyer, just to remind you that on the procedure, all your comments are welcome, but this is meant to be, "Do you have a question for each other?" Not just for the Commission. Short questions. You will be given a chance to go through this one more time for closing statement for five minutes later this evening. So if you want to make a statement, please just pass on the questions and make your statement the next go-around. If you do have a question of anybody, please by all means, ask it. But Andrew is doing his very best to focus you all on questions, and we're hearing mostly statements. So if you can try to remember that distinction, you will get a chance to make your statement later. Was there a question specifically you needed me to respond to, because I didn't get a translation of that.

Loasie: *(Translated)*: My question was because we had made indications to be included onto the map, we were given a chance to make statements. Can't we add any more information onto it?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead, Brian.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Loasie. Back in 1996, when I first started working, I was sent to Qikiqtarjuaq to work with them on mapping, and you were the first individual I had interviewed. We only had half an hour to work together, but we ended up working on it the whole day, and I'll never forget that. I wasn't really able to understand you at that time, and still up today, I still can't really understand you. But we have been working on this, on the mapping with everyone. We are listening to statements and questions for NPC to take into consideration, and they will need to go through every detail in order to make a decision. Mat'na.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Would you like to ask a question?

Loasie: *(Translated)*: I didn't really understand him, because he is speaking very low. It's so hard to hear from here. Although that's the case, what I want to speak about are two things we have

forgotten to share with you. Maybe a government official can respond to one of them, to my question.

In the North, back then they used to do bowhead whaling around the 1800s in that area. Right now, it was in 1963 that the people that lived there moved from that place, so it has been empty. There are no more people living up there. Since there are no more people living up there, I can't really see them. We are finally able to work on it, because there used to be bowhead whaling up there, a place called Kiviktu (*phonetic approximation*) and there are still buildings up there and also gravesites. Non-Inuit were buried up there. There are graves up there, because they were buried up there. Also drums that used to be used to fill oil with. So today, one of the buildings that was used, we have never touched again. It has been kept here, and it has never been demolished. It is still up there and intact. We have been thinking that it should be a historic site. We still haven't worked on the details, but we do want to make plans to have it recognized as a historic site. Can we do something about this, about the place that I'm talking about? Perhaps have the heritage organization work with us on this. If that was clear...

And the other topic that I want to speak about is in our community there is the floe edge, the coast right now, because we do not have a very large tidal area. There are a lot of clams in the waters – the Qikiqtarjuaq waters. We have a worker, a diver in Qikiqtarjuaq. The divers pick a lot of clams underwater although we don't have low tides. For example, the community of Qikiqtarjuaq is very happy to be able to have harvested clams by the divers, and we want that protected somehow.

And the last one, just a question perhaps to QIA: When we first did land selecting on important areas, I can't really understand why they had chosen those areas as special places by the smaller communities. The land selected around our area, I'm not sure for what reason they were selected, but they are not useful to our community whatsoever. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: (*Translated*): I believe this question is to QIA or Government. Thank you.

NPC Chair: (*Translated*): You can answer that question if you want, but we are really dealing with the Plan Draft. If you have questions to it, that's what I'm curious about. Ask questions and keep your questions short, and not just make commentaries. I want to be clear. If you are going to ask, keep it short related to the work we have conducted this week on the Land Use Plan. If you want to answer the question, you may. Thank you.

Steven: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'll keep this answer short, but I do invite the delegate that asked the question to come see me after, and we can have a more detailed discussion on it. But for now, I can't speak to the specifics as to why those lands were chosen, but I must say that QIA has a project right now. We are going from community to community to interview land selectors to try to get some of that historical knowledge. It is a work in progress, but it is happening right now, because those records are from way back in the 70s and 80s and even into the 90s when there were negotiations with the Federal Government. It was behind closed doors and very secretive, because they didn't want to let one or the other party know what they were talking about. So some of these records still lie within those Elders. So just to say, we do have a project

where we are trying to visit those Elders and to try to find out the original selection. Not to say that hasn't changed over time, but that historical context is just a project of ours. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any further questions? No? No further questions. Arctic Bay?

Questions from the Community of Arctic Bay:

Delegate: *(Olayuk or Jeremy. Name not stated. Translated)*: When you can't speak English, it's hard to understand, and there are many individuals in our community who can't speak in English. My question: The colors or markings on the maps – green and the brown that indicate a park, as we believe we know it. So the color maps, are we going to be able to - will they be able to indicate what restrictions there are or what not, whether it's green or yellow or red? What rights we have to those lands is a question. So when we receive the information, will we be able to find descriptions and so forth on the map? Sometimes it becomes a concern what possible barriers people may find based on the colored markings on the map. Who will be respected and so forth? Whom do I ask that question?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Brian, go ahead.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. When you start doing your mapping project in your community with perhaps your hunters or public or individuals, it will be up to you. It's your choices, the areas you want protection for. Whatever issue you may have, land usage – these are the things you decide what you want. We want this area protected. We want this area protected fully. So it's you who suggests that and when we implement it, the implementation part will be our job. The descriptions and indicators are the type of things that we will include, and if you wanted help on these issues, we will provide you with contacts before you leave. Thank you.

Delegate: *(Olayuk or Jeremy. Name not stated. Translated)*: I asked a question that at one time somebody suggested instead of green, you should change this area to yellow. So the issue about what access rights we would have and so forth, I just wanted clarification. Sometimes we don't always understand the color indicators. That was my question really. Also, my other question: the color maps – yes, nothing is implemented, yes. However, once implemented, this will only have authority then, or is any authority already behind these Plans?

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

Brian A: *(Translated)*: There is no effect in law right at this moment. It's at a discussion stage, consultation stage. I think where you are misunderstanding is, from today, we will send maps and have the communities giving the details of what these maps represent to them. If you want to ask further, call us and we will assist you. I don't believe we have time tonight. We are just going to keep on talking about this. Thank you.

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: Yes, I understand that. However, sometimes we want to be involved and be informed for the reason that many people have expectations of what benefits we will see. Many of these individuals have long since been deceased, and many people even

now are still expecting what benefits Nunavut will have. So inform us properly as Nunavut residents. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Any other questions? No? You have a question? Go ahead, Percy. Percy wishes to add to Brian's comment.

Comm Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona from NPC. You have maps, and there are numbers and the color indicators, for example. Once completed, it will be much easier to understand and comprehend these maps. Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Resolute?

Questions from the Community of Resolute Bay:

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. When you were in Resolute Bay during the chairmanship of Paul Quassa, we worked with you on caribou surrounding our area and calving grounds. There are other areas that we want to add, so I'm trying to get a clarification of this area to be included. We need a way to see how this could be done. When can it be done?

NPC Chair: Brian?

Brian A: *(Translated)*: I think I have repeated this question one or two times. These are suggestions. You could look at these codes as wrong or in the wrong area. It's up to you to suggest. It's entirely up to each locality to say what areas should be included, for what and why. Mat'na.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any more?

Delegate: *(Name not stated. Translated)*: Yes, clear. So we will give this information. We will pass it on to our community, and perhaps it may not be related to the Draft Land Use Plan. When we gave a presentation, we mentioned and pointed out especially to Parks Canada can we have confirmation that some of the area will be cleaned up. Who exactly is responsible to confirm this with us that it's going to happen? Government or others?

NPC Chair: Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. That's not the Commission's responsibility. Maybe waste sites, Spencer do you want to comment on that? And can you please keep it to the Land Use Plan?

Spencer: My name is Spencer Dewar. I am with Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. We do have a program to clean up waste sites. The priority of that is to look for sites that have the most environmental damage and risk to human health. It's a national program, but Nunavut certainly has its share of waste sites that we are working on. We have provided the information to the Commission of where these sites are. That is reflected in some of the maps. The detailed information to what we are doing with each site, I can provide that. I can provide that to the Commission so you are aware.

- Sharon: His question is when are those sites that they've identified going to be cleaned up? I believe that's what he is asking.
- Spencer: I guess what I'm trying to say is I'm not exactly sure what the plan is for those sites directly right now, but we do have information on what we are doing. I think we have an outlook to 2020, so I would be able to provide that information in more detail, on all the sites that we are doing in the North.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Thank you. *(Translated)*: Any more questions?
- Mark: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. My name is Mark Amarualik. I'm going to speak in English. My question is about the shipping lane for Lancaster Sound. It has been used quite a bit by marine mammals, by all kinds of marine mammals passing through. When we see all the shipping routes that are coming in here, they come real close, and some of the haul-outs, they don't use them anymore. What could we use to regulate all the shipping, cruise ships with yachts and sailboats, because they are becoming more and more? Growing up, I only used to see one or two sailboats come up. Now you see 10, 20 of them in a year. They are becoming more and more. I'm just wondering what they could do to monitor and regulate the traffic coming through there. That's for Nunavut Government and Federal Government.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Sharon?
- Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This shipping lanes, of course, are under federal regulation, but for the buffer zones, the setbacks or the areas that you don't want ships to go, you can identify that, if it is not already identified in the Land Use Plan. You can provide that information to the Commission, and we will also pass it on to the federal family to ensure they have that information as well. Again, when the Commission is making the decisions for the final content, the Commissioners weigh all information that has been provided and all evidence. So if there are priority areas that you do not see marked, yes, please provide that evidence. Thank you.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Any more questions. Is that all? I think that concludes the communities. For a brief time, we are going to have questions from the public. Go ahead.

Questions from the Floor

- Levi: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Levi Barnabus, QIA Member for the Arctic Bay. I think the question here, we have an uncertainty about this area. There are two perimeters of Inuit Knowledge, and there is a second line – a second boundary – we are not quite sure which boundary is correct. I think it is this one that is causing problems. Like I said, Inuit needs or for those who have set this boundary, we have two opinions. They are overlapping. They have overlapping boundaries. We need to solve it. It doesn't have to be done now. It should be included as the finished product in your Draft Land Use Plan.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Brian?

- Brian: *(Translated)*: Number 74: Moffett inlet was identified by the community. It's in draft stages, so nothing is really concrete. It can be touched on, worked on and re-bordered. Number 74, the yellow part here, this is a winter route used by people of the community. We want to make sure that it's not broken, because it's a traditional travel route by the people. I hope I have answered your question. If it is reasonable, I'll stop here.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Questions from the floor? Go ahead.
- Brandon: Qujannamiik. Brandon LeForest. WWF Canada. One quick question and it's for the Government of Canada, and it relates to their policies on shipping restrictions. What I understood from the Government of Canada presentation was that the Government believes that shipping restrictions should be removed from this first generation of the Plan, except for setbacks at walrus haul-outs and migratory bird sites. We have heard many more concerns around shipping this week. Two questions:
- Can the Government confirm if they would accept additional shipping restrictions in the first generation of the Plan above and beyond walrus and bird setbacks? And can the Government confirm if they would accept any icebreaking restrictions in this Plan, for example, along community travel routes or caribou sea ice crossings? Thank you.
- NPC Chair: Qujannamiik.
- Mark: Thank you. By and large, that is correct. We do accept that shipping restrictions are valuable as buffers or set asides around the migratory bird sites and the walrus haul-outs, as in fact already mentioned. As to other restrictions on transportation or icebreaking, our recommendation as we laid out in both the submission and our presentation is that these are issues that are best dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Nunavut Marine Council, which is established through the Nunavut Agreement and involves a number of parties, including the NPC, and this creates a better fora through which to establish what the appropriate approach is to balancing the potential need for passage, whether of shipping or of hunters and wildlife.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Sharon, go ahead.
- Sharon: Thank you, Mark. A supplementary question: Can you please...You stated it should go through the Nunavut Marine Council. We are all aware – the Commission, the Wildlife Management Board, the NIRB – we are part of the Marine Council. But the Marine Council is simply an advisory body to guide and direct issues, to identify issues, and to ensure that the regulators and researchers are looking at issues. So how on a case-by-case basis with the specific scope of the Nunavut Marine Council, how would the Marine Council regulate when it's an advisory council from 15.4.1 out of the Land Claims Agreement? Thank you.
- Mark: Well, correct of course. It is an advisory body, not a regulatory body as established. It creates a fora in which the relevant parties can get together and establish mechanisms or advice, which would then govern the management of those various passages.
- NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Go ahead.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think if we're looking, as we've heard so many people speak about the shipping issues and the shipping routes and the importance of the areas...I'm just summarizing, I believe their issues. An advisory body cannot implement regulations. An advisory body simply can advise. And if an advisory body is just advising, but it is advice and no one has to be compliant, how would you see an advisory body establishing regulations and enforcement? Thank you.

Mark: Well, an advisory body would not, indeed be establishing regulations or providing enforcement - those regulations and enforcements. They would obviously need to be applied through various other mechanisms, existing regulatory bodies, existing legislations, and through the terms and conditions that would be attached to permits of passage.

Sharon: So just for the record, how would case-by-case management – because the Commission is looking for guidance and direction from Canada and others on your submissions. Can Canada define, what is the parameter scope that could be written into the Land Use Plan for Commissioners to consider? What would case-by-case management – what are the parameters and scope, and the definition of that that could be written into the Land Use Plan? Thank you.

Mark: Well, I'll tell you what. We will develop that further for you and provide it in more detail.

NPC Chair: Thank you. *(Translated)*: Any more questions? Go ahead.

Shin: Thank you, Mr. Chair, for the opportunity to ask a question. My name is Shin Shiga, North Slave Métis Alliance. In last five days, I observed a noticeable disconnect, disagreement between groups. On the one hand, I heard from the communities and the NPC 2016 Draft that protecting sensitive caribou habitat is a good thing. On other hand, the three parties who actually approve the Land Use Plan seem to disagree with that Protected Area approach. To my eyes, NPC has provided evidence that they have consulted with the communities extensively over the years, and communities agree to that Protected Area approach.

So my question is directly mostly to GN – the Government of Nunavut - and maybe to a lesser extent, NTI but not to Canada. To GN: Given that the GN for the most part represents the same group of people who are residents of Nunavut – these people right here – why do you think that there such a wide disconnect between what the NPC found through extensive community engagement, and what the GN came to conclude? Why is there such a big difference? The second part of that question is, given that there is such a wide disconnect, what steps is GN going to take in terms of community consultation, to narrow that gap? Thank you.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. *(Rest not interpreted)*

David GN: *(Translated)*: Thank you. David Akeeagok, Nunavut Government.

(English): Thank you for the question. The disconnect from what we presented and what is before the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is specifically on caribou habitat where caribou habitat through the Land Use Plan is deemed as Protected Area. Our disconnect is there are other legislative tools to use to determine a Protected Area. For the purpose of the Land Use Plan, all the caribou, sensitive caribou data that is before, and it's only for the mainland for the current time, our Government provided that. We don't dispute the majority of those, but it is

through our legislation. If and when caribou need to be protected for their habitat, our legislation would kick in.

For the purpose of the Land Use Plan, if it was approved at the current state, everything green on the mainland side, if and when, and I would encourage all the community members to look at all the restrictions that are being applied. Any kind of development pretty much will stop at the Nunavut Planning Commission based on their restriction. As community members, as Governments, our only avenue will be to ask and amend the Plan. I should have brought the Draft Land Use Plan.

There are processes how Nunavut Planning will review each of those Prohibited Areas. If we wanted to build a major road, when you see that, it becomes difficult. When you look at a community like Nauyasat, I don't see much in the Baffin area, but for Nauyasat, if they decide to grow and develop, it would become very restrictive through this Land Use Plan. That's why we are encouraging that everything on caribou Protected Area, we should look at it on a case-by-case basis.

My most simplest way of explaining it through this hearing is taking all the green that are towards caribou, and putting it to yellow, which is called Special Management Area. When and if there are developments to be made, any type of development, it would go to Nunavut Planning Commission. They would say it conforms with the Nunavut Land Use Plan. Then it would go to the appropriate regulatory body. If it's oil and gas, it will go to the National Energy Board. If it's mining, it's going to go to Nunavut Impact Review Board. If it's on shipping, that's what we are trying to say as a government, is that as a government, we need to have and maintain our legislative powers.

Let me switch outside of the outside the Nunavut Land Use Plan, when it comes to caribou management specifically, and I think our question on this, because currently we are working on three management plans that are for caribou herds – I should say four. But there is Baffin Island, which is before the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. That's going to have a five-year review. It's going to identify the habitats that our communities and our HTOs are concerned about. We've got the Bluenose-East and Bathurst that we need to prepare a management plan, and through that management plan we will put restrictions if we need to. We need to identify and we need to do that through the appropriate channel. Peary caribou has been under federal SARA, identified as threatened. That habitat recovery plan has been in the works, and each community affected has been part of this.

That's where I just want to restate our difference between the Land Use Plan and the other areas that we can do these things. As Government, and as we stated, caribou is very, very important. Having to say, put it on don't protect it, it's don't protect it under, through this Land Use Plan that won't allow us to unless through amendment plans or revisions. I hope I am clear. Itsivautaq, sorry for putting a long response to this, but I just wanted to be clear about the three or four steps that we are taking, and I want to emphasize as a government, it is our role to protect our caribou. Qujannamiik.

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. You want to say something, Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So the amendment process, if there is the Protected Area as proposed – and I’m not advocating to support or not support – just so you understand the process. Many of you have said that you want to be involved, and you want decisions. The way it is right now, if a proponent came in and wanted to do a proposal in the Protected Area, they would have to apply for a Plan amendment, and the Plan amendment triggers a public process that could mean many things. But it would mean method of consultation with the community to see how the community feels about the proposed project.

So there’s a number of ways that can be done, and I know that we’re going on, but that’s what the amendment process at a highest level would trigger. It would trigger community involvement to determine whether or not the community would want the project to go ahead. Thank you.

NPC Chair: Thank you. Qujannamiik. (*Translated*): I think we are going to take a short break. Sorry. Go ahead.

Earl: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Earl Evans here from the BQ Board. My question is kind of directed at industry and mining. There’s just a few questions I’d like answered. As we know, change is coming. Change is coming every day, and there’s no getting away from it. The people here in Nunavut are going to need jobs. They are going to need jobs to sustain their family, and the future children coming up are going to have to follow in their footsteps.

It’s good to say we want to live the traditional way, and we still will. But in order to sustain that, we are going to need supplementary income. So, people are going to need jobs, and the jobs are going to be coming, it looks like, from the mining industry. There’s not that much else out there – a bit of marine stuff, fishing and that. So my question to Industry is when they go to a community, a community that is going to be privy to development and there’s going to be development on the outskirts close by – the most affected communities. When they go to the communities to do consultation, is there a protocol where they say, “Look, we need 300 jobs. We need 300 people to work here at this mine.” Their response is going to be, “You’re not qualified.” That’s usually the normal response.

They’ve got a thousand people working at the mine. Nine hundred fifty are from down east, and 50 people are from the communities, mostly cleaning jobs, jobs that are low paying. That’s not what these people want. These people want jobs. They want a job that is meaningful to them, so they are contributing, not just pushing a broom or cleaning up somebody’s mess they left behind. I’ve seen a lot of these mining camps. That’s the only place you see native people. That’s not the place for them. Give them a job. Put them up there. Advance them like the rest of the people, because there’s no getting away from it.

We just can’t go on living without having Industry involved. So if Industry is going to be involved, hopefully they can put training in place for these people. We need 300 jobs. We’re going to train this many people this year to do this. When these people get trained up, they are going to be training the trainers, not bringing somebody outside and training them. Train your own people. This is the kind of thing that when mining comes in, to give the mining industry a positive look, do something like this. Do something for the people. Make them want those mining people to be in their town, part of their town, not just fly in a bunch of people, do the work and be gone.

Ten years from now, there will be a big glut of mines and everything all going on at once. Thirty years from now, the resources are all gone. What are the people going to do? Scale it back. Once the community needs are met, everybody has jobs and are happy with it, they can also pursue their traditional lifestyle on their days off and their weekends and stuff. People will be happy that way. They will have a sense of pride with their families. They are supporting their own families.

Also, there are people who don't want to work 24 double-shifting day after day after day and then two weeks off. Some people only want to work a couple of months, three to four months a year. When spring comes, everybody wants to be in the bush. Nobody wants to be bouncing up and down in the road in a cab of a truck. Some people want to work three to four months. They've got a bunch of money in their pocket, bunch of gas, grub – away they go. They're gone on the land for four months. You know, accommodate those people. That's the way they like to live. Try to accommodate them. Thank you.

(Extended Clapping)

NPC Chair: Thank you. I don't think you're going to be getting an answer. That was more like a statement. I'm sure they heard you. Thank you. We will take a 15-minute break.

BREAK

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Let's start again. Let's continue. Before we had our break, a response wanted to be given to the question that was posed earlier. Then we will go on to final remarks after the response has been made. Similar to how we proceeded, we will start with the first group for closing remarks. There was another member who wanted to ask a question, but similar to what we have been saying, you are more than welcome to submit written questions to get a response later. You can go ahead.

Elizabeth: Thank you, Mr. Chair. It's Elizabeth Kingston with the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines. I did want to respond to that last question, because I think the socioeconomic and employment conversation hasn't really had a strong foothold here, and I just wanted to kind of point out a few things for the benefit of the participants.

With respect to the numbers of jobs and how many jobs, and how many business opportunities are presented when a project comes forward, these types of activities and desires are spelled out in an IIBA agreement between the company and the Regional Inuit Association. So a lot of that discussion takes place as part of those very formal and very important agreements.

Just to use Agnico Eagle as an example for how much is invested in training and development of its staff, they spend roughly 5 to 7 million dollars a year just on training and development of their people. They do a lot of this through what they refer to as a career ladder. So yes, some of the jobs are entry level, but through skills identification, apprenticeships programs and what have you, people are able to move up through and get more and more senior jobs at the company.

Some of the mines will often hire Elders as advisors to help support those staff as they move through this new transition to employment and into more senior and important roles. And I will add that women have been particularly successful. There are over 100 women who are now working at the Agnico Eagle projects who are moving into more and more progressively senior roles. So I really wanted to take that opportunity just to answer some of the issues that were brought forward by the previous speaker. Thank you very much.

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. We will go right into closing remarks in regards to the public hearing we have had this week. We will start with Sanikiluaq first, and we will follow the list that we have. Sanikiluaq?

Sanikiluaq Closing Remarks:

Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am Peter Kattuk of Sanikiluaq representing the HTO. I am a member of the HTO Board in Sanikiluaq, and I was asked to come here I appreciate that. We are grateful for this opportunity, but it is unfortunate, although I attend a lot of meetings, we tend to be the last community that everyone works with. This time at this public hearing, you have getting us to speak first, so thank you very much

The lands, as Sanikiluaq community, all the islands that we use and occupy, we selected all of them so that they could be owned by Inuit, and we were very appreciative of that, because those are all important places for us, and we want them all to be protected if there was interest in oil or gas development or mineral development. We are very happy about the work that has been done in order to protect the islands. But Mr. Chair, my colleagues and the youth, and this fellow here - my father's sister's son, my relative, and the other member is also related to me – so I really appreciate that we can all come here and represent our community with the work that we have interest on. We want to see it come to fruition in the future. That is why we are here. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Eli: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I am Eli Kavik of Sanikiluaq, Hamlet Council. First of all, I would like to thank you the Nunavut Planning Commission, their members, staff and interpreters, and everyone who came here to speak. Thank you for informing us. I have a better understanding now and better ideas that will help my community. Thank you.

Epoo: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am Epoo Kattuk of Sanikiluaq HTO delegated to represent our Board.

(English): This is a learning process for me, so I would like to encourage the next generation to participate in these kinds of things. I would like to encourage the next generation to participate in these kinds of stuff. I'm glad to be here. Taima.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Inukjuaq?

Inukjuaq Closing Remarks:

Anna: *(Translated)*: I am Anna Uqaituk from Inukjuaq delegate. We are grateful as Inuit delegate members that we were invited, and we thank the Commissioners and delegates and the gallery. Our dialect is quite different. Sometimes it was difficult for us to be understood. I would appreciate that may be we can perhaps get an interpreter from Nunavik to participate in the interpreting process. Thank you.

Simionie: *(Translated)*: From Nunavik in Inukjuaq. I am a chairman on our Board. I'm not a chair like this chair beside me, but I am a chair. We are very grateful that we are here in Iqaluit. Once I came here as a lone delegate, and I remember how the community looked. I have never been in a comfortable conference room at that time. Here during this conference, we can eat anytime we want, and it's very gratifying. Again, we are very happy that we are invited to Iqaluit and hopefully we will come here again.

Ali N: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Ali Nalukturuk. Yes, I am very grateful too that we were invited. In Inukjuaq, our hunting in the marine areas, sometimes it gets hard to do your hunting. We have about 2,000 people in our population, and we are able to hunt. We have a quota that we are able to hunt beluga, but I am very grateful that we are allowed to speak here, and were invited. Thank you very much.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Puvirnituk?

Puvirnituk Closing Remarks:

Simon: *(Translated)*: Simon Irqumia. Although I came here alone, I am very grateful to you all, and hopefully you will progress with your work. Next time we are invited, I will have someone with me. Hopefully so. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Akulivik?

Akulivik Closing Remarks:

Markusie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I just want to express my gratitude. I do have one question though. As people from the Arctic, and if there was ever an oil spill up here, we depend on different types of marine mammals and bottom feeders. As Government, would you be able to do the cleanup or provide support? This is something I'm always concerned about – seals, whatever species it may be. What support would we be given? That's my comment. Also I'm very grateful. I feel very welcome, as we are all. Perhaps my friends here want to say something?

Sakiriasi: *(Translated)*: I'm grateful to you that we were invited, to you all who ever you may be. Thank you.

Juusi: *(Translated)*: Juusi Aliqu from Akulivik. I'm a Board member, and I want to thank you all as well for the meeting, and we were fed well during our meeting. This is my first time in a big conference actually. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Was that Akulivik? Ivujivik?

Ivujivik Closing Remarks:

Ali Q: *(Translated)*: Ali Qavavauq from Ivujivik. I am also grateful that we were invited here from Inuvuvik whom I represent. I am grateful and thank you also. If this Plan becomes enacted, we would like to receive a full copy as well. Thank you.

Lucassie: *(Translated)*: Yes, Lucassie Kanarjuaq from Ivujivik. I am grateful as well for the incredible welcome we had here and being fed here. We had fish as though they fell from heaven, and this is our greatest gratitude.

(Laughter)

I've never seen so many Qablunaat in a conference meeting with Inuit. I've been to many conferences in Quebec, but I have never seen so many Qablunaats participating as well. Thank you all. Thank you very much. We had a great day. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Quisag: *(Translated)*: Quisag Tarriasuk, and these are my colleagues. Last year we had intended to come here. We met in Kuujuaq, and because this meeting has moved forward, I am very grateful, even though meetings are sometimes difficult. But I have a lot of friends here, and I have a grandson here, David E. Joannasie who is my grandson. I haven't seen him, because I have been so busy. I talked to him over the phone, however.

Sometimes I contemplate leaning to many comments, many times. I've seen many different things – not just animals – but things around the world. I have talked shipping, wildlife, land, and sea mammals. I have been there participating, although I probably never perhaps provided good advice. But I am very grateful that I am here, and we felt welcome. I have a number of cousins here in Iqaluit. I've been here a quite number of times now, and the residents of Iqaluit are a lot of fun. They are welcoming, and they have great food of all kinds. That's how it is when we are asked by people, welcomed by people to eat. And we get a lot of help here too at the hotel.

One of the biggest things I think about when we meet: Qablunaat and Inuit are getting closer. Before, we never talked together, and the Qablunaat were the authority. But we are closely getting together and able to talk now, and can even talk in English now. Our future generation may be in dire straits. They will want money in their pocket, so I'm always concerned. The mining companies provide income, and this will continue to be so in Nunavut, and perhaps it already is. People are now able to purchase heavy equipment and vehicles. People are able to build roads without assistance of Qablunaat. That is how it will be in your communities. If someone starts that, I would be very happy if that took place in Nunavut. Thank you.

(Clapping):

Salluit Closing Remarks:

Epervik: *(Translated):* Thank you. Epervik from Salluit. I would like to thank those who invited us, very much. I saw my nephews here. Thank you.

Eli K: *(Translated):* Eli Kuananack from Salluit. I'm representing the organization, and I'm very thankful as well to people here in Iqaluit, to the delegates. I was in a meeting. I came here to meet about the maps and the wildlife and so forth. I came here specifically to talk about Nottingham Island, Salisbury Island, and the 50-50 usage with Nunavut and Nunavik. This is something I'm very appreciative of. That will help very much the hunters. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Adami: *(Translated):* Adami Naluiyuk from Salluit, Hamlet Council member. Thank you very much. This is my first time in Iqaluit. Everybody is very welcoming. I believe our meeting was very positive. If this is enacted, and once it becomes law, I think many of the ideas we had that we put forth and the fact we were given the opportunity, we were very positive in our meeting. No one cried, and nobody threw any chairs, and nobody went on top of the table.

(Laughter)

We were able to laugh once in a while, and that's great. It's good to laugh once in a while as people. Thank you very much.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Cape Dorset. My apologies. Kimmirut. We almost passed Kimmirut.

(Laughing)

My apologies.

Kimmirut Closing Remarks:

Terry: *(Translated):* Terry Pitsiulak from Kimmirut. I lost my voice. I must have been really coughing last night, but I am representing the Hamlet of Kimmirut. My term expires this year, so I thank all of you for having invited us. That's it. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Jawlie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Jawlie Akavak of Kimmirut. I thank each and every one of you – all the participants and everyone from Iqaluit, staff. I would like to thank the staff the most, and the NPC members, particularly the interpreters and representatives of organizations and the Government. Thank you very much for presenting information well. Also, I recognize a lot of the faces. So I thank each and every one of you. And non-Inuit, please learn how to speak Inuktitut. That's it. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Joannie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I would also like to give my thanks for the kindness that we have received while we were here, and the hospitality at our stay, and everything that has been paid for in order to accommodate us. All of you members and your staff, thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Cape Dorset?

Cape Dorset Closing Remarks:

Qabaroak: *(Translated)*: Qabaroak Qatsiya of Cape Dorset HTO. I would like to give my thanks to Nunavut Planning Commission and everyone down there - their staff, and the community of Iqaluit. Very kind. And thank them as well. I can see the ravens are learning to talk too, because I was spoken to. When someone said 'eh,' I was looking around, and the raven was the only thing around. I had to say 'yes.'

(Laughter)

A long time ago, I traveled by dog team from our community to Iqaluit through the ice and the land. I believe I know the whole landscape. Thank you.

Simiga: *(Translated)*: Simiga Suvega of HTO. I also give my thanks and appreciate it. Thanks to NPC and their staff, and particularly the individuals who were here to speak to us. Thank you so much. I was a youngster here before when they were building this. I was born near Cape Dorset, and I followed my uncle by dog team when he was traveling over. I thank you very much.

Ejeetseak: *(Translated)*: Ejeetseak Peter of Kingait. I give my thanks, because I see a lot of familiar faces nowadays. No one seems to be a stranger anymore. When I first went to Cape Dorset, I wanted to hide anywhere, because there were so many strangers back then. But whenever we travel to places, it's not so awkward anymore.

I can really see that Inuit and non-Inuit are starting to work collaboratively, helping each other and stating to come into agreement. They are helping each other more. Food has been provided really well. We are being fed. And when I attend meetings, I'm always thankful to interpreters, because I would not even understand a word of English if it wasn't for them. So I

really thank the interpreters, because I am able to understand what is being said in the meetings. I cannot speak a word of English. Thanks for interpreting to me, interpreters.

I am most thankful that I am able to attend meetings. My attendance has really helped me. I would just be sitting at home if I am not involved. So that is what I appreciate the most. When I lost my wife, I am able to still stand on my feet, and that really helps me when I would be lonely. I am really appreciative of the consideration to take part. It has been a long time. When we first came to Iqaluit, we were both very young. We traveled by dog team through Kimmirut going to Iqaluit. When I went to Iqaluit at that time, we would hear ahead of time when an Elder came in – my late Uncle Joannasie, we were both there – when an Elder came in. We always heard that you'll see drunks here in Iqaluit. When an Elder came in, I thought I would see that, but it wasn't the case. Thank you.

(Laughter and Clapping)

NPC Chair: Grise Fjord?

Grise Fjord Closing Remarks:

Liza: *(Translated)*: I'm so tired of being in meetings.

(Laughter)

Yes, our meeting. I really enjoyed it. I really liked the way the meetings proceeded, and all those members who are working so hard, particularly the Chairperson. I do know that when you are leading a group, it is very difficult and complex, and you have a difficult responsibility. You are working so well in your roles, and I expect that what will come out will be precise. I know you are doing really well in your positions as we are working together.

All the things that would have taken longer to be set in place up to now, we can see the end of the tunnel. The staff, the workers, we can see that they are working on these things in order for it to come into fruition. You have given us more ideas, and we have heard information that we had not heard about before. As Inuit, we can see that our unity is becoming stronger. I am hopeful that we will work as one, as a strong team in the future. You can see that here with the members at this meeting, and I can envision that we will be working together in unity in Inuit land. Whatever we had to say here, please don't give up from what you have heard in this hearing. This is not creating any barriers. You have to be thankful that you share a common goal. I thank you so much for inviting me to this public hearing. I will want to see you again in the near future. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Charlie: *(Translated)*: Charlie Noah, Grise Fjord, normally of Iqaluit. I just want to show my appreciation. Thank you. I did not participate a whole lot, but I was very well informed. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Qujannamiik. Hall Beach?

Hall Beach Closing Remarks:

Paul H: *(Translated)*: Thank you. This one here, the diagram, the booklet, it's a publication from 1960. Twelve women, jubilant, not worrying, sharing their strength. One of them is my mother. I want to give a brief short video. It's a traditional Inuit song. Listen to it. Culture is a big part of us. This is my older brother who died 10 years ago. *(With emotion)*: I want to dedicate this song to all of you. Listen...

(Clapping)

*A song by David Haulli & his Band was played, which can be accessed at <https://youtu.be/pd1GiBkN7RI>
Thanks to Paul Haulli for allowing this inclusion in the transcript. The following is interpretation of the lyrics:*

In the wintertime, when I am hunting
I see many caribou travelling down our land
It is important to us
Please do not destroy it
Let us not destroy it

In the springtime, as I go hiking
I see fish, birds, our land
It is important to us
Please let us not destroy it

In the summertime, I travel by boat
I see many, many walrus
Our language is important to us
Please let us not destroy us.

NPC Chair: Thank you.

(Clapping)

Waylon: Waylon Arnaqjuaq. Okay, we'll sing again. I would like to thank NPC giving us meals, paying for our hotel, and flights. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Abraham: *(Translated)*: Abraham Qammaniq, Hall Beach. I really want to show my appreciation. The work has been long in coming, and I think you guys have put too much pounds on me.

(Laughter)

The hospitality was excellent. Nunavut Planning Commission, especially the Chair Andrew, he had a hard task of being a whip to everybody. It must have been difficult. The organizations

and different levels of government, we heard you. We appreciate the information. Government presentations were helpful, although I don't agree with some of them. Our land is precious, including our waters. Work together. Move forward, as we cannot just stay still. We cannot just listen to the bad news. Do something. Move. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Igloolik?

Igloolik Closing Remarks

Erasmus: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I don't have a whole lot to say, but I'm very appreciative of the Nunavut Planning Commission. You are good hosts. You fed us well, especially the staff. It appears you have put in a lot of effort in what you prepared and presented. Thank you. I'll leave it at that.

(Clapping)

Jacob: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Jacob Malliki, HTO. It went pretty fast. I wasn't sure I was going to make it to this meeting, and I eventually decided to attend the Nunavut Planning Commission public hearing. At first, it was a bit confusing as to what was going on and what our roles were. But it cleared, and thank you. The staff here has really showed us how hard the work is, and their presentation was impressive. These two here especially, I'm not sure of your names. I have forgotten your names, but you people across the table from me. Thank you, Chair. You did very well. You were pretty hard on controlling the time, the limit, but it was good. Thank you for teaching me what we are up against.

(Clapping)

George: *(Translated)*: George Auksaq, Igloolik. Thank you, NPC. The task ahead of us looks very huge. It's for our future. This is what we are striving for together. Government of Canada, we do appreciate them. At times we don't, but we are very appreciative of their presence. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Pond Inlet, go ahead.

Pond Inlet Closing Remarks:

Abraham K: *(Translated)*: Abraham Kublu. I'm glad to be here. I haven't seen some of you for a long time. It's nice to see you again. Thank you.

Elijah: *(Translated)*: Elijah. I really enjoyed your chairmanship. It ran well. I am going to remember this workshop for a long time. The staff, the interpreters worked hard at times to pass information on. Let us have a good future. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Joshua: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I really say thank you from the bottom of my heart to the Commissioners, especially the Chair. I really expect your work - your task - is hard, and especially the staff, presenters and participants. Thank you. The information you gave out was very hard and appreciated.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Iqaluit?

Iqaluit Closing Remarks:

Ben: *(Translated)*: This is exciting. We are going to have the mike for 20 minutes. First of all, I'd like to say to the Nunavik region members and Nunavut, there used to be a name I often heard of: Nuakuma. When he prayed before the meeting started, he said, "Please pray, because skilled experts will come to our land sometime in the future." So I often think of that man'.

Thank you for having me participate in this meeting. There will be more people in the meetings. I felt antisocial in the past and didn't want to be in a crowd. We are hoping that we will receive kindness too when we come to your communities the same way you have received kindness. As I said before, I was born before the governments were in place. When the government started to talk to us and when the Canadian Government spoke, since the Government stated back there that this should not take place. They seemed so superior then, but I am appreciative of the information that they passed on to us. This is for our future generations, and we were often encouraged to be able to understand both languages, so we encourage you to do the same.

I thank the coordinators of this meeting, and I thank them as well, because sometimes we are really difficult to work with. You have done so much for us, and we are going to move forward and continue to do that. We are making a path for our future generations. Right now, from Nunavut to other communities that they will be travelling to, we hope you have a safe journey. Although you have left your families behind to attend this hearing, I really appreciate it, so thank you.

(Clapping)

Joshua: *(Translated)*: Joshua Kango of Iqaluit HTO, Chairperson. Before I give my thanks, I have something to say if I have a chance, because we didn't get a lot of time to speak. Just to make it brief, right now at this meeting, oil companies and mining companies and tourists that we often heard about at the meeting, as long as they are on land and not on water, I don't want too many restrictions made because of our future generations. We keep saying we're thinking of our future generations, so we will need jobs, as long as they are going to take into consideration the calving grounds and contaminants that can impact the water and vegetation. As long as you carefully look after the environment, because of our future generations, we will need to think about what they can use in the future to be sustainable.

This is to gather information that can be used in the future for interested parties who wish to come up and do development. For interested parties who want to do research in our land, since we are operating daily using funds, a lot of the things that we have to buy are very costly. As long as Inuit are going to be safe and have employment opportunities, as long as they have jobs, because we all know that mining companies and oil companies – we have seen from their activities, many wildlife haven't been killed. Using that as evidence, there is a possibility that they may be approved if they do apply for development up here.

This Commission that is holding this hearing, we know that they are working very hard. They are working sharing a common goal, not just for one community but for the whole region. I know that it's very exhausting having to visit communities, because I have been in a similar situation. Lastly, I would like to say, for those of us who don't know how to speak English or don't understand a word of English, sometimes we are mistaken. What I didn't understand, I'm sure some of the members didn't understand this too when it was said like this. 5 kilometres, 10 kilometres – I have no clue what you are talking about when you say kilometer. What the heck is a kilometer? When you are going to be speaking for us Elders, one mile and five miles is what we can understand that that extent. I thank each and every one of you who are here in Iqaluit. Over.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Clyde River?

Clyde River Closing Remarks:

Sam: *(Translated)*: Sam Palituk. Thank you. Thank you NPC, delegates, and my fellow delegates. Thank you all for being allowed to come here. I'll be short, and my friend and colleague here, I love him. Thank you.

Patrick: *(Translated)*: Patrick Palituk from Clyde River. I am the youth with the Elders I have with me here. Once coming back home, I will be taking a break and going to Ilisarsivik. Thank you very much, Andrew and who is on his left. I gave him a drawing. And to my right, Elder, we've been teasing each other. Luckily he didn't bite me back. More and more youth are participants, and I'm very grateful many can be participants. When we met in Pond Inlet, although I was the youngest amongst them, I am very grateful I can participate with my fellow youth as well. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Jayco: *(Translated)*: I'm grateful as well. Jayco Ashevak from Clyde River. I used to be a HTO member previously. I am grateful to those who invited us, and the interpreters also who are able to interpret to us who can speak English. They can guide us. Also, everyone here and my fellow delegates, all of you have been welcoming. I'm grateful when people are welcoming, and even if you have never met a certain person. When you were once an orphan like I was, for me, I depend on people. I would like to thank everyone that is here. We will meet again in the near future, perhaps not all in conferences. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Pangnirtung?

Pangnirtung Closing Remarks:

Jaco: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Jaco Ishulutak representing the Hamlet of Pangnirtung. I'd like to thank you as well for inviting us. We are grateful, and we will take something back home, and we will share what we heard. I am grateful for that fact. We can meet the people from Keewatin. I am grateful for that. I believe the person who looks Chinese, perhaps he is Chinese who I taught because I am a carver - he is here. He gave me a camera when I made a carving for him. Also the Commissioners, I'd like to thank them. I thank the interpreters as well. Thank you, all of you. We will meet you once again hopefully, because we don't know our future. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Leopa: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Leopa Akpalialluk from Pangnirtung representing the HTO. I'm grateful that I was allowed to come here as well with people here, and what we are putting together for our future. For those who can speak English, they are good leaders in Nunavut, along with the interpreters...our leaders who work very hard, when we work towards Nunavut, and that they were able to negotiate with Qablunaat. We are regaining control again.

Previously we used to fight a lot – Inuit and Qablunaat - but we are having a closer collaboration and uniting together, and that is very positive for our future. I'm grateful to all of them. Also, Paul showed us a video of his wife's brother-in-law. He made a very great song. Hearing it, my heart was touched, singing about the wildlife we depended so much on for our future. It seems to be a message for our future, and I felt like crying for a while. I thank Paul for showing this. It touched my heart. Also, thank you everyone, and Nunavik delegates. These are being put together. Thank you all.

(Clapping)

Henry: Henry Mike. I want to thank everybody who did their presentation.

(Translated): It was very positive listening to what we heard, and our young people. They have to participate in these sorts of planning.

(English): It's good to see young people in the meetings and the presentation that we have. I sure do hope they do continue to work towards the better future for all of us. Qujannamiik.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Qikiqtarjuaq?

Qikiqtarjuaq Closing Remarks:

Julie: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I am from Qikiqtarjuaq HTO. I would like to give my thanks to NPC. Although I haven't said a word during the hearing, I have learned so much. When I get a chance to speak later on, I will do so.

Daisy: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Daisy Arnaquq of Hamlet of Qikiqtarjuaq. I am thankful too, for being a part of this type of meeting, and I have learned a lot. I really feel inspired from this meeting, although I haven't said anything or asked any questions. I can see that you a lot for the communities. And to our chairperson in particular, the Commission and their staff, and coordinators for giving us accommodations, meals, everything was provided. Thank you very much.

Loasie: *(Translated)*: Yes, thank you. Loasie Audlakiak, Qikiqtarjuaq Deputy Mayor. First of all, this is not my first time coming here. I have been coming here many times. I would like to say first that today, I am really proud of Inuit. Ever since Nunavut was created and negotiation – and since it was enacted, NPC was established because of the Agreement as part of Institutions of Public Government. It is stated in the Agreement that they be established. Now we have the Commission, because the Agreement was enacted.

QIA and NTI: I thank them very much too, because when we were members in the past, there wasn't really a voice. We didn't have a lot of communication back then. But today, since they have created a lot of positions in each community, it has really helped us, the communities. I wanted you to know that. If we want more information, we can go to our liaison officers in order to get information from your organization. That has really helped our communities that way.

I also want to give thanks to Brian, because I have known him for some time now. For 10 years I was with QIA as a member representing Qikiqtarjuaq, and that is when I first met him. I can see he is still there with the Commission. The Commission members who are seated up there and the Chairperson, he can work really hard. I'm really proud of him for his accomplishments and for his work.

All the Commission members, they wouldn't be there I'm sure, if Nunavut wasn't created. What I am most proud of too, when Nunavut was created, all these jobs and representative levels that were held only by non-Inuit in the past, and today we are now seeing Inuit in those representative levels, and they are increasing because Nunavut was created. These positions have been established, so we have to be grateful. They work on our behalf. They work so hard on our behalf while we are just sitting here. It has become evident that they will be stronger, our future leaders in the best way they can. I am really hopeful that this will continue. I would like to make a suggestion. Since caribou are scarce right now, we would appreciate it if you could give us caribou onto our land, and we can exchange with the ravens, if you want the ravens. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Arctic Bay?

Arctic Bay Closing Remarks:

Olayuk: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I would like to say thank you as well. Before I give thanks, I would like to first say, as a member of Arctic Bay, I spoke very sternly about the tourists. I may have sounded like I was against them, but we really do want them in our communities. They are more than welcome. They can come to our community for however long they wish to be there. It's only the important special places that we don't want them disturbing. I hope it wasn't misunderstood when I spoke the other day about it.

I would like to thank you for holding meetings on behalf of us since Nunavut was created. We have been attending meetings, and sometimes it has been very difficult in our discussions. When NWMB was going to be established, I took part in meetings. Sometimes we had to face adversity when we were working on this. Although, it is a very difficult task, I appreciate the work that NPC is doing. During our meetings, a lot of people were left out, but today, we can work collaboratively along with the Governments taking part. This is very positive for me, so I thank you very much.

(Clapping)

Susanna: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Yes, I would like to thank the NPC for moving forward with this meeting, and delegates were able to get their presentation. Looking at Ovide, I always feel empowered even though he is an Elder now. He is able to participate. I'm very proud of you, and I feel you are very capable. I hope everyone will have a safe flight back home tomorrow as well. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Jeremy: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I'm Jeremy Tunraluk. I'm also appreciative that I have had a chance to learn a lot here, but for you to know though, this is a large issue we are dealing with. We have to have an open mind in our approach. This is something that we are building towards for our future generation. Thank you.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Resolute?

Resolute Bay Closing Remarks:

Mark: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mark Amarualik from Resolute HTO and the Hamlet of Resolute. I'll speak in English.

(English): I would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission and all the other entities for trying to work together to better the future for all Nunavummiut.

(Clapping)

Phillip: *(Translated)*: Phillip Manik from HTO Resolute. I would also like to thank everyone here, in particular the Commissioners and our Chairman who had a difficult task that is not complete yet, and his fellow Board members. All the delegates have been very welcoming. Anywhere here when I meet them, everybody has always been very kind. We are not used to meeting or seeing people in a room with so many people and organizations involved, and it is great to see these organizations occasionally. We are able to ask questions, and I thank them. I also thank the interpreters, some whom are my good friends. Thank you. Also thank you all delegates here.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I think that's complete with our invited guests. We also have in closing remarks NTI, James Eetoolook.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated Closing Remarks:

James E: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Good evening. Thank you. First of all, with respect to this meeting and you are able to conduct the meeting with communities and delegates, I'm very happy that this hearing can go ahead, and that people can come and express their concerns. With respect to the Land Use Plan, when you are involved it is very positive, because we need the best system that works. It can only be achieved if we work hard together. While we are wrapping up, I don't have many words. Thank you. We have heard from Inuit in regards to wildlife and how important they are, and that it is their food and subsistence. They want it to continue for our future.

With these planning stages, it is not a one-sided process. It tries to be inclusive, and in particular with areas of protection and how the land should be used, and to ensure the land is not polluted and the animals are not disrupted. Inuit are participating, and IQ should always be involved, because it is the vision of Inuit. It is part of the Agreement, the Lands Agreement.

First of all, the Nunavut Land Use Plan will need guidance from Inuit and the knowledge they know, in particular with Inuit lands. This has to coincide properly, because the process is going to impact them, and the lands identified by Inuit – all the wishes of Inuit may not be included, but they will be a part for our future. Yes, these will have to be reviewed again in the near future, whether or not it is working. We have heard many comments concerning Inuit lands that they have to be monitored – the lands on what usage they may have, and if it is representative of Inuit interests and their livelihood.

NTI feels that Inuit lands must be properly cared for, and some may have mineral potential that has an economic spurn. It is good how these lands should be used, and further consideration will have to be made while everything is developing in view of the wildlife, our ecology, and Inuit interests, that they be fully included. The Land Claims Agreement states the Land Use Plan must prioritize what people have thought about, that is beneficial to Inuit in all three regions.

You the community members, I would encourage you also to express whatever thoughts or concerns you may have, whether it has to do with the wildlife or the mapping. And if you want

to submit further your interests, do it. We don't want to put an end to improvements that can be made with regard to the land, and in particular when this has been documented in the Plan. This is a very fruitful process, and we need to understand further what it will mean when the Plan is implemented. It will be implemented for years to come, and even the implementation itself may take long. It is going to be difficult, yes, to make changes in the Plan, but it is a very fruitful process. Let us supplement what we can that will be beneficial, and what we can utilize further during this stage of Nunavut land use planning.

Thank you all for coming here. This is a beneficial process. This has to be established under the Land Claim. We will not all be satisfied with every detail, but we will be able to work together using the Land Use Plan. It will impact us how we are progressing and how we are to protect our land. People around the globe will be looking at this very carefully, and let us put it together collaboratively. It will protect our interests, and not just us, but also the mining companies, the shipping companies, and cruise ships or tourists. It will impact on them too. Put it together. Thank you for being able to come here.

Also, I thank the Commission. They are tireless folks. We went through the same process when we went ahead with the Land Claims Agreement. People opposed us. They called us names, but if Inuit can start gaining control in their own land, we pursued that even though there was opposition to the process. Thank you. It will be able to be useful for our future with our population increasing. But many of our species are not increasing in numbers. So in a way, we have four – Nunavut, NWT, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These will impact all of them, and also Makivik or Northern Quebec, who is also part of the process. We will continue to work with them also how the Nunavut Land Use Plan will be implemented. It is meant to benefit all of us, and for that purpose, it will be realized.

I did not mention before, but when the final Draft is submitted to us, once we receive it as NTI, our Board will be reviewing the Draft, because we will have to decide to approve it and submit it back to you. I know you will work hard towards that, because all the major parties involved will do that final review. It's difficult, but there is nothing difficult when you work hard together. Anything that is difficult can be achieved, and we have learned that during our work towards our Land Claims Agreement. Similarly, like other land claims agreements, they need to inform our beneficiaries and other interested parties that we deal with. So it will be very useful. Sometimes, yes, there will be opposition. That's how things go, but we will have to properly inform the people – Canadian Government and Nunavut Government and also Industry, mining companies, cruise ships, and so forth.

Thank you all. Have a safe flight back home. Also, thanks to the Commissioners and the elderly man who is never tired, Mr. Ovide. Thank you to Andrew the chairperson, Commissioner Kabloona, as he said, and Putulik, Alareak, and Argnak, and everyone who has supported us to this endeavor. Thank you very much. Let's have a safe trip back home. Also thanks to Iqalummiut, the residents of Iqaluit who are always welcoming. Have a good evening.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Nunavut Government. David?

Government of Nunavut Closing Remarks

David GN: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Thank you for the first hearing for this conference. Things are hard at times, so I respect James' encouragement. He has given us high hopes for this particular venture before us. The Government of Nunavut thanks NPC and Commissioners for your hard work, for holding this public hearing in the Qikiqtani region in relation to your Draft Land Use Plan. There are a lot of people who support these, and people sitting at the back have worked very hard as well. They prepared everything for us to participate.

The Government of Nunavut is in full support of it, and we want it to become a reality. Just for your information, Commissioners, it is a huge task. There are times when we negotiated in the past. Everything was hard, and it appears that this is today. Everything works eventually at the end. According to your Draft Land Use Plan, it will also work, but we have to work together. It's important that Inuit people - the communities - have their say. We have been given explanations. Many people have expressed their concerns on wildlife and others. I think at this hearing, I have heard you have stressed a balance for the whole of Nunavut. There is no such a thing as this region or that person is more important than anybody else. People out there are awaiting how things will proceed. They are listening very eagerly.

Our work together for this preparation is important. I do really appreciate the Nunavut Planning Commission, especially your staff, your interpreters who were instrumental in this meeting and the Plan that has taken a long time to be where it is today. Let's work together. The Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan will eventually one day guide us in our way of dealing in the land. We need to have a balance in this Draft Land Use Plan. Our working relationship will go as a result of cooperation. Nunavut Government program is instrumental as our guide in how we deal with Nunavummiut. Have a good flight home to people going elsewhere to Nunavik and southern Canada – everywhere. Thank you for this opportunity to be part of this public hearing, and we're looking forward to the Kivalliq workshop. We will see you there. Thank you, Nunavut Planning Commission.

(Clapping)

NPC Chair: Government of Canada?

Government of Canada Closing Remarks

Mark: Thank you very much. First, I would like to thank the Commission, participants, and especially community members for the contributions they made this week and the weeks that preceded that, and for all the contributions and work that we will all make together going forward over the next little while in creating a Land Use Plan that will take a great step forward in securing the present and future wellbeing of the territory.

You know, coming up here, I noticed we've been sitting talking here for an hour and a half. In fact, this is the first presentation in English, and I'm the first Qablunaat to come forward. That is the one word I know in Inuktitut. And that's wonderful, in fact, because it demonstrates in fact, the progress that has been made toward Inuit self-determination. That is a further step,

which this Land Use Plan is certainly attended to achieve, and perhaps one of its bigger objectives.

So because of that, I'd like to play back a bit of what I've heard, especially from the community presentations so you can understand that I've heard from you, and I will sort of take back, and we will all take back to our home in Ottawa and discuss, in particular, the very great concern that has been expressed over wildlife, over its importance to the culture and the future of Nunavummiut. I've also heard the great concerns from many of cruise ships, the aerial flights, contaminated sites, emergency management, climate change...a lot of the concerns that are creating pressure and uncertainty for you and for the wildlife that is so important. I've also heard the stories from the Elders about their parents and the grandparents, and their travels, and the concern people have expressed for their children and grandchildren in the future.

Now I'd like to make really just one substantive point, and there has been much discussion this week about protection and development. Often people have been asked, well, what do you prefer, or what would you prioritize now – development or protection? There have been many answers, but one of the answers I've heard, and in fact the one that I agree with most strongly is that you don't have to make that choice. There is an option to achieve both. You don't need to choose between jobs and food. I'm quite confident that there is a way to move forward with this Plan.

There have been many suggestions that have come forward, some from us and some from other organizations around the issue of caribou and the land - Special Management Areas, seasonal approaches, careful and specific boundaries. There are surely ways to go forward with this in a way that doesn't lose those opportunities for natural resource development and the jobs that come with them. The same thing, of course, applies in the marine environment, and I'm sure that we can find ways to support tourism, while at the same time providing protection that is necessary for the marine mammals – the fish and the migratory birds.

The other piece of the answer that has come forward when the question has been asked, "Which would you prioritize, development or protection?" The other answer that has come forward is very strongly, "Well we want a voice." "We want to have a say in when and how and where development happens." I would also agree that is absolutely important, and there are many ways to achieve that. I will also say that going forward with this, that process with the Land Use Plan, that voices remains important, and the opportunity for further detailed comment will be critical to coming up with a Plan that can really genuinely work for everybody.

Finally, I'd just like to say that the Government of Canada is committed through our contributions to this Plan and this work. You've seen the team that we've brought forward here, but also in the many other roles we have to play, whether it be the Coast Guard, through Fisheries and Oceans, whether it's through the regulation of land and water activities...There are many other roles in support, indeed, of adapting to climate change, many other roles that the Government of Canada can play and will continue to play to contribute in, again, helping Nunavut make those further great steps towards self-determination and existing and future wellbeing that the Nunavut Agreement speaks to.

Finally, thank you very much. It is always for me, a great pleasure to come up to Iqaluit, especially when I have the opportunity to sit and listen to community members, and Elders in

particular, because each time I learn to appreciate so many more aspects of your culture. One of them I am appreciating more and more is the respect for Elders. Thank you very much. Have a great trip, and may we all prosper in this work. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Nunavut Planning Commission Closing Remarks

NPC Chair: *(Translated)*: Thank you. For the past week, as we worked together, I'll try to keep my comments short. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

(Laughter)

It's going to be short. I have stressed time in this hearing. It was critical at times, so I should obey my own orders to keep everything timely.

(English): This first regional public hearing on the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has been a historic occasion. The Nunavut Agreement established the vision of an approved Land Use Plan for all Nunavut. Together, we have taken an important step toward making that vision reality. Most important, this has been a public hearing for all Nunavummiut. The Nunavut Agreement guides the Commission. The Land Use Plan, as stated in 11.2.1 states that the primary purpose of the Land Use Plan in the Nunavut Settlement Area shall be to protect and promote the existing and future wellbeing of those persons ordinarily residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, taking into account the interests of all Canadians. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future wellbeing of Inuit and Inuit Owned Land. The planning process shall ensure that use, that the planning will reflect the priorities and values of the residents of the planning region.

The public planning process shall provide an opportunity for the active and informed participation and the support of Inuit and other residents affected by a land use plan. It must reflect their priorities and values. The primary purpose is to protect and promote their wellbeing, now and into the future.

The Commissioners are listening to all participants. I would like to recognize and thank our elected representatives who have taken the time to be here with us: PJ Akeeagok, Johnny Mike, and James Eetoolook. Please join me in thanking them for their dedication and leadership.

(Clapping)

I thank each of you, community representatives.

(Translated): I would like to thank all of you for making time to attend our public hearing. For those of you who have participated in this important work, your comments have guided us.

(English): The Commissioners truly appreciate your preparation for this hearing, and your active and informed participation. Again, we have been listening very closely, and your voices

will continue to be heard as we work together completing the Plan. The success of our work also depends on the support of our planning partners, Inuit Organizations, Government, and all of the other participants at this hearing. They have offered many constructive suggestions for improving the Draft Plan and completing the journey to approval. We thank you all for your encouragement and engagement and commitment. Many of your presentations recognize that completing a Land Use Plan for Nunavut is very challenging. Those challenges are evident to all of us at this hearing.

There are many important and complex issues. Participants sometimes have different and strongly held views on the best way forward. Achieving the right balance will not be easy. We have tried to create a fair and open and informal process. We are committed to giving a weighted consideration to the tradition of Inuit oral communication and decision-making. At the same time, we are dealing with a long and sometimes complicated written Plan that when approved, will have the force of law.

We want to provide a forum where everyone can freely express their views. We also need to ensure that time is allocated fairly to provide a level playing field and keep reasonable time limits in consideration of all participants. Striking the right balance is not easy as a Chair. I have tried my best to be fair. While working together with mutual respect and understanding, we can well find a way forward. We have made good progress here in Iqaluit, and we will continue in the other regions. The Commissioners look forward to hearing more evidence, agreement and arguments from the participants. Our decisions on revising the Draft Plan will be guided by the best IQ and scientific information that can be provided. We will also weigh the values that you have so passionately expressed, and the important interests that you represent.

The Land Use Plan must take into account economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors by itself. It will not determine the future of Nunavut, but it will establish important direction on conservation, development, and use of land. Our intent is to contribute to some decision-making in all these areas. As I have said, the Commissioners face a daunting task, and the planning process has gone on for many years and cannot continue forever without delivering an approved Plan. We need to reach the finish line in a reasonable time and within the Commission budget allocation.

The Commission will make the decisions that are needed to revise the Plan and submit it to the approving parties. In the end, however, this will be Nunavut's Land Use Plan. We are asking for your help to complete it and to ensure it truly reflects Nunavummiut priorities. One of the most important things that you can do is to work together over the coming months and find creative solutions and acceptable compromises. Take the initiative to talk to each other outside of the hearing. Create your own processes to refine issues and explore options. Try to resolve the challenges discussed over the past five days, and bring your common ideas to us. Do not simply state your position and then sit back and ask us to decide.

The Commissioners can make tough decisions, and we are committed to moving forward, but we would prefer to make these decisions based on your collective guidance on the specific path to the balanced approach that will work for all of you. I want to recognize Commission staff for their dedication to completing the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan in the timeline the Commission set. Thank you - all of you. I thank all the participants as well.

(Translated): Thank you, all of you, for your participation. I know sitting is hard. For all day, you've been asked to do this, and you never miss any sessions, and you don't just walk off when you are tired. Thank you. The presenters and the information they gave from both levels of Government – Nunavut Government and Government of Canada and NTI. We respect your presentations and other presenters who gave us direction.

We are not done. This is just a first public hearing. We have two other regions to attend to. Thank you for your participation, and my fellow Commissioners, thank you. To our interpreters, thank you. There are numerous many people to thank, but these are just a few that I've mentioned. Thank you for your participation. Thank you.

(Clapping)

Jaco, I asked when he opened the session a few days ago, I would like to ask you again if you can close this public hearing. He said also he has a cold, but he doesn't mind. Jaco?

Jaco: *Closing Prayer*

(Clapping)

MEETING ADJOURNED