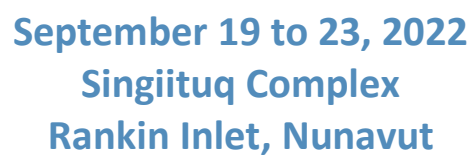




2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan Public Hearing Transcript Rankin Inlet



Participants

Community Delegates & Kangiqtinig Hosts	
Harry Towtongie	Mayor of Rankin Inlet
Elder Tagak Curley	Esteemed Public Member Participant
Peter Alareak	Arviat Hamlet
Ludovik Issumatarjuak	Arviat Hamlet
Alex Ishalook	Arviat HTO
Kevin Kalluak	Arviat HTO
Richard Aksawnee	Mayor of Baker Lake
Paula Kigjugalik Hughson	Baker Lake Hamlet Councillor
Eva Elytook	Baker Lake HTO
Janice Aggark	Chesterfield Inlet Hamlet Councillor
Harry Aggark	Chesterfield Inlet HTO Chair
Barney Aggark	Chesterfield Inlet HTO
Willie Nakoolak	Mayor of Coral Harbour
Dannie Pee	Coral Harbour HTO Chair
Darcy Nakoolak	Coral Harbour HTO
Kevin Tegumia	Naujaat Hamlet Councillor
Annie Angotialok	Naujaat Hamlet Councillor
Paul Angutituar	Naujaat HTO Chair
Jon Ell Tinashlu	Naujaat HTO
Martha Hickes	Rankin Inlet Deputy Mayor
Lynn Rudd	Rankin Inlet Hamlet Councillor
Andre Aokaut	Rankin Inlet HTO Manager
Harriet Tatty	Rankin Inlet HTO
Percy Kabloona	Mayor of Whale Cove
Simon Enuapik	Whale Cove HTO
Lewis Voisey	Whale Cove
Diana Kriterdluk	Whale Cove

Nunavut Planning Commission

NPC: Nunavut Planning Commission – Commissioners & Staff	
Andrew Nakashuk	Chairperson (<i>Watching via Live Stream</i>)
Shawn Lester	Acting Chair, Vice Chair
Joshua Arreak	Commissioner
Patricia Enuapik	Commissioner
Dorothy Gibbons	Commissioner
Abraham Keenainak	Commissioner
Simon Mikkungwak	Commissioner
Darrell Ohokannoak	Commissioner
Sharon Ehloak	Executive Director
Nowdlak Kelly	Executive Assistant to Directors & Managers
Jonathan Ehloak	Assistant Executive Director & Manager of IT
Brian Aglukark	Director of Community Engagement & Translations
Jonathan Savoy	Director of Policy & Planning
Goump Djalogue	Manager of Planning and Implementation
Solomon Amuno	Senior Planner
Adrian Gerhartz	Planner, GIS Technician
Annie Ollie	Interpreter-Translator & Regional Planner
Tommy Owlijoot	Interpreter-Translator
Johnny Alareak	Interpreter-Translator
Natalie Labossière	Interpreter-Translator
Alan Blair	Legal Counsel
David Livingstone	External Advisor
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Tyson Nester	Kangiqtinig Support Staff

Signatory Parties

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Spencer Dewar	Director of Resource Management, CIRNAC
Jeff Hart	Manager of Land Use Planning, CIRNAC
Michelle-Claire Roy	Environmental Policy Analyst, CIRNAC
Roxanne McGinnis	Department of National Defence
Anita Gudmundson	Regional Manager Env Services, Transport Canada
Jaideep Johar	Manager of Marine Safety – Transport Canada
Neil Modi	Justice Canada

Government of Nunavut	
Gabriel Karlik	Acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Economic Dev.
Henry Coman	Assistant Deputy Minister for Dept. of Environment
Daniel Haney	Manager of Land Use & Environment
Michele LeBlanc-Havard	Director of Environment
Robert Connelly	Director of Kivalliq Community Operations
Eamonn Carroll	Legal Counsel

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated	
James Eetoolook	First Vice President
David Kunuk	Chief Operating Officer
Christopher Kalluk	Lands Administration, Planning & Management
Marie Belleau	Legal Counsel

Registered Participants

Kivalliq Inuit Association	
Kono Tattuinee	President
David Kuksuk	Vice President
Luis Manzo	Director of Lands
Jeff Tulugak	Lands Inspector
Meredith Pilkington	COO
Sam Alagalar	Assistant COO
Jonathan Katz	Legal Counsel
Kim Poole	Consultant
Christina Blouw	Consultant
Matt McDougall	Prairie Scientific
Darcy Quinn	Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre

Kivalliq Wildlife Board	
Clayton Tartak	Research Coordinator

World Wildlife Fund Canada	
Paul Okalik	Lead Specialist, Arctic
Jason Harasimo	Arctic Species Conservation Fund, Iqaluit

Nunavut Water Board	
Assol Kubeisinova	Technical Advisor
Jesse O'Brien	Consultant

Agnico Eagle	
Jamie Quesnel	Director of Permitting and Regulatory Affairs
Manon Turmel	Superintendent of Permitting and Regulatory Affairs
Greg Sharam	Consultant
Christine Kowbel	Legal Counsel

Beverly Qaumanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	
Earl Evans	BQCMB Chair

Nunavut Marine Counsel	
Assol Kubeisinova	Representative of NMC

***Other attendees at the meeting are not included above, only those presenting or at the panel of presenters. A more fulsome list of all attendees can be obtained upon request.**

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DAY 1: SEPTEMBER 19, 2022

INTRODUCTIONS & OPENING REMARKS

Sharon: Good morning, everyone. My name is Sharon Ehaloak. I am the Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. This morning we would like to announce that we have asked everyone to mask up. This is our second public hearing, and we were in Cambridge Bay last week. There were some people who were active with COVID, so we are just being extra cautious. To confirm, the Commission team, everyone here has tested negative, who is participating. However, our Chair has tested positive, and he will be out. Our Vice Chair, Shawn Lester, will be joining us at 11:00. Until then, Commissioner Darrell Ohokannoak will be chairing this session until Shawn arrives. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'll turn it over to you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. Darrell Ohokannoak, Commissioner. Before we proceed with our opening prayer from Joshua, we would like to have a minute of silence in recognition of the Queen's funeral, which is currently in process. Could I ask everybody to please rise?

(A moment of silence in respect to the late Queen, Her Majesty).

Chairperson: Please remain standing. I would like to ask Joshua Arreak to have an opening prayer to start our hearing.

Joshua A: *(Opening prayer)*

Chairperson: Thank you, Joshua. I would like to welcome Deputy Mayor, Martha Hickes for her opening remarks. For the record, please state your name and organization.

Deputy Mayor: *(Translated)*: I am glad to have you in town. Please feel free and welcome to the community. We will have one mind at this meeting, conservation, water sources. I am looking forward to working with you, and welcome to Rankin Inlet for this proceeding. I ask that you say what you have in mind for the sake of our communities and population. It is important that we are in agreement. Feel free. Welcome to Rankin Inlet. It is a very friendly community. Thank you.

Chairperson: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik.

(Applause)

I would like to hand it over to Executive Director, Sharon Ehaloak for some housekeeping items.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As I said before, my name is Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Just a couple of housekeeping items: Our meeting times are 9:00 a.m. to 11:45 and 1:15 to 4:30. If we need to do evening sessions, it will be 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. If everyone can please respect and put your phone on silent. These proceedings are being recorded

and broadcast live. It will be live streaming on Isuma TV, YouTube, and through Facebook. We will take two 15-minute breaks, as close to 10:15 to 10:30 as possible, and then another at 2:15 to 2:30.

Everyone who is a registered participant has a badge. We are required to keep attendance, so please as you come in in the morning and the afternoon, scan your badge in so we have a record of attendance. If you don't have a badge and you are a registered participant, just tell the people at the back, and we will get you one printed up.

For the record, whenever you speak, please speak slowly and respect that we are providing translation services in Inuktitut and French, as required. Also, if you are speaking, please state your name and the organization that you are representing for the record. When speaking, if you are at the microphone, please ensure that you are close enough so it is coming through clearly for the translators.

The Chairperson person this morning, Acting Chairperson Ohokannoak, will be recognizing all speakers. We do foster the IQ principles of respect, working together, being open, and providing a safe space for everyone to speak and say what they have to say. All speakers will be recognized through the Chair. We will be sticking to the agenda and be concise for what we are here for, for the review of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Please be respectful and do not interrupt each other.

We have coffee, water, snacks at the back. The emergency exits are as you came in and over on the side here. Should there be an emergency, please exit calmly. The washrooms are located in the front lobby as you came in. As you can see, masks are not mandatory, but we are asking everyone in light of some of the members getting COVID last week to mask up and be respectful of the person sitting beside you. If you are not feeling well, we ask you not to attend the proceedings and to watch them livestream.

For the community members, if you have any questions or you have any needs, our staff are here to help you, and the staff at the back. As well with registered participants and others, if you have any questions or need assistance, our team will be happy to support you. I will turn it back to Chairperson Ohokannoak to introduce the Commissioners, and then we will go on for the other introductions.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. Darrel Ohokannoak, Nunavut Planning Commission. At this time, I would like to ask the Commissioners to introduce themselves.

Simon M: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Chair. Simon Mikkungwak, Baker Lake. NPC Commissioner

Dorothy G: *(Translated)*: Good morning. Dorothy Gibbons, NPC Commissioner. Thank you.

Darrell O: I am Darrell Ohokannoak, Commissioner. I'm from Cambridge Bay.

Patricia: *(Translated)*: Matna. Patricia Enuapik, NPC Commissioner.

Joshua A: *(Translated)*: Joshua Arreak, NPC Commissioner.

Abraham: *(Translated)*: Abraham Keenainak, NPC Commissioner.

Chairperson: Thank you, Commissioners. Darrell Ohokannoak, Nunavut Planning Commission. Now I would like to ask Executive Director, Sharon Ehaloak to introduce her staff.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director as I have said before. I'll be saying that a lot this morning. As I recognize the Commission team, I would like you to stand so everyone can see who you are.

Brian Aglukark, Director of Community Engagement and Translations.

Jonathan Ehaloak, Assistant Executive Director and Manager of Information Technology.

Jonathan Savoy, Director of Policy and Planning.

Goump Djalogue, Manager of Planning and Implementation.

Solomon Amuno, Senior Planner.

Adrian Gerhartz, Planner, GIS Technician.

Tommy Owljoot, Interpreter-Translator and Mapper.

Annie Ollie, Interpreter-Translator and Mapper.

Our French translator, Natalie.

Nowdlak Kelly, Executive Assistant to all the Directors and Managers. Nowdlak manages all three of the Commission offices.

Alan Blair is the Commission legal counsel.

David Livingstone, External Advisor.

Jazz Adkins, our stenographer.

Our local interpreter is Johnny Alareak.

Our local support team, please stand: Bernadette Dean, Derrick Kussigak, Tracy Dion, and Tyson Netser.

On communications is Beth Gorham. Our audio team: Willi Puerstl on the camera over here, and Chris Hellig.

For the registered participants, as I call your organization, please stand and be recognized:

- Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
- The Government of Canada
- The Government of Nunavut
- The Kivalliq Inuit Association

- The Kivalliq Wildlife Board
- The Hamlet of Rankin Inlet
- Rankin Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Hamlet of Arviat
- Arviat Hunters and Trappers
- Hamlet of Baker Lake
- Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers
- Hemet of Chesterfield Inlet
- Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers
- Hamlet of Coral Harbour
- Coral Harbour Hunters and Trappers
- Hamlet of Nauyasat
- Nauyasat Hunters and Trappers
- Hamlet of Whale Cove
- Whale Cove Hunters and Trappers
- Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
- The Nunavut Water Board
- The Nunavut Marine Council
- Agnico Eagle
- Chamber of Mines
- World Wildlife Fund
- Friends of Land Use Planning

Those are all of the registered participants that will be speaking and making presentations throughout this hearing. With that, Mr. Chair, I will turn it back over to you. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. Darrel Ohokannoak, Nunavut Planning Commission. We have a short video that we would like to share with you. Go ahead and start the proceedings.

(NPC Video shown introducing the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan)

<https://youtu.be/8bFYz5g0bpY>

Qujannamiik. Thank you, Commission staff for that video. Good morning, everyone. Before we get started on the real business of this hearing, I would like to make some opening remarks to set the context for our next few days together.

First, I want to touch on the larger context and relevance of land use planning in Nunavut. Land use planning is about understanding the integrated environmental, economic, and social-cultural context within which a plan is to be developed, the possible alternatives for land uses, and the selection of the best option in the circumstances given the best information we have at the time.

Across the North and across Canada, land use planning processes have experienced many different challenges. Those challenges are often due to diverse interests and the range of their environmental, economic and social conditions. Our experience in Nunavut can be even more challenging than other planning processes because of the size of Nunavut, the varied interests, often from region to region, as well as within regions.

We often have different views on an overall vision for land use planning in Nunavut and the scope and the content of a first-generation plan, as well as disagreements over the necessary resources for planning and how hearings should be conducted.

We must also address the unprecedented size of our planning area which further increases the number and complexity of the issues. No other jurisdiction in the world has attempted this at such a scale.

Regardless of the challenges identified, land use planning is essential. It matters to Nunavummiut, to our communities, to governments, various organizations, and industry. It matters to the land and all those that rely on the land, all living things. It matters to all of us collectively as we seek to protect the environment and develop resources responsibly and sustainably in the short term and for future generations.

Article 11 of the *Nunavut Agreement* sets out the principles that guide land use planning in Nunavut, and I will quote some key sections:

- 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 residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, taking into account the interests of all Canadian. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future wellbeing of Inuit and Inuit Owned Lands.
- The planning process shall ensure land use plans reflect the priorities and values of the residents of the planning regions.
- The objective of the planning process shall be to prepare land use plans which guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

Land use planning is much more than drawing lines on a map. It is about setting and achieving goals, identifying and living within limits of acceptable economic, environmental and social change. We must ensure the future is more than the result of a series of decisions about individual projects and activities. This Plan – your Plan - provides an opportunity through an inclusive process to meaningfully address and have essential conversations about difficult things.

There are several reasons why a supported and approved Nunavut Land Use Plan matters:

- It will support decision making with respect to environmental stewardship, sustainable resource and economic opportunities, and social benefit.
- It will serve as a filter and an entry point into the Nunavut regulatory system, and by doing so avoid single project-by-project reviews in the absence of a regional context.
- It will provide a structure and process to identify what is important, and confirm why it's important, in a larger sense, not just on a single proposed project.

- It will set out a framework for public and private investment, resource and environmental management, and progress as Nunavummiut define it.

Planning needs to be understood as a continual process that has to be monitored and reconsidered over time as circumstances, needs, and opportunities change and when new information becomes available.

There is no magic formula for creating a land use plan. It is always a question of achieving an acceptable balance among differing views, values, and visions. Understanding and knowing comes in different forms. Both Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and western science acknowledge the importance of experience, wise judgement, and intuition.

Compromise by all parties is essential. No one party will get everything it wants but all parties should achieve enough to be satisfied with the outcome. The planning process is both a challenge and an opportunity. We are challenged to see and understand the different views, values, and priorities from all perspectives.

This gives us the opportunity to see things through others' perspectives; build a bridge and reach a consensus; find some balance; and adapt and improve the plan over time as circumstances and new information become available.

The Nunavut Planning Commission's decision-making framework presented in the 2021 Draft Plan and the *Options and Recommendations* document, is disciplined and transparent. The process is framed by considering options and trade-offs. Final decision-making relies on a combination of information, values, experience, and professional judgment.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan will be a living document. The 2021 Draft Plan incorporates ongoing monitoring and periodic reviews and amendments of the Plan, a continued commitment to achieve and maintain balance.

The Plan will be adapted to meet changing circumstances and events including:

- Community population changes,
- Wildlife population and habitat changes,
- Mineral and hydrocarbon demand and supply, and
- Impacts of climate change on the land and its use.

We Commissioners are committed to making all efforts to ensure that balanced decision-making remains at the core of our discussions. We will continue to rely on the best available information – Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and western science - for the analysis of facts and consideration of values.

The last 15 years of Plan development have consumed resources and placed demands on communities, regional organizations, and other planning partners. Now is the time for our collective efforts to come together and complete the Nunavut Land Use Plan. It is time for us to see issues from each other's perspectives to understand and commit to the compromises necessary. Working together, we will finalize a plan for Nunavut that reflects the priorities, values, and vision of

Nunavummiut and our communities. Thank you for your attention. Now I would like to turn it back to Sharon Ehloak, Executive director.

Sharon: I am going to walk us through the agenda for the next couple of days of what we have planned. I have been asked by the community members if we could move our start time to 9:15 to allow them time to have breakfast, as I guess the restaurants do not open until 8:00, and some of them were challenged to get here this morning for the 9:00 start. We are going to start at 9:15 sharp, and I hope that accommodates the extra time needed for the community members to get their breakfast.

Prior to reviewing the agenda, I did forget to say that as we speak, many of us work in a world of acronyms. If we can all try not to use acronyms for the translators. So, instead of saying for example, DIO or NPC, we would say Designated Inuit Organization or the Nunavut Planning Commission. I am very guilty of that, so I will ensure that I try to catch myself.

As we review the agenda for today, there will be a presentation by the Commission staff led by Jonathan Savoy. It will be a review of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan maps. There were many written questions that were pre-submitted to the Commission. As Jonathan does his presentation, he will be addressing key questions throughout his presentation, so there will not be a separate presentation for the pre-submitted questions. It will be incorporated as we review the Plan where the questions are relevant throughout the Plan.

Following that, we will have questions to Jonathan's presentation starting with the community members and then the registered participants. Then that will be the close of Day 1. Again, the Commission will be doing evening sessions as required to ensure the Commission is respecting the tradition of oral questions, comments, and presentations.

For Tuesday September 20th, Day 2, we will do our opening remarks and housekeeping. Then we will have presentations from the registered participants starting with the three signatory parties: the Government of Canada, Nunavut Tunngavik, and the Government of Nunavut. Each of the signatory parties are allowed 60 minutes for their presentation, after which there will be opportunity after the presentations are finished for questions. We are allowing 30 minutes for each of those.

For the community members, we have 30 minutes for your presentations and then 20 minutes for questions and answers. Again, to ensure that everyone is heard, we will be doing evening sessions if necessary. The presentation order....Whoops, I got this backwards. The presentation orders: We are starting with the community representatives in this order, and then the signatory parties: the Hamlet of Arviat, Arviat Hunters and Trappers, the Hamlet of Baker Lake, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers, the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers, Hamlet of Coral Harbour, Coral Harbour Hunters and Trappers, and then that will close Day 2.

On Day 3, we will have opening remarks and housekeeping. We will be starting with the Hamlet of Nauyasat and then Nauyasat Hunters and Trappers, the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, Rankin Inlet Hunters and Trappers, the Hamlet of Whale Cove, and then Whale Cove Hunters and Trappers. That will be the day end of that day.

On Thursday, September 22nd, again there will be opening remarks and housekeeping. We will have the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, Nunavut Tunngavik, the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and then closing day.

On Friday, September 23rd on Day 5, there will be opening remarks and housekeeping again. Then we will have the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, the Nunavut Water Board, the Nunavut Marine Council, Agnico Eagle, the World Wildlife Fund, the Chamber of Mines, and Friends of Land Use Planning. Then we will have the final closing statements. All registered participants will have 3 minutes for closing remarks. The Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated will each have 15 minutes, and then we will do the closing remarks, a closing prayer, and close the proceedings. That is our agenda for this week, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Darrell Ohokannoak, Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Sharon. Before we proceed with Jonathan's presentation, I would like to recommend a short break for a few minutes. Be back at 10:15.

BREAK

Overview of the 2021 Nunavut Land Use Plan **Jonathan Savoy, NPC Director of Policy & Planning**

Chairperson: Darrell Ohokannoak, Nunavut Planning Commission. Before we proceed with Jonathan Savoy's presentation, Sharon would like to make a couple of announcements.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the community members, if you have your written presentations and our staff do not have them yet, please give them to Solomon if you have your presentations on a stick, or you can email them to Solomon. With that, Mr. Chair, I would like to turn it over to Jonathan Savoy to start the overview of the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Thank you very much.

Jonathan: Thank you very much. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. I am very happy to be here today back in Rankin Inlet and am pleased to see some familiar faces around the table. Today, I will be taking us through an overview of the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. As Sharon noted, I will be incorporating responses to some of the written questions that had been received in advanced. I will be highlighting today issues more relevant here in the Kivalliq region. Some topics don't apply. Here I might skip over a little more quickly in order to focus on the most important issues here for participants today.

I will start by noting that the Nunavut Planning Commission is an Institution of Public Government established in 1993 under the *Nunavut Agreement*. We have the responsibility for the development, implementation, and monitoring of land use plans for the Nunavut Settlement Area that are intended to guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area. The Nunavut Planning Commission is the entry point into Nunavut's regulatory system, so we are the first point of contact when project proponents are looking to come into the territory to conduct activities on the land, and our land use plans can provide a foundational or base layer of

requirements that project proponents must follow within Nunavut's regulatory system, but there are still, of course, all of the other layers to Nunavut's regulatory system that continue to apply, including organizations like the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, as well as the landowner, whether that would be a Regional Inuit Association, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, or Crown lands.

The NPC currently has two approved regional land use plans. One is the old Keewatin – Kivalliq now – Regional Land Use Plan, as well as the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan. So, this region has been covered by an approved land use plan since the early 1990s. It is important to note that with both of these approved regional land use plans, work was initially begun under the old Northwest Territories government in the 1980s. The plans were originally approved in the early 1990s, and then largely administratively updated following the establishment of Nunavut and reapproved in their current form in the early 2000s. Again, a lot of the actual planning work dates back to the 1980s, making both of these plans fairly dated. In addition, there are large portions of Nunavut that have never had an approved regional land use plan. When the Nunavut Land Use Plan is approved, it will replace these two existing regional land use plans and provide an approved plan for other regions for the first time.

The development of the Nunavut Land Use Plan began in 2007, back in November 2017, almost 15 years ago. The Commission approved what are called the *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals*. This document was a collaborative effort with the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated to establish the overall framework or foundation for land use planning in the territory. Since the approval of this foundational document, the Commission has been working to prepare a Nunavut-wide Land Use Plan consistent with those *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals*.

The Commission began by identifying priority issues for this Land Use Plan to address, and working with our partners to identify potential solutions or options to address these issues through a land use plan. The first publicly released Nunavut Land Use Plan came out in 2012. The Commission then consulted very broadly on that Draft Plan, including multiple visits to each community for multiple days. This led to a 2014 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Further versions were released in 2016, and then most recently in July of 2021. This Draft Plan we will be discussing here this week and throughout these series of public hearings is the fourth Draft Plan that has been publicly released over this 15-year process.

Since the Draft Plan was released in July, Commission staff have travelled to Nunavut communities and reviewed the content with community representatives, as well as prepared community representatives for the process of this public hearing. We are very happy to have the community delegates here with us today. In addition, the Commission has conducted numerous, mostly online virtual meetings with other participants who identified interest. In these meetings, we have responded to points of clarification that were identified by participants, as well as discussed potential options for the issues that participants have been addressing. We have also attended some public forums, including the Nunavut Mining Symposium. We were able to have productive discussions with members of the mining industry in particular.

I have noted some of the community involvement in the development of this Plan. Just to emphasize, the Commission has placed great emphasis on efforts to consult and engage with communities, not only here in Nunavut but also the communities in nearby jurisdictions, including northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan with the Denesūtiné, as well as in Northern Quebec in Nunavik with Inuit communities that share interests in Nunavut as well.

Through our work with communities, we of course discussed the content of each of the Draft Plans and sought feedback on whether the proposed approaches were supported by communities, but a lot of effort over the years has gone into mapping areas of value to communities. This Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan takes a more geographic approach than the currently approved draft plans and are largely area-based, which was an approach that was agreed to in the 2007 *Broad Planning, Policies, Objectives, and Goals* document.

To support the development of the Plan, the Commission has worked closely with groups of community members to identify shared values that the community has prioritized. Through that work, for example, we have identified more than 3,000 individual areas with individual values and priorities that were identified by community members. In addition to the largely area-based group mapping identified values, the Commission also has a long history of working with communities to map how you are using the land around your community. So, our staff have travelled to all communities in Nunavut and recorded what we call Use and Occupancy Mapping. This is a detailed record of where and how communities use the land. These areas are largely points, point-based, and there are over 10,000 points for example, in this database to have a record of how communities are using the land.

Again, I just mention these as some of the examples of the more detailed mapping that has been collected by the Commission for consideration throughout this planning process. That information acts as a supplement to the feedback on draft plans that have also been collected over the years.

The Draft Land Use Plan is also supported by a companion document known as the *Options and Recommendations Document*. This does not form a part of the Land Use Plan itself and is not subject to approval per se, but it represents a compilation of the information that Commissioners considered when making recommendations on the 2021 Draft Plan. It identifies what considerations were at the forefront in those decisions. It also identifies the various options that were considered and how participants recommended these options be prioritized for each issue.

This document was significantly updated with the release of the 2021 Draft Plan. The Commission heard from participants that earlier drafts were certainly appreciated but fell short of fully identifying the Commission's rationale for previous drafts of the Land Use Plan. We note that this is a very large document, and we don't expect all participants, in particular folks like the community representatives to have gone through this document in its entirety, but if there are issues that are of key concern to any participant, we do encourage a careful review of this document on those individual topics.

The intent of this document is to transparently and consistently set out the different considerations for each topic identified through the planning process. Part of that analysis included developing for the first time in this release, a rating criteria for identified areas. Just as an example of some of the factors that were considered in this Draft for each topic, I will just review those that are identified on this slide.

First of all, the overall importance of an issue was considered. So, we give examples like the Draft Plan identifying important habitat for polar bear but not grizzly bear. That is again reflecting the priorities that the Commission heard and the relative importance of the issue to Nunavummiut and to participants in the planning process. Another example would be the Draft Plan extensively discussing things like caribou habitats but not explicitly addressing musk ox habitats. Again, some issues are addressed in this Plan. Some are not, and the first consideration was this overall importance of the topic.

For each sub-issue, the Commission then consistently identified how geographic boundaries were defined and what confidence the Commission had in those boundaries. For things like drinking water supplies, the Commission could be fairly confident that it knew where these boundaries lie. For others, for example wildlife habitat boundaries that can shift and move over time and are subject to less certainty, those ratings could be lower.

Also considered was the environmental and cultural importance of an area. This led the Commission to identify and distinguish between different types of habitats. For example, caribou calving areas are relatively more important than caribou rutting areas. In addition, for each and every topic, the Commission considered the nonrenewable resource, transportation, and linear infrastructure potential. Again, in all of these geographic areas, we not only considered the importance of those areas to communities or to wildlife, but also their potential for nonrenewable resources, in particular mineral exploration and development, as well as for things like transportation corridor potential, whether that would be on land or in the marine environment.

Also considered for each and every topic was the sensitivity to impacts. This was another topic that many participants had comments on. For example, the Commission heard very clearly how sensitive walrus were when they were on their land-based haul-outs. The record was very clear that the animals are particularly sensitive in those locations and very easily disturbed.

The final criteria that was assessed was other regulatory tools. The Draft Plan is not intended to duplicate or have significant overlap with issues that other regulatory authorities adequately address. For example, through this planning process, the Commission has heard concerns about ballast water exchange, or vessels coming into Nunavut and exchanging the water they use to balance the vessel. The Commission also heard that the issue of ballast water exchange is very much addressed by existing federal regulations that set out where and how this ballast water should be exchanged, so that is an example of an issue that is not addressed in the Nunavut Land Use Plan, whereas there are other issues that the Commission understands are not being fully addressed by other regulatory authorities, and that would increase the likelihood of having management approaches included in the Draft Plan.

All of these criteria were assessed on a fairly subjective scale. A rating of Low, Moderate, or High was assigned to each of these topics in order to inform the decisions of the Commission. In addition to these rating criteria and factors that were considered for each topic, the Commission would also review and consider participant recommendations on a preferred option. So, we will get into the different types of land use designations that are proposed in the Draft Plan, but those participant recommendations are carefully laid out and considered in this *Options and Recommendations Document*.

So, I won't belabour this anymore except to note that again, the intent here was to be comprehensive and transparent...

Chairperson: Sorry, Jonathan, we are just going to fix one of the interpreting equipment. I don't think he can hear. Interpreters, can you please perform a sound check?

(Pause)

For those of you that might need to change your channel, if you open up the back, there is a button that you can press to find the correct channel. Some devices have a turning switch on the top. It looks like we resolved the issue. Thank you. Please proceed, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I was just concluding the discussion about the *Options and Recommendations Document* by noting its intention in attempt to be comprehensive and transparent in setting out the considerations and rationale of Commissioners when making recommendations for inclusion in the Draft Plan. We strongly encourage participants to review that document on any topic of particular interest to them. In addition, staff are always happy to have discussions to assist in locating information within the document and further expanding on any of the sections within the document.

The main reason we are here today, of course, is to talk about the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan itself. The 2021 Draft Plan contains six different chapters, and we will be going through each of those chapters in turn today. All of this is supported by a very important part of the Plan known as Map A, which is shown on the slide on the far righthand side. You can see versions of Map A on the walls here within the hall, as well as some zoomed-in versions applicable to the Kivalliq region. So, throughout this hearing, we encourage a review of those documents. If there are particular questions during breaks and things like that, we encourage community representatives to go to the maps and talk to staff about the different areas that are included here in this region.

At a very high level, Chapter 1 serves as an introduction to the Land Use Plan. Chapters 2 through 5 correspond to separate goals established under the *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives and Goals* document. We will review each of those in turn. Sorry, Solomon or Goump, could you switch to the Inuktitut version on the slide? Thank you. Chapter 6 is an implementation strategy, or a plan for how the Land Use Plan itself would be used following its approval.

There are a series of tables at the back of the Land Use Plan that contain additional information used for certain Plan requirements. As well, there are a series of appendices and maps included in the Plan that again, support different Plan requirements. I will note as well that at the back of the document, there is a series of smaller inset maps, known as Map B, which sets out the different Valued Components that we will be talking about shortly.

Chapter 1 Overview:

As I noted, Chapter 1 represents an introduction to the Land Use Plan. There are a few key concepts included in this chapter that we would like to review to make sure that we are all on the same page

regarding a lot of the specialized terminology that is used in the Plan, and participants will be making references to throughout the week.

The first slide speaks to the jurisdiction of the Nunavut Land Use Plan. We would first like to note that in terms of land use activities, the Land Use Plan itself will apply to what are known as projects, which is a specifically defined term under legislation. This is meant to capture other land users who are coming into the territory that would need to follow the requirements set out in the Land Use Plan. It is very important for community representatives to note that the requirements included in the Land Use Plan would not apply to community land use, so things like camping and harvesting. Normal traditional land use activities do not have to follow the requirements set out in the Plan. The NPC has no jurisdiction to require any of that of community land users.

In addition, there are different requirements within municipal boundaries, for example. So, moving to some of the area-based jurisdiction of the Plan, we do have jurisdiction within municipal boundaries, but this jurisdiction does not apply to many municipal activities including things like new subdivision development and where the community chooses to place buildings and things of that nature. It does apply to larger industrial activities within the community, including things like the deposit of waste, the bulk storage of fuel. Things like mineral exploration within the municipal boundary would apply to those activities as well.

In addition, geographically, the Land Use Plan would apply to the Nunavut Settlement Area, the area shown in color on this slide. We note that this is slightly different than the Nunavut Territory. For example, the majority of Hudson Bay as well as Baffin Bay, a large portion of those marine areas are included within the territory of Nunavut but not within the Nunavut Settlement Area, so the Commission's jurisdiction stops a relatively short distance off the coast, as shown in all of our maps. There is also a slight extension to our jurisdiction into Baffin Bay in an area that is known as the Outer Land Fast Ice Zone, but I would not expect much discussion about that here this week.

The Plan also applies equally to Crown Land and Inuit Owned Lands, both surface and subsurface parcels. We expect a discussion regarding those parcels this week as we move through presentations from participants. The final note on our jurisdiction: we note that the Nunavut Planning Commission does not have jurisdiction within established parks. The largest and most obvious here in the Kivalliq of course, is Ukkusiksalik National Park. It is now fully established. It has its own management plan and requirements. The Nunavut Land Use Plan will not apply within this area.

I will just stop for a second and recognize the arrival of Commissioner Lester.

Chairperson: Good morning. I had a slightly different route getting here. Yellowknife, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and here. It is a pleasure to be here. I don't want to delay anything. I forgot. I am Shawn Lester, the Acting Chair. Jonathan, please go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair and welcome. I noted already Map A as being a really important part of the Land Use Plan. This is equivalent to, for example, a zoning map within community land use plans. Because of the number and complexity of areas that have been identified through this planning process, in this Draft, Map A was split into three separate maps. Again, you will see those here on the wall, each focusing on a different type of Land Use Designation.

I have mentioned that phrase a few times now, and we would just like to highlight the three types of designations that the Draft Plan proposes to manage land use in the territory.

The first type of land use designation is known as Limited Use. These areas are the most restrictive type of designation in the Draft Plan. Within these red areas shown on Map A, there is at least one type of land use that is proposed to be prohibited or not allowed at any time of the year. The Draft Plan identifies these Limited Use Areas and proposes a list of activities in Limited Use Areas that would, again be prohibited or not allowed at any time of the year. These areas can also have other more flexible Plan requirement, including things like setbacks or minimum distances that land users must stay away from important features, or things like seasonal restrictions where activities may be limited at certain times of the year. Again, for a Limited Use Area, there must be at least one type of use that is prohibited all year round.

The second type of land use designation is known as Conditional Use. These are shown in yellowish-orange on Map A. In these areas, the Plan requirements are more flexible, and they do not include any year-round restrictions. They do have Plan requirements such as season restrictions that I mentioned earlier, or setbacks around important features.

It is important to note that these setbacks are often tailored to the type of activity, so there can be different setbacks for aircraft, for example, that take the form of minimum altitudes that must be maintained for helicopters or airplanes. There could then be separate setbacks for ships or marine vessels, boats. In this case, different sized vessels would need to maintain different distances from a particular coastal feature, for example. In addition to aerial and marine setbacks, there are often sometimes terrestrial setbacks for land-based activities. Again, all of these types of Plan requirements that are not outright prohibitions are included as Conditional Use Areas.

The third type of land use designation is known as Mixed Use. In these areas, there are no year-round prohibitions as well as no conformity requirements that would be included in the Draft Plan. It is important to note that all of these designations, including the Mixed Use Areas can be identified for certain Valued Components as they are called in the Draft Plan. They are shown in the small inset maps, or Map B at the back of the main documents.

Because the Commission has been consulting on this Draft Plan for 15 years, we have collected a great deal of information on the different values that occur across the territory. Not all of these values have led to specific Plan requirements that are included on Map A as Conditional Use Areas or Limited Use Areas. That does not mean that these areas, of course, have no value. The Commission has heard about many different issues that are a priority for Nunavummiut and other planning participants, but nonetheless did not receive specific requirements.

The approach in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is to collect all of these different values, identify them explicitly in the Plan as Valued Components, and be able to first of all identify those for project proponents as they enter the Nunavut regulatory system. So, through our online application system, the computer can effectively identify where these Valued Components overlap with proposed project locations and present that summary of Valued Components to a proponent, again right at the beginning at the front door of Nunavut's regulatory process, and then have that information be considered in the design and conduct of the Project.

In addition, this information can be summarized and passed on to other regulatory authorities for their consideration. So, as the first step in Nunavut's regulatory process, the Commission can identify proposed requirements that are needed to be followed, as well as these more general Valued Components for project proponents, and then pass that collection of information on to other regulatory authorities, for example the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

If a project required screening, the Commission must send the project proposal to the Nunavut Impact Review Board for their consideration, and this could be accompanied by this list of Valued Components. This would allow other regulatory authorities to get a bit of a head start on relevant considerations for their review of the project proposal and would also have the benefit of preventing community members and other interested parties from having to repeat themselves for each and every project that comes through Nunavut's regulatory system.

There has been some discussion throughout this planning process about the different area percentages and how that breaks down across the territory. There is a very high-level summary presented on Slide 19. I will note that we will be taking a more detailed look at area calculations, in particular for here in the Kivalliq, later on. I will just note off the top that in the 2021 Draft Plan, Mixed Areas, or areas where all uses would be permitted, make up about 65% of the territory. Conditional Use Areas, the more flexible Plan requirements like setback and seasonal restrictions, make up a little over 9% of the territory. The Limited Use Areas, again the most restrictive type of designation, represent a little over 22% of the territory. Finally, areas outside the Planning Commission's jurisdiction, such as established parks, represent another 3% of the territory. So, those numbers include all of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone and include both land and marine areas. Those are high-level summaries, and a more detailed breakdown appears later in this presentation.

The last thing we would like to note in Chapter 1 is the Plan requirements associated with seasonal restrictions. Chapter 1 identifies the approach the Commission has taken, which is to rely on the six Inuit seasons that are more appropriate to the environment here in Nunavut. Rather than relying on fall, winter, spring, and summer, the Draft Plan makes reference to six seasons like Aujaq and Ukiaq that are related to the different conditions on the land in relation to sea ice, for example, and the amount of sunlight present. These things change drastically over the course of the year, and the timing of these seasons also varies across the territory.

There is a separate table in the back of the Land Use Plan that sets out calendar dates for these different seasons depending on where in the territory you are. For example, freeze-up in Whale Cove would be different than freeze-up in Grise Fjord, for example. Those variations across the territory have also been taken into account. An effort has been made to incorporate Inuit seasons most applicable to the environment here in Nunavut.

Chapter 2 Overview:

Chapter 2 of the Draft Plan covers the first goal included the document. This is the goal of Protecting and Sustaining the Environment. This chapter considers a variety of primarily wildlife habitat. I will go through all of the different topics within this chapter, again as I mentioned, focusing on topics most relevant here in the Kivalliq region.

Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites

The first subsection of Chapter 2 deals with key migratory bird habitat sites. The Commission has been receiving very detailed recommendations from the Government of Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service for many years on different migratory bird habitats in the territory as well as recommendations on appropriate Plan requirements for these areas.

In the 2021 Draft Plan, the Commission has identified three different classes or categories of key migratory bird habitat sites. I will also note that there is a separate discussion on migratory birds in the next chapter on Protecting and Sustaining the Environment that deals with migratory bird sanctuaries, but here in Chapter 2, we are just looking at areas outside those sanctuaries that have been identified as important for migratory birds.

The Class 1 key migratory bird habitat sites are identified as Limited Use Areas with year-round prohibitions on certain industrial activities, including mineral exploration and production, oil and gas exploration and production, quarries, all-weather roads, large-scale wind turbines, as well as hydroelectric power generation. There are not a huge number of these areas as Limited Use Areas in the Kivalliq. There is one on Southampton Island, for example. There are a number of other migratory bird habitats identified on the right-hand side of this slide.

Class 2 sites are identified as Conditional Use Areas with setback requirements around key habitat locations. For example, the Middle Back River area near the border of the Kivalliq region with the Kitikmeot is identified as a Conditional Use Area with no prohibited uses, but there are setback requirements, again for both air and land where there are no proposed year-round restrictions, but there are still setbacks that would apply to project proposals in these areas.

Lastly, there are Class 3 migratory bird habitat sites shown in yellow on the right-hand side. There are a number of these throughout the Kivalliq region. In these areas, there are no prohibited uses and no setback requirements, but they are identified as Valued Components, again for consideration by project proponents as well as other regulatory authorities.

I believe I forgot to mention that in those Class 1 locations, not only are there the year-round prohibitions on the industrial activities that I mentioned, but also setback requirements around particular nesting locations or different colonies.

Caribou Habitat

The next subsection of Chapter 2 deals with a variety of caribou habitats. The Commission has heard a great deal about the importance of caribou and their various habitat requirements through this planning process. We expect to hear a great deal more this week at the public hearing, and we very much look forward to everyone's comments on all topics. A lot of discussion is ongoing around caribou and their habitat. As I have mentioned, there are a large number of types of habitats, and we will look at each of these in turn.

Starting with caribou calving and post-calving areas, these habitats have been identified by participants as being particularly important, if not the most important habitats for caribou. The

boundaries that have been identified for both of these areas largely rely on information provided by the Government of Nunavut, which relied on collaring data to inform an analysis that led to the boundaries that have been identified here. So, based on the positions of these collars at different times, the Government of Nunavut conducted a statistical or computer-based analysis to turn those individual locations into an area that was most important, most heavily used by the caribou during the period for which the analysis was conducted. This was done for calving, post-calving, and other habitats that we will see in the coming slides.

This analysis was conducted for the mainland caribou of Nunavut, so you will see these locations and analysis identified on the mainland in Kivalliq, but not for example, on the islands including Southampton or Coats Island. Across the territory, the information on calving and post-calving habitats primarily came from the Government of Nunavut and has been supplemented by community input. In other regions, community participants have identified additions to this data set.

Here in the Kivalliq, we did present these areas to communities during previous consultations. There were some modifications to those boundaries mapped by the Commission during those consultations, and those have generally been included throughout these maps. The changing for calving and post-calving grounds are shown on the screen and are generally small expansions to the information provided to the Government of Nunavut.

These areas are identified as Limited Use Areas, both calving and post-calving grounds habitats with year-round proposed prohibitions on industrial activities, including that same list of uses like mineral exploration and production, oil and gas, linear infrastructure like roads and transmission lines, quarries, wind turbines, and hydroelectric development.

In addition to the year-round prohibitions on calving and post-calving grounds areas, there are also seasonal restrictions for other types of uses. We give the example of something like a military training exercise with rangers. Cold weather survival training could occur in February when the caribou are not present but would not be allowed to take place during calving season itself. Again, some uses are not allowed all year round. Some uses would be allowed outside of the calving seasons. There are some uses that would be permitted during calving season, but those would be research and tourism related to caribou conservation. So, if someone wants to go in and study caribou, that would be supported by the Draft Plan as an example.

The next slide deals with caribou key access corridors and caribou freshwater crossings. There have been some questions about key access corridors and what this refers to. We do note that this is a technical term that the Commission, for example, has not heard from community members. We don't hear community members advocating for or identifying caribou key access corridors. These areas were identified exclusively by the Government of Nunavut through their collaring analysis. These are areas used by caribou to access the calving grounds and are included within the post-calving grounds areas. These are relatively small portions of the post-calving grounds areas that are relied for caribou to access the calving grounds themselves. These areas are included in the Draft Plan, again as Limited Use areas with year-round prohibitions on some activities, as well as seasonal restrictions on others.

The caribou freshwater crossings on the right-hand side of this map identify areas of fresh water that are important for caribou during their migrations. The Commission heard clearly that caribou are sensitive to disturbance in these areas, and human activities should avoid these locations during migration. The Draft Plan identifies these areas as Limited Use Areas with year-round prohibitions. I will note that the Commission did not have submitted in the record dates for the use of these freshwater crossings across the territory, so there is only the inclusion of the year-round prohibitions on some activities, and that is not supplemented with additional seasonal restrictions, as was the case for calving and post-calving grounds areas, for example.

These freshwater crossings come from a variety of sources, some of them going back to the 1970s caribou protection areas. Those have been included here. Different Hunters and Trappers Organizations including the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization, have identified additional crossings, as well as through our direct consultation with communities.

I will note that in the 2021 Draft Plan, the Commission has included a 10-kilometre buffer around caribou freshwater crossings where these year-round prohibitions apply. That was thought to be a reasonable...

Sharon: Jonathan, can you stop for one moment, please? We have a technical difficulty. Thank you.

Chairperson: Could the interpreter speaking Inuktitut speak so that they can hear? 5 minutes? Okay. We will be taking a 5-minute break.

(Pause)

I guess our five-minute break was quick, and our technical difficulties got fixed. Everything good? It is a good thing we are all working at being flexible in this process. Go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I will just go back a little bit and note that for all of the caribou freshwater crossings that have been identified, again from a variety of information sources, the Commission in the 2021 Draft recommended the inclusion of a 10-kilometre buffer around these freshwater crossing locations. That was considered to be a compromise or a reasonable middle ground between different recommendations from participants. However, we note that in the written submissions received to date, there have been recommendations from participants to reduce that 10-kilometre buffer down to 5-kilometers from some participants. Other recommend 2- to 3-kilometers.

Again, the current Draft includes a buffer of 10-kilometers. A number of recommendations have been provided, and the Commission would like to draw participants' attention to that discussion and encourage feedback from other participants on the most appropriate buffer surrounding caribou freshwater crossings.

For caribou sea ice crossings, this is largely identified in the Kitikmeot and Qikiqtaaluk regions, but there are a few that have been identified here in the Kivalliq. Areas have been identified where caribou cross the sea ice during their migration, and there were strong concerns regarding potential impacts of icebreaking or winter shipping disrupting the ability of caribou to safely migrate.

The Draft Plan includes a Conditional Use designation for these areas with seasonal restrictions on shipping in order to avoid having icebreaking activities disrupt caribou migration. The right-hand slide deals with Peary caribou areas. I won't talk about this too much except to note that habitats have been identified in the high Arctic and included as Limited Use designations in this Draft Plan.

Moving on, we next have caribou winter ranges. Once again, the caribou winter ranges came from information derived by the Government of Nunavut from collaring data on the mainland, including of course here in the Kivalliq. I would like to note that here in the Kivalliq, the caribou winter ranges were identified by participants as being relatively less important than other habitats previously discussed, including calving, post-calving grounds, and freshwater crossings. They are identified as Valued Component for consideration with no specific Plan requirements.

It is interesting to note that in the high Arctic, including for Peary caribou, winter ranges were considered to be relatively important for their lifecycle. In those areas, they are identified as Limited Use designations with year-round prohibitions, but that approach has not been taken here in the Kivalliq on the mainland.

On the right-hand side of Slide 27, we see caribou migration corridors. Again, the primary dataset came from the Government of Nunavut combined with additional datasets, including from for example, the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board and community representatives. These general migration corridors are identified as Valued Components, again for consideration by project proponents and other regulatory authorities.

On Slide 28, we see caribou summer, late-summer, and rutting areas. All of these habitats again, are identified as Valued Components for consideration, and again, largely rely on the complete analysis provided by the Government of Nunavut for the annual lifecycle of the different herds. That concludes the section on caribou and their various habitats.

As you can see, there are a large number of different types of habitats. Each of those topics are subject to extensive discussion and consideration among participants and among Commissioners, and a distinct approach is recommended for each of these topics. Again, we look forward to hearing more from participants during this hearing, in particular the community representatives that have travelled here to be with us today. At this point, we can move on to the next subsection within Chapter 2.

Polar Bear Denning Areas

We have polar bear denning shown on the left-hand side of Slide 29. In this case, the information again came from a variety of sources including the Government of Nunavut. That has been combined with the NPC's direct community consultations with community participants, as well again the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board providing detailed information for their region.

For polar bear denning areas, the Draft Plan recommends a Conditional Use designation with seasonal plan requirements. This is a fairly unique Plan requirement within the Draft where the Commission understands that these denning locations are seasonally used, and there is concern focused on activities that would disturb the ground or the snow, as the case may be, so large-scale activities like blasting, drilling, or operating heavy equipment.

Before these activities could occur, the Draft Plan would require that the proponent have a polar bear monitor conduct a survey of the area where the activity is to take place. If that polar bear monitor identifies active or suspected active polar bear dens, the project proponent would then need to apply a setback or stay away from those locations until the polar bear monitor has determined that the bear, bears, and family have left the area. Rather than an outright seasonal restriction on these activities, there is an opportunity for a survey to take place and then have that survey guide the conduct of the season's activities.

Walrus Haul-Outs

The right-hand slide shows walrus terrestrial haul-outs. We do appreciate that at this scale that the maps are challenging to read. Again, we encourage a review of the more zoomed-in maps available on the wall here today. These areas again, come from a variety of sources: government through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, as well as information provided directly through again, our community consultations, as well as detailed submission from World Wildlife Fund and the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board.

The walrus haul-outs included in the Draft Plan are identified as Limited Use Areas with year-round prohibitions on some industrial activities as well as very detailed setback requirements for aircraft as well as marine vessels and land-based activities. These criteria for setback requirements were largely informed by participant recommendations, which drew on experiences in Alaska where there have been very detailed studies of impacts on walrus. They have been slightly modified based on participant feedback here in Nunavut.

Whale Calving Areas, Atlantic Cod Lakes, Polynyas & Other Marine Areas of Importance

We then move on to a series of different whale calving areas with beluga and narwhal shown on this slide, as well as bowhead calving on Slide 31. For all of these different species, there are different approaches taken depending on the location and extent of the calving areas. As you can see, there are some very large calving areas identified that overlap with primary shipping lanes within the territory.

For these larger, more extensive areas that have significant overlap with shipping corridors, the Draft Plan identifies these calving areas as Valued Components, but there are some calving areas in relatively isolated and small bays or inlets that are well away from normal shipping lanes. These are identified as Limited Use Areas with prohibitions on certain uses, as well as seasonal restrictions on vessel traffic. For example, there are a few locations identified around Southampton Island by the Community of Coral Harbour that have directly been included as Limited Uses designations, while the majority of these areas in terms of area are identified as Valued Components due to the different potential impacts on shipping in the territory.

Slide 31 on the left-hand side is showing the bowhead calving areas, with again similar treatment to both narwhal and beluga. The right-hand side of this slide shows Atlantic cod lakes, which is an issue really in the South Baffin area. I will jump over that topic today.

Chairperson: Jonathan, this is probably a good place to stop, or are we close?

Jonathan: We can stop.

Chairperson: Okay, we have a little bit of housekeeping, and Sharon will take care of that. Then we will break for lunch. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. For all the community participants, I did have a chance to speak to some of you at break. If we are ahead of schedule, we will continue on with Day 2. For the first time in history in Cambridge Bay, we were ahead of schedule. This is depending on the amount of questions after Jonathan's presentation, so just a heads up. The first one on the agenda is the Hamlet of Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. With that, Mr. Chair, if we could all try and be back for a 1:15 start? Thank you. That's all the housekeeping. Thank you.

Chairperson: Time to enjoy lunch, and will see you ready to go at 1:15. Thanks.

Lunch

Chairperson: Welcome to the afternoon of Day 1. We will continue with the Nunavut Planning Commission presentation. Jonathan, the floor is yours.

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I hope everyone had a nice lunch break. It is nice to see the sun shining out there. It is a beautiful warm day after rain and snow for the last three weeks in Cambridge Bay. It is a nice welcome change of pace.

We had begun our review of Chapter 2 this morning, so I will just pick up where we left off. We had moved into a couple of different Marine Areas of Importance. On the left-hand side of Slide 32, there are what are called Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas. That is a bit of a mouthful, but basically, these areas were identified by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans for their importance to a variety of different species. These areas have been identified throughout the marine areas of Nunavut. As you can see on the slide, they encompass the majority of Kivalliq marine areas. They are relatively general in nature and did not come with specific recommendations for how use of these areas should be managed in the Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Commission has taken the approach of identifying these areas as Valued Components.

On the right-hand side of the slide, we see areas identified as polynyas, which are areas of open water during the winter season. Some polynyas are treated a little bit differently, including some areas identified as important bird habitat in the first subsection of Chapter 2, as well as on upcoming slides, but the majority of polynyas across the territory are also identified in the Draft Plan as Valued Components for consideration.

Transboundary Considerations

The next section of Chapter 2 deals with transboundary considerations or areas that cross borders. There are two examples on the screen here, both in different regions. One is the Great Bear Lake watershed in the Kitikmeot Region, as well as the North Water or Savarjuaq polynya near Grise Fjord. These are treated as Valued Ecosystem Components for the Great Bear Lake, and Conditional Use Areas for the North Water or Savarjuaq polynya with seasonal restrictions on shipping. I will just note that here in the Kivalliq, there is a very important transboundary consideration with the Denesūliné of Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, the Commission has made the choice to treat that as a separate issue in Chapter 4 on Building Healthier Communities that we will discuss later this afternoon.

Climate Change

In addition, there is a final subsection of Chapter 2, Section 2.9 that deals with the subject of climate change. There is not a slide in this presentation on that. There are no mapped areas identified in consideration of climate change, and there are no specific Plan requirements for the topic of climate change. However, we would like to note that the effects of climate change have been considered throughout the development of the Plan.

Some key examples include the increased sensitivity of caribou in a changing climate, including due to increased insect harassment, increased forest fires in the southern portions of caribou range, as well as difficulties in feeding during the winter months due to increased icing events depositing a thicker layer of ice during the transition between fall and winter creating more difficulty for caribou to access food. So, effects like this have been considered by the Commission when recommending management approaches for caribou and their habitat. Another example could include the increased sensitivity of polar bears due to changing sea ice conditions, reducing the amount of time that they are able to feed on sea ice.

That concludes our overview of Chapter 2, again focusing mainly on different types of wildlife habitat. Of course, the key consideration here in the Kivalliq region as well as throughout Nunavut is the treatment of caribou habitats across their range. We note that there continues to be a high degree of differences of opinion in how caribou and their habitat should be managed through a Nunavut Land Use Plan. Some participants support the Plan as drafted with year-round prohibitions on set areas. Some participants favour removing the year-round prohibitions and replacing them with seasonal protections, for example. Other participants recommend the removal of set areas in the Land Use Plan entirely and replacing the approach with mobile caribou protection measures where activities would cease operations depending on where the caribou are located.

So, there continues to be a variety of different opinions and recommendations being received by the Commission. These are all through written submissions received to date. We do want to emphasize the importance of oral feedback received here today during the hearing, so if you and your community, your organizations have not yet provided feedback on this Draft Plan, on any topic, all the feedback received here to date will be carefully recorded, transcribed, and given full consideration by Commissioners following the close of the record on January 10th, 2023.

Chapter 3 Overview:

Chapter 3 of the Draft Plan deals with the goal of Encouraging Conservation Planning. This is again another goal stemming from that 2007 collaboratively developed document, the *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals*.

Parks Awaiting Full Establishment and Proposed Parks

I noted in Chapter 1 that the Commission's land use plans do not apply within established parks. That is important to remember. Also, many parks and park proposals are not yet fully established, and the Commission still has jurisdiction within these areas. In addition, the Commission also still has jurisdiction within established conservation areas, and this Draft Plan proposes measures to manage these areas in the Draft document.

The first section is on future national and territorial parks. Here in the Kivalliq, there are currently no national parks that are in process, but there are a number of territorial parks that are not yet fully established. Many of these may appear to be fully established with park signage and things like benches, picnic tables, and other infrastructure located in them, but the paperwork is not yet complete, so the Commission still has jurisdiction within these areas. The Draft Plan proposes Limited Use designations for these future territorial parks with year-round prohibitions on multiple industrial activities.

Proposed National Marine Conservation Areas

The right-hand slide shows a fairly special case of proposed national marine conservation areas. In Nunavut, there is currently one national marine conservation area that is being considered and in process. That is the area near Lancaster Sound, or the Tallurutiup Imanga proposed National Marine Conservation Area. This is well advanced but has not yet been finalized. I mentioned it is a bit of a special case, because although it is called a Marine Conservation Area, it functions effectively like a park in the marine environment. Once these areas are fully established, the Commission would no longer have jurisdiction within them. So again, this is not here in this region, but the National Marine Conservation Area that is very well advanced in its process is identified as a Limited Use Area in the Draft Plan.

National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries

On Slide 36, we show national wildlife areas, of which there are none here in the Kivalliq region. Also are migratory bird sanctuaries. There are three here in the Kivalliq region. These are established migratory bird sanctuaries that are subject to other legislative requirements. The Draft Plan would apply to these areas, and the Commission has proposed Limited Use designations for these migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife areas, again with year-round prohibitions on multiple industrial activities, as well as setback requirements from key habitats within these locations - aerial, marine, and terrestrial.

We note that there continues to be disagreement about the preferred approach to managing these migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife areas within the Draft Plan. Some participants favour including the areas as Limited Use Areas, making it clear that some activities are not appropriate within these areas, as well as requiring setbacks from key locations. Other participants view this as an overreach beyond what has already been agreed to within the establishment of these conservation areas, including associated Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements that are required for established conservation areas.

National Historic Sites & Historic Sites

On Slide 37 we move into historic sites, on the left-hand side. I would note that these historic sites shown on the left-hand side of the slide only identify national historic sites as well as territorial historic sites. The Commission is certainly aware that there are many cultural, archeological, historic locations across the territory. This is not meant to be anything like a comprehensive list. These are official national historic sites and territorial historic sites. They are included in the Draft Plan as Limited Use land use designations.

I would also note that national historic sites, when they are administered by Parks Canada, are also outside the Planning Commission's jurisdiction. However, only one national historic site in Nunavut is currently administered by Parks Canada, and that is the recently discovered Franklin wrecks of the Erebus and Terror near Gjoa Haven. All of the remaining historic sites, including things like the fall caribou crossing south of Baker Lake, continues to be within the Commission's jurisdiction and are included as Limited Use Areas with year-round prohibitions.

Again, I will draw your attention to current disagreements in the record where some participants support identifying these areas in the Land Use Plan and designating them Limited Use Areas with year-round prohibitions, while others feel that this is too much and should be replaced with a Valued Component identification and have management conducted by other regulatory authorities.

Canadian Heritage Rivers

The right-hand side of this map deals with Canadian Heritage Rivers. Again, this is not meant to represent all rivers of cultural or heritage value, just those identified through the Canadian Heritage River System. Here in the Kivalliq, there are two: the Thelon and the Kazan Canadian Heritage Rivers. There are other heritage rivers in other regions.

I will note that the Commission has reviewed the management plans for each of these heritage rivers and has taken a slightly different approach based on the content of those management plans. Here in the Kivalliq region are the two oldest established Canadian heritage rivers with the oldest management plans. They are both developed consistently. These heritage rivers in their management plans, are identified as a corridor along the river extending 1-kilometre from each side of the bank of the river. This general area has been identified in the Draft Plan as a Valued Component for consideration. However, the management plans identify specific locations along the river that are of particular cultural importance. The Commission has identified these specific locations along the length of the river as Limited Use Areas with year-round restrictions on many industrial activities.

As with many of the conservation area topics in this chapter, there is again a difference of opinions among participants. There are some in favour of identifying these areas of particular value as Limited Use Areas, while other participants note that the heritage river management plans were never intended to have concrete regulatory effect or regulatory teeth, to use a colloquial phrase. The Commission has again heard from all sides on this issue. The Draft Plan does include the Limited Use designation, and we would be interested as always, in hearing from participants directly as to their preferences for the management of these areas.

Slide 38 shows first of all, the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, a very longstanding conservation area originally established in the 1920s. This area is included in the Draft Plan as a Limited Use designation, again with year-round prohibitions on many industrial activities.

Marine Protected Areas

The final subsection of Chapter 3 deals with Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas. These are conservation areas that are able to be established by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans within marine areas of Canada. Currently, there are two areas, one in the very high Arctic off the coast of Ellesmere Island, as well as the area surrounding Southampton Island here in the Kivalliq that have been identified as potential future marine protected areas. Both of these locations have been included in the Draft Plan as Valued Components for consideration.

These are at the very early stages of development. There are no agreed upon boundaries or management approaches at this time, so the Commission has chosen to identify the full extent of the area being considered as Valued Components at this time and notes that if these proposals proceed and eventually are established under the Ocean's Act as marine protected areas, the Commission would continue to have jurisdiction within these areas. This provides an example of where the Nunavut Land Use Plan, once approved, may need to be updated over time as circumstances change.

That concludes the overview of Chapter 3, Encouraging Conservation Planning. There are a number of areas here in the Kivalliq region for consideration, including multiple migratory bird sanctuaries, Canadian Heritage Rivers, national historic sites, and the recently conceived marine protected areas, near Coral Harbour in particular. Again, the common issue within this chapter that will need to be resolved by the Commission following the close of the record is although the Commission does have jurisdiction within these areas, there continues to be a lack of consensus around the most appropriate approach for the Land Use Plan to address these issues.

Chapter 4 Overview

Moving on, we have Chapter 4 on Building Healthier Communities, our third goal coming from the 2007 *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals*. While previous chapters have focused on areas important for wildlife, the environment, and conservation, Chapter 4 focuses on areas identified as being important to communities themselves. Of course, communities have identified and contributed areas they view as very important to wildlife, for example different types of caribou

habitat, but the areas discussed in this chapter have been identified by communities and others as being most important for community use.

The first subsection deals with a number of what we call Community Areas of Interest. These are areas, as I have noted, identified by communities for community use.

Community Areas of Interest:

On-Ice Travel Routes

The first subsection is on on-ice travel routes. I am on Slide 42 now. Throughout Nunavut, the Commission has identified areas used by communities to travel on sea ice, appreciating again that is hard to see at this scale. In general, the majority of on-ice travel routes have been identified by communities in the Kitikmeot and Qikiqtaaluk regions. There are a few identified in the Kivalliq region, but to a much smaller extent.

All of these on-ice travel routes are included as Conditional Use Areas. This is a fairly unique Plan requirement in the 2021 Draft where all project proponents that would like to conduct shipping activities during the frozen water seasons would need to contact communities through the local municipality as well as the local Hunters and Trappers Organization within 300 kilometers of any point of intersection between a proposed ship track and these on-ice travel routes.

When these companies or project proponents contact communities, this would be a requirement following a conformity determination, and the subject of those discussions would be to identify the number and location of ship transits. For example, this could be one ship transit ever to resupply a mine site, for example, or it could be the shipment of bulk ore that goes almost daily all year round. So, there is a big range of potential scale of winter shipping that could impact these routes.

Those discussions with communities would identify the proposed scope, scale, and location of shipping activities and discuss potential ice bridging plans as an appropriate mitigation measure for the winter shipping that they are proposing. Ice bridging is another funny phrase we have in the Draft Plan. In general, the Commission has been informed of successful use in other jurisdictions of pontoon-type ice bridges being placed over ship tracks following its passage at set locations and set times that would be communicated to the community to ensure that land users would be aware of these locations when they are leaving their home community and would be able safely use any ship track that may be created by the project's shipping activities.

Again, that is a fairly unique Plan requirement that departs from just a set seasonal restriction, as was done for example, for caribou sea ice crossings. This was considered to be a more flexible option that would be reflective of the varying types of interactions that could occur between a variety of shipping volume with a variety of community on-ice travel route use.

Again as I noted, we do have some on-ice travel routes identified in the Kivalliq region, but certainly much fewer than in other jurisdictions or other regions of Nunavut. The Commission welcomes and encourages any additional feedback on this approach, as well as areas used by communities by travel on sea ice in the region.

Regional Community Areas of Interest

The next series of slides take us through Community Areas of Interest for different regions. I will skip Slide 43 dealing with the Qikiqtaaluk region. Going to Slide 44, the left-hand side shows Community Areas of Interest identified by Kivalliq communities and considered by Commissioners in the *Options and Recommendations Document*. All of these areas are considered individually and treated with slightly different approaches.

I will start by noting the Community of Coral Harbour has been a very active participant in the Commission's planning process dating back to 2007 when they originally identified the Duke of York Bay on the north shore of Southampton as an important community area. The Duke of York Bay and 1-kilometre of coastline around the bay are included as Limited Use designations with year-round restrictions on activities in the area.

In addition, the Community of Coral Harbour identified a number of essential char fishing rivers. Those are seen throughout Southampton Island as well. They are included as Limited Use designations with year-round prohibitions.

Finally, Walrus Island off the southern coast of Southampton Island has also been included as a Community Area of Interest with a Limited Use designation on the entirety of the island.

We will note that there have been concerns expressed regarding the proposed year-round prohibitions on Inuit Owned Lands, in particular within the Duke of York Bay area as well as the essential char fishing rivers. There have been recommendations received to change these Limited Use designations to Conditional Use Areas that would allow additional activities to be considered on Inuit Owned Lands that overlap with these Community Areas of Interest.

In addition, here in the Kivalliq, the Community of Nauyasat has identified relatively large areas around their community, including terrestrial areas as well as marine areas. The Commission considered these Community Areas of Interest and identified them as Valued Components in the 2021 Draft Plan.

The Community of Rankin Inlet has also identified a number of Community Areas of Interest. Just to the south near the community is the Diana River that has been identified by community participants as being very important. This area was originally identified several years ago and then slightly modified in 2020 when the Commission conducted in-person consultations here in Rankin Inlet. This area is included as a Limited Use designation with year-round prohibitions on certain activities. We would also note that a large portion of the Diana River Community Area of Interest overlaps with the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba transportation and linear infrastructure corridor proposal that is addressed in Chapter 5. We will be taking a look at it shortly this afternoon.

The Community of Rankin Inlet also identified an area further to the south around Corbett Inlet. This area again, was identified in previous consultations, modified again in 2020. The Commission considered this area and recommended it be identified as a Valued Component in the 2021 Draft Plan.

Recognizing that the Commission has collected a great deal of information from communities over the years, this reflection of Community Areas of Interest in the Kivalliq region is by no means a comprehensive or entirely reflective of the input Commission has received from participants. I would like to change to Slide 45 and note that the abundance of information that the Commission does have available has been included in the Draft Plan but not as land use designations.

Community-Identified Priority Areas & Use and Occupancy Mapping

I mentioned this, this morning. On the left-hand side, we have what is titled Other Community-Identified Priority Areas. This is a representation of the over 3,000 areas that the Commission has collected from communities. These areas are summarized in a table at the back of the Land Use Plan and incorporated in that summary into the hard copy version of the Land Use Plan.

As well, the right-hand shows the information from community use and occupancy mapping interviews. Again, there is a wealth of information included in these two maps. It is hard to interpret in a hard-copy format, but we do note that with the advantages of an online application system and digital geographic information systems, the Commission is able to extract the details that would overlap with any given project proposal and provide that to again, both project proponents and other regulatory authorities in a more useful format.

These two maps form an important part of community input into the Land Use Plan. I will just emphasize how much information is included here and the fact that it is included as a Valued Component in the Draft Plan, although some of these areas have been incorporated directly as land use designations, and this information has been used to inform other decisions throughout the Land Use Plan itself.

I will also note that this use and occupancy mapping information shown here also includes use and occupancy recorded by the Denesų́liné in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which was prepared by themselves and submitted to the Commission. Our staff did not travel to Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan to record use and occupancy directly but has considered that information throughout the development of the Plan.

Transboundary Considerations

This segues into the next section on the Denesų́liné areas identified by communities in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There can be a little bit of confusion about the different areas, and I will try and clarify that here today. First of all, the Denesų́liné are currently in negotiations to acquire rights and interests north of 60, including in the southern portions of the Kivalliq region. These negotiations are ongoing and are intended to include land ownership within Nunavut for the Denesų́liné.

I would also note for information that upon the conclusion of those negotiations and the finalization of their agreement, the Commission anticipates having two alternate Denesų́liné members appointed to the Commission to inform land use planning in these areas. Those negotiations are ongoing. As you can see, we do not yet have those Commissioners.

In the 2021 Draft Plan, there are two different approaches. One is to identify the areas of asserted title claim as Valued Components. That corresponds to the beige-shaded area as well as the red-shaded area on Slide 46. These are areas within which the Denesųłiné from Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan have asserted title claim. The identification of these areas as Valued Components would again inform project proponents and other regulatory authorities of the Denesųłiné interest in these lands.

In addition, the blue hatched areas shown on this map represent lands that are currently withdrawn and are under negotiation for Denesųłiné ownership of them. Throughout the planning process, the Denesųłiné have been very clear of their recommendation to include these withdrawn areas as Mixed Use within the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. They feel this will help facilitate the conclusion of their negotiations and allow for the appointment of alternate Commissioners in order to conduct more detailed planning on these lands.

The Commission has intended to place these withdrawn lands in a Mixed Use designation. However, we do understand there may be some discrepancies between the dataset used by the Commission to remove any overlapping designations and the most current dataset being considered. In addition, the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba corridor that we will discuss in the next chapter, was not removed from these withdrawn lands. The Commission does acknowledge those issues within the 2021 Draft Plan. I will note as well, just for participants' reference, we will be travelling this weekend down to Thompson, Manitoba and having a hearing with the Denesųłiné on their interests within the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Areas of Equal Use and Occupancy and Unincorporated Communities

The next slide deals with issues not particularly relevant here in the Kivalliq region. Slide 47 shows areas of Equal Use and Occupancy. These are between the Inuit of Nunavut and Nunavik. They are identified as Valued Components for reference.

As well, the right-hand side shows unincorporated communities. This is another funny term used in the Draft Plan. It only refers to two communities in the Kitikmeot region of Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok that are no longer considered by government to be municipalities that come with full funding and government management and oversight. They are included in the Draft Plan as Limited Use Areas. I just want to note that these unincorporated communities are distinct from things like outpost camps, cabins, and other camping areas.

Community Drinking Water Supplies

Slide 48 on the left-hand side shows community drinking supply watersheds. The 2021 Draft Plan takes a number of different approaches depending on the size and location of the community's drinking water supply watershed. I would first note that the Commission has reviewed the content of all community land use plans and identified measures put in place by the municipalities to manage their own drinking water supply.

The first category I will note is applicable to the communities of Baker Lake as well as Kugluktuk in the Kitikmeot. These two communities draw their drinking water supply from major river

watersheds. You can see on the map, within Nunavut, they encompass very large areas and actually extend beyond the territorial boundaries themselves. Because of the very large size of these watersheds, the Commission has identified them as Valued Components within the 2021 Draft Plan for consideration.

On the opposite end of the scale, some communities like here in Rankin Inlet, draw their drinking water from watersheds that are entirely contained within municipal boundaries. The community's land use plan has measures in place to manage the drinking water supply, and the Commission has chosen to simply identify these areas as Valued Components for consideration and not add an additional level of management to these areas.

However, there is a third category of drinking water supply where the watershed of course, begins within municipal boundaries where the community has measures in place to manage use near them, but the watershed extends beyond the municipal boundaries where the community itself does not have jurisdiction. This is an important example of how the Nunavut Land Use Plan can support community priorities and wellbeing by picking up those management approaches within the municipal boundary and extending them to adjacent areas where the community does not have jurisdiction.

The Community of Coral Harbour is a great example where the water is being drawn from a river that flows south to the community from the interior of Southampton Island, and the Draft Plan proposes a Limited Use designation for the portion of the watershed that extends beyond municipal boundaries.

Another example of this is the Community of Arviat where again, the community's drinking water supply extends beyond municipal boundaries. In this case, the community's drinking water supply also includes multiple Inuit Owned Land parcels. The Commission has heard concerns about the Limited Use designation unnecessarily impacting the ability of those Inuit Owned Land parcels to be used for economic development opportunities and has recommended a Conditional Use designation as more appropriate for this drinking water supply watershed. We look forward to further discussion on this important issue.

Priority Contaminated Sites

The right-hand side of Slide 48 shows priority contaminated sites. Much like the historic sites, this is not meant to be a comprehensive or complete overview of contaminated or waste sites in the territory. Rather, the intent here is to identify priority locations that could be of significant harm to human health and wellbeing. The Draft Plan identifies these priority sites, which are often things like abandoned military installations, abandoned mine sites, and things of a larger scale than some abandoned fuel drums as an example. The Draft Plan identifies these priority locations as Limited Use designations with year-round restrictions on many activities.

Military Facilities

I just mentioned military facilities. We know across the territory, there are and have been a large number of important military facilities established. The vast majority of those are further north of

the Kivalliq region. Maybe I will just note here that where these military facilities are within municipal boundaries and are subject to community land use plans, they are identified as Valued Components, whereas those that fall outside of municipal boundaries are identified as Limited Use Areas with year-round restrictions in order to prevent other activities from intervening with the operation of equipment and facilities at these locations.

Alternative Energy Sources

Slide 50 shows on the left-hand side alternative energy sources. We note that the Qulliq Energy Corporation conducted desktop feasibility studies for hydroelectric power generation for, first of all the City of Iqaluit, but also for the entire Kivalliq region. Through those studies, they identified high potential areas for hydroelectric power generation.

Some of those, including on the Thelon and the Kazan Rivers, are locations where run-of-river power generation would be appropriate. These are locations where water would be removed from the mainstream, sent over a hill or down a hill through a turbine, and deposited back in the mainstream. These would be unique locations where this type of infrastructure could be located.

As well, on the Quoich River on the north side of Baker Lake, there is a location identified where an actual hydroelectric dam could potentially be located, again unique locations where this infrastructure could be successful.

Previous drafts of the Plan included Plan requirements around these areas in order to allow them to be developed in the future if that was supported. However, during consultations, the Commission did not receive favourable feedback on the inclusion of these areas in the Draft Plan, including a number of concerns expressed from residents in Baker Lake about the use of these locations. So, the Commission has instead identified these locations simply as Valued Components in the 2021 Draft Plan.

Aerodrones

The final topic within Chapter 4 is on aerodrones or the areas around airports and airstrips. I will just note that at the beginning of this process, not all of Nunavut's airports had approved regulations in place for the operation of Nunavut's airports. However, in the intervening 15 years, that work has been completed by Transport Canada. There are currently regulations in place for all of the aerodrones within the Kivalliq region. This identifies the areas just as Valued Components for consideration of projects that may be near these areas.

That concludes our overview of Chapter 4 on Building Healthier Communities. As we have seen, there are a number of important topics including Community Areas of Interest, both those identified in the Draft Plan as Limited Use Areas and Valued Components as well as the extensive information recorded from communities and incorporated as Valued Component, whether that was the additional priority areas or use and occupancy mapping locations. We also noted the example of how the Draft Plan can support community drinking water supplies, and as in previous hearings, also noted concerns about potential limitations on Inuit Owned Lands in particular, whether that was associated with Community Areas of Interest like the Duke of York Bay and essential fishing rivers, or community drinking water supplies, including that of the community of Arviat.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. Just checking that I didn't cut you off before you totally finished that chapter. Are we okay? I think it is time to take a quick break of 15 minutes, and then Jonathan will continue with the last two chapters. Thanks.

Break

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. We will get back to it. We do have one housekeeping issue. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. I have been asked to ask the smokers if you could please smoke a little further away from the front door. It is bothering some of the participants that are coming in and out. Thank you very much. Back to you, Mr. Savoy. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission.

Chapter 5 Overview

Moving on, Chapter 5 is about Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development. This is the final goal of the Land Use Plan. There is still one more chapter on the Implementation Strategy, but Chapter 5 is the fifth and final goal of the 2007 *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals* Document.

Mineral Potential & Oil and Gas Potential

The first topic within Chapter 5 is mineral exploration and production shown on the left-hand side of this slide. I will note that the lighter orange shaded areas are areas with evidence for mineral potential, as provided by the Government of Canada. Within this, you can see these are generalized areas that encompass large portions of the territory with one particular rating, and that is with evidence of mineral potential. It does not differentiate, for example, between high, medium, and low potential.

You can see that the vast majority of the Kivalliq region, in particular on the mainland, is identified as having evidence for mineral potential. All of these areas are included in the Draft Plan as Valued Components for consideration. On top of the lighter orange-coloured areas are a darker orange set of areas with existing mineral rights being shown. I will note that we will talk more extensively about existing mineral rights in Chapter 6, but here on this slide, I just want to note that both the areas with evidence for mineral potential, as well as the existing mineral rights layers, have been considered throughout the development of the Land Use Plan and are analyzed and considered in the potential for nonrenewable resources, transportation, and linear infrastructure subsections within the *Options and Recommendations Document* for each topic.

I would also like to recognize the recent submissions from the Kivalliq Inuit Association that have provided much more detailed mapping of mineral potential for the Kivalliq region. This is fantastic

information for the Commission to consider, and we greatly appreciate the Kivalliq Inuit Association's efforts to provide comprehensive recommendations and submissions on the 2021 Draft Plan. That information is, of course, not reflected on these slides, as it was not considered as part of the development of the Land Use Plan, but that information will be given full consideration moving forward.

The right-hand slide identifies oil and gas exploration and production. I will note that in the past, there has been some interest in potential of oil and gas exploration here in the Kivalliq region. The Commission did not receive detailed information on oil and gas potential across the territory. We do, of course, recognize the current moratorium on oil and gas exploration and production in the Canadian Arctic and do note that there remains to be a handful of what are known as Significant Discovery Licenses for oil and gas. These are all held in the high Arctic in the Sverdrup Basin, northwest of Resolute Bay and Grise Fjord. These specific locations with existing rights are included in the Draft Plan as Valued Components for consideration.

Terrestrial Transportation and Communications

Moving on, Slide 53 deals with terrestrial transportation and communications. I will first note that the Draft Plan has taken a variety of approaches to terrestrial linear infrastructure. I will also note that we use the term "linear infrastructure" to refer to things like all-weather roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and railways, anything long and straight in nature.

In general, a number of existing and proposed linear infrastructure projects are identified as Valued Components in the Draft Plan. However, there are a few exceptions, notably infrastructure associated with the Mary River Project. Also, most importantly for today's hearing, on the right-hand side you see the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor.

Throughout the planning process, there has been a great deal of discussion on the development and construction of roads and communication lines, and other linear infrastructure. In the 2021 Draft, the Commission has proposed a new approach in this planning process to identify, in particular, the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba corridor as a Limited Use Area. The intent of this Limited Use Area is to protect and provide for the future development of the corridor as a location for the sighting of this type of infrastructure.

The Commission also recognizes that this important corridor has been identified for many years as having potential to provide benefits to the region. Through our consultations with communities, it was also generally supported by the communities as being supportive of future development in the region, even though it overlaps with some important values that have been identified, most notably perhaps being an overlap with primarily caribou post-calving grounds areas along the coast. In this instance, the Commission chose to have the corridor designation override other designations assigned through the Land Use Plan. In that example of caribou post-calving areas, which would prohibit the construction of linear infrastructure, the Commission has chosen to give precedence to this particular infrastructure proposal and have that be supported by the Land Use Plan itself.

There are also some different considerations as to the width and the extent of this corridor. I will note here that the Commission has relied on the best available information it had access to when drafting the Plan in late 2020 and early 2021. Some participants have indicated that this may have

been refined in the intervening years, and the Commission would welcome any additional submissions on the most reliable routing for this proposed project.

There has been a great deal of discussion already through written submissions about this approach in the 2021 Draft Plan. Some participants appreciate its inclusion in the Draft Plan but recommend the Draft Plan provide additional certainty on the construction of linkages into the corridor from other projects, for example. Other participants have expressed concern with this potential linear infrastructure project causing harm to the wildlife, habitats, or areas that have been identified for different values and are concerned about its future development.

The Commission appreciates all of the feedback on the Draft Plan and on this topic in particular. We look forward to hearing further discussion and recommendations from participants as to how best to incorporate this known transportation linear infrastructure potential into a workable and supportable Nunavut Land Use Plan.

In addition to the areas identified in the Draft Plan, again the Commission would like to recognize the diligent efforts of the Kivalliq Inuit Association to identify areas included in the *Nunavut Agreement* for transportation potential as well, including right-of-ways and specific legal requirements that are incorporated into the *Nunavut Agreement*, and through their recent submissions have helpfully identified the locations of these rights that are included under the *Nunavut Agreement*. Again, we have not incorporated those additional areas into any of our mapping. Of course, they were not considered in the Draft Plan at the time, as they had not been raised as particular issues of concern for consideration, but we do acknowledge the identification of these additional areas and commit to giving them full consideration when revising the Draft Plan following the close of the record in January.

Marine Shipping

Moving to the marine environment, we will show this map of marine shipping corridors. These are draft areas identified through federal program working with Transport Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard for example, and their planning partners to identify northern marine transportation corridors generally.

This information is in draft form and was submitted to the Commission for consideration, but it was accompanied with a clear recommendation not to include the information directly into the Land Use Plan itself. So, at this time, we note that these draft shipping corridors and record of current and past use were considered by Commissioners when making decisions about measures in the Land Use Plan affecting shipping, but they are not included in the Draft Plan even as a Valued Component as most of the other geographic information has been throughout this presentation.

Commercial Fishing Areas

The final topic of Chapter 5 on Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development deals with commercial fishing areas. The left-hand slide shows areas identified for Arctic char. The gray-shaded areas, including large portions of the Kivalliq coastline, are included as Areas of Arctic Char

Abundance. This is just information on relative distribution of char within the territory, and the Commission has identified these gray-shaded areas as Valued Components.

In addition, this map includes a large number of dark points. These points show the locations of waterbodies identified through the Fisheries' regulations as having commercial quotas established on them. That does not mean they are currently commercially fished, or in fact have ever been commercially fished, but it does give an indication of waterbodies of lakes and streams that do have the potential for commercial fishing. All of these points again, are identified as Valued Components for consideration by project proponents and other regulatory authorities.

The right-hand side of this slide shows areas of importance for turbot fishing, all of this being in the Qikiqtaaluk region. I will just note in passing that they are also addressed in the Draft Plan.

That concludes Chapter 5 on Encouraging Sustainable Economic Development. We talked about mineral exploration and production simply being identified here as Valued Components, but very importantly, the existing mineral rights discussion we will get to momentarily in Chapter 6. We also identified key areas of discussion around terrestrial linear infrastructure development, in particular discussions surrounding how the Draft Plan should consider and incorporate the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba that is subject to ongoing consideration and evaluation.

Chapter 6 Overview:

The final chapter of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is an Implementation Strategy. This is a requirement of the *Nunavut Agreement* to provide a plan or guidance for how the Plan will be used following its approval. There are a number of important details in this chapter, but I would just like to highlight a few key areas for consideration this week.

The first is to again, reiterate that the Nunavut Land Use Plan will not apply to subsistence land use or the harvesting of wildlife. For things like setbacks or seasonal restrictions, community use is not a project under Nunavut's regulatory system and would not at all be subject to any of these Plan requirements.

The next point is that the Draft Plan includes for Limited Use Areas specific lists of prohibited activities that are being proposed. It is important to note that if an activity is not listed as being prohibited or subject to any other Plan requirements that may be applicable in the area, it is considered to conform to the Plan or be supported by the Plan. We would pass these project proposals on to other regulatory authorities.

I had given the example of a military training exercise earlier this morning. That is not listed as being prohibited anywhere. Therefore, it would be permitted everywhere, subject to any other Plan requirements, such as those seasonal restrictions that I had mentioned.

A final point of clarification here is that the construction of seasonal or winter roads would be authorized by the Land Use Plan in all areas. Many Limited Use Areas prohibit the development of linear infrastructure, but linear infrastructure under the Draft Plan in Appendix B is defined to not include seasonal or winter roads. That is an important distinction that if there is a project under the

Draft Plan that requires access to or through a Limited Use Area the way the Plan is currently drafted, that could be achieved with a winter or seasonal road.

Existing Mineral Rights

The next section deals with existing mineral rights that I have been foreshadowing throughout the discussion. This is an important aspect of how the Draft Plan works. There have been many submissions and many questions, both written questions as well as oral questions through our discussions over the last year surrounding this topic, so I would like to take a bit of time today to outline the approach that is included in the Draft Plan to ensure we are all on the same page before our discussions really begin this week.

It is important to note that mineral exploration, unlike many other types of activities, occurs in many distinct stages. As we know, during the early stages of exploration, no proponent is able to go out on the land and propose a full-blown mining operation. It takes a lot of time, effort, and research in order to identify the resource, the deposit, and develop a plan for how that can be extracted.

An important fact is that when changes are made to projects, what is known in the legislation as a “significant modification” or a major change to a project, a new review by the Nunavut Planning Commission is required. The Commission is aware and appreciates that significant investments have been made in many areas across the territory that are proposed as Limited Use Areas in the 2021 Draft Plan that would prohibit these types of activities. In recognition of those investments and to support economic development in the territory, the 2021 Draft Plan proposes a new approach for addressing this concern.

Under the current Draft, projects with existing rights in Limited Use Areas would be exempt from any prohibitions on mineral exploration and development when they undergo a significant change or a modification that would require a new review by the NPC. All of these projects are identified in Appendix A in the Draft Plan.

In this case, the Commission is required to review all significant modifications or major changes to projects that are already underway. If those activities are occurring in a Limited Use Area and are identified in Appendix A, when Commission staff receive that proposal and it is demonstrated that this change is associated with a project that is listed in Appendix A, the Commission would exempt them from that part of the Land Use Plan that prohibits the activity, but the remainder of the Land Use Plan would still apply. So, if there are setback requirements or seasonal restrictions, or any other Plan requirements, then that would continue to apply to these modified projects as they continue to advance in their goal of extracting these resources.

There were many questions about how the Commission identified the projects with existing rights for inclusion in Appendix A. This has been issued multiple times in Question-and-Answer documents, but I will highlight the selection criteria used by the Commission when preparing the 2021 Draft Plan.

The first step is that we downloaded all mineral rights data from both the Government of Canada as well as from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, who issues mineral rights on Inuit Owned Land subsurface parcels. This data was taken from the spring of 2021, so any new mineral rights that have

been issued since that time are explicitly not included in this Draft. We then selected only active projects. Some projects are long since expired, and the rights have been relinquished. Those were removed. There are other categories of projects including suspended claims and rights. The Commission also chose to remove those suspended mineral rights from this list.

Following that, we selected only those rights that overlap with proposed Limited Use designations in the 2021 Draft that would prohibit mineral exploration and development. So, Appendix A is not meant to be a comprehensive overview of existing rights in the territory, but only those that fall within the proposed Limited Use designations in the Draft Plan.

Then finally, a handful of additional projects were removed by only selecting projects that had been previously reviewed and approved by the Nunavut regulatory system. In this case, some projects with existing rights were removed because they had been reviewed and not approved by Nunavut's regulatory system. Some were removed because although the company had obtained mineral rights, they had not yet initiated a project on the lands that had been submitted to Nunavut's regulatory system.

It is important to note that all of these criteria reflect conscious choices that the Commission made to populate this list. There have been many comments from participants identifying projects that are not included in this list. We believe that those discrepancies can be accounted for by these selection criteria. We have asked during the previous public hearing last week in Cambridge Bay for the Government of Canada to provide a summary and analysis of comparing the projects currently included in the Draft Land Use Plan to their current recommendations for the inclusion of all mineral rights in Appendix A within Limited Use Areas. We look forward to receiving that additional information for consideration.

Slide 60 shows a snapshot of Appendix A with existing rights shown. I will be showing another map shortly with Map A and the existing rights overlaid on top of it, but in this map, you can see that there are a large number of existing mineral rights within the Kivalliq region that overlap with these proposed Limited Use designations. Effectively in the Draft Plan, those year-round prohibitions that we talked about being associated with Limited Use Areas would not apply within these orange-shaded areas currently on the screen and shown in Appendix A.

This is an important aspect of the Draft Plan, and the Commission has heard a variety of perspectives on the appropriateness of this approach. Some participants are concerned that the exemption of these projects with existing rights from prohibitions will compromise the integrity of the values that the Draft Plan identifies and attempts to manage, while other participants believe this approach does not go far enough and has identified concerns, in particular regarding associated linear infrastructure. So, although the existing rights are preserved through the exemption from prohibitions in this Draft, if associated roads or power lines would be required to pass through surrounding Limited Use Areas, a Plan amendment would be required in order to authorize those associated uses. Many participants have said that the Draft Plan should explicitly provide for the construction of associated linear infrastructure.

There have also been concerns noted about the ability of these existing project proposals to expand their geographic areas, so of course they can scale up the intensity of activities on those existing rights to go from exploration to a bulk sample, to an operating mine. Again, a Plan amendment would be required to expand further into any surrounding Limited Use Areas, and some participants are concerned about this.

Again, the Commission appreciates the diversity of views that have been expressed to date in this consultation process and looks forward to additional comments and potential solutions on how the Plan can be revised to provide for an acceptable and supportable Nunavut Land Use Plan.

Minor Variances, Plan Amendments & Periodic Review of the Land Use Plan

The final topic in this particular chapter deals with the ability to change the Land Use Plan over time. The Commission has long noted, and land use planning in general supports the concept of a Land Use Plan being a living document. This means it is intended to change and evolve over time to respond to changing circumstances, priorities, and available information. This distinguishes land use planning and the Nunavut Land Use Plan from other types of land use management, including things like conservation area and park planning.

The first and simplest way to modify or change the Plan is what is known as a minor variance. This is a small change to a Plan requirement, such as a setback or a seasonal restriction. If there is a requirement to stay a certain distance away from a sensitive feature but for whatever reason, a proponent wishes to reduce that setback or reduce a seasonal closure, the proponent is able to ask for this minor variance. Through a brief public process, the Commission can post notice of the proposed minor variance, request comments objecting to the granting of this variance, and then issue a decision under a very short timeframe. This is provided for in legislation, which provides a 10-day commenting window that can be extended at the request of the Commission or another participant.

However, it is intended to be a small change and would not be appropriate for a larger change to the Plan. For example, some participants have requested that minor variances be used to allow a prohibited use within a Limited Use Area, and the Commission has long identified that as not being an appropriate use of a minor variance process under recognized land use planning processes.

If there is a more significant change or a major variance perhaps, a Plan amendment is the appropriate tool for the Commission to consider these proposals. Any person, any proponent, any organization, or even the Commission itself can propose a Plan amendment at any time. If a proponent is conducting activities and wants to conduct a project that is not supported by the Land Use Plan, they can propose a Plan amendment to authorize that use. I gave the example of expanding into a Limited Use Area. That is not something that would be considered in a 10-day public review. That would require a more comprehensive public review conducted by the Commission with input from any affected participants. It would also require submission to the signatory parties to the Land Use Plan itself: the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

In addition to project-associated uses that proponents may propose, new information can always be relied on to request a Plan amendment. The Land Use Plan itself notes that new information or

new priorities need to accompany a proposed Plan amendment. So, if a Land Use Plan gets approved that someone does not agree with, the Commission will not immediately turn around and reconsider the same information it has just evaluated and approved. But, if new information becomes available, then that is an example of where a Plan amendment could be used to update the Plan to reflect the latest information, priorities, or circumstances.

I have used the example of a new drinking water supply being identified. So, if a community identifies a secondary drinking water supply two years after the approval of the Land Use Plan, that community could bring forward a proposed Plan amendment to include measures that extend beyond their municipal boundary, for example.

In addition to ongoing minor variances or Plan amendments, the Plan must also be periodically, or from time to time, reviewed in its entirety. This is again, common planning practice and is required under the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, but there is no firm timeline included in these foundational documents.

The Commission has heard from participants over the years, an interest in having certainty on when these periodic reviews will be conducted in order to ensure the Plan is responsive to the latest circumstances and information. This 2021 Draft Plan has included a new proposal by the Commission to begin a complete review of the Draft Plan within seven years after its approval and to complete that review within 10 years following the date of the Plan's initial approval. The Commission feels this will provide the requested certainty from participants as to when this periodic review will be conducted and will also provide Commissioners, Commission staff, and our funding partners advanced notice as to when this additional effort will be required to be conducted.

I will note that this is meant to be a complete review of the Land Use Plan going back to those 2007 *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals* that I keep referring to as being the foundation of this planning process. So, through those various tools, the Commission intends to have the Land Use Plan change over time as required.

Other Mapping Considerations

I will just quickly skip to Slide 64, which is an overview of the land use designations in the Kivalliq region. It is a little hard to see but overlaid on top of these designations in a black outline are those projects with existing rights. On the mainland of Nunavut in the Kivalliq region of course, there are a large number of red Limited Use designations associated with different caribou habitats, largely calving and post-calving grounds, but also a number of caribou freshwater crossings.

On Southampton Island, you can see some of those essential char fishing rivers as lines moving towards the interior of the island, as well as some whale calving areas, walrus haul-outs, and things of that nature.

On this map, it is a little hard to see, but the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba transportation and linear infrastructure corridor, you can see coming out to the south moving north of 60 to the Community of Arviat. You can also see it coming out approaching Baker Lake. It is a little bit difficult to see how that moves through the territory. Again, you can see more detail on the supporting maps hung on the wall here in the room.

I would also like to take this time to note that we do have an online interactive map, so if you do have access to a computer and a decent internet connection, you are able to zoom in and see all of these layers and bits of information at a better scale. You can click on the areas and learn more about the values that have been identified and the proposed management for these areas. We do fully appreciate the difficulty of working at a territory-wide scale when the territory is so vast.

I will also note here that there have been a number of general concerns identified by participants about the geographic boundaries used in the Nunavut Land Use Plan. We do have specific sections within the *Options and Recommendations Document* for defining geographic boundaries where you can learn more about where the information came from and how it was prepared. If it is not included there at the level of detail you require, then feel free to contact staff for more information.

One of the concerns is related to the scale at which these different datasets were compiled. Everyone does their mapping at a different scale and different level of precision. The Commission has relied on the information provided to it for most of these datasets and has not taken too many steps to modify these datasets that have been provided. However, there is a concern that you cannot see at this scale regarding the scale at which everything has been mapped.

That strongly comes to light looking at coastal areas, for example. If there are caribou habitats that are meant to be terrestrial, and there are whale habitats that are meant to be marine, when you line these datasets up, they don't have the same coastline for the mapping, so you get these strange small overlaps. That is an example of some of the ongoing work Commission staff are doing to attempt to unify all of these datasets under one common scale at the best available information we have across the entire territory for coastal mapping.

There have often been concerns expressed about boundary identification. In summary, we are relying on the information provided to the Commission but are taking some steps to address the coastal mapping issues in particular, by applying a consistent scale to coastline mapping.

I am just jumping back to Slide 67. There is an overview of more detailed area calculations. We noted at the start in Chapter 1, for example, 65% of the territory was included as Mixed Use, 9% as Conditional Use, 22% as Limited Use, and 3% within national parks or other areas where the Plan does not apply.

Recognizing the importance placed on these calculations by many participants in the process, the Commission chose to release this more detailed series of area calculations through a Questions and Answers document for reference by all participants. We have included this slide in all of our presentations here for these public hearings. I will draw your attention to the regional distributions that occur. Here in the Kivalliq region, you can see that Limited Use, for example in terrestrial areas is 29%, while the marine environment is only 2%.

Looking at mineral rights here in the Kivalliq region, across all regions there is a high of existing mineral rights being included in Limited Use Areas. 54% of all existing mineral rights in the Kivalliq region fall within proposed Limited Use Areas. Again, the vast majority of these existing rights are identified in Appendix A where the proposed land use prohibitions would be exempt. Nonetheless, these numbers can be informative for considering comments on this Draft Plan.

Inuit Owned Lands

Moving down to the bottom of this table, we see Inuit Owned Lands broken down. For surface lands within the Kivalliq, 43% of Inuit Owned Lands are in Mixed Use; 10% in Conditional Use; and 45% are in Limited Use. When we move to subsurface lands, there is a number that has been highlighted by submissions appropriate here in this region where Kivalliq subsurface parcels that the Commission understand were largely selected for their mineral potential. 43% of those lands are within a Mixed Use designation where all uses would be permitted, and 56% or 57% are within a Limited Use designation, which would prohibit mineral exploration and production.

As we have noted, some of those are currently subject to existing rights and would be exempt from prohibitions on mineral exploration and production, but that number has certainly caused some concern in the region. We have received those comments, and all of this feedback will of course be given full consideration by Commissioners following the close of the record. We very much look forward to productive discussions here this week on how to move forward with this Draft Plan towards an approved document.

The remainder of the slides cover other regions, but I will skip over those. I think at this time, we can open it up for questions, but I will turn it back over to our Chair. Thank you.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. A couple of things before we go forward: We have now heard the presentation by the Nunavut Planning Commission staff. The reason I said Nunavut Planning Commission is we are trying very hard not to use acronyms to help out the interpreter-translators. I would just put that on the table. Please help us out. I just wanted to say thank you for all the quietness, no phones, no ringing. Please keep it up.

The presentation was from the Nunavut Planning Commission, so we ask that the questions that are coming be kept directly related to clarifications or specifics on the Nunavut Planning Land Use Plan or the process. I know there are a lot of other important issues, but today we are specifically looking at the Land Use Plan and the process.

We will follow this process going forward: Most presentations we will start with questions from the staff. Then we will move to the people at the table, the community delegates. Then we will move to the back for the registered participants. Then, if there are public that would like to ask, that will be the order that we will follow for this whole process.

The next step I would like to bring up is that this entire process is being transcribed. That is why you hear me say my name over and over and over again. It is so the transcriber knows who is speaking. We would ask that when you ask a question that you state your name, the organization you represent, and work very hard speaking at a pace that the translator-interpreters can keep up with, which I have to work at. We will open the floor first to the community delegates. If you have a question, raise your hands. We will make notes as to the order of hands, and we will try and keep up with it. We will go one by one. Are there any questions from the community delegates? Richard?

One more thing, I forgot. For these questions, there will be a mobile mic, and Beth will be coming out, which she just did. When we get questions from the back, there is a stationary mic that you can go to. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard A: Thank you. I am Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers. My question is we have seen different versions of the hydro-fibre lines. Is there any chance that the same dataset can be used between Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Nunavut Planning Commission?

Chairperson: Jonathan, go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Richard for the question today. Very much we would like to be using the same datasets for the fibre line and the overall concept of a corridor. There have been a couple of questions on the sidelines this morning about where our information came from and is it the most up to date. While I do not right now have an exact date for when the corridor used in the Draft Plan came from, it is very much an older dated version that I believe came from the early 2000s. As work is ongoing to refine the location of this infrastructure, the Commission encourages and welcomes the submission of more up-to-date mapping for this corridor in particular.

So, we do recognize that is not necessarily the most up-to-date version. My understanding is that the holders of more detailed information will be providing submissions so we can make the necessary updates. Thank you.

Chairperson: Any follow-up, Richard?

Richard A: Thank you. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers. I've got two additional questions. Because this will have to be changed, can Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavut Planning Commission commit to working with the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers to make these changes?

Chairperson: Sharon, you would like to answer?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Richard, thank you for the question. The Commission looks to delegates and organizations to provide the information and submissions with options and solutions. The Commission is committed to continuing communications for clarifications. We respectfully ask all organizations including the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers and the Kivalliq Inuit Association to collectively, if you have an opportunity, to provide a collective solution to the Commission. It makes the choices for the Commissioners that much easier. Also, individually, if you want to do a follow-up submission, that is the point of having these public hearings to talk about the current Draft and the suggested changes that should take place for the next version to go forward for the signatory parties' review. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Richard.

Chairperson: I forgot last time. Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. I believe Richard has one more question.

Richard A: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake HTO. Is the land selection process available to be used in this land use process? That's my final question. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Sharon will answer that.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Richard. Can you clarify your reference to land selections, what you mean so we can have a clear understanding to answer your question? Thank you.

Chairperson: Go ahead, Richard.

Richard A: Matna. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers. I guess my point is we have seen different versions of the land use process prior to this hearing here today. So, I am just trying to find out the process that will be used since we followed the Kivalliq Land Use Plan. Being in a final hearing today for land use, I just wanted clarification if all that dataset will be utilized. I don't know if that answers your question.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Thank you, Richard. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Richard. Just for further clarification so we have a clear understanding, are you asking the submission that Baker Lake has provided be considered for the incorporation in the updated version? That is the question? Yes, all submissions that are submitted up to the date of the closing record of January 10th will be considered in the new Draft version. As I said earlier, how, when, where your land identification uses, all of those submissions will be considered. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the questions. Thank you for the answers. Alex?

Alex I: Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers. Thank you, Jonathan, for the presentation. My question will be for clarification on permitted use versus the coloured maps. I just need clarification on the red, light yellow, white, and green. Thank you.

Chairperson: Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Alex for the question. Just to review, on Map A, which is the land use designations overview map, the red areas are Limited Use designations that are the most restrictive type of designation with, again the year-round prohibition on activities. They can also have other types of Plan requirements as well, but in general, those are the most restrictive, again shown in red. The yellow or orange areas are Conditional Use Areas where there are no prohibited uses, but there can be things like seasonal restrictions or setbacks that land users would need to follow. The lighter shaded areas are the Mixed Use Areas where all uses would be permitted. Then finally, the green areas show established parks and areas where the Land Use Plan does not apply. Within these areas, the Commission would not receive a project proposal. There are no Plan requirements in these areas, as the NPC does not have jurisdiction. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Good? Are there any other questions? We will go to Kevin first and then Paula is on deck. Please go ahead, Kevin.

Kevin K: Thank you. Kevin Kalluak of the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. Thank you for the presentation. We noticed that in the, I believe Slide 42, there were sea ice roads. We noticed back in July that Arviat was the only community that did not have lines drawn on the sea ice we use to travel to communities north or even south to Manitoba and the area. I consulted with Arviat Hamlet representatives, and we agree that we will have Alex, and he agreed that he will draw so that we see a sea ice road from Arviat to Whale Cove and then Arviat to the Manitoba-Nunavut border, just so there are lines drawn on the sea ice. That is the first question.

Chairperson: Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Kevin, for identifying that. Yeah, that is certainly a known gap in the 2021 Draft Plan, and we would be appreciative of any submissions from your community to identify these areas. When revising the Plan in the new year, the Commission will give full consideration to all submissions, including any mapped information that you are able to provide. Thank you for flagging that, and we look forward to receiving that mapped information. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Kevin, I believe you have a follow-up question. Go ahead.

Kevin K: Yes, thank you. Kevin Kalluak from Arviat Hunters and Trappers. There were a couple of more follow-ups I wanted to ask. The second one is during the presentation, you mentioned that the Arviat HTO regarding the caribou crossing with the 10-kilometre buffer request and that request reduce to 2 to 3 kilometers? Is that correct?

Chairperson: Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you again, Kevin. Just to clarify, the 2021 Draft Plan includes a 10-kilometre buffer around caribou freshwater crossings, including those additional ones previously identified by the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. I mentioned that some participants in the planning process have recommended that the 10-kilometre buffer be reduced to 5 kilometers. Others have recommended it be reduced to 2- to 3-kilometers. We just want to identify that for participants, and we will be looking forward to your feedback on whether you believe 10 kilometers is appropriate or if it could be reduced to 5, 3, 2, or anything else. That is up for discussion, and we look forward to feedback during your presentation tomorrow. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Kevin, I believe you have another one?

Kevin K: Yes. Kevin Kalluak from the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. This Chapter 4, Slide 39 regarding Denesųliné areas of asserted title claim, there might have been community consultations, visits to Arviat regarding this, but I was not actively participating. It is quite new to me, and I think to most of Arviarmiut, and I believe we need more details explained to Arviarmiut. Are there going to be changes to any borderlines? Are we going to lose ground, not just in here but Arviarmiut will, I believe need to hear more details with regard to this Denesųliné areas of asserted interest. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Kevin, for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy again with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you for your further question. I would first like to note that the Nunavut Planning Commission certainly is aware of the ongoing negotiations, but we are not a part of them. We understand negotiations have been ongoing for quite some time and are advancing and continuing to progress. At this point, the Draft Plan identifies the areas as Valued Components for consideration.

I do note that a number of organizations here with us today, of course including the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association, as well as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, have more direct involvement in those discussions. Perhaps outside of this actual hearing, you may be able to find more about the current status and the implications of those discussions. At the Commission, we do not have a role in those negotiations. I mentioned we are expecting to have alternate Commissioners appointed, but that process has not concluded yet. So, we are awaiting the results of those discussions as well. Thank you.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Thank you, Jonathan. Thank you for the questions, Kevin. Paula, please ask your questions. Thanks.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Jonathan, for your presentation. I have a few questions. I understand the part where you talk about the types of designations, Limited Use, Conditional Use, Mixed Use. Then you move on to Valued Components, socioeconomic or ecosystem components. How do those fit into these maps? Some of them don't show Limited Use or Conditional Use. I am getting myself a little mixed up maybe because I am tired now. What are the implications for these Valued Components that you talked about?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question, Paula. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you very much, Paula, for your question. Appreciating that in the slide presentations it is often hard to tell which is a land use designation shown on Map A and which are Valued Components, we do struggle with the number of slides we need to include here and the clarity of them. I would note that at the back of the actual Land Use Plan document itself, all of the Valued Components are included. There is a series of 8½ x 11 inset maps. Those represent all of the Valued Components. The insets at the very back of the Plan are of course, the poster-sized maps that show the land use designations.

Just to clarify, with the land use designations, the poster-sized maps include areas that have specific Plan requirements. So, if there is a setback, a seasonal restriction, or a prohibited use, the areas in which they apply are shown on Map A. Those are the colourful maps on the wall and folded up in the back of the Land Use Plan. All of the other information of which there is more than what appears on Map A, are collectively shown on Map B.

Again, I have noted that it becomes challenging to sift through all of this information that the Commission has collected. We talked about even the community priority areas numbering in the thousands. It is hard to even sift through that piece of information, let alone all of the other components. But when you see in Map B things like caribou rutting areas as a Valued Component, that means it is not included in Map A with a hard or a specific Plan requirement, but collectively, all of those Valued Components would be identified to a project proponent when they go onto our system.

Through our online application system, a project proponent would draw an area or upload an area where they want to conduct work in. The system would then sift through all of these layers and present them with a summary of what values overlap with their project proposal. It would also identify the Plan requirements. So, if it says you cannot operate in July, it would tell the proponent that, but then it would also flag maybe you are in a caribou rutting area. Maybe you are in the

Community of Baker Lake's drinking water supply because that is identified as a Valued Component. The proponent would be required to identify at a very general level any anticipated impacts on those Valued Components. So, they would need to say, well maybe I'm not operating during rutting season, so I won't have any impact on caribou during the rut. Maybe I won't be depositing any waste and I don't have any hazardous materials, and I won't have an impact on Baker Lake's community drinking water supply.

They would need to identify at a high level, those types of comments. When we forward that proposal off to other regulatory authorities, they would get that summary. Okay, it is in a caribou rutting area, and the proponent is saying they are not operating during that season, and it is in Baker Lake's drinking water supply...apologies to the translators. So, that information will be handed on to other regulatory authorities. If that went to the Nunavut Impact Review Board or the Nunavut Water Board or the KIA because it was on Crown Land, that again becomes a foundational part of information for them to begin their review.

Then there is a separate requirement for annual reporting, which I did not mention in the overview presentation. The Draft Plan includes a new proposal for project proponents to submit, again a very high-level annual report to the Commission that would need to be linked back to these Valued Components so they could say we didn't operate during caribou rutting season, and we didn't deposit any waste or have any impact on Baker Lake, again in this very simplified example.

By flagging these Valued Component in addition to the more firm Plan requirements, the Commission hopes to retain the value of all the information that has been collected over the years and inject that information into Nunavut's regulatory system to ensure that projects operate in a responsible manner. Again, apologies to the interpreters. I will try to slow down in responding to questions. I hope that helps. Thanks.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Thank you for the answer. Paula, I believe you have another one?

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Thank you, what is your title? Vice Chair, sorry. Thank you, Vice Chair, Shawn Lester and thank you, Jonathan for your answer. My next one is on Slide 50 of your presentation regarding alternate energy sources. You said that it was desktop energy by Qulliq Energy Corporation. My question is did Qulliq Energy Corporation come to the community and ask the community if they are in favour of this or not, or how many times did they come to the community? Thank you, and then I have one more after that.

Chairperson: Thank you. Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Jonathan, go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Paula, for the additional question. As the NPC did not conduct the work and it was done some number of years ago, the exact details escape me off the top of my head, but I believe it was, as I described, a desktop exercise based on the topography and elevation and the potential for siting hydroelectric infrastructure at these locations.

I don't believe in the Kivalliq that ever got to the level of consultation or engagement with communities as to whether development of these locations was appropriate. Again, I mention in previous versions of the Plan, there were much stronger protections put in place to ensure that these could be developed in the future. During our consultations including previous consultations

in Baker Lake, there were numerous concerns expressed by community members about the potential development of these sites. Through the consultation record, there was in fact, no expressed support for including these as Conditional Use Areas or Limited Use Areas. In response to that, the Commission did identify these areas as Valued Components in this Draft Plan compared to more stringent designations in previous drafts. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. I believe Sharon would like to add to that.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Paula. Just for clarification, the Commission can't speak to other organizations' consultation processes and when they are done, but the Commission does respect all submissions that all organizations provide. The information that you see is based on the datasets and the submissions that have been given, if that provides you any further clarification. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. I just had a little note. Let's try and stay away from the acronyms and go with the full wording. Paula has one more question. Go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Paula Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Vice Chair Shawn Lester. My question is how are the submissions weighted for the Land Use Plan? How has this affected the Draft, the review and then this final Plan that will eventually be signed by the signatories of Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Nunavut? How are submissions weighted? That is my question.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question, Paula. Sharon will give you the answer.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. The Commission authority, guidance, and mandate comes from the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*. The *Nunavut Agreement* outlines where the Commission must give great weight and to the priority areas. I will ask if Mr. Savoy would like to add any additional comments, Mr. Chair. Thank you.

Chairperson: Jonathan, would you like to add to that?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Sharon for those comments as well. Just to expand a little bit, the Commission has attempted to make its consideration and rationale as transparent as possible in the *Options and Recommendations Document*. It is important to note that in land use planning, there is no formula for coming up with a preferred recommendation. The Commission is obligated to give full consideration to all input receive and consider that.

In terms of weighting specifically, the *Nunavut Agreement* does require that the Commission give great weight to the views of communities. That is an important requirement of the *Agreement*. At the end of the day, the Land Use Plan does need to be approved by the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, as well as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. So, there is no particular wording in the *Agreement* as to the weighting of their views, but it is reasonable to assume that the Commission would take a close look at the views of the signatories.

All of that being said, all participants' views are very much valued by the Commission. It is all given full consideration, and there is no specific weighting or formula to the evaluation of the different

recommendations. The Commission does keep in mind very much, the requirement to give great weight to the views of communities, as well as signatories and landowners within the territory. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for that. We will switch to the other side of the table. Willie had his hand up earlier. Go ahead, Willie.

Willie: Willie Nakoolak, Hamlet of Coral Harbour. *(Translated)*: I will speak in Inuktitut. I have a question. The presentation you had Jonathan, I will ask you first.

Chairperson: We had a little glitch on hearing the translation. Could you please repeat your question? Thanks.

Willie: *(English)*: How long ago did you guys fix the one we are watching? Are they from 2014 or 2016?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan, go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Willie for the question. The presentation reflects the 2021 version of the Draft Plan. However, it is important to note that a lot of the information included within the slides is being carried over from previous versions of the Draft Plan as well. All of these maps and information is reflective of the 2021 Draft that we are here to discuss. Thank you.

Chairperson: I believe Willie has another question. Please go ahead.

Willie: Thank you, Shawn. Thank you, Jonathan. Willie Nakoolak from Hamlet of Coral Harbour. Just to inform the NPC that on the northwest side of the Southampton Island around the Duke of York Bay, every year there are caribou crossing to the island, or from the island they go to the mainland. It is always ice upon the north side of the island. I am just informing the NPC. Thank you. I have one more question after this.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Thank you very much for the comment, Willie. That will be taken into consideration. Your final question, please go ahead.

Willie: Willie Nakoolak, Hamlet of Coral Harbour. Thank you, Lester. On Slide 55, just to update I guess the NPC on that Slide 55, there were two lakes that we use for commercial fishing. Just to give you an update that there are about four lakes now that we use for commercial fishing. That's all. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Willie. We will take that into consideration. Next was Peter. Please go ahead once you have the mic.

Peter: *(Translated)*: Itsivautaq, Matna. Peter Alareak, Hamlet of Arviat. Within your presentation under the existing rights, you showed us documents. Plan amendments can be requested at any time. Under the Plan Amendment requested, what you talked about that I have heard today, what Plan amendment are you speaking about? Would that be the community's proposal to amend plans of this document? You said that it would be presented at what intervals of the year. Our HTO in Arviat has many concerns. I think I have heard that the representatives have concerns about calving grounds, terrestrial fresh water. I think you have heard their questions and their concerns today to the Planning Commission.

Some of your presentation, I think I misunderstood. You spoke about fresh water and huge reservoirs, watersheds to Baker Lake. I did not understand that. You also mentioned Copper Mine, Kugluktuk watershed, and Baker Lake. Were you combining those two watersheds in your presentation? I thought Kugluktuk is on an island. I could be mistaken.

(English): Like when you were explaining that the drinking water is shared between Baker and Cambridge, I thought Cambridge is on the island. How can it share fresh water with Baker? Matna, Itsivautaq. Taima.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Thank you for the question, Peter. Jonathan, would you like to go ahead?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Peter. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Regarding your later comments about the drinking water supplies, apologies for any confusion. I was identifying the Community of Baker Lake with the Thelon, as well as the community of Kugluktuk with the Copper Mine as having very large community drinking water supply watersheds. Those are two different areas, but both treated the same in the Draft Plan compared to other communities that have smaller drinking supply watersheds. I hope that clarifies that they were just treated similarly, not that they overlap.

You also had a question I believe, perhaps about Plan amendments, but I'm not sure that I got that part of the question. I hope that helps on the drinking waters supplies, and if you could clarify if there was another question, that would be appreciated. Thank you.

Chairperson: Go ahead, Peter.

Peter: Peter Alareak, Arviat Hamlet. I was saying that we are given a deadline until early next year to give our concerns to the Plan. If I have heard right from our HTO in Arviat, I believe they have more concerns about the calving areas and the surface and subsurfaces of the map. Part of their concern has been said by Kevin already, the routes that are taken in wintertime between Manitoba and Rankin Inlet. That area has been said by him already, but the calving area and surface and subsurface I believe, are some of the concerns they have. I would like to understand if we have until early next year as a deadline to give our concerns. That is what I was asking about. Matna.

Chairperson: Thank you, Peter. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Apologies again if there was any confusion. I would just like to note that this Plan will be revised following the close of the record on January 10th. So, this current Draft Plan that we are consulting on and discussing here today will be revised by Commissioners starting in early January once the record closes. All of the information being provided through written submissions before the hearing, the oral comments during the hearing, as well as any further written submissions whether that is maps of on-ice travel routes or other submissions, will all be given full consideration.

This Draft Land Use Plan will be revised in 2023, and the Commission will prepare a recommended Land Use Plan for submission to the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated for their consideration and review. That process will take place following the completion of these hearings and the close of the record. That process is not governed

by the specific Plan amendment process I was referring to in Chapter 6, which would be appropriate following the approval of the Plan, when a Plan amendment process, public review, and resubmission would be required. I just wanted to clarify that this Plan will be revised by Commissioners following the close of the record. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Is that good, Peter? Okay, we are getting close to our original planned stopping time. We are going to keep going, and I believe Paula has a question. Then Eva. Then we will have to decide if we come back tonight depending on what might be following that. Okay, thanks. Go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Thank you, Vice Chair Shawn Lester. My question is to Jonathan Savoy and is sort of a follow-up to what you just spoke about. Once the record is closed on January 10, 2023, do we as community reps get to review this prior to the final version? Do we get to say whether we agree with the revised recommended version before it gets stamped and signed? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question, Paula. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Paula for the follow-up question. Under the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, the Commission is required to complete public hearings on the Draft Plan, make any revisions that it feels are appropriate, and then is able to submit to the signatory parties for consideration.

Under that process, there is no specific opportunity for further broad public consultation and engagement. That Draft Plan will be made public, and communities and other participants can make their views known. At that point, it is in the hands of the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik. They at that point, have an opportunity to accept the Plan as written, or they are able to reject the Draft Plan as submitted with written reasons as to why they are rejecting that Draft Plan.

At that time, it comes back to the Commission, and the Commission is able to hold further public review of the Draft Plan that it feels is necessary. So, if the recommended Land Use Plan is rejected with significant and serious issues, the Commission may then choose to conduct further public engagement and consultation. If the Draft Plan is rejected and the reasons are not so significant, they are resolvable in the Commission's view, then the Commission is able to further revise the recommended Plan on the basis of the reasons provided by the signatory parties, and then submit a final recommended Land Use Plan for considerations back.

Again, that intermediate step would be at the Commission's discretion and would depend on the scope and the context of any written reasons for rejection. So, the path becomes a little less certain, but there are provisions in the legislation generally outlining the process. Both the Commission's Draft Plan and any written reasons for rejection would all be made public, and the Commission would take all of the available information into consideration when scoping any appropriate public process they would need to follow before a final recommended Plan would be submitted. Thank you.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. Is that it, Paula? Okay, thank you. Eva, you have a question?

Eva: (Translated): Eva Elytook. Matna, Itsivautaq. First of all, I would like this community for hosting our proceeding, and thank you NPC for the invitation to participate. Slide 60 says the planning process you have undertaken, the oil exploration being carried out and other mineral exploration, once the explorations are successful. During 1994, you said you were accepted there. Many of us in the communities think there is a lot of information lacking. Some of us come in and sometimes we seem to be forced to agree.

People were hyped up and excited when the *Nunavut Agreement* was to be signed. You also mentioned January 10, 2023 the file will be closed. Mining exploration and other companies, it seems I did not understand reading all of it. Things progressing appear to be huge for our region to go ahead and continue exploration. For instance, I have heard that uranium exploration is becoming a reality, diamonds, gold, south of Baker Lake and the surrounding areas. Because of activities going on around our community, the polar bear and wildlife appear to be further and further from our community where it was not before in the past.

Our Elders, they used to scope out there because the wildlife was so near the vicinity of the community. That is not the case anymore. The wildlife is so far now from the community because of so many activities around the community by various companies. My husband was a very fussy hunter. He was very careful in selection of his harvest, and his hunting harvesting area was where I mentioned earlier. There are a lot of activities proposed for mineral exploration between Baker, Whale Cove, and Arviat. There is so much pressure to grant licenses to explore, and it appears it is still going on. This is why we are here to try to come up and resolve something. We are there at the very margin. The Qamanirjuaq caribou herd is not around anymore. Rankin mineral exploration, mining companies are pretty much in evidence of that.

We need assistance. We need to understand about the wildlife in the Baker Lake area. The harvesters had to be assisted in what is starting to become lacking. I have many concerns. I will leave it at that for now to see what the others have to say. We are told that the time is running out for today.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for you comment, Eva. Are there any more questions coming from the community participants? I am just trying to get a gauge for timing. Questions specific to the Land Use Plan?

(Pause)

Paul, okay so we've got a few. Okay. Hold on. Paul, Johnny, and Martha have all put their hand up. I don't think we will be able to take care of it all before 4:30. We will start with Paul and see how we do...Well, it's 4:34. We won't be done before 4:30, so we will hold the questions if that is okay. We will come back at 6:00 and continue at 6:00. That will give everybody time for supper, and you will then be able to ask your questions. We will break and start at 6:00 with Paul, then Johnny, then Martha, and if there are more questions from the table, we will do that first but then move into registered participants and anyone from the public. Thank you very much.

Supper Break

Chairperson: Good evening. I'm Shawn Lester, the Vice Chair, and we are getting ready to get started. A couple of things for the evening session: We got so excited with the silence this afternoon with no phones. We would like you to keep that up. It might be a little harder between 6:00 and 8:00 because we want to touch base with family and that but the quiet was very much appreciated.

We are at the process this evening of finishing off questions directly related to the Land Use Plan based on Jonathan's presentation today. I encourage everyone to ask their questions directly related to that presentation and the Land Use Plan. While I remember it, because I have to remember it myself, state your name and the organization. When you ask your question, please start with your name and who you are representing for the record. It helps the transcriber do their job the best. Please speak slow enough for the interpreters. It is much appreciated. They do a fantastic job, and we don't want to make a tough job even tougher.

One more quick little reminder, please state full names. NPC should be Nunavut Planning Commission. It helps with the interpreters as well. So, we are not going to take any more time. We have the three people that had their names on the list for questions. We will start with Paul, then Johnny, then Martha. We'll then open it up after that. Paul, please go ahead.

Paul: Thank you, Mr. Vice Chair Shawn, and thanks to the interpreters. My name is Paul Angutituar. I represent Naujaat HTO as Chairperson. I have a question on Slide 30 on proposed marine protected areas. Starting from Rankin, it goes through Coral Harbour and just south of Naujaat. Say this becomes designated or comes into act, will there be small-scale commercial fishing available? That is my question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much, Paul. Jonathan, please.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you very much, Paul for your question. The Oceans Act on marine protected areas that are identified in the Draft Plan are in the early stages of development. This process is being run by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans for establishment under the Oceans Act. The Nunavut Planning Commission has had relatively little involvement in those initial stages of consideration for these areas. We are not aware of the management approach that may be taken, and that is part of what the development process would lead to. We can't comment specifically on what may or may not be included within these Oceans Act marine protected areas.

In passing, I would note that these types of areas in Nunavut often do not include restrictions on small-scale commercial fisheries, but that is just some informed speculation on my part. You would need to follow-up with Fisheries and Oceans and other parties participating in that process to determine what management approaches may be developed through that process. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Do you have a follow-up, Paul? You're good? Okay. Johnny will be asking the next question.

Johnny: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Johnny Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat HTO. I have a question related to your presentation all day. On page 54, marine cargo routes, I need clarification on your presentation on this subject. I think it started back in 2014 working on the maps, looking at the routes for cargo marine traffic. I think it has changed since I saw it last time, the marine cargo routes, marine traffic. What kind of traffic do you have between Sanikiluaq and Igloolik and throughout

Baffin Island through Hudson Strait? Why are we imposing restrictions on marine traffic in these areas?

Chairperson: Thank you, Johnny. Jon?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you very much, Johnny for the question. The marine shipping routes identified on Slide 54, as I noted were provided by the Government of Canada through the Coast Guard and Transport Canada, and partners involved in the establishment of northern marine transportation corridors. These areas, as I mentioned, were submitted to the Commission for their consideration in the development of the Draft Plan, so we did not have a hand in defining these areas. I can't answer the specifics of what type of traffic, for example, was recorded in certain locations on this map.

I would also note that there are no restrictions on shipping coming from this map itself. There are some proposed restrictions on shipping in the Draft Plan including setbacks from things like walrus haul-outs or seasonal requirements for things like caribou sea ice crossings or community on-ice travel routes. This information itself was provided for consideration by the Commission and does not form part of the Land Use Plan itself. Maybe I will stop there and if there is any further clarification I can provide, I would be happy to do so. Thank you.

Chairperson: Follow-up, Johnny? Okay.

Johnny: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. John Tinashlu, Naujaat HTO. This diagram is new to me. There are new routes coming into Naujaat, and this is the only route that I am aware of where the ships come to my region. Marine traffic seen here, the marine traffic is quite disruptive to the mammals. It appears that this proposal is quite new to many of us. Transport Canada and the Government of Nunavut, either one should have given us notice why the marine traffic is how it is now.

Of course, larger communities, regional centers have all the news. For those of us who are in smaller communities, negligence is that part. We don't receive information as the regional centers do. This is why I brought up this marine traffic. It touches my community greatly. We don't hear news. We don't hear announcements. Community committees are never informed. As it is, it is quite alarming when you hear and look at this at a moment's notice without prior knowledge or explanation to us. So, your explanation is new to me. You mentioned 2014 and other years. That was the last time I saw a shipping route for marine traffic. This appears to be a new route, so this is a good information session at this proceeding. I wanted to know. This is new, and I want to talk to departments and have questions about it.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for that follow-up comment. Before we go to Martha, I would like to take a moment to recognize that Mayor Towntongie is here. Thank you very much for your community allowing us to hold the meeting and all the help that you and the community have provided. Thank you. Martha, please go ahead with your question.

Martha: Good evening. Martha Hickes, Rankin Inlet. On page 52 on mineral exploration and production, it looks like most of Nunavut is covered for mineral exploration. Are they all approved? Are the appropriate people being informed of these explorations? That is my first question.

Chairperson: Thank you, Martha. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Martha for the question. On Slide 52, I just want to clarify that the lighter orange colours are areas with evidence for mineral potential. That is not all identified with existing rights for different projects. However, the darker, orange-shaded areas are areas with existing mineral right in place. For those smaller, darker-shaded areas, there are projects associated with those that are in process. Some of them have been reviewed and approved and are operating. Others are at different stages of the regulatory system. Just to emphasize, most of the Kivalliq mainland is identified in light orange as areas with evidence for mineral potential or good possibility of having viable mineral deposits. It is just the darker, orange-shaded areas that are currently subject to existing rights. Thank you.

Chairperson: Martha, you have a follow-up?

Martha: On page 55, how do we know that area of abundance of fishing is not being affected by the marine shipping, along with the seals and walrus?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you again, Martha for your second question. The Nunavut Planning Commission has been receiving information on areas of importance for different wildlife, cultural and economic values. Certainly, there are impacts between existing activities and these values that have been identified. I believe you asked how we know that there are not impacts from shipping.

The answer is that the Nunavut Land Use Plan and the Nunavut Planning Commission have not necessarily fully considered the potential impacts of shipping on fishing, for example. We rely on the submissions of other expert participants, including yourselves as community members and the impacts that you see on the land or on the water, as well as all of the participants in the planning process. That subject has not been discussed at much length through this Plan development process.

Unfortunately, I don't have a very specific answers for you today, but part of this process is to hear about concerns that communities and other participants have regarding potential interactions between human use through project proposals and the different values that have been identified and provide some guidance where appropriate as to how those uses could be managed through a Land Use Plan. Apologies for a little bit of a roundabout answer, but I think that is probably the best I can do today. Thank you, and I would be happy for a follow-up if appropriate.

Chairperson: You're good? Before we move to the registered participants, I would like to give the table on either side one last chance. Oh, we have a taker. Paula. Is there anyone else right now? Willie. I want to make sure everybody has their questions asked. Okay, so Paula, please.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Vice Chair, Shawn Lester. Existing rights: I personally have submitted comments as an individual and questions since 2016 and again in 2021 regarding uranium. As an individual, as a Nunavut beneficiary of the Community of Baker Lake and Kihlimimut, and Harvaqtuurmiut, in these submissions, I am giving a background. 3.6 of the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan is to be approved by the people of the region.

Baker Lake set a precedent. We have the *Nunavut Agreement*. Inuit of Baker Lake did not like what was going on with our land. We had people speaking up to say no and say that it is not right. The federal government was coming, and companies were coming to look for minerals and land without asking Inuit. In the 1990s, Baker Lake said no in a plebiscite vote. Over 90% of the people said no to uranium mining. A moratorium was set, so no uranium mining.

In this Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, Term 5 and 3.5 and 3.6 speak to uranium and give a voice to the community. 3.6: Any future proposal to mine uranium must be approved by the people of the region. It is not mentioned in this 2021 Draft Land Use Plan. In March 2015, I participated as an intervener. I didn't know what an intervener was, but the Nunavut Impact Review Board hearing for Areva Resources wanted to mine uranium. At that public hearing, I realized how important it is to find out or go to meetings and learn what is going on, but also things are being discussed and passed. Things are going ahead without the community really understanding or know what is going on. Uranium is just one issue.

In 2006, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated passed a uranium policy for their Inuit Owned Lands. When did they consult the communities in the region or in the territory if Inuit were in agreement with this type of activity or not? This set a precedent because it allowed the Crown, the federal government to say yes, Inuit are in favour of this, so all of Nunavut is in favour of uranium mining. Then the Crown who is the federal government but with devolution will then become Government of Nunavut, so they in turn have a uranium policy.

To me, I am not a lawyer. I just do this as getting tidbits of information and trying to find out how it is right or not right. For this one issue of existing rights, on page 57, it shows Orano will get grandfathered in, and that is Areva, or it was Areva. There are at least 16 other companies who have looked for uranium, and this gives them a chance to keep it. But what if the people don't want it?

Nunavut Planning Commission had their meetings in 2007 when they had the Uranium Information Session in Baker Lake and brought the Institutes of Public Government, the Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. I think that was it. The Nunavut Planning Commission was there. They were the ones organizing the meeting or the information session. They brought in people who know about uranium, exploration companies, mining companies, Indigenous people from Alberta or Saskatchewan who are familiar with mining in their backyard, plus those who are on the other spectrum of wanting more information of uranium and its effects.

We are here because of land. If this issue has already been checked off and you said you've had a meeting, boom you've met with the people. 3.6, I learned it at the Nunavut Impact Review Board for Areva. The hamlets of Baker Lake, Arviat, Coral, Nauyasat, Chester, all the 7 Kivalliq communities passed motions to say they are in agreement with uranium exploration and mining as long as it does not affect human health and other things. They agreed Areva could come in and explore. That is one project. Then we are going to have to keep doing this all the time now.

But from what I understand in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, you are supposed to give the community a voice or a chance to say yes or no. That's how I read it as an individual. I am not at the big meetings at the big tables where they decide these big issues. I have a lot more to say. This

affects our future generations, not just today but my great-great grandchildren who I will never meet.

The uranium, the minerals, and the rocks, they are not moving. They're not going anywhere. The only thing that is changing are the companies and the stock prices. They keep going up and down, changing hands. It was Areva. Now it is Orano. Who will it be in 20 years? But we need to invest in people, in Nunavut, to be lawyers, tailings pit managers, tailings pit engineers, everything. We're not there yet, and that is okay. Once we get there, then we can make big decisions on things that are happening with the land, with the minerals and resources.

The only group that I see are the ones that want the money and the businesses, the mining companies. I understand we need money, and we need to get economic development, but at what cost? With uranium, we don't know much about radioactive waste, and cancers, and everything else that happens with it. I only understand a little bit, but we don't have the people power or the people that really truly understand the issue, I believe. When we are all educated as biologists, nurses, doctors, and in these companies, not just at the bottom level...and we need the chemical engineers as well.

When we get there, yes, I think we should approve a lot of this mining development and exploration, but we are not there yet. This Draft Land Use Plan would give us a chance to say, okay let's stop and slow down until we are ready. Right now, we have in the region three mines with one company.

During the pandemic, Inuit were not working. They got paid 75% but they wanted to work. In our community, we wanted to work, and I am sure it was the same in other communities. People from outside of Nunavut were working on our land in our backyard. Why was the Kivalliq Inuit Association not able to say, "Hey, let our Inuit work," and you reduce your productivity down to whatever, minimum level and let Inuit work there. COVID-19 was the reason everything shutdown, and we are back to having meetings and stuff, but that was a great opportunity, a missed opportunity for Inuit to show that we can do it, and we will do it, and we will always be able to do it. We can do whatever we want. That was a very bad missed opportunity because we can do stuff. We can operate that mine. We've got people who know how to drive trucks, haul, truck driving. They do the 24/7-day shift, night shift; two weeks in, two weeks out. There is upper management.

Anyway, the talk about minor variance on Slide 61 – minor variance Plan amendments, periodic review. How did that happen for this with Term 3.5 and 3.6? The communities were never really informed, told the truth about how it got to be where it is today. I could go on and on, but I think I can stop now. Matna.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. Jonathan, would you like to say some words?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Paula for sharing what is clearly a very emotional and close-to-the-heart issue. We do understand the concerns that you have expressed over the years with the approach the Commission took in 2007 in relation to the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan. One point of clarification I could make in response to some of your concerns are that in Appendix A in the Table of Existing Rights, there was a decision made by the Commission to not include projects that were previously reviewed and not approved by the Nunavut regulatory system. That did lead to the exclusion of portions of the main Kiggavik deposit that was owned by Areva.

You did correctly note that there are some additional claims within Appendix A currently under the ownership – I'm forgetting the name, but the new company, Orano. Those were considered to be a separate exploration project that was being developed, and those did get included, but that is something that Commissioners will again be reconsidering. I do note that some participants have recommended the inclusion of all existing rights, including like the main Kiggavik project that was not approved to be added back into that list, but this Draft did intentionally exclude some of those rights for projects that were previously reviewed.

Again, I think you touched on a number of issues, and I think we will take a lot of that as comment. Maybe I will just stop there and thank you for your comments. Thank you.

Chairperson: Shawn Lester, Vice Chair. We will move on to Willie here next with the mic.

Willie: Thank you, Shawn. Willie Nakoolak, representing the Hamlet of Coral Harbour. I am on page 30 here for beluga calving areas and narwhal. I see the spot where beluga have some calving areas, but that is not the only place. There are about three other places that we know. That being said, seeing page 38 for marine protected areas, if this was to be approved or supported by the region of Kivalliq, what is going to happen? We have outfitters, and we get a lot of sport hunters. One of the things that they harvest is walrus. Will that affect the sport hunters? That is my first question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Willie. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you for the comments regarding the beluga calving areas. In particular, those locations identified by the Community of Coral Harbour were directly included in the Draft Plan as land use designations. If there are some missing near the island, then that is the type of information that could be provided in follow-up submissions.

Regarding the proposed or in-discussion marine protected area around the island, as I noted in response to a previous question a few minutes ago, that process is very much in its early stages towards development. You asked a specific question about whether this proposed protected area would have impact on sports hunts for walrus in particular. As I noted earlier, the Commission is not heavily involved in that process, and we are not able to speculate as to what requirements may be associated with that area.

We do know that federal government departments within their mandate have obviously broad responsibilities to consult and engage with communities that would be affected by these conservation initiatives. I would expect that as that process advances, they would be holding a number of consultations and engagements with your community to respond to these types of questions and identify priorities of how the community would like to see the area managed. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Thank you, Willie. Do you have a follow-up question?

Willie: Thank you, Shawn and Jonathan. Willie Nakoolak, Hamlet of Coral Harbour. I am just kind of worried about the future. When this is on there, I am sure the government or whoever, will start touching upon that. It probably has happened somewhere. This is really benefitting our community, the sport hunters. I am just kind of worried myself. I am sure the people of Coral Harbour are also too. This

protected area is really big. This is not only for summer. Even during winter, we take out sport hunters too for polar bear hunts. That is my concern.

That being said, go up to 54 on the shipping routes. About five to seven years ago, there was, I don't know, one of the government stakeholders were in Coral and came to ask us. They had a plan that they wanted to start to make sure ships aren't too close to the island and Baffin area. The shipping route is too close to Southampton Island on the east side, even between Coral Harbour and Coats Island. This was decided, and I believe we had support from KIA that we don't want ships between Coral Harbour and Southampton and Coats Island. I think this is outdated. It would be nice if it was updated. This really concerns me too because it looks like it is pretty much outdated. I am just concerned about my community. I don't know if we are going to get benefits for this, the Kivalliq region, or there might be more that we didn't even hear on the slides that we saw today. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your concern and your comments. My understanding is that a lot of this had been presented previously, and it can also be part of your community's presentation. The Nunavut Planning Commission welcomes those kinds of comments because it is those things that help us in the decision process. This evening, we would like questions on the Plan, but we will let Jonathan speak.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Just two points of clarification to add: One, I would like to note again that the proposed marine protected area around Southampton Island – and that may even be too strong of a phrase to call it a proposed marine protected area - we note that it is what is called a study area, so it is very early in the development process. It is large at this time, and through consultation and engagement, the proposal could be further developed and refined.

Finally, regarding the shipping routes shown on this map, again I would like to reiterate that they have been considered by the Commission throughout the development of the Plan but do not form a part of the Land Use Plan itself. We have been having some sidebar discussions that there are likely updates to this map. Our version dates from 2017 or 2018, and there does appear to be more recently available information. We look forward to receiving that from the federal government in the coming weeks. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Thanks for the question, Willie. Sharon, you have a comment?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. I want to stress to all the community members and all participants that we are here to review the Plan. Your comments are all welcome. We only can make it better by getting your input and your feedback. As Paula said, these meetings are very necessary. They are necessary for all the registered participants to hear your views, as well as for you to hear all of the registered participants and other participant's views. It is an exciting first day, and I am glad that we are initiating the dialogue. With that, Mr. Chair, I will turn it back over to you to continue on with the question process. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. We are at the end of our list for the community participants unless there are additional hands to be raised. *(Pause)*

There will also be more time for questions as we go through each day with each participant, but I don't want to go over this quickly. I want to make sure you have your chance to ask the questions that you believe are needed. *(Pause)*

Okay, I think we are done with those questions for today, and we will move to the registered participants. Once again, we would like you to come up to the mic, state your name and your organization, and ask questions on the presentation of the Land Use Plan. We will just give Jonathan a second to get settled. Okay, please go ahead and ask the questions.

Marie: *(Portions of this paragraph not fully documented. Audio distant; voice not amplified)* Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Marie Belleau, lawyer for NTI. I have a question on the presentation at the Power Point number 59. I have a question about existing rights. The various Drafts have had different wording and different approaches to the question that the Commission raised over the years. What dictates that Land Use Plan, the land use planning process as a whole is the *Nunavut Agreement* and the relevant legislation which is NuPPAA, *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*. In 2016, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated requested to the Nunavut Planning Commission that they obtain independent legal advice or an outside expert opinion on how to approach the question that this issue *(inaudible)* as it relates to the authority and jurisdiction as provided by the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

(Clear audio returned at this junction): We received a response indicating that that Nunavut Planning Commission declines to do so. So, I see in this current Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, 2021, there is again another framework for existing rights, as we call as well, grandfathering of mineral rights, different ways of expressing this particular issue. Existing rights might mean different things to different people depending on the context.

In this Draft on Slide 59, there is the list of criteria that the Nunavut Planning Commission has developed. Based on that criteria, they have put together what we call Appendix A, which has been mentioned more than once now, of a list of companies and a list of projects that are considered to have existing mineral rights that would be recognized under this Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The question is about that criteria, the list that is there on Slide 59, and just the general approach on existing rights by the Nunavut Planning Commission in this current Draft 2021.

The question is, what are the policy and legal considerations and factors that were included and considered to come up with that list of criteria, and if the NPC could provide as well, the specific provisions in the relevant legislation, the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, to support using this particular criteria. I understand this is a bit of a technical question, and we don't require an answer right away. It could be at another time. I hope that was clear. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: *(Portions of this paragraph not fully documented due to distant audio; voice not amplified):* Thank you very much. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you for the question. We acknowledge the request from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated to provide an outside legal opinion on this matter. The Nunavut Planning Commission has chosen to not solicit an outside legal opinion. We have considered the approach at great length. Some details are included in the Commission's *Options and Recommendations Document*.

(Clear audio returned at this junction): We do not see anything in the *Nunavut Agreement* or the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* that would preclude an approach such as the one proposed in the Draft Plan. We encourage and invite all participants to bring their own perspectives and legal counsel to bear on the matter as to whether it is appropriate or in fact possible to include such an approach in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Thank you for that, Jonathan. I see one more person coming up to the mic. Please state your name, your organization, and ask the question. Thanks.

Anita: Thank you, and thank you, Jonathan for your presentation. My name is Anita Gudmundson, and I am with Transport Canada. Before I ask my question, I just wanted to acknowledge the questions and concerns around marine shipping routes that were raised by the community members and just let you know that we are happy to discuss those questions, either during the Government of Canada's question period or at any point on the breaks.

I do have a question, Jonathan, in regard to the Plan requirements for the on-ice travel routes that you spoke about earlier today. Thank you for pointing out that it is a bit of a unique Plan requirement in land use planning. Thank you to the Commission for considering and being open to create solutions.

My question is in regard to implementation, so looking forward to if this provision was to remain in the final Plan. Are you able to expand on how the Commission might consider the Plan requirement during conformity determinations? For example, would the Commission consider the quality of the communication and the dialogue with community members and the Hunters and Trappers Organizations that is a requirement of the Plan requirement?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission, and thank you, Anita, for the question. Regarding the anticipated practical effect of this on Commission staff and project proponents when reviewing the proposals, it was generally intended that this communication between the project proponent and the communities through their municipal councils and Hunters and Trappers Organizations could take place after a positive conformity determination was issued. So, the wording within the Draft Plan is that this would need to take place before undertaking the project, not before submitting a proposal. Under this scenario, Commission staff or the Commission generally would not be responsible for evaluating the fulsomeness of the communication. Rather, it would be a requirement on the project post-review by the NPC in the same way that a setback requirement would be an obligation placed on a project proponent following review by the NPC and pending other regulatory authorizations as well. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. You have a follow-up question?

Anita: Yes, Thank you. Anita Gudmundson with Transport Canada. I have also noted in the Plan requirement, it speaks to developing an ice bridge, or an ice bridging plan. Can you clarify whether that is the only outcome that could come from the discussions between a proponent and the Hunters and Trappers Organizations or the municipal governments? Whether operationally if it was not feasible perhaps, that an ice bridging plan could be accommodated, could there be

consideration for other mechanisms such as shifting the time of the proposed transit to accommodate potential on-ice travel?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you very much for the follow-up question, Anita. Looking at the text of the Plan requirement as drafted, it does appear that the text maybe overly prescriptive in requiring an ice bridging plan specifically. As drafted, the text makes heavy and almost exclusive reliance on the use of an ice bridging plan as the solution to this potential interaction.

I think the Commission takes the point that other alternatives may also be appropriate, and we would invite and encourage comments from the federal government and other participants on how to clarify that language to make that more inclusive of a range of solutions that may be considered, including ice bridging plans, which the Commission understands have been functional in some limited circumstances in other jurisdictions. Thank you for drawing that to our attention.

Chairperson: Thanks, Jonathan. Thank you for the question. I believe you have another one.

Anita: I do. Actually, I would say this one is more of a comment. Anita Gudmundson with Transport Canada. Just given the role of municipal governments and the Hunters and Trappers Organizations in this Plan requirement, the Government of Canada would be interested to hear the views of the community members that are present throughout these proceedings or in further submissions in regard to their views on this particular Plan requirement given their role. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that comment.

Paul O: (*Translated*): Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. I was part of the *Nunavut Agreement* and part of the process. It is still that nothing has been done in so long. I am tired of waiting for this process to end. I don't want any further delays. During the Cambridge Bay proceedings, I heard that they want this Plan delayed by many delegates. At this time, the delaying process is building a momentum they want to achieve in the short term.

Arviat delegates were correct. Eva was correct when she said our abilities, our needs are almost gone. They are being replaced by companies who are taking advantage of delaying tactics for this proceeding. This is understandable. This Plan needs to be approved. We need to be aware. We need to hunt caribou. If we don't have any more, what is the purpose of a Plan? I don't want my fellow Inuit to be defeated so other big companies can benefit. I don't want any delays in this Plan. The further, the longer we delay, it is more to their advantage. I just wanted to make this comment.

Chairperson: Thank you for your comment, Paul.

Paul O: (*Translated*): I am asking a question. The process you are conducting now, the Land Use Plan, if it is not approved by the signatories, will you have to redo the whole process again? The mining companies by then will be so many, so many companies emerging, and this process will be delayed even further.

Chairperson: Thank you for clarifying that, Paul. Jonathan, please.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Paul for your comments and question. The process outlined under the *Nunavut Agreement* is that following these public hearings, the Commission is required to consider all information it has heard during these hearings and during written submissions that have already been received, as well as all of those comments that may come in before the close of the record on January 10th, 2023.

Once the Commission has completed its revisions to this 2021 Draft Plan, it will prepare a recommended Plan for approval that will be sent to the signatory parties, the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. That recommended Plan will be made public at the same time, but there will not be a consultation process per se at that juncture.

There is no timeline for the signatory parties to consider the Commission's recommended Plan. They can take as long as they need to provide a response. Under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, the signatory parties are now required to provide written reasons for any rejection they may have of the recommended Plan. It may be accepted on first pass. It can also be rejected with written reasons.

As I mentioned earlier today, at that point, the Plan comes back to the Commission if it is rejected with written reasons. There is an opportunity for the Commission to reconsider its recommended Plan, which could include further public engagement and consultation, up to and including another round of public hearings if necessary. Upon conclusion of that process, which could not involve public engagement if the issues are resolvable, the Commission would submit what we call a final recommended Land Use Plan back to the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

At that point, if on the second recommended Plan, the final recommended Plan, if that document is not approved, then the process outlined in the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* stops. The expectation or the understanding of the Commission is that would require a restart of the entire process.

So, there are two more opportunities for the Commission to revise the Plan, and up to two opportunities for the signatory parties to accept it. If it is not accepted on two occasions, our understanding is that the process would stop and would need to begin again. Thank you for the question.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Paul, please go ahead.

Paul O: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. The question I asked, I don't think I have a clear answer. Suppose you were to start this process all over again while companies are emerging throughout the territory more and more. It appears this will be a disadvantage to the Nunavut Planning Commission.

Chairperson: Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much. I will take the last statement as a comment. Was there a question? Apologies if I did not catch it. Sorry, can you restate the question please?

Chairperson: Go ahead, Paul.

Paul O: (*Translated*): The planning process according to your presentation said if nothing works for approval, you said the process could start all over again. We were made to understand today that if nothing works, the exploration, the mining will continue. Because of that and it is not approved, you said you will start the process all over again. What about the mining companies? Who will be working within our region? What will stop them from expansion and exploration? That is what I am trying to get at.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Brian, please go ahead.

Brian: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. Your question if I understood it as is, I will try to answer it. You are correct. It has been a long process with a lot of delays since 1996 when I started, and I am still here. Your question is for the future, a question for tomorrow, next year, years from now. Our environment in our territory, the Nunavut Planning Commission and mining exploration, we don't really know what the future holds. If I were to give you an answer now, I could be incorrect in answering your question. The Nunavut Planning Commission is not able to answer your questions. We have to analyze and prepare an answer for you.

Chairperson: Thanks, Brian. Do you want to follow-up, Jon?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Paul for the clarification and thank you, Brian for the additional comments. There are a couple of things I would like to clarify as well. The Commission is very much committed to achieving an approved Nunavut Land Use Plan. The messaging from the signatory parties is the same in that there is an interest in approving a Nunavut Land Use Plan. This potential scenario of restarting the process is not an outcome that the Commission would like to see come to pass. It is our understanding that it is not the outcome that the signatory parties would like to see come to pass.

If this process were to have to begin again, certainly the expectation is that work could be built on these years of Plan development and consultation that have taken place. If this scenario that we really, really, really hope does not confront us does happen, then the activities in the territory including mineral exploration and development would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis by Nunavut's regulatory system, including through the continued implementation of the two approved regional land use plans.

We do note that some participants have called for a moratorium on the issuance of additional rights in the territory pending the resolution of the Nunavut Land Use Plan. We note that those requests have not been implemented by the federal government and other landowners in the territory. Yeah, we very much hope and anticipate that this outcome will not be the path forward for this process. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. A follow-up, Paul?

Paul O: (*Translated*): I don't think that I am getting any questions answered. I appreciate being here and being able to participate in the process. Feel free, my fellow Nunavummiut. Thank you.

Alan S: Alan Sexton, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Could you bring up Slide 68, please?

Chairperson: Please be closer to the mic.

Alan S: Sorry, Alan Sexton for the Kivalliq Inuit Association. I would like to see Slide 68 please, I believe. Sorry, it is Chapter 6, second slide. In the fourth bullet point, I believe, with the Plan supporting economic development on projects that have preexisting rights in Limited Use Areas, I just need a clarification. If there was, say an advanced exploration project that had a seasonal winter road in place and was going to take the next step to development and that seasonal road needed to be replaced by an all-weather access road, would that be exempt? Would that be considered an exemption and allowed to go ahead if it was in a Limited Use Area?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. As drafted, the 2021 Draft Plan provides special consideration and exemption for the extent of existing mineral rights that is in place today. That consideration and special treatment was not extended to associated linear infrastructure that extends beyond the footprint of the existing mineral right.

Again, as drafted currently, if a company was operating a seasonal winter road to an existing mineral deposit with rights associated with it, the significant modifications to escalate that project from advanced exploration, bulk sample, to an operational mine, the Draft Plan does provide exemptions for those activities. If those activities required the upgrade from a seasonal winter road to an all-weather road passing through Limited Use Areas not included in the footprint shown in Appendix A, then that would require a Plan amendment as drafted. The Commission has heard extensive concerns from those involved in the mining industry that this is a significant concern or limitation for the development of these existing projects. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that answer, Jonathan. Do you have another question?

Alan S: No, that's fine. Thank you for the answer. Appreciate it.

Chairperson: Thanks. Go ahead.

Kim P: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Kim Poole for the Kivalliq Inuit Association. My question is regarding clarification on caribou key access corridors. It is on Slide 25, but I don't think it is necessary to go there. You noted that these key access corridors are a technical term from the Government of Nunavut, and they are areas used by caribou to access the calving grounds. It is not exactly clear what this covers.

You also have caribou migration corridors. My question is, how do these differ from key access corridors, which I think are the end of spring migration? Are the caribou migration corridors, both fall and maybe early spring or early-to-mid spring migration? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Kim, for the question regarding these different caribou habitats. I would refer you and us back

to the original Government of Nunavut submissions that identified these habitats, which was made probably in 2014 or 2015. Some of the specific details may escape me here today, but in general, yes, the Commission understands that caribou migration corridors are used at different times of the year for migration, both north and south generally, or fall and spring.

Our understanding is that these key access corridors...maybe I could phrase it as almost a remnant of previous Government of Nunavut policy for different caribou habitats. So, these key access corridors were identified as important areas used by caribou to gain access to the calving ground but were explicitly defined to be portions of those areas within post-calving areas. To go back in time, the GN had different recommended management approaches for calving and post-calving areas, but the calving and the key access corridors were both consistent.

It is relatively artificial in its construct in that it is a portion of the post-calving areas that is perhaps more important than the other areas of the post-calving areas, and that is because of their use during the caribou migration period. Again, not being a caribou expert myself or having looked at those submissions terribly recently, I hesitate to provide too much more information based on memory, but those different criteria were set out by the Government of Nunavut many years ago. Perhaps we can take a look at some of those documents and come to a better, a clearer understanding of those distinctions. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Do you have a further question? Did you get the answer you were looking for?

Kim P: Kim Poole, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Can I just follow-up with a comment?

Chairperson: Yes, please.

Kim P: Thank you, Jonathan. I struggle with that interpretation, and I have been in this process since the early 2010s. I didn't understand it back then, and I don't really understand how access into a calving ground in presumably late spring migration prior to calving can be lumped in with post-calving, which takes place after calving. A suggestion may be that you might want to perhaps check with the Government of Nunavut and clarify this, or perhaps simplify it. I think it is just adding a level of confusion that is probably not useful or needed. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please state your name, organization, and then state your question to the Land Use Plan. Thank you.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Luis Manzo. I work for Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Chairperson: Please move closer or remove the mask for clarity. Thank you.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Luis Manzo, Director of Lands, Kivalliq Inuit Association. To start, I don't need the answer right away, Jonathan. It is a technical question about schedule 19 11. The question is the following: How will the NPC incorporate that into the Plan, knowing the areas already selected for Conditional Use or Mixed Use? Schedule 19 11 will have a drastic change to those designations for many reasons with access to other Crown lands and IOL. Maybe we can have a side conversation in regard to that on how you and the Planning Commission will tackle those issues. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Jonathan?

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Luis for the question. The Commission certainly appreciates the recent submissions of the Kivalliq Inuit Association identifying these Schedule 19 easements and the inclusion of them in your recent submission. The question of how the Commission will incorporate them is not one that we can answer today or any time soon, so this will be the subject of consideration by Commissioners in the new year following the close of the record.

We do note that specific recommendations on how the Kivalliq Inuit Association or other participants in the planning process recommend the Commission incorporate them into the Land Use Plan will be very helpful for Commissioners' consideration early in the new year. I do encourage some discussion between participants about how these can and should be incorporated into the Land Use Plan so that the Commission has a very full record or suite of evidence to consider when they begin their deliberations early in the new year. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Do you have another question?

Luis: No. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Thank you. Your opportunity is dwindling for this evening. One last call. *(Pause)*

Is there a public member? *(Pause)*

Seeing none, I believe we are done for this evening, but we will have some housekeeping announcements. Sharon will start, and if there is something that I happen to remember that she does not, which is unlikely, then I will make a statement too. Thanks.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Just a reminder for those who were not here earlier, we are changing our start time in respecting that the community delegates can get to the restaurants and get their breakfast. We will be starting at 9:15 sharp. I thank everyone for today. Have a good evening. Thank you.

Chairperson: Before we break, I have one comment. Thank you very much for your questions. It is through this process that it really helps the Commissioners do their job. Thanks.

End of Day 1

DAY 2: SEPTEMBER 20, 2022

Chairperson: Ulaakut. good morning. We will start the morning with some housekeeping, and Sharon will take care of that.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning, everyone. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director with the Planning Commission. If there are any new participants from out of town, we will review our emergency exits. One is here on the side and there is one that everyone came through. Bathrooms are in the front lobby. Food or snacks, tea, coffee, please help yourself.

Just a reminder, please put your cellphones on mute. We are live streaming, so all the session is being streamed through Isuma, YouTube, and Facebook. We will take two 15-minute breaks today, as close to 10:15 to 10:30 as possible pending the presentations, and then at 2:15 to 2:30. We will see how we are doing and whether or not we have a night session. Again, we are following the same format as yesterday. After the presenters have finished presenting, there will be time for a question-and-answer period. With that, if any of the community delegates or anyone else needs any assistance, please call upon the Commission staff. That's about it. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. We will start with the Hamlet of Arviat and Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. If you guys would like to make your way to the table, I will make a few comments while you are getting settled in.

Sharon already touched on the phones. For interpreters' sake, please use full names, not acronyms. Speak in a slower manner to help out the interpreters. When it is your turn to speak, get close to the mic so it comes through clear. Before we get started, I want to make sure that everybody understands and recognizes that oral presentations are just as important and valuable as those fancy Power Point slides and all that kind of stuff. Everything that is on the record is important and valuable, and we really need to hear what you have to say.

When it is your turn to speak, please start with your name and the organization that you represent. Just to help out with the process, when the presentation is done, the order of questions will come from Nunavut Planning Commission staff first. Then it will come from your fellow community delegates, so the other communities and the other Hunters and Trappers Organizations. Then we will open it up to the registered participants at the back. Then if there are public members that would like to ask questions, that is available as well.

For community delegates, we will follow the same as we did yesterday about letting us know if you have a question. The mic will come to you. For registered participants, it is the standing mic at the back. Are you guys ready to go? Okay, please start.

Presentation by the Hamlet and HTO of Arviat

Peter Alareak – Hamlet of Arviat

Ludovik Issumatarjuak – Hamlet of Arviat

Alex Ishalook – Arviat HTO

Kevin Kalluak – Arviat HTO

Peter: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I am Peter Alareak, Arviat Hamlet. Ludovik Issumatarjuak is also from the Hamlet of Arviat. We are here to present. Also *(Portions of this paragraph only are not fully documented due to distant audio; voice not amplified)* from the Arviat HTO is Alex Ishalook and Kevin Kalluak. The presentation from yesterday by Jonathan Savoy, we have heard regarding the Nunavut Land Use Plan along with the contents in it. We are going to speak on behalf of the hamlet. Also, the presenters from the Arviat HTO will do their presentation or speak on behalf of Arviat.

Also, we have had five topics and one of them was the drinking water, territorial parks, healthier communities, historic sites, and military facility sites. These five topics that I just mentioned are linked to our Hamlet of Arviat, and I am going to speak on the topics and the contents of the land use planning. We will speak separately from the HTO.

The Arviat drinking water is in the municipality or outside the hamlet municipality where we get water on a river. Some communities have community drinking water outside their hamlet boundaries, and the territorial parks are the topics that I am interested in talking about. Some of these topics, I would like to mention. Me and Ludovik are here on behalf, and we are supporting our HTO. The HTO will be presenting from Arviat HTO. We have to support our people from Arviat. We are here to speak on behalf of our people. I am going to give it now to Alex and Kevin now. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Peter. Are you ready to go? Okay, go ahead.

Alex *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I am Alex Ishalook from Arviat Hunters and Trappers along with Kevil Kalluak. We would like to thank you that we are able to be here in this meeting and good morning to everyone who is here. We would like to say good morning to Rankin. I would thank our creator who has created heaven and earth, and also created mammals and wildlife on the land. We are here on behalf of the Arviat people. We also have supporters from the Hamlet of Arviat, Peter and Ludovik. Let me visualize to you people what I am going to say.

Our hunting grounds in Arviat, in Maguse River, we hunt, fish, and get caribou at Maguse River. It is really good scenery, Maguse Lake. They are interested in creating mining, and as we are getting older, we are trying to obey our ancestors. They already mentioned the caribou crossings. Please don't make any house or shack cabins where there are caribou crossings. I am referring to caribou crossing at the Maguse Lake. That is where our ancestors were. There are different kinds of mining that are interested. We are trying to protect our caribou because there are post-calving grounds there. Caribou are just outside of Arviat. We have a place that is special, and we don't make cabins around that area where there are caribou crossing grounds.

We provide country food, and we provide country food too. Please help us. Hear our concern. We don't want any mining company touching our area.

(Minor portion lost due to switching of translators): I am especially involved with the hunting, harvesting of caribou. We do have polar bear problems at times, during 2007. We have not had any quota for polar bear harvesting to the people of Arviat. We do have polar bear problems in any kind of season. It is real problematic with polar bears. We don't have any quota system for polar bears, and they are problematic for our community.

Our caribou population is very healthy. The calving areas are very, very healthy. It is a beautiful country, beautiful land, beautiful tundra. As well, people from Pond Inlet and other communities from Baffin region do come to our community to harvest caribou, because they have their own system of getting tags in the Baffin region.

We people from Arviat, we do rely on our country food, and sometimes when there is any quota left from other communities, we are giving those tags. We know there are going to be problems with the mining sector, especially when they want to do an exploration or do mining in the calving areas. When Meadowbank was created near Baker Lake, there used to be a lot of caribou population, and it was disturbed. The calving areas were disturbed by the Meadowbank Mine. Although they go through the mine site, the calving area has been disturbed. There is a mining company near Rankin Inlet, and the migration route is right on the mine site. We don't often hear that there are different kinds of camps and explorations going on in this region.

As well, when the Meliadine Gold Mine opened, it created more problems, especially with the caribou harvesters. I am sure it was a beautiful country, beautiful tundra. However, with the disturbance of the mine, I am sure it has changed. Because of that, we have to get every little detail of the mining sector of what they are going to be doing. The tailings are one of the biggest factors that we are afraid of. The tailing ponds are really quite dangerous for any kind of species of animal. They are quite dangerous. I think we are going to have to talk to the mining sectors, more often now because they are in fact disturbing our ecosystem and our waters as well. There are dangers of cyanide and whatnot that they use in the mining companies. We have to keep an eye on them.

When I was younger, I used to envy a lot of hunters. Now that I am aging, I am no longer. I am totally involved with harvesting the wildlife we do have in our community. I used to follow the Elder people and those next to me. Before the mining sectors were introduced, the caribou population was very, very healthy at that time. We do harvest tundra wolves. Sometimes we do see carcasses of caribou that were killed by wolves. One of the legs was contaminated, one of the carcasses of caribou.

We do have points and the other river that we rely on for fishing and whatnot. There is commercial fishing as well that is happening within our community. Especially with the caribou, the problem is that the radio collars have been introduced for many years by scientists already. The Arctic char has been noted that they are changing. Even their colours are changing, maybe from the contamination from the bank, from the mines, and the other rivers that are going down to the ocean. They are getting quite dangerous if they are not treated well. Maybe there should be an overflow of any kind. It might be quite dangerous for human consumption. I know the mining sectors are going to be creating more problems within our communities.

I would like to say all these things. I can elaborate more on them if there are any questions, because within the whole universe, our communities are being disturbed at this time of year. I know that there are different types of species of caribou that are being introduced to our communities and our region, because there is hardly any caribou in Alaska. It was mentioned that Peary caribou has been reduced to a small size. Right now, people from communities of the Baffin region are only allowed to harvest four per person, and they have the quota system for caribou harvesting.

When you look at the map, we know what the white area and the red colour on the map indicates. If there were any problems, we would have notified any governance or regulators about the problem. If we are going to be harvesting caribou, sometimes we are going to have problems harvesting a good consumption of caribou meat.

I would like to thank all the other six communities. We know the money is good. Money talks sometimes, and money sometimes it is all gone. When the funding is not available for harvesting, it is going to be impossible for us to do any harvesting of any kind of species within our community of Arviat. They want to build infrastructure for exploration and mining companies. We would like to be able to have that land protected for the purpose of the people from Arviat and our future generations as well.

My cousin, I am sure he has a few things to say. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to talk to the Nunavut Planning Commission and the people of the Kivalliq. Thank you very much for giving us an opportunity. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that. Kevin?

Kevin K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Shawn. Kevin Kalluak of the Hunters and Trappers in Arviat. I am here with Alex. To those who are here, if I am going to speak fast, please just let me know. I am going to speak in my language. We will be speaking in Inuktitut. We are from the Arviat HTO. We are very thankful that we are able to be here.

I just became a member of the Hunters and Trappers Organization not too long ago, and I did orientation with them. I started learning how to be on the board. I realized that there are people that want to get a project or do research on wildlife or do exploration for a mine, even local residents of Arviat and consultants. We see these different kinds of organizations, those who either want to help or do research. Some are not too truthful with their application.

We are there as a board on behalf of our people. We do talk with them even by telephone. There are people that consult to the board of the Hunters and Trappers Organization. They want to do some research on caribou. They put maps on our walls, and they are there on behalf of their organizations. When I became a board member, I did not really understand the meaning of the colour, the red colour and the green colour that were presented to us, and then I asked.

Alex mentioned about caribou crossings. It is not on the map. I realized there is no Conditional or Limited Use. How come it is on a Mixed Use land? The organization had their own Facebook, Turquetil. There was a mining exploration that wanted to open at Turquetil. They wanted that as a homebase at Turquetil. We have talked to the people of Arviat, how they would want it, but the Arviat people were not too interested if they opened mining exploration at Turquetil. We had marked can you put Limited Use or Conditional Use marks on Turquetil and not be Mixed Use?

A few months later, they met with us again at the recreation hall with the same map that we saw a few months ago when we first were consulted. We realized that it is not on Limited Use or on Conditional Use. We see there it is on Mixed Use. Here we requested and we wanted that area as Limited Use or Conditional Use.

Our ancestors and our local people who go on the local radio, they are repeating caribou crossings or river crossings. Up to date, we are told the caribou crossings, and we will be the ones that will be telling our younger generations that those caribou crossings should not be touched. The mining or mining exploration, we just heard from Alex that it is our responsibility to take care of our caribou. I might not say what is right, but the caribou that go through Maguse Lake, we have to think twice before making decisions to maybe open the gate or close the gate. We have to talk about it again.

If the mining started where they are interested at the caribou crossing, our caribou will decline again, like other regions that Alex had mentioned earlier that they are declining. I mentioned yesterday on Slide 42 when Jonathan did the presentation, the caribou crossing, we made an agreement the four of us here on behalf of Arviat that before you guys leave, before the end of this week, we can mark again on the map where we want it Limited Use or Conditional Use.

I had a question yesterday about the buffer. We wanted 10-kilometers due to mining. We are interested in caribou crossings. We want to be cautious and want to take good care of the caribou crossings. If you see a river crossing on the river, they won't go crossing on the other areas, but they will cross where they have been crossing. If you see caribou crossing with the herd, the river crossing, that is the reason we want a 10-kilometre buffer. We are going to go by that buffer that we're requesting. I believe you guys can be with us and support us too.

The question I had on a slide is we heard the people of Arviat. I am not sure that it is true, and I am not sure about it, the Denesųliné areas. We don't really know about what is going on with the Denesųliné. Let me give you an example. A teacher will point to each child. When a teacher starts whispering and the other child starts whispering to others, at the end what did you hear? It will be a different story. Can someone give me who is working with the Denesųliné to give me more details? I would like to hear from either the federal government or those who are doing the negotiations. Can you give us an update on the status? I don't want to hear from the consultant, but I want to hear from the federal government or who knows about the Denesųliné negotiations. Can you give us an update on the status of what is going on with the negotiations, because we are having shared land, and maybe the border is Arviat.

I am not against them. I am not against Denesųliné. They will change the border. If they hear, they should go to Arviat and work with us. Let us hear what is going on so we can also share that news to Arviat, the people of Arviat.

Our hunting grounds, my cousin just mentioned where we go hunting at Maguse Lake, they go further. The caribou go further. During winter, they go by that from the south or north. When they are going to go to the calving ground, we all know even here in Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, it is okay that they go hunting near Arviat, because the travel migration is very close to Arviat.

The caribou that pass by in July for the past 4, 5, 6 years, they usually go right through Arviat and go through town. We can see a lot of herds of caribou. About 4 to 6 years, I haven't seen a herd going

right through Arviat. Their migration route is changing, further from Arviat. For some reason, they went through our town, very close to our town two years ago, but the migration route is changing. We can't really go hunting because they are far from where we can really reach them, the caribou herd. We have to be more cautious in going hunting and how much caribou we catch during the winter and during summer and spring. They are changing their migration route.

Lastly, I would like to say in the *Nunavut Agreement* for those who established it, there were a lot of negotiations. They did the best for us. They took their time to establish the Nunavut beneficiaries. We welcome them, as Inuit usually welcome any people. Yesterday, it seemed to me that we are being rushed to make this Land Use Plan. I don't think we should rush things. We want the best land use planning. When they started establishing the *Nunavut Agreement*, I think they did a very good example. We should not let go of things easily, because it is our values. We want the best for our land use planning. We can do this and can change. What we are doing is the betterment for generations to come. I just want to wait to see if there are any comments towards us. That is all I have to say. Thank you for listening to me.

Chairperson: Thank you for the presentation. I see that Peter would like to add some comments. Go ahead, Peter.

Peter: (*Translated*): Lastly, we have heard from the HTO presenters. Thank you very much. You have talked about more concerns about Arviat has regarding the Land Use Plan. The Hunters and Trappers Organization, they know where the caribou crossings are, where the migration routes are. The Hunters and Trappers Organization in Arviat should consult with your mapper and work with the ones that do some mapping. He touched about Limited Use and Conditional Use, but we don't want to get it as a Mixed Use. Can the Hunters and Trappers Organization pinpoint where the caribou crossings are, especially in areas coming in from Rankin Inlet or Churchill, Manitoba? They were surely marked with the Nunavut Planning Commission staff. Kevin or Alex will work with one of the NPC staff.

With the territorial parks, healthier communities, drinking water, military facilities, those were a bit mentioned in the Plan itself. I am pretty sure in the near future, those five items will get into the hamlet chamber sometime, and we will be discussing whatever happens with those five. In the meantime, all the concerns that are being talked about in the Plan, mostly directed to our HTO because the hunters and trappers usually have people that have concerns about the land and caribou crossings or their migration route.

We think we have spoken a long time. Kevin had a father of Mark Kalluak, and Alex's father was Jimmy Ishalook. I think that is all we have to say.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for your presentations. We are right around that 10:15 mark, a little early. What we would like to do is take a quick break. You guys come back to the table, and we will ask the questions after the break. Does that work for you? (*Pause*)

Okay, quick break to stretch your legs and get coffee. Thanks.

Break

Chairperson: Sorry for the delay, but there were some questions that needed answering. Okay, Thank you very much for your presentations. It is now time for questions, and we will start with the Nunavut Planning Commission staff questions. I believe Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you to the Arviat representatives for your very detailed presentation this morning. There was some discussion about the caribou freshwater crossings. I just wanted to make a few points of clarification in advance of a question.

While you were speaking, we were looking at the current version of Map A, the land use designations. Goump has put it up on the screen here for reference. We just want to confirm that both Maguse Lake freshwater crossings as well as Turquetil Lake freshwater crossing areas are included in the Draft Plan as Limited Use designations with year-round prohibitions on activities with the 10-kilometre buffer assigned. I would also note that both the Maguse Lake and Turquetil caribou freshwater crossings that your community identified do have small portions of existing mineral rights within both of those crossings. We just want to draw your attention to that. These existing gold exploration projects would be exempt from those prohibitions.

We appreciate the comments you made regarding the 10-kilometre buffer being supported by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations in particular. We just want to confirm of whether you are in support of year-round prohibitions through a Limited Use designation or if you feel that something like a seasonal restriction in a Conditional Use area would be appropriate. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Go ahead.

Alex: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and Thank you Jonathan for your question. On the water crossing at Maguse, if we can maybe zoom in and get some proper view of the map with the colours. Okay, there is Maguse Lake and there is Upper Maguse right about there. There is that narrow spot. There in between just where your arrow is, go up a bit. You know that white area, just go into that narrow spot right in between Upper Maguse. Down, down, right. The white area. That area is where our main caribou water crossing. Scroll right your arrow. Okay, right there, yeah. Sorry about that.

Kevin K: Just left a bit just above the white tip.

Chairperson: Can I just interrupt for one second? I forgot to mention that we need to state the name and the organization before you start, to help with the transcription.

Alex: Right. Thank you, Vice Chair. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers, and my partner here is Kevin Kalluak. Jonathan, thank you for your question on number one about the freshwater crossing. Kevin can pinpoint that area. For your other question on the 10-kilometre buffer zone, maybe Kevin if you want to clarify that, but we will stick with the 10 kilometers rather than 2 kilometers. The only reason is with the caribou are crossings, if you watch the nature on TV where wildebeest go into the river, the caribou do the same. They travel sideways, but when they get to the river, they go only one certain path. The caribou up here does the same. They come in, they go to a river, and only that certain spot. Caribou does exactly the same. That is why we like to expand and stand with a 10-kilometre buffer zone rather than two. Like I said, they come in wide, but they funnel down to a very narrow path.

For seasonal or conditional, Kevin and I are thinking that seasonal would be more in our favour. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answers. One thing that comes to mind is if anybody does not feel comfortable answering the question on the fly, you are always able to say I will get back to you. There can be a follow-up. I just want to make sure you are not forced to answer right here, right now. It can be a follow-up. I just want to make sure you are all comfortable knowing that. Jonathan, do you have another question? Go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you for the response. I would just also like to clarify. We brought the map up on the screen just for reference, but if you would like changes to these boundaries, it is still important to submit a revised map showing the areas. So, us talking about a location on the screen won't properly be entered into the record, but if you are able to submit a map showing these updated locations, that would be much appreciated.

The other topic that I want to discuss was the community drinking water supply. Peter noted that would be something for consideration. I just want to see if there are any comments from the representatives here today, whether year-round restrictions on uses within your community drinking water supply are supported by the community as included by the Draft Plan and whether you would see any difference on Crown land versus Inuit Owned Land parcels within the community's drinking water supply. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Go ahead.

Alex: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers. Thank you, Jonathan for your clarification on one, about the revised map. Thank you, and my question now is to you. Do we have time to submit a revised map and until when? Is it January? *(Pause)*

Okay, Thank you. Got that. And for your second question about the community drinking water supply, your question relates to the hamlet on that area, so Peter or Ludovik can answer that one. Peter?

Chairperson: Go ahead.

Peter: He said it all.

Chairperson: Sharon has a comment.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you for your presentation. The Commission appreciates that. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Just to follow-up on your question regarding the Dene negotiations, the parties that are responsible are the federal government, the Government of Nunavut, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association who are here, and when they do their presentations, I believe they can address your question on the update on specifics of the negotiations. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Are there any more questions? *(Pause)*.

Okay, it is now time for any questions from the community delegates. Do the communities have questions for Arviat? *(Pause)*

I don't see any. Now it is time for registered participants. *(Pause)*

I just got a note to remind ourselves that we use full terms, not acronyms, just as a reminder. Thank you. No registered participants are coming to the mic. Are there any public individuals? *(Pause)*

No? Taima? Matna.

Peter: Matna. Thank you for having us here. Thank you everybody.

(Applause)

Chairperson: The table is going to get a quick wipe down. While we are waiting for that, the Hamlet of Baker Lake and the HTO in Baker Lake, are you going to join each other at the table like Arviat? Okay. You can make your way to the table and get ready.

Presentation by Hamlet and HTO of Baker Lake

Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hamlet and HTO of Baker Lake

Paula Kigjugalik Hughson – Hamlet of Baker Lake

Eva Elytook – Baker Lake HTO

Chairperson: Thank you, representatives from Baker Lake. Just as a quick reminder, state your name, who you represent, and then it looks like Paula is going first. Please go ahead.

Paula: Matna, Itsivautaq. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. I am representing the Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Nunavut Planning Commission Board, Chair, the communities of the Kivalliq, our land management, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, federal government, and the Government of Nunavut. Also, thank you to all the other presenters later on and local community members.

When reviewing this document, the landowners are Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Crown. They own the land. Duty to consult: Understanding where the community stands, do you know where they are at? Your submission on our behalf as beneficiaries and stakeholders, do you know where we are at? Do you know if we agree or not? This is our backyard. Why pass the consultation process to the project proponent when you do not know what the people who live here want in the first place? They may agree. They may not agree.

We have not heard from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Crown, or KIA about the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. We heard from Kivalliq Inuit Association a few weeks ago, but that was the first time since this Draft Land Use process began. We sometimes find out when helicopters are flying around, and we are like what are you looking for? Then we hear they have been approved through the land process by the landowners and by the regulatory process. So, the landowners are

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the federal government. The regulatory process is Nunavut Planning Commission and the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

Land is the base of this Plan, and colonial law. The free entry system to land management is where the land is either Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated or Crown Land, and then exploration and mining companies according to the plan, because they have invested monies in looking for minerals like gold or uranium. What is the cost, price for the loss of investment to the people who could properly be informed to manage the issues? As it is today, the economies, the large portion is all going out of the territory in the big picture. The initial investments are a drop in the bucket compared to what we could get and should get.

Duty to consult has been absent from this Plan from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Crown. Nunavut Planning Commission has come, but I believe there could be way more. Kivalliq Inuit Association also, we have not heard from them. Duty to consult should not be a one-time thing as well. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Crown, what have you decided on our behalf, and do you know if we agree or not?

Duty to consult: Term 3.6 of the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan. The Nunavut Planning Commission asked the hamlets. Why not the HTOs as well and community members? This term 3.6 in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan and the Nunavut Land Use Plan is all about land. It is the foundation. The Nunavut Planning Commission passed the duty to consult in public vote. I believe it was misused in some way, a shell game of some sort. You can see motions that were passed by hamlets in the past on the Nunavut Impact Review Board public registry, and these motions were sent to Areva, a uranium exploration company, a mining company. Where is the due diligence and duty to consult on 3.6 of the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan? Now today, it conforms in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, and therefore is allowed to have uranium exploration.

This is all about land. The free entry system, the Canadian and colonial legal system, that is how we manage land, which is far from the general viewpoint of Inuit worldview of the land, I believe. We consider the land our home, our spiritual wellbeing where we harvest animals for food and clothing; where we fish; where we hunt; where we get fresh water. As well as possible, we would want to have economic benefits for the people of the territory. But today, if there was an economic analysis of what is going on today, there is a loss, a huge loss than the gains to the territory.

What is wrong with putting in a moratorium on uranium or development and do it piece by piece, step by step? Learn what the communities are comfortable with. The provinces of Nova Scotia in 1981, the province of British Columbia in 1980, Quebec in 2013 put in a moratorium for uranium exploration and mining. Greenland did the same in 2021, and they are more similar to us Inuit, as they are Inuit. A slower pace of development that can suit the territory.

Duty to consult should be done by the land management holders, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Crown, and Nunavut Planning Commission before resource companies who will leave after the rock and minerals are gone, for example Nanisivik in Baffin. The rocks and minerals are not there forever.

The Plan should have been presented to communities, hamlets, and Hunters and Trappers Organizations in more depth. We the communities do not have planners, lawyers, engineers, GIS

technicians, biologists, to give full input to the Plan. We have a wealth of knowledge of our Inuit Elders, but I don't know how that is represented in the Plan.

As well, the Nunavut Planning Commission has come for one day to the community to talk about the Plan. I don't think that is enough. The training for our community reps probably should have started when the 2016 one was not passed so we are all on the same level, on the same page and understand what is going on. In that *Options and Recommendations Document*, there is lots of information besides what is in this one, which is 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

We still don't really know what Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated or the Crown have agreed to or not on our behalf. Meetings and decisions take place outside of the communities that affect us and our land. We do not know what is agreed to on our behalf until an exploration helicopter comes, a company comes to the community to learn of the community wants, but it is too late. The company has already followed the process. We are left to ask, how can this happen?

We have no input. On the computer, internet, not everybody has that. Face-to-face would be the best so we can ask questions. Exploration and mining companies know the system and know how to get their permits and applications and follow the system. Do the land management departments know what we want? The footprint of these exploration companies start with staking, mineral exploration, bulk sampling, advanced exploration, feasibility studies, environmental assessments, mine construction-development, mine operation, tailings, mine closure, abandoned mines, and the forever care of those abandoned mines, which is monitoring the toxic stuff that is there.

Duty to consult: Companies are accountable to their shareholders, mining companies, exploration companies. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Crown, they are accountable to us. We live on the land and have family, ancestral ties, hunting grounds, camping grounds where we go to clear our head for our mental health. Communities today are a relatively new concept in history, but not to our parents or grandparents who were born out on the land and lived there. Who knows? We may go back there in five generations, but what will we leave behind for our future generations if they do decide to go back?

Why have the floodgates opened for resource development? Why not a stepwise approach until we are ready? The rocks are not going anywhere. Get the people of Nunavut ready for all the levels of jobs and careers. At this rate, when we are ready it will be all gone, and it is from what we have decided today.

The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* passed in 2015. The duty to consult with communities, when did this happen? The *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* is tied to Institutes of Public Government, the Nunavut Planning Commission, and the Nunavut Impact Review Board. What did the communities say? What was their input? The Crown is the largest landowner in Nunavut. What is stopping Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Crown from having a moratorium and doing a stepwise approach instead of having the floodgates opened to resource extraction?

The lands are what our community considers our homeland. Baker Lake has six to nine Inuit groups living in one community. We have a large homeland stretching north to east to west to south: Beverly Lake, Garry Lake, Quoich River, and Thirty Mile Lake, just to name a few. We have ancestral ties, and we continue to use those places actively today.

Looking at the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan for 2021, it is all tied to land, decisions made on the land on my behalf, your behalf, our future children's behalf, or grandchildren. This is a very important document. I will move it to Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Eva: (*Translated*): Matna, Itsivautaq. Eva Elytook, Baker Lake HTO. The mammals, fish, freshwater fish will be my short topic. Yesterday I mentioned in Rankin Inlet since Agnico Eagle opened with gold miners, our caribou south of the lake have vanished and Tebesjuak Lake. There are still a few but quite far from the community. Every year, they seem to be further and further for a food source. And the fish: When I catch fish, I haul it out. While the fish is still fresh, I taste it to see how it is. It is becoming different.

Baker Lake is a very busy point for exploration. It continues year-round. I have heard this news from CBC and other forms of media that Rankin Inlet, Meliadine, Agnico Eagle they say that the caribou is in the vicinity so mining stops. Where did these go caribou go that were on the news? They go through Harvaqtuq, travel through Baker Lake south of the lake. That was their traditional route, Arviat and Whale Cove, north of these two communities on the western side toward Sanikiluaq.

Now there is news that uranium exploration is out on the horizon. It is there. It is going to come. This is the first time that our wildlife will be gone. This is what I wanted to say here. Tebesjuak Lake is where you cannot hunt anymore. It was in a quota system, Beverly Lake. It was there as traditional land even before I was born. My community, it was imposed that there be a moratorium or a quota system. Why was this set up? Was it because of the federal government at the time and it is still going on today? Baker Lake people are obedient. The exploration is going there, oil companies.

Why aren't these companies putting on a moratorium while we are under a quota system for that area? This spring, I was very glad that the heritage would be a new park to relate to heritage. I am happy to hear that. Too many times, the local Inuit are overlooked in favour of exploration where my forefather's parents used to live, and it is their traditional land. My husband's grandparents, Sanikiluaq (?) is their birthplace.

And here we are again, going through the proceedings. I have a feeling nothing much will come about because there are a lot of interest groups and interveners here. They become land keepers. NTI is a land keeper, KIA in Kitikmeot, Baffin QIA, and KIA in Kivalliq. They are the keepers of the land and fresh water and marine water. You came into existence because of these concerns. Where are you now? Gibson Lake (?) has been on a quota system for many years, the land of our forefathers. This man died respecting what was imposed on him. Many Inuit are being told don't do this, stay away from there where the wildlife is plentiful.

Since 1979, I have been travelling extensively with my late husband throughout the whole area. We hunted everywhere to (*phonetically Kavigmik*). You did not have to look very far to see animals, seal, fish, caribou. In 2009 or 2010, since that time it is very hard now to find animals to harvest. The land, we should be the keepers of the land. It is the land to our forefathers. It is theirs from eons ago. It should be the locals, us who are in the land. It should be us who decide about the animals. Next year, Tebesjuak Lake herd will be even further. They are not on the south shore of

Baker Lake anymore, their traditional route. Game sanctuary is given to Beverly Lake. People cannot hunt there, but mining exploration is very much in evidence by the mining companies.

I am tired of being looked over. It is always the case. We are overlooked. Even the hamlet and the organization in the community are overlooked. The mining companies appear to have free reign, and at the same time, we are told it is quota system area. Tebesjuak Lake caribou are not there anymore. There are so few now south of Baker Lake. Our children, it looks like they will lead a very hard life.

Inuit culture is so weak. It is not important anymore. We say we have a strong heritage. I hear that, but it is not quite true. We say we have a keeper in an organization, but it is not quite true. People who travel during the winter, spring, and summer, they just come. They just come, sour groups, our organizations. We don't even know where these explorations are taking place.

Our forefathers when they travelled to their traditional lands, this was a promise to them, but it is never kept. Their land is taken. I can foresee this for my future generations. Is this the life they are going to lead? I would like to protect my future. I have not received good treatment, and my parents as well. We were not well treated. They will have to work very hard, our children and grandchildren in the future. I realize the wildlife is not our only food source anymore. There are other means of having food daily. It is not the only food source. I know that. There are a lot of processed foods available in town. We have a chance, we had in the past free food.

Wildlife was plentiful prior to 1975 during my parent's phase. They were healthy, healthy animals. When you are handling caribou today, the skin is so fragile. It appears to be ripping off so easily now. It appears to be rotting. The water on the land and the wildlife, it is ours. We should strive to protect what we have. It appears we are not fighting hard enough. We should fight. There are organizations claiming to be for the land and for protecting water. I will stop there. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Richard, do you have some comments as well? Okay.

Richard: Thank you, Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. First off, I would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission, Commissioners, and staff for inviting us here to Rankin Inlet to participate in this hearing. Also, thank you to the residents of Rankin Inlet for welcoming us into your community. As stated, my name is Richard Aksawnee, and I represent both the Hamlet of Baker Lake and the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization.

My involvement around land use planning has been as a member of the Hunters and Trappers Organization and the Kivalliq Wildlife Board over the years. We have advocated for the protection of calving grounds, which is a stance we maintain today. The Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers have also strongly advocated for the protection of water crossings based on knowledge from our Elders. The Hunters and Trappers Organization along with the Kivalliq Wildlife Board commissioned a report to the Nunavut Planning Commission on water crossings, which I believe is still on the record.

A major issue that we see that needs to be fixed is the proposal from the Kivalliq Inuit Association on mobile protection. Having a mine for the past 12 years, we have noticed changes in the migration of our herds. Additionally, we have noticed changes in the migration since Meliadine Mine has begun.

The final issue is on the hydro-fibre corridor, which we feel should avoid calving grounds and should be rerouted to avoid those areas. The Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization during a caribou workshop for Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated has requested that a new route be considered. We need to make sure we respect and protect important caribou habitat.

Like every other Hunters and Trappers Organization within the territory of Nunavut, we don't have the capacity, the capacity that other organizations like mining companies have. The majority of the Hunters and Trappers Organizations depend on one staff member. Yes, we do get support from Nunavut Tunngavik. We do get support from the Kivalliq Inuit Association, but that is not enough.

Baker Lake, as I stated, we have an operating gold mine right in our backyard. Our lone staff member in our office gets overwhelmed having to deal with paperwork from mining, paperwork from sports hunting, and then everything on top of what their job description entails.

Also, we do have the Heritage Rivers, the Kazan and Thelon Rivers, but this does not stop anything. It does not stop development from happening. They are not recognized as a park, so that corridor is open. As my colleague here said in her presentation, Baker Lake has a mixed group of Inuit living in one settlement, so our ties are all over.

In Baker Lake, the Hunters and Trappers Organization rely on caribou. We rely on fish. We don't have the sea mammals that we could harvest. We would have to travel a long way. We try to base all of our decisions on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, but with things rapidly changing over time, the traditional migration of caribou has drastically changed. Due to disturbance, we are seeing the caribou migrations going further and further and further. Today we are surrounded by restricted harvesting. Out in the west, out in the east, they are restricted. Here we are, and yet we are disturbing the habitat. I have more to say, but due to time constraints, I will end my presentation. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: I have just been notified that if you want to take some more, you have another 20 minutes. It is up to you.

Richard A: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have been involved with environment and wildlife for about over a decade now. The Institutions of Public Government, the Nunavut Planning Commission, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board have a role to play when it comes to resource development, but the way I see things working today is that the mining sector has a lot of say on how things should be operated right in our backyards.

We feel that the Institutions of Public Government should strongly monitor exploration and should strongly monitor mining. Instead, we are working with advisory committees. Like I stated, we don't have that capacity. We don't have a GIS technician. We don't have a biologist at the Hunters and Trappers Organization, whereas the mining sector has all of that capacity. The Kivalliq Inuit Association has that capacity and also Nunavut Tunngavik and the Government of Canada.

What we follow today is Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, what is passed on from our grandfathers, our great-grandfathers. The Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization is not against any development at all. We just want it done respectfully so that we are benefitting. I would like to see

my great-grandchildren, my grandchildren to be able to provide for the family, not only from the land but from any type of employment.

I understand that you need education to do the higher position employment with mining and with the government, but we are not there yet. We are working on it. Let's continue to support our young people so that they have the best of everything so they can be harvesting what we are harvesting today. That is it for my presentation. I don't know if my colleagues want to add on to anything. I will pass the mic over to Paula. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Just a reminder about closeness to the mic that the closer you are, the better it is. Paula, you have a few more minutes.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Vice Chair. With my other personal history as an individual to work with the Institutes of Public Government, being an intervener for the Nunavut Impact Review Board for the Areva final hearing, and now today with the Community of Baker Lake, Hamlet of Baker Lake community rep for the 2021 Draft Land Use Plan, it is all about the land.

Back in 2006, I worked with my uncle, late John Kalluak (sp?), to learn about where my mom and her family and her brother, John Kalluak lived before they moved to Baker Lake, so before the 1960s. I wanted to know the stories and legends, place names, and way of life. We took a plane and flew over Aberdeen Lake area, Schultz Lake area, Beverly Lake area. He was talking on the mic on the plane. I never recorded it. I wish I had because he made the land come alive. He told you who lived where, their tents, and when you looked out, you could just see the family groups waving at you from the land looking at the plane.

To a mining or exploration company, they come, and this is their first time. Most feel that they are the first here, but they are not. It is our ancestral lands. The duty to consult needs to be. It is all legal. The *Nunavut Agreement*, the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, how the Institutes of Public Government work, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and Kivalliq Inuit Association, it is all legal to the land, land title.

When exploration companies come to the community, they gave the hamlet an application and ask if we approve it or not, or do we have any comments. Some come from the Inuit Heritage Trust. Sometimes it is confusing because we administer municipal lands, but we also represent the people of the community who have ancestral ties. Legally, is that right? I don't know.

The hunters and trappers are the ones who are elected to represent the people of the communities. They know about the land. There are some councillors on the hamlet that do know about the land and some that don't, but I believe the duty to consult really needs to be addressed here because the landowners, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Crown need to do their due diligence and duty to consult with the communities in the Nunavut Settlement Area. We don't only just live in the communities. Those are just new in the history of Inuit. We live and use the land outside of our communities. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentations. Due to the time being lunchtime, we will take a lunch break. Baker Lake will return to the questions, and the questions and answers will be after lunch. Thank you very much for your presentation. 1:15 we will start. That is one-one-five. Thank you very much.

Lunch break

Chairperson: We will start the afternoon. We are pretty close to being on time. Thank you for all coming back on time. Just a couple of quick comments to remind people for the afternoon: We appreciate the silence from the phones, and we ask that it continue. When you are speaking, stay close to the mic to help out the sound system. When you are speaking, please use full names, not acronyms to help with the interpretation. Where possible, please wear the masks just to help out. When we are asking questions, please keep the questions directly related to the presentation that has happened. When you speak, please announce your name and the organization that you are with.

We welcome the Baker Lake team back. They did their presentation before lunch, and now it is time for their questions. As before, we will start with the Nunavut Planning Commission staff, move to the community delegates, and then open it up to registered participants. If there is a public member that would like to ask after that, then there will be time for that. I was just informed that Nunavut Planning Commission staff don't have any questions, so we will go directly to community participants. Does anybody around these two sets of tables have any questions for Baker Lake?

(Pause)

I don't see any questions. Are there any questions from registered participants?

(Pause)

I thought I was going to see one, but they are going in the other direction. Is there anyone from the public that would like to ask a question of the Baker Lake team?

(Pause)

Public: *(Translated): (Name unknown)* How long is this program going to last? How long? What is the purpose of it? Is to find gold? Silver?

Chairperson: Thank you very much for your question. Unfortunately, that is not a question that the people from Baker Lake would be able to answer. I believe at this point in time, we will say thank you to the people from Baker Lake. Appreciate your presentation, and we will go on to the next.

(Applause)

The individuals from Chesterfield Inlet are up next. Are you going to the table together, Hamlet and Hunters and Trappers? Okay. As soon as they do their wipe down, please make your way to the table. Thank you.

Okay, state your name and organization. Thanks.

Presentation by the Hamlet and HTO of Chesterfield Inlet

Janice Aggark – Hamelt of Chesterfield Inlet

Harry Aggark – Chesterfield Inlet HTO Chair

Barney Aggark – Chesterfield Inlet HTO

Harry A: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Harry Aggark, Chesterfield Inlet HTO Chair. Thank you, Nunavut Planning Commission for the invitation to this proceeding. Welcome everybody. My two colleagues will have their own presentation. For me, it will be a short comment presentation. First of all, it will be on caribou.

Over the past summer, I think it was July and August, it was the first time that we have been reached by huge herds since 1975 or 1976. The Beverly Qamanirjuaq herd came through our community. We have never seen that many caribou before, but they are gone now. I don't know where they have gone to.

Chesterfield is well known for marine traffic. There is heavy traffic with cargo ships going to Baker Lake. They travel throughout the whole season, summer. Our marine mammals are being affected very badly, not just by cargo ships but many other small-vessel traffic coming through our community over and over again throughout the whole summer season.

When there was a nickel mine in Rankin Inlet, our community used to be a major route for beluga whales. There is a little anchorage spot, a little cove in Chesterfield that used to be full of white whale, beluga whale. Now there are hardly any today. It's not just whales but seals and other mammals are depleting. We had plenty of mammals during the spring on ice floes. Now they are gone.

We are out of caribou right now. We travel great distances by all-terrain vehicles just to harvest caribou. Perhaps they will come our way during the freeze-up, the Beverly Qamanirjuaq herd will come through migrating to Manitoba, but they won't travel to our community. It would be quite far. Near Chesterfield, we have no calving grounds. Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet, it is in the middle of these two communities where the calving ground is.

We have been greatly affected by mining companies. We have been affected for many years. We have not complained nor made statements for better traffic, but we have a lot of mammals. The vessels of Nuna...When the ships are in town, we just need to have the cargo ships and vessels to be more careful for noise. The noise is what we are really concerned about. The char has gone up river now. Other communities here have been able to harvest caribou when the weather is good, but our community has a lot of vessels passing through. Many come to town for a gas-up, and some pass through.

Qamanirjuaq caribou are very healthy, and they are being harvested during this month. Still, with heavy vessel traffic, they are not nearby. People are travelling far now carrying Hondas on their small boats in order to reach the herd. I have heard many concerns from representatives on fresh water. Our lakes, our watersheds are very valuable. We ask that you hear when we say that they are valuable. Some of our lakes are very good for fishing.

We are not a mining town, although we appreciate that some of our communities are working at the mine. There is a lot of traffic coming through, many anchored waiting for their turn to go upriver to deliver to the mine near Baker Lake. We know this will be a problem as long as the mining at Baker Lake is operational. These are a few of my concerns. My colleagues will give you further presentation.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Please go ahead.

Barney: Qujannamiik. Barney Aggark, Chesterfield HTO. I am here on their behalf.

Chairperson: Please get closer to the mic. Thanks.

Barney: Thank you for inviting us to the proceedings. We take it very seriously in this gathering to find facts, especially our fellow people from the region who have their say as well. We are here to discuss the Nunavut Land Use Plan, and especially Rankin, thank you for your hospitality. It is a central point for this region to have a lot of people. I would like to say what my uncle is saying about the vessel traffic.

We have known this for many years. When the traffic started due to the mine up near Baker, we were in full support, but we did not know what the consequences would be. At the early stages, we supported the development. We did not know it was going to come at a high cost to marine animals, our seals. The marine animals are our main source of harvest meats. It is good healthy food. When we harvest in winter, we need these healthy meats to eat. They are the first to be affected when the environment changes, when ice changes. They are the first ones to be interrupted. They are more or less our thermometers to climate change.

There are many people who come through going up to Repulse for narwhal hunting, beluga whales, and we are the major gas-up stations for all the local regional vessels travelling. We are also the ones who have to respond to these emergencies travelling through our regions. This happens every summer. Our people are always heads-up for emergencies, and it is quite often as well. We do this just so people will have a chance to survive. The southeast wind is the most dangerous. There are no harbours or coves to protect these small vessels. The swells are huge. So, even at that time when certain rescues travel to assist boats in distress, it is us from the community we work of what is needed of us.

Now we always have concerns with the many big vessels coming through. Suppose there was an oil spill? Where is the Coast Guard? Where would this come from to reach any oil spill? It would take about four days at the earliest, so it is pretty dangerous. It is always in our minds about oil spills with that much traffic in our vicinity. We worry about this today, and it is always the foremost of certain rescues in our community.

We would really appreciate region support of Chesterfield. Sometimes as a small town, we don't have any resources. Organizations who say we are here for you are really never there. We had healthy beluga whales years back. They were a good source of food. We gave and we send to the other communities what we harvested. Today, now it is us who is asking for beluga from the other communities where we used to give.

The seal skins from seals are really needed in Chesterfield. Our women sewers lack seal skin because mammals are not there anymore. Before that, there were seals everywhere within our communities, and it is not the case today. North of us, there is Qikiqtaaluk (?) for the caribou. Caribou used to cross in abundance in that area going up on north migration or south migration. We need protection in our land, especially with freshwater crossings and migration, and the vessels don't appear to very concerned about these crossing points for caribou. There is just too much traffic going up to Baker Lake. They just turn back because the vessels are so many that the caribou does not cross anymore. This is a big concern to the harvesters in Chesterfield.

We heard of problems up in Pond Inlet, and we now identify with them now completely. We know what they are talking about. In spring, even before the ice is gone, there are ships anchored out there to travel up the river to deliver cargo to the mines. Our Elders have told us that during the late spring break-up, there is no way to use the waterways right now on the river.

Chesterfield Inlet is not only concerned about sea mammals but as Inuit, we are friendly people. We are given too many orders, and we obey. Now it is our turn to plea for some sort of help. Looking at the news with wildlife harvesting of seals, we envy them now, the communities who do not have large heavy traffic from vessels.

Now our concerns, will you listen to us? We are always telling what we need. We take Elders' advice, and we are still obeying Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. We believe it because it is true. It is how they survived for many, many years. I realize cargo ships are not the only problem. Climate change is a problem as well. They are encountering different ice conditions, weather conditions over the years now.

I realize that the cargo vessels are not the only problem. I think I can say for sure now that ships delivering to Baker Lake area cargo, especially the bulk fuel cargo, they are huge. We have met these ship owners more than once and, on many occasions, to see what is the best solution for safeguarding the environment. We are pleading. We are pleading, and they assure us that there is nothing really to think about. We are here for the community. This has been their tune for the last 10 years and ensuring the HTO and harvesters in Chester.

I said this before, and I still believe it. Too many times, one employee in the house will have to feed all the household members. One hunter will feed many. It is still the same today. I still believe it, and that is what is happening today. We have to support the harvesters in our communities. The HTOs have a small, limited budget, so how can we do the work we need with the worries that we see? How can we do all the work and look at every letter coming in and every company asking for a meeting for the HTO and their concerns. We have a very limited budget as hunters. Although they are poor in monetary terms, they are very valuable to the community. They feed a lot of people in the community, but there is not much support for these harvesters.

When people receive food, it goes a long way, because eating country food is healthy. It is our duty as Inuit to safeguard our mammals, whatever mammal it is. I think we are the only region in the world, the Kivalliq, that has an abundance of caribou. We don't disturb. The disturbance is coming from outside. It is affecting the caribou, and that is coming from outside.

Additionally, I don't want to be a hindrance to any development. Our people need jobs. Inuit needs can be assisting us a lot and other small communities. It turns out that mining companies and others

are able to have their own ways throughout the world, and this has been the case. Someone mentioned earlier that until local people are educated, why not wait? Why not educate youngsters so they can have jobs and be the boss in their own land? We are just giving everything away at this stage, and I don't like this happening.

Now there are two operating mines in the Kivalliq, which I think is a maximum. They will hire many from the region, and many people are looking for jobs. Interests from outside are looking for jobs as well. Due to lack of qualifications, it has been a hindrance to many locals. When people are trained, they will work. They will want to work. They will look for further training so they can take advantage of the jobs coming up now.

Yesterday I think Baker Lake made a comment that during the COVID-19 our employed population at the mines were sent home. That was quite bad, because only people working at the mines were people from southern Canada. That was a very bad move. It created hardships for many people. Whenever things like that happen, Inuit should not be the first ones to be let go or used as a tool when things are not going well for mining companies. We are not seeing any monies coming in and staying in Nunavut. I will conclude my comments.

Chairperson: Thank you for the presentation. Is there an additional presentation? No? So, we can move to questions now? Okay, Nunavut Planning Commission staff? *(Pause)*

No questions from the Nunavut Planning Commission staff. Any questions from fellow community members? Alex, please go ahead.

Alex: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers. My question is maybe to Harry, mostly about the population of walrus. You did mention about the beluga population and the seal population and Arctic char. My question is, is there any impact on walrus? That is my question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Harry: Harry Aggark, Chesterfield HTO Chair. Thank you for your question. The walrus is up around Daly Bay area. They don't come close to Chester. We have to go about 80 kilometres to hunt the walrus in springtime, although couple of years ago, one walrus came into the harbour, and it was harvested right away.

(Laughter)

Speaking of walrus, we have to go 80 kilometres east of Chester. Daly Bay area. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Okay, Martha had a question first, then Ludovik. Martha? I am going by the list written down here. Go ahead, please.

Martha: Martha Hickes for the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question for Barney from Chesterfield Hunters and Trappers. I remember some time ago, they were going to have ship monitors working on ships along the shores of Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake. I just wondered if that is still ongoing. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Barney: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Bernie Aggark, Chesterfield Inlet HTO. NTI has AIS data, but we don't get any information out of it. We don't have any monitors on the ships. We have requested for it, but apparently, they had monitors from Iqaluit cadets. We never get any information on any of the ships or any data.

Chairperson: Thank you. Further questions?

Martha: That's it. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Bernie.

Chairperson: The next question is from Ludovik. Please go ahead.

Ludovik: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I am from Arviat. Ludovik Issumatarjuak. A question to the Chesterfield presenter that relates to work: I used to work in the industry for many years. I was a driller for 23 years and worked in your area for about three years. When you work with people from down south, you get used to it. I know that there are a lot of efforts to communicate. I have seen it before at the Ferguson camp. I had a good working relationship with the boss I used to work for. I haven't worked since 2007. I started back in 1980.

When the Chester representative said that about education and training, we will do it, yes. Many of us are capable. It is just that the opportunities are not there. When you are qualified, you become qualified. Too many have small expectations of what can be done for themselves. I wanted to support you in job creation. Thank you, Nunavut Planning Commission for the invitation.

Chairperson: Thank you. If I understand, that was a comment of support. Are there any other questions from community participants? *(Pause)*

I don't see any hands from the community participants, so we will ask Jonathan for a follow-up question. Thanks.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the representatives from Chesterfield Inlet. It is not so much of a question, but just some information and acknowledgement regarding the concerns about shipping in Chesterfield Inlet. Bernie, you noted you have been expressing these concerns for 10 years. The Commission has on multiple occasions heard from you and your community about the concerns regarding ship traffic in Chesterfield Inlet and impacts on marine mammals in particular.

I note that the current 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan does include some measures, for example, on caribou freshwater crossings across the inlet, but at this time, it still does not include concrete measures or Plan requirements regarding shipping. I just want to note that the Nunavut Planning Commission has identified this issue with the Nunavut Marine Council, which we do sit on. We will be hearing later this week a presentation from the Nunavut Marine Council who are here in attendance. The Nunavut Planning Commission along with the other three Institutions of Public Government, can act together as a Nunavut Marine Council and provide recommendations to government on decisions affecting marine areas.

This particular issue is something that has been brought forward by the Nunavut Planning Commission as a potential area for the Marine Council to conduct some work and potentially take some form of action through recommendations. As you will hear in the presentation, there have been some limitations on resourcing and capacity for the Nunavut Marine Council, but the Commission does feel this is an example of an issue where the Marine Council could potentially be of support on this concern. I just wanted to bring that to your attention today. I don't have a specific question for you at this time. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. We will now move to the registered participants. Are there any questions from the back? *(Pause)*

I don't see anybody moving. Any public members? *(Pause)*

I don't see anybody moving. A little pause just to double check... Nobody is moving. Thank you very much for your presentation.

(Applause)

The next group are the delegates from Coral Harbour. Are you coming up together? Up separate? Together. Thank you very much. Make your way to the table. While they are making the adjustment to the table, I just want to reemphasize that oral presentations are just as valuable as any other style type of presentation. We thank everyone for coming and speaking and letting us know what you and your community thinks. Also, we will hear from the registered participants later this week, and we also appreciate all your words and presentations as well. All settled in and ready to go? Who will be going first? Willie, okay, please go ahead.

Presentation by the Hamlet and HTO of Coral Harbour

Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour

Danny Pee – Coral Harbour HTO Chair

Darcy Nakoolak, Coral Harbour

Willie: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. My fellow Kivalliqmiut, we have concerns in Coral Harbour. I have been to a lot of meetings. I have heard many concerns on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. It never was used before. This was a real thing to our forefathers, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. When our traditional lands are used, Inuit traditions are broken many times when traditional lands are disturbed.

Slides 30 and 54, I read that and saw the presentation on them yesterday of our wildlife, terrestrial and marine, for many years on these subjects when we discuss our wildlife. They are our food source for many years. The categories on the map we saw, there appears to be no great concern of wildlife in our region, our marine mammals. I don't think I have any real research on species. How are they doing? Declining? Improving?

Nunavut Planning Commission, I think came to Coral Harbour one time to see and to inquire on your vicinities for how the wildlife is so the land could be designated. When I went through that exercise,

it occurs to me when you start designating plots of land according to what mammals there are, I worry sometimes. The bodies, the organizations making presentations, the Land Use Plan also thought about the wildlife today.

Our regional organization in this region, we need to be heard too as well. As it is in the whole of Nunavut, I hear nothing from NTI, KIA. They don't appear to have any huge concerns, and that has been the case for many years. What is the problem? Why the delay in information sessions from these organizations, especially related to wildlife in our Nunavut?

Our Elders in the past worked hard. They were harvesters just to stay alive and to feed families. They used their best abilities to harvest. They went through hard times for sure. There are Elders here who went through that same period, and they would have the same story. I am thinking our concern is, will it become harder and harder to talk about and to discuss to the region? People in the Kivalliq are given a voice.

Perhaps some will have no concern, but like every other community, caribou is our huge, big concern. Caribou herds in Baffin Island are going up and down. Caribou to Coral Harbour have very small opportunity, and that happens through ice crossings. These are the concerns I have. I just wanted to express my opinion at this hearing. People coming in from outside of Nunavut are impacting the locals on every matter of things. You are affected in this region. We will support whatever this proceeding decides on. We will support what this region needs. People who are sitting with me are my relatives. I will give them an opportunity to speak to you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Go ahead.

Danny: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I have a short comment. Danny Pee, Chair of Coral Harbour HTO. On the presentation that was given us, we have concerns related to fresh water and watersheds. The tours and cruise ships coming into the region came into our community at one point. Because of that, we heard now that the region, our region, most of it should become a protected region. The size of this protected region is quite small. I think we could do better. I wanted to make a point on that.

In our community, the caribou that Alex spoke about a bit, in our community there are four caribou allotted now per household. I don't think it will become standard practice. I think it is a temporary solution. The Arviat office, the GN has concerns about that. The directive comes from that headquarters from the polar bear, caribou biologists rather. This has been done to safeguard caribou herds. They are saying that the herds are depleting. I think what I have heard is well meaning. People from this region, thank you for welcoming us to your community. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the presentation. Are there additional comments to come? No? Okay, we will move into questions now. Are there any questions from Nunavut Planning Commission staff? Go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the representatives from Coral Harbour. We do appreciate the long history of active participation in this planning process from your community. There are a number of Community Areas of Interest in the Draft Plan associated with your community, including Walrus Island, essential char fishing

rivers, as well as the Duke of York Bay. All of these areas are included as Limited Use designations with year-round prohibitions on industrial activities, including mineral exploration and development, and oil and gas exploration and development.

In written submissions, some participants have suggested that these Limited Use designations with year-round prohibitions are unnecessary and may negatively impact economic opportunities, including those associated with oil and gas exploration and development, in particular around Duke of York Bay. I am just wondering if you have any comments including in the Draft Plan, on these community-identified areas as Limited Use Areas with year-round prohibitions, basically whether you support this approach or if you would be open to more flexible approaches that would potentially allow economic opportunities like oil and gas exploration to be pursued in these areas. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Willie: Thank you, Shawn. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. I might want to get together with the HTO first and we can give you information later before we leave. We will decide what we want to do if that is understandable. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for that answer. No further questions from the Nunavut Planning Commission? Are there any questions from community delegates?

(Pause)

I saw Alex's hand and that was it, so we will start with Alex. Please.

Alex: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers. I have a question. I just want further clarification from Danny Pee about caribou herds in Coral Harbour. How is your tag system that you follow in your community and the island? We would like to avoid it. As mainland harvesters, we don't want to get into the quota system. I just wanted to hear clarification when you have to work under a quota and tag system to harvest your caribou. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Danny: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Danny Pee, Coral Harbour HTO Chair. I will try to answer your question. Our caribou herd at one point numbered over 25,000. Now they are as little as under 5,000 to date. We thought we should go into a tagging system or quota system just so the caribou in our community, our island could become healthy. Right now, there are not even 5,000, so the system we are using now is okay with us. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Richard has a question. Please go ahead.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you Coral Harbour for your presentation. My question relates to the shipping route. I know in the past, because I do understand that shipping routes are very heavy between Southampton Island and Coats Island, where in the past the residents of Coral Harbour were requesting that the shipping route should be rerouted to the south side of Coats Island. Are there still these types of issues today? Matna, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Go ahead.

Willie: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. Thank you for the question, Richard. It still applies today. Coats Island, Coral Harbour, they are still coming in through the island and the communities. Where are my regional organizations? It is very heavy to us. It is concerning. On Coats Island, there are a lot of walrus species there, and we don't want any disturbance on that island and the community.

There are a lot of walruses on Coats Island and surrounding the island. They are full of walrus herds. The herds are aplenty. How do I talk about Coral Harbour concerns? Where are the organizations who can look into this further besides us? No, we have not been able to move the shipping route to the south of Coats Island. It has been our concern for many years. Hopefully that answers your question, Richard.

Chairperson: Thank you for that. I don't see any more hands for questions. We will move to registered participants. Are there any questions for the delegates from Coral Harbour? *(Pause)*

I don't see anybody moving to the mic. Public? *(Pause)*

Nobody is moving. Thank you very much for your presentation. I believe it is time for a 15-minute break before our next presenters.

(Applause)

Break

Presentation by the Hamlet and HTO of Naujaat

Kevin Tegumia, Hamlet of Naujaat

Annie Angotialok, Naujaat

Paul Angutituar, Naujaat HTO Chair

Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat HTO

Chairperson: I think we are all settled in, so who will be speaking first? Okay, please go ahead, Kevin.

Kevin T: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Kevin Tagumia, Hamlet of Naujaat. First of all, thank you Rankin Inlet for welcoming us. On Slide 37 I think, historic sites, North Pole River: I think it was discussed by the Nunavut Planning Commission when they were in the community. At the Northwest Passage, there are old heritage sites, including sod houses. It is a fishing spot for our community. 80% of our fresh [water] comes from that area. To other people, it is called Naujaarjuat, Lyon Inlet. That area is a gathering place for hunters all over the region. When need protection on that. We want that designation according to what we see on maps presented near Naujaat.

We don't have any mining companies, although there is an exploration nearby. To the concerns of the Kivalliq, there are no big problems of what is going on in our vicinity. I inquired previously and talked to lawyers within our municipal boundary related to precious metals in our hamlet

community. The hamlet gravel supply is being used, but we cannot charge for any loads that are taken right now.

The Nunavut Planning Commission has no approved land use project. I think this is a disadvantage to the Hamlet of Naujaat. We want to be able to do what we are able to within our municipal boundaries. It has to become more rigid. The Nunavut Land Use Plan, I think it should be approved as presented. We need to know just a little more information. When I spoke to the NPC staff, they clearly told us that within the municipal boundaries, we have all the authority. We have questions to the Plan as it is, but still I think it should be approved with a few modifications.

Lyon is not too far from shipping traffic. The HTOs in our community have a concern with that. Hamlets are not in the business to make money. They are there to assist their communities and be concerned with their communities. Naujaat is all rock. There is hardly any gravel or sandpits nearby. So, it is very hard at times to get this sand and gravel. The HTO will now make a presentation.

Chairperson: Thank you for the presentation. Who is next? Please go ahead.

Paul A: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Paul Angutituar, Naujaat HTO Chair. First of all, thank you for inviting us to the proceedings. Thank you for hosting this event. Thank you to the translators and everybody else. Like Kevin said, he mentioned about Lyon Inlet. It is a place where all the marine mammals go every year. I am just going to go on a piece of what Kevin was saying.

We don't want any shipping around that area. A few years ago, there was a search and rescue that happened. The Canadian Coast Guard ship went right in there. That part I understand, but it is a very important place for marine animals. They get together every year in that area. Between Lyon Inlet and White Island, that part of the main route for marine mammals every year, we would like to stop shipping around that area. That is what we are going to push for.

Besides that, Naujaat is a central point for hunters to come and go hunting for whales and caribou. We get a lot of people coming from the north side of us and from the south side to go whale hunting. We need more communication from the communities.

One point I wanted to bring up was our polar bear tags. There is a self-defence kill on polar bears, and we understand that, but is it fair for Naujaatmiut for a community member from say, Rankin or Arviat or Hall Beach when they do a self-defence kill? Naujaat always bears the brunt. Our tags get taken away. That is unacceptable. We have been pushing this for years and years. I hope this will make a difference.

On another subject, a few years ago, Greenpeace came up to Naujaat along with I think Hall Beach or Pond Inlet. They were throwing devices to the sea. That year when they came in, we did not know who they were. All the whales, seals, bearded seals, and all kinds of marine mammals sort of disappeared. It wasn't until local hunters from Naujaat found these devices in the sea. They were scaring away the whales and the seals. We didn't know what was happening until we found out what this was and put it together. That is when we started finding out. There was more than one device found. It was pulled out, destroyed. After that, in years the whales were coming around, but not as much as before.

Besides that, there is that mining company, I think it is Mary River. That is also affecting marine life, including Naujaat. Studies were conducted over a number of years by DFO, and we found out the population of Naujaat's whales increased. It is just that they are not coming around as much towards Naujaat. That I know, we know for sure, according to the studies from DFO.

Another subject I wanted to bring up was HTO of Naujaat came up with their own policy where we don't want any camera devices around without HTO notification, and we are going to keep stressing that. That was one of the rules that was set in place, and we found out there was a camera. We are still dealing with that, and we haven't heard from the people that were involved with that.

Besides all of this, I agree with Baker Lake and Arviat, all the HTOs. Our manager along with I think everybody else, they are concerned about overwork. It would be nice if we could get an assistant. With the current budget we receive every year, our manager is dealing with all this besides with the shipping, increasing mining activities happening, besides her regular role. That is another load on our manager. We are with everybody else in Kivalliq HTOs on this.

Another point I wanted to bring up was that Naujaat always seems to be the last community to be informed of what is happening. For instance, mining exploration, we hear stuff that other communities already know about. We want transparency. That has to be addressed. That is another thing I wanted to bring up. I just want to thank you for this. We are always supporting Naujaatmiut. Thank you for all the hard work from the Naujaat HTO. The (*inaudible*: techs?) were able to be increased this year, and we are going to keep pushing for that. I have to go through my notes again, so that will be all for now. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Does any one of the other delegates like to speak? Okay, please go ahead. State your name, organization. Thanks.

Jon Ell: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, HTO Committee. Thank you for inviting us to participate in this proceeding. Thank you for inviting us. We are very happy. Thank you, Rankin Inlet for welcoming us. It is always good to be here, and people from the region.

We are concerned about wildlife first of all. There is a saying, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, we will use that term. First of all, I will pray for the animals, because they are living beings. I am sorry for having problems solving your catastrophes, and you feed us. Thank you. Amen. The mammals are important, and we will discuss it and look at the situation.

First of all, caribou migration routes bring northward migration towards Baffin Island through our area. Apparently, we have different herds coming in from Pelly Bay area when the caribou herds migrate during spring. We are interested on their migration routes from where to where. Last year, we harvested 15 caribou with collars, and that tells us a little bit of where they are going. The collaring program to determine their range from where to where is for that purpose, so the migration route can be learned. This is for their benefit. Although they have the data now, we have not been able to get any information. No asked us. No one comes to us to see where the collaring system can take place and where they travel from where to where.

I know in our area, there are calving herds, where they congregate, and a little beyond. I know caribou are not stationary after calving. They travel, migrate a little further north. They take the young calves to feed on better ground. We have different herds during fall migration coming in

from the Baffin region. They migrate south. Peary caribou came in, and they were our herd for a while. We usually saw them during the winter season. Right now, it is hardly the case anymore. You see this herd once and a while, and I think they have depleted considerably.

The herds coming in from the Kugaaruk area, they were to do a caribou survey to determine the population coming in from that region, so there was a program determining the herd number. For change, the surveyor on these caribou herds came and gave us information to a question that we always wondered, which is the Kugaaruk herd. Our questions were questioned, and we always have concerns about caribou herds, especially here in Baffin Island with difficulties with caribou herds. There are too many now coming in from other regions harvesting in our area.

The caribou herd I mentioned earlier, the people of the region have spoken of this caribou. According to Baker Lake's presentation, Arviat delegation also mentioned the situation of herds in their vicinity. Yes, it is information we always wanted to hear. For 15 years now we have not seen any caribou herd coming in from southern Kivalliq mainland, when they used to travel to our region. Though we have different herds, even the meat is not the same. There are four different herds right now near Repulse Bay.

We have no control of migration. All we hear now is they belong to another region, and different regions are becoming particular of their caribou herds. I thought the herds for harvesting belong to all of Nunavut and Inuit. I am just giving you a rundown on harvesting population in Repulse Bay. The range of caribou migration is very huge. The tourists, people coming in from Baker Lake came to talk to us about caribou herds in their area. Now we are hearing where the caribou was very numerous and so close to the community. Now we are being told through other means, through computers, and we see now that the caribou herds are in a stressful situation and finding it hard for their feeding grounds, especially from Baker Lake area coming up to our region.

The other herd of Igloolik coming in from Kugaaruk and Gjoa Haven area, these are different herds migrating from Gjoa Haven going eastward through the mainland, spending their winter range. They migrate to Igloolik through caribou crossing, ice crossing and then onto the mainland of Baffin Island. The caribou coming in from southern regions, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk area, are a little more numerous. We were told they there will be a collaring program of migration routes and to see what the population is going to be like. That did not happen, and the solution was the small amount of caribou herd was collared. That is my topic on caribou.

The second is our marine area. I will talk to the people of this region just to give you an idea of what we are facing. I will briefly talk about narwhal. I think there was a survey once to determine the population, but there is always a but. The exploration camps are very active in some of your areas. You mentioned that they are so close to calving grounds. That is happening, and it is inevitable that this will happen too in our region.

The vessel traffic is becoming numerous, and they are even thinking now through Mittimatalik area, Igloolik area to start hauling ore. The shipping routes are so close to our region, and it affects the narwhal population. The American ship came in over 10 years ago, I think. It came into our area to do some research. Mammals have really gone down. They moved elsewhere, so we are travelling further and further now to harvest our mammals. The hunters in our area, when they see these devices, they are just hauled up and trashed away. Since we did that, now we are starting to see our traditional mammals starting to come back to our bay.

All summer, they come in to do their calving. The narwhal is affecting the whole harvesters of the Kivalliq region. They come up to our region. We will not stop them or impose restrictions, because they are our fellow Inuit: Hall Beach, Igloolik, they come in through the Foxe Basin region. They are always coming in to harvest.

For now, we use 73 tags. We go over it a bit at time, and sometimes it is a long wait for tags to come in. Even though there were a lot of narwhals at the time, this American ship years back really had disturbed the population. We had many meetings to look at what the situation is. It was determined that okay, we will see what happens in three years. Other mammals coming in, like bowhead whale coming into our regions, and a lot of restrictions were imposed on us, but we had three years of harvesting.

We only have 73 tags within 10 years. The harvesters in our communities are steadily increasing, increasing population, and we suggest that according to people going out that more tags should be allotted. 125 are now our allowable annually, and when we could harvest, we are able to harvest 10 tags during spring at the floe edge. We hunt them when they start arriving to our area at the floe edge. The 10 tags are put away for harvesting at the floe edge. When we require more tags at springtime, we do that. We are pretty much as the HTO to determine and allocate more tags to spring hunt for narwhal at the floe edge.

I think the muktuk of these species are more desirable, and they are distributed to the community population, but during the summer season, 115 tags are good for the summer until fall comes. We have usually a few left over by the end of the summer.

The third issue is polar bear. When we discuss polar bear, they come in from the south migrating up north from Manitoba during fall travelling to the high Arctic at times. When they start arriving to Repulse Bay, we have 10 tags allocated for harvesting. That is our quota for the year, and we reserve three for sports hunters, and that was the case.

Then the world started to become concerned about polar bears, and the world thinks we are depleting all the mammals and saying we are selling too much to the sports hunters, and that was the problem. Since then, we have been dictated to. We have been spoken to. We have been given directions on how to resolve problems, this is how you should do this. This went on for about 10 years for the polar bear population.

Our chair mentioned that the Kivalliq population coming into our region, and what can you do? You have to be welcoming. I know they come up to harvest. The problem is they are from other communities and for a defence-kill, our tags are taken, Repulse Bay tags. It has been an ongoing problem now. We have had this for 10 to 15 years now when people come in to hunt in our region. When they have to do a defence-kill, it takes our quota. They are using all the tags now, almost all of it for defence-kills. We are not given credits for more polar bear tags, although the harvesting of the defence-kills coming in from hunters of the other communities. With those tags gone due to other communities, we don't have any more tags.

The number is still there. It has been increased marginally for fall, and it opens on various times of the year. We have 14 polar bear tags, and this year 14 are here this year, so nothing really has changed. So, we are happy. Our Elders are happy. We took the opportunity to take Elders who have

not hunted for a long time. We as a community took them out hunting for polar bear harvesting, and they are very happy for a chance to hunt again as Elders. These are Elders who have not hunted for a long time, so just having that experience was tremendous.

The Greenpeace that I mentioned earlier, we inquired what their activities are in our region. There was a member in our region. There was a member on our islands claiming to be a wildlife photographer. People noticed eventually what his real intents were, putting in devices to the seafloor so the mammals can move out of the territory where a lot of harvesting was carrying on.

We had a lot of fish in our community. During spring spawning, they are becoming so few. There are researchers every year now as a result of depleting marine life. It is for the last 20 years now, we have had a lot of researchers related to marine mammals. I just want to add about bowhead whales.

In 1999, after Nunavut conception, we had our own territory. What is this? What is my land? I have not seen any results. The 25 communities have celebrated, and the first one was in Repulse Bay. It was a joyous occasion as an Inuk and being able to harvest for the first time.

The bowhead whale count has drastically increased in numbers. They are healthy. Baffin Island, Kivalliq, Kitikmeot were allowed to harvest one each year. We have a lot of bowhead whale in our area. There was a bowhead whale hunt, and it was a happy occasion. A small community in the Kivalliq chose a site for the first bowhead whale hunt. It was good. Our grandfathers, great-grandfathers, we thought about them because this was their traditional source of food, and that hunt happened in Repulse Bay, Naujaat.

When bowhead whales were started to be harvested, we had inquires to which community will hunt bowhead whale. Every year, as Naujaat community, I don't think we should take all the tags. We will allocate it to other communities in this region as well because there is one allowed in the region. We cooperate in relation to bowhead whale, especially to southern Keewatin. They come up to our region to hunt. That has been the case for many years in this region. They come into our community when they harvest a bowhead whale. It is a good feeling, but there is always a but.

The Naujaat population are so welcoming to the regions. They do all the work, because of our generosity. When they are leaving, it is hunters' knowledge. They are organized with who is the harpooner, and who will do what to harvest one bowhead whale. I am trying to make a point here. People of Naujaat, we are open. In relation to bowhead whale, it is a lot of work cutting up the muktuk. People of Naujaat are working so hard when hunters come up from other communities. We do all their work, and the people of Naujaat are all volunteering, assisting for successful hunting.

There has to be something done about this if this continues. We welcome hunters. That is our nature, but this has been happening too long. I think we are being taken advantage of when they come up to harvest. In many ways, it tells us that there is no communication. Other hunters are not able to see this that all their work, once harvested, is done by our community. We should be able to make a point now.

Going back to 1999, we were told we have our own territory now and everything is open. It is like that even to 2022. We are still controlled as before by southern Canada. I look to the right of me, and it is all interveners. Where are the Inuit who are supposed to be in your seats? Nothing has

changed. You will determine what our wildlife will be like, not by us. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement told us that we will start to be masters in our territory. Nothing is happening. We are still trying to determine a land use process. When I heard that we will be running our own territory, the federal government will create an office in our territory. NTI, KIA will be able to do so many things for the region. Was I ever happy to have heard that.

But, from 1999 to today, NTI and KIA when they opened their positions for high-level elections, people in Nunavut as Kivalliqmiut as well, they come. It is their normal procedure campaigning. It is always the same situation. We need this Nunavut Land Use Plan. I am talking about it, and when people are campaigning for higher positions, they tell you what they will do exactly. My people, I will work for you. Since 1999, even with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit mentioned so often, I will base my campaign on that, up to 2022.

The young people will be foremost in our community. They are going to be masters. When I start getting into the boards, I thought as a youngster that I could move everything in my community. I thought I could run it in my own way. As things progress, and as mentioned earlier, we are always the last community to hear what is going on. There is no transparency from anywhere.

The federal government, we don't see them in my community. They say Northern Affairs, Northern Concerns. Is that just for Iqaluit? During the time of the NWT, the government was open. They travelled. They were concerned with communities. Since Nunavut became a reality, now that has stopped completely. I don't see anyone coming into smaller communities. Your concentration is basically through three regional hubs or to larger communities. This has been going on too long. We are too small a population. Is that your reason why you do not come? Though, if you do come, you would be welcome in our community.

I think during COVID during the past two years, during the Kivalliq Wildlife Board video conferencing meeting, I asked at that time if you are able to come into the Kivalliq communities. That was my question. They said okay, we will travel. We will give you information. We will work with you. It never materialized.

Mammals, walrus, I think there was research last summer, and this past summer there was another survey on walrus. We were told that the population is healthy and growing. I am trying to make a point here. The map we saw on the screen, the area we call Nagjuttuuq, the red designation called Nagjuttuuq, and towards Baffin there is White Island there. The red area used to be inhabited by Greenlandic people who travelled to the area, between Baffin Island and the mainland Kivalliq is a point where they were travelling.

Now the marine traffic is becoming numerous, and this area we call Sugluk. It is even being used now. It is a narrow part in our area. The ships are coming in through these small channels now. The marine traffic coming in through narrow channels should be prohibited, closed to marine traffic. As it was mentioned, travel through Southampton bypassing Coats Island, which is not the case according to the presentation earlier. Marine traffic coming in will disturb marine mammals.

Inuit needs have never been understood. Will NTI be able to do anything about it? Maybe not, because they don't come into our community. While we are working in on the land use process for the younger population of Nunavummiut, we are learning. Some of us are presenting our concerns, but it is still the case today that the outside population is still controlling our needs. NTI with the

Nunavut Agreement should be able to help us. When people talk about this Nunavut Land Claims Agreement now, I think it only applies to larger communities, although it is the *Agreement*. It is no use to smaller communities. This is how we are far behind.

Our government, what is the government? We hear there is a Nunavut government. Where are they? We are neglected. We are not informed. There is NTI. Where are they? There is the Kivalliq Inuit Association, and they only appear when they need something from the community. This is how we are far behind from our governments. Even the land use planning process, we were not even aware that this is happening.

I am happy that I am given an opportunity to be informed what you are doing. I will end my topic right now. You told us that we can ask, and as younger generations have not fully become aware of what we are able to do, we will become as youngsters in Nunavut to do what we have done. Although I appreciate our Elder generation that has directed us to live, now I think because of that my understanding from them is that I will be making further strides than what we have today. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Does anyone else from the table want to speak? Please go ahead.

Paul: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Paul Angutituar. I represent the HTO Chair in Naujaat. I forgot to mention about polar bears. I wanted to bring up polar bears again. Today they are increasing in numbers. It is not true what we hear on TV or social media that they are decreasing. There was an incident a few years ago. A subsistent hunter got mauled, I hate to say. We want more tags for Naujaat because they are everywhere. Three polar bears came into Naujaat in the last few weeks. One went right into town, and that had to be destroyed. We will keep pushing for more tags.

Besides that, I just want to point out the mining company, Agnico Eagle. Something has to be done with Agnico Eagle. I am not against mining, ore mining, but there has got to be rules in place. They have to be followed. They are in place, but they are never followed. Here in Rankin, we heard the treated water from the mine was discharged to the sea. That can't happen again. I hope not anyway. I have a little bit of background in mining, an introduction to mining over ten years ago. One of the chemicals that they use to extract the gold, the process of taking the gold out, they use cyanide. That is a really deadly chemical. So, it might have been treated. They say it is separated from what they are going to discharge to the sea. It is not always the case. I don't think so.

The other thing too, and Baker Lake team brought this up, in the beginning we heard that the employee ratio from Inuit to the people that come from the south was supposed to be either 60-40 or somewhere close to that range. That is never the case. This has to be addressed. The other thing too, I hate to say this, there is discrimination still going on. A lot of people experienced it. I have, and people still do today. I think KIA has to step on this part and look out for their constituents, their people within Nunavut. We hear about them wanting to hire Inuit local people from Nunavut within the Kivalliq. That is good, but the numbers are not the same as what they print out. The ratio is still bad.

The other thing I wanted to bring up again with Agnico, is that when COVID hit, all of the Nunavut beneficiaries were sent home. That is understandable with the rules that they had in place, but people from the south were still mining, coming from the south. I don't think that was fair. As

beneficiaries, I think we have a right to know what is going on. It would be nice to see either NTI or KIA step up on this to fight for Inuit rights. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentations. I will just pause to see. It looks like we are done on the presentation side. We will move to the questions. I will remind that questions are to be specific to the Land Use Plan and to the presenter. Jonathan, please start.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the representatives from Naujaat for your presentation. I just want to follow-up on some information the Commission collected when we visited your community in January 2020. During that community visit, community participants identified two caribou sea ice crossings where there were concerns about shipping disrupting those sea ice crossings. Just for reference, one is to the south of the community in Frozen Strait, and one is to the north of the community going in towards Committee Bay. Those areas have been included in the Draft Land Use Plan as Conditional Use Areas, but during that community visit, the Commission did not receive information on the specific dates or seasons during which those sea ice crossings were being used. I was wondering if community representatives would be able to specify what dates these sea ice crossings are used by caribou. You.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Go ahead.

Kevin T: Qujannamiik. Kevin Tegumiar, Hamlet of Naujaat. Caribou crossings on sea ice are during the spring, both April and May. That is the only time that caribou crosses on the sea ice. We don't see that in the fall. We rarely see that in the fall. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Okay, we are good? Any questions from the communities? Go ahead, Martha.

Martha: Martha Hickes from Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Qujannamiik. A question to Jon Ell about the sports hunting. Why was it stopped in your community?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please, go ahead.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat HTO. Since we have heard they were an endangered species, they were allocated only to the local harvesters. It was halted to sports hunters at that time since we heard about the status of the herd. There have been no sports hunters since then. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. I don't see any other questions or hands. Registered participants? *(Pause)*

I don't see any movement. Any member of the public? *(Pause)*

I also don't see any movement. Thank you very much for your presentation.

(Applause)

We are at a good stopping point for the day. There are a few snacks that came in late. You might want to grab them on the way out. Thank you for the presentations today. We will start at 9:15, nine-one-five tomorrow morning. There will not be a night sessions tonight. I believe it is Rankin

Inlet that will be up first thing in the morning. There is one little piece of information. I believe the parking lot is a little bit congested, so if there could be a pathway left in the parking lot so people could come in go, when you put your cars and trucks in there. Thank you very much.

End of Day 2

DAY 3: SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

Chairperson: Good morning, everyone. As you can tell, the hum has stopped. Hopefully it stays stopped. We will get started. We will get started with some housekeeping, and then I will ask the Rankin Inlet delegates to go to the presentation table afterwards. While you are getting seated, I will have a few comments, just gentle reminders for the day. Thanks. Please, Sharon.

Sharon: Good morning, everyone, and welcome back to Day 3 of our public hearings here in Rankin Inlet for the Kivalliq region. I would like to say good morning to our Chairperson, Andrew Nakashuk who is watching and on the road to recovery and anxious to get back in person with us. Good morning, Andrew.

For those who are new to the proceedings today, the emergency exits are over here on this side of the hall and through the exit that you entered in. The bathrooms are in the front. The snacks, coffee, tea, water, please help yourself. It is at the back of the room.

We are a little bit ahead of schedule, which is unheard of, but that is good. We are going to continue on today. We have had a couple of requests to switch some of the presenters around, so we accommodate as best as we can. Again, for the community representatives, if there is anything that you need, please let us know. We will see what we can do to support whatever it is that you need. Again, cellphones on mute please. Be respectful when the presenters are presenting. The question format will follow the same as we have for the last couple of days. Welcome, and we are looking forward to another productive day. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. I would ask the Rankin Inlet delegates to make their way to the presentation table. While you are doing that, I will just go through my list of reminders. When you speak, please be close to the mic so we get the full voice. Speak slowly so the interpreters are able to do their jobs. We thank them because it is an incredibly tough job. Thank you very much for what you do. Please don't use acronyms. Use the full name. It helps with the interpretation. I will just repeat Sharon's comment that it has been nice not having to hear phones going off. I just want to say thank you, and please keep it that way. We ask that masks be used as much as possible.

We will use the same process of Nunavut Planning Commission asking questions, then the community delegates, then registered participants, and then members of the public. The last point is when you speak, start with your name and the organization that you represent, which helps with the transcribing of these proceedings.

We will start with Rankin Inlet delegates. Who is going first. Okay, Martha? Thank you.

Presentation by the Hamlet and HTO of Rankin Inlet**Lynn Rudd, Hamlet Councillor****Martha Hickey, Hamlet Councillor****Andre Aokaut, HTO Manager****Harriet Tatty**

Martha: Good morning. I will read my notes in English. Firstly, I want to say that I grew up on the land with my parents. We travelled by dog team, lived in igloos and tupiks. We survived on the land with what my parents caught. It was a good life. I wanted to share that with all of you. I will start with my notes.

Firstly, thank you to the Nunavut Planning Commission for the hearings here in Rankin Inlet. Listening to delegates around the table from the Kivalliq communities, we heard heartfelt strong messages, comments, especially from our youth delegates. We need to keep encouraging them to keep voicing their concerns and never give up. Qujannamiik. Thank you, young people.

Secondly, we are encouraging development while at the same time protecting the land, water, and animals. We know mining will be ongoing. Then train Inuit to take part in upper management positions. Either way, Nunavut leaderships has to control what goes on in the development of Nunavut. We can have people in shadowing positions in mines, inspecting activities and so on. Have employees follow and observe closer with another employee performing the role. This type of learning is usually used to onboard new employees into an organization or into a new role. We can make rules but have to make sure they are followed.

Our young people need to be taught how to hunt and prepare their catch the proper way. The Hunters and Trappers Organization in each community requires more funding to do these kinds of cultural and traditional skills. If we want our youth to survive and learn this, let's do something for them. I am sure the Hunters and Trappers would be more than willing, if given more funds to do programs. I would encourage organizations such as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Kivalliq Inuit Association, along with mining companies to work with them.

There are ways around these things to fall into place. Work with Hunters and Trappers. If we have other alternatives, use them. Inform the public. There are ways to go out and promote the communities. We heard around the table about limited work and not enough is being done.

Our community in Rankin: Our community is a very busy place, and it is growing every year with multiple projects ongoing. Our waste site or dump is overflowing. The Works Department has been working on it so it does not get out of place. As you can see, we have old vehicles piling high and reaching the town, plus old appliances. The Hamlet has been trying to work with out-of-town businesses to no avail. COVID ended one promising project too, so we encourage anyone that can help us with this ongoing problem. It is unhealthy for the environment and should be cleaned up.

The proposed runway at Meliadine Gold Mine is another topic. This project would have to go to a public hearing before anything is dealt with. The proposed site is on the path where the caribou

migrate in the summer. The community of Rankin Inlet would have to be involved. Also, the proposed wind turbines at the mine would be another issue to be tabled at the hearings. Keep us posted on these projects.

Listening to delegates with their concerns, our leaders, our organizations need to come up with plans to assist these communities with their issues and concerns. Hire extra workers to work with these communities so that some items not being addressed can be dealt with. Something has to happen. Things have been left too long, and nothing is going on. We are not in the 1960s anymore. We have modern technology to work with. Work with the public. Inform communities. What we heard from delegates, we need to be heard now. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you, Martha. Who is next? Please state your name and the organization you are representing. Thank you.

Lynn: Good morning. My name is Lynn Rudd, Councillor for the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Welcome to Rankin, the Board of Directors, and everybody here in this community hall. Welcome to beautiful Rankin. I have a few things I would like to speak to. One of them is the limited Land Use Plan within the municipal boundaries. This should be released to the municipalities so that they can deal with it and handle it as they wish. If that is not done, the future councillors of the municipalities will have their hands tied.

Another thing is contamination. There is a lot of contamination within Rankin where the old nickel mine was.

Chairperson: Lynn, could you please move the mic closer just so we can hear you better? Thank you.

Lynn: The old nickel mine has a lot of contamination, and I do believe that it contributes to a lot of cancer that happens. I will go with my family, with my mom. My mother, her two parents, three of her brothers, and my daughter all died from cancer. Was it something that was avoidable? I don't know, but the contamination has to be dealt with once and for all. It has been remediated, yes. It was never reassessed. It has never been assessed. That should be dealt with once and for all so that the health and wellbeing of the people of Rankin Inlet is looked after in the future.

Other contamination has been happening, like the 330,000 litres of waste that happened just recently, as well as in 2020 with those 18,400 litres of diesel that went into the sewer system and into our water. It is a quarter of a mile away from town. It was never properly cleaned up. Who answers for that? The Government of Nunavut should be able to say yes, these spills happened, and these are the things that we are going to do for the community and for the territory. It is not just Rankin Inlet that is going to be affected. Out there, diesel is running free. For how long? That is all I have to say for today. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. I will move to this side of the table. Please state your name and organization and keep the mic close. Thanks.

Andre: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Ublaakut. My name is Andre Aokaut with the Kangiqtinig Hunters and Trappers Organization, Manager. I will be speaking on behalf of the board. Thanks to all the Hunters and Trappers Organizations that came up and also all the communities. The Kangiqtinig Hunters and Trappers Organization supports the plan of protecting our wildlife, especially the protection of the

calving grounds. Some of these to the west of us are hard to access, which is a good thing. Around Rankin, there are some calving grounds to protect like near Peter Lake, which are used by some smaller herds, not like the big herds in July.

Our hunting area needs a bit more consideration. We noticed changes due to the all-weather access road and the traffic. Right now, is a good example where the plan for Meliadine Mine doesn't work. A lot of our hunters are out right now for the fall hunt, and we will be lucky to see groups of 10. The mine will not stop until they see 50 or more, forcing us further and further away on rough terrain. During the wintertime, our Elders have to travel into other communities to hunt caribou, and that is not right. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. We will start with questions from Nunavut Planning Commission staff. Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the representatives of Rankin Inlet for your presentation. The 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan identifies a proposed corridor for the Kivalliq-to-Manitoba linear infrastructure including the possibility of developing in the future all-weather roads, power transmission, fibre-optic lines, and things like that. Does your community have any feedback on whether it is appropriate to include this as a permitted use in the Draft Plan? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question.

Martha: Martha Hickes, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. We have talked about it in council, but we have not heard more lately, so I can't really answer you that question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, and I do also want to take a moment to remind everyone that as we have these questions, there does not have to be a definitive response at the table. There can be a follow-up later, because not every question can be answered off the top of your head. I just wanted to reassure everyone that "I don't know right now" is just as good an answer when you are sitting at the table as anything else. Further questions? No? Okay, questions from the community delegates?

(Pause)

I don't see any hands going up, so I will go back to the registered participants. Are there any questions from the registered participants? *(Pause)*.

No one is standing up and going to the mic. Are there any questions from public members? *(Pause)*

No questions from public members. Thank you very much for your presentation, and we will move on to Whale Cove.

(Applause)

Whale Cove, is everybody going to the table? Okay. May I see who is going to speak first? Okay, we will start with Percy. Go ahead.

Presentation by the Hamlet and HTO of Whale Cove

Percy Kabloona – Mayor of Whale Cove

Simon Enuapik – Whale Cove HTO

Lewis Voisey – Whale Cove

Diana Kriterdluk – Whale Cove

Percy: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ublaakut. Percy Kabloona, Mayor of Whale Cove. The proceedings that we are gathering for, I am quite familiar with it. Our concerns from the Community of Whale Cove: Our drinking water is a big concern, and the lack of gravel, and the cemetery in our community due to the land all being rock. Within the municipal boundaries is our drinking water system and gravel, and the garbage is becoming an issue in our community. These are our major concerns as hamlet councillors. We will answer questions. Thank you for now.

Chairperson: Thank you. Who is next? Please go ahead.

Simon: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Simon Enuapik, Whale Cove Hunters and Trappers Organization. We have concerns, and it has been discussed about the calving grounds. It should be really off limits to everybody, and the caribou freshwater crossing. We will support 10-kilometres either way of a buffer zone. It should be as is, as planned for now. We used to have a lot of caribou herds coming through our community. This summer, there were hardly any. They are not in areas where they used to gather and migrate, three or four herds. We are affected by a lack of caribou. Just imagine.

Naujaat gave a good presentation of one vessel coming into their vicinity unannounced. This is also a problem. They are coming in so close to the shores now. The other vessels are anchoring in areas they never used to. When the ice goes, we used to have a lot of mammals. There are hardly any anymore. They just came in last week, a couple of weeks ago. Muskox, we were told that they are coming into the community, and they are starting to be put in our region.

We are in full support of what you are doing in the land planning process, but there are concerns as well if this Plan is to go through. What about the economy? There are no concerns about how the economy will emerge in future days to high school graduates, university graduates. They are at home with nothing to do. Why?

We have not heard with these helicopters exploring in our areas. They just arrive, come into hamlets. Hunters and Trappers are not notified. They are busy with exploration. Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, why are you silent? We are your subjects, and you should be informing us. They disturb the caribou herds and other wildlife. They fly low.

Last week, as I was out hunting, I saw a helicopter flying so low, under 500 feet. Why? I was never told. These things are never explained to us. Why are the Regional Organizations working in the dark? No information is given out. We need to understand. I need to understand as I sit here and talk to you about the planning process. There are many things that we don't like what is going on out there, and there is no information given to us. Because of that, I will support your proceedings.

We have a lot of concerns. As Keewatin people, we are all affected by the lack of wildlife in this region. Sometimes we have no money to buy food. Sometimes our children are hungry. We just sit there and not bother anybody. Caribou is our food, whale, seals, char. So, how can people from this region, you sitting around the table, should you ask for information given to you as well with aircraft exploration flying so low and all over the place. Why is that?

We all say we are in strong support of our Nunavut. It is pristine in many areas, but it won't be the case for too long. Baker Lake has started developments in their vicinity 12 years ago. Baker Lake really knows how much the effects and damage it could cause. Talk to them. They have handled this problem firsthand. These are my concerns. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. We will move down the table. Who would like to go next?

Lewis: *(Translated)*: Lewis Voisey. I have really never attended a proceeding of this magnitude. I am just a little baffled right now. All of your concerns in your communities are very important as you spoke about them. How will we solve all these issues that were brought up around the table? Today we are so busy. We have many concerns, and solving the problems is not there a lot of times, but we still progress.

The wildlife they spoke about, and we have heard. Avian flu is a big concern as well with waterfowl. This is what I have heard from wildlife officers. I have heard as well that the char, the fish are having problems. This past summer, I caught two fish, two char. We could not eat them. They appeared to be filled with tumors. On the flesh, there were red spots that could not be eaten. What caused this? Is it a new disease emerging in fish, caribou, seals, whales, and other mammals? Our food source appears to be contaminated one way or the other, and there appears to be no solution in the near future.

It is pressing how we can look at these and what the solution would be to healthy mammals. I think we are on the verge of not being able to harvest wildlife for too long. Perhaps processed food? Would it be contaminated as well? I have many concerns and a lot of things bother me. To me and to many of us, exploration is bothersome.

We don't get sealifts anymore. Shipping companies are so busy with priorities with big companies. We only have a sealift late in the season, and that is not convenient to us. The building season is becoming very late in Whale Cove. There was a man who was building a garage, and due to lack of deliveries, eventually his supplies were gone. Could it be the sitting government? We are told we are receiving a fire hall. We are still waiting after three years, because cargo vessels are not coming in. We eventually will have one in October delivering necessary items and building supplies. When NTCL was a cargo ship in this company, they arrived so early, and companies and buildings could be put up on time. The service is deteriorating.

Another concern I have is ptarmigan. They were plentiful when I was a youngster. That was our main food in the spring coming in from southern regions going up. They hung around through summer and fall. They were our prime source of food. All the islands around us had a lot of eggs coming in from the ptarmigan, so everywhere we travelled. They were a ready source of food. Now there are none. Once in a while now when they migrate south, but there are so few in spring coming up north. They come through but so few. They are not in their traditional grounds anymore.

We are in a harder situation when we lack wildlife. Everywhere in the world, there is farming. They grow food, and the food is available. We don't have that luxury up here. Perhaps we should demand more protection of waterfowl and other birds like ptarmigan. They are healthy food, and this is what I miss most. Should we become farmers? Should we raise ptarmigan?

I have many thoughts and concerns that are not just becoming a reality. It appears that the exploration and the mining companies have nothing with our communities. There are so few employed to these industries. Huge profits are made. It is not being passed on to small communities. Minimum wages are another source of problem. There is not enough money made for these working out in the exploration camps. When you send out your ore and your gold, it is gone. Forever it is gone from our land, and a lot of mess is left behind.

I was around here when a mine in this community started, and we had a lot of sea mammals, seals and other mammals. When this mine operated, everything seems to have gone. The land we call Pistol Bay 15 miles southwest of here, 10 miles perhaps, you can hear the diesel power plant from far away. The snow around us was blackish due to the smoke. I have gone through the contamination. I think they say the mining has improved, its cleanliness and other environmental concerns. Many old exploration camps have not been remediated. To me, this is absolutely nonsense. I will not support any form of mining. The huge profit is coming out of the territory, maybe even from the country, but they leave us a lot of junk, the mess behind. The gold when it is gone, you will never see them again. They took it. They are gone but left everything behind.

I used to say when Inuit were getting into the education system being taught how to do exploration, I thought you know, they would give them a chance and do their own work within this industry. It has not materialized. I have never heard it being done. Nothing really came out of it in Whale Cove. The do drilling for samples around us. They have done that for many seasons. I don't know who the company sold to, acquired by another company eventually, it is now a Russian company and has stood still because of the European conflict in Ukraine. So, Russian companies are gone. This is no good to the community people. It is not like what I say. So few, so few Inuit are working from the community, maybe at minimum wages.

We are never asked. We are not masters of our region, our environment. Perhaps Ottawa has complete control. They override what is decided with organizations in Nunavut. The new animals, waterfowl are starting to come in, and others who were inhabitants of this land long ago are starting to disappear. When we talk about caribou herds, it is not a big herd to us. Long ago, we were travelling in dog teams. Today you can get out to the few caribou herds in a very short time now with mechanized travel. Perhaps that could be one of the problems for herds depleting. Our lifestyle long ago, we shared. Now a trade in wildlife is rampant. Too much of that is going on. This is not the Inuit way of life. It was never allowed.

I can speak on and on and on of my problems, but if I do that, it is going to fall into what? I am not even sure if I can be of any help to the proceedings. This is my land. I grew up here in the Whale Cove area. There are too many policies. They contradict what we were taught. We looked after ourselves. We looked after our animals. When waterfowl lay eggs, we stop shooting caribou when there are eggs. Therefore, we picked them up only when they were fresh. Now the wildlife officers are in complete control and not knowing what they are doing sometimes. It will be going on and on and on. We are in changing times with few solutions in evidence and nothing really happening.

Perhaps our children today will be able to adapt. In my youth, we were cared for and taught, and that is not in evidence today. They are growing up in schools. The language teaching is at the minimum. There are some Inuit teachers here at the schools, but they are not being taught Inuit culture. Inuit IQ will never be taught fully at the school. If we are talking about Inuit IQ, let the parents do the teaching. From our mothers and fathers, our grandfathers, our uncles, they were our teachers. That is not the case today. I am even baffled how I am able to make any contributions to this. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for your presentation. I would just like to take a moment to reemphasize that all voices matter. All presentations matter. We just want to thank you for your presentations. Do we have one more speaker? No? Okay, we will move to the questions part. We will start with the Nunavut Planning Commission staff. They do have a question. Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the representatives from Whale Cove for your presentation. It is greatly appreciated. During your comments, you identified a particular concern about not being aware of activities that are occurring on the land. You gave a recent example of a low-flying helicopter that you encountered and were not aware of its purpose or anything about those given activities. I am just curious if you are aware of Section 6.3.2 of the Draft Land Use Plan that requires a simple annual report by all project proponents to be submitted to the Nunavut Planning Commission, because currently it is very difficult for anyone to be aware of all of the different activities that are occurring in the territory.

The Nunavut Planning Commission is uniquely situated at the front of the regulatory system and does see all project proposals. So, we don't need a response now by any means, but I would just draw to your attention, and draw to all participants' attention, the fact that this Plan requirement for a simple annual report being submitted to the Commission could assist the Nunavut Planning Commission in providing information to communities as to all of the activities that are occurring at a given time. We would be curious to hear from you again. It does not have to be now, and from all participants as to whether this approach is appropriate. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Simon: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Simon Enuapik, Whale Cove Hunters and Trappers. Thank you for the question. On the section that you just quoted, I will not be able to answer your question right now, but I will keep in mind a written submission.

Chairperson: Thank you for that answer. Okay, Nunavut Planning Commission staff do not have any more questions, so I will open it up to the community delegates. I will scan down the tables looking for hands. Martha and Alex. We will start with Martha. Please go ahead and ask your question.

Martha: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Martha Hickes. This question is to Percy Kabloona. You were concerned about your water supply. There was a plan to create a new water source with cleaning facilities.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question.

Percy: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Percy Kabloona, Hamlet mayor. Thank you, Martha, for your question. Eventually I think it will arrive, purification instruments to Whale Cove. This water has no watershed.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Over to Alex now. Please go ahead, Alex, once you get the mic.

Alex: Matna. Alex Ishalook, Arviat HTO. It is not a question. I will just respond in general to Mr. Savoy's comment. Your concerns are well taken. I respect your concerns. You have a very good comment. I don't have a question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that comment. Are there any other questions? One more time around the table. I don't see any hands. Are there questions from registered participants? *(Pause)*

I see no movement. Questions from public members? *(Pause)*

I see no movement. We have one housekeeping item, and Sharon will let you know, and then we will take a quick break. Then we will hear from a public member who would like to speak. Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just before we go to break, we have had a request from one of the Elders here. His name is Andy who is going fishing and would like to know if anybody is interested in getting any fresh char. He will be at the back of the hall at break if you could let him know. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. So, we will take a break. Thank you very much for your presentation.

(Applause)

Break

Chairperson: Okay, we are back at it. I was reminded that every once in a while, I need to remind people who I am. So, it is Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. We have made it through the community presentations, and next on the agenda is open to public members. We have a public member who has requested time to make a presentation, so Bernadette, come to the table. Once you are settled, you have the mic. Please state your full name. It is your time. Thank you.

Bernadette: *(Translated; Some of the names are spelled phonetically)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I have prepared a short presentation. I would have thought I would be scheduled on Friday, but we are a little ahead. My name is Bernadette Dean. I have three traditional names. Miqqusaaq, Kaviayak, Kashakalook. My parents, my father. Paniu, was my father. My mother is Tooalik. My father was adopted. Mucanauk, and my mother's parents, Tamiopuktuk, and her mother was Kavallq. This is a way of Inuit when they want to identify themselves to a certain group. We normally notify people of our parents, and then you are identified of who, where you belong to. We are from traditionally the Naujaat area. They are my forefathers.

(English): I did not know I would be speaking this early. I have been scanning through. About three weeks ago or more when the Kivalliq Inuit Association had community consultations, I wanted to get a copy of the Draft Land Use Plan, and I was told you can go to the website and download it, but

when you have limited access to the internet, and at this point, my printer is still sitting in the cargo office in Ottawa.

I have more questions, but maybe I will make some comments as well regarding the Nunavut Land Use Plan. One that is most stressing to me is identifying historic and heritage sites. I don't know if that anyone has in your consultations since Nunavut Planning Commission started in 1993, and your mandate, I will repeat it: Is responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of land use plans for resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

I know one particular area that is of interest to me to be designated a historic or heritage site, and that is the place we call Aqiarunnak and in English it is called Duke of York Bay on northern Southampton Island. I might be wrong, but I think the delegates from Naujaat mentioned. That area of water needs protection. All these terms of limited use or seasonal use are kind of new to me. By the way, I will be submitting a written statement before your January 10, 2023 deadline.

The area and not just that area but other areas all over Nunavut have so many untold stories of our ancestors' history, because we come from a very strong, rich, oral culture with oral traditions and storytelling. The area of Duke of York Bay on Southampton Island is of great importance to me. It is a place of tragedy and determination. It is a story of one woman and her two young children. My grandmother, my biological grandmother on my father's side, we learned that my grandfather, Nangmalik Sukuluk died when he was hunting in the floe edge, so she became a widow with two of her young children. My late uncle Ukalik, who was from Whale Cove, and my late Aunt Marina, who lived here became my teacher in so many ways regarding traditional skin sewing and preparation.

We learned from the Hudson Bay archives where all the Hudson Bay Post journals were kept from the time the trading post was created in each of the communities. We learned that on December 26, 1929, my grandfather Nangmalik Sukuluk died. It was at that time reported to the Hudson Bay manager. My father would have been 9 years old, but he was adopted by Maki and Nanoak at a time where there were there no cloth diapers or infant formula.

Eva and I had a little chat that her father or grandfather was brought as an adopted infant where his adopted mom did not have breast milk, like my father. When my father grew up, as an infant, he was fed broth. He was fed fresh kidney from caribou and seals. My father lived to be almost 94 years old, and he died here about 2014. It is the love and the wisdom that our ancestors had.

To the newcomers of this land, it has been described by barren lands when you read in English. They call it the barren lands because there are no trees. They call it barren, because they did not have the knowledge and the skill on how to survive off the land. I am so proud of our ancestors and their determination to live, and the deep respect and connection they had with the land that many of us still have. Respect and connection.

Our ancestors plan too. At this time of the year, they would be harvesting caribou so they would provide winter clothing for their families and for their hunters. They were planners though their plans were not written down or drafted so many times. I have a question, more question than comment. Again, I said I will be reviewing what was presented to us.

My first question is what does the Plan do for my grandchildren and their grandchildren? I have 9 grandchildren right now. Will this Plan allow them to continue to harvest caribou and the sea

mammals? When you talk about Limited Use, what does that mean for my future generations, Inuit rights to harvest? Will they be limited?

One of my first memories as a very young child was we were out on the land camping. My great uncle, late Loren Pamulik, and my uncle's family and our family, we were in tents. I don't know if I was four years old, but I remember my great uncle Pamulik that I called (*inaudible*), and my uncle Satiana, they were digging into the ground, digging into the limestone in Southampton Island. I went up to my great uncle and I asked him what are you doing? My older cousins and older siblings were putting eggshells of geese and the skins of geese into this pit, and they were covering that. My great uncle replied, there is a qallunaat nearby. There is a white man nearby. Many years later, I learned that were not allowed to hunt geese or harvest eggs because of the migratory bird act or something. I didn't know we were poaching, and we did that for many years. It was a law that came from three countries: Canada, the US, and Mexico. They were trying to protect the geese. Therefore, they were sneaking. Another act, another law that did not come from our own that our parents and grandparents had no say in drafting a law, an act, or a plan.

I am grateful to be given a voice today, and I want to remind all the other Inuit that the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement gave us a voice, and this public hearing gives us a voice, but many of us never had time to review the documents that you provided. I respect the work that the Nunavut Planning Commission has done since it started in 1993. I want to acknowledge Brian Aglukark. I think he has been with the Nunavut Planning Commission the longest, and I also wanted to acknowledge his late father, David Aglukark Sr. who was part of the negotiating of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. I would also like to acknowledge at this time James Eetoolook. We need more leaders like him. He has a kind heart, and he has a lot of history. He can tell us how things began and where they were.

One of the contracts I am doing currently is translating letters that Tagak Curley, the founder of the Inuit Rights Movement, letters that he received in 1971 from Elders from all over the North. All of them are dead now or have passed on. In their letters, there is one consistency. I know that they had great concern for maintaining our land, this Nunavut. That is something as Inuit, we were always taught to respect our land and to maintain it.

Going back to Duke of York Bay or Aqiarunnak, the late Mariano Aupilardjuk explained to me and many other Elders like my father explained to me, they did not stay in a piece of land for very long. They had seasonal land where they went fishing, where they went geese hunting, where they went caribou hunting. They did not stay in a piece of land or a community permanent like this, because they had to give that land they were in time to heal and time to cleanse itself. Duke of York Bay or Aqiarnuuak: It is called Aqiarunnak because if you see the body of water, it is shaped like stomach or intestines of a sea mammal if you see the body of water. They were great. They observed it without having a map, without having navigational tools, because our ancestors were great observers of land and seasons.

That area is precious to me, because that is the area where after my grandfather Nangmalik Sukuluk died. That spring, or Upingaaq, one of her relatives wanted her to marry another man right away, and my grandmother Ungalak refused, and it was time to move to a different location. So, my grandmother along with my uncle and my aunt, they were abandoned. My grandmother, having the determination to live and to survive, she walked from Qikiqtaaluk, in English it is called White Island. Am I correct, Jon Ell or Willie? They crossed from the island to the mainland around Naujaat or Repulse Bay because they had relatives in that area. It was late spring. It was hard to travel with

leads and water on the ice. They would cross leads by placing the sled, the small sled they had, to cross to the other side making their way to the Naujaat area.

My uncle said once they reached the mainland, they survived on eating lemmings and snow buntings, because they had no other means. We were always told that we have to respect the land because it provides for us. We have to respect all the animals and all the living creatures, no matter how big or small. That is who we are and where we come from, and I know a lot of you know the story, those values of our parents and ancestors that are not written down.

I was quite hurt – not hurt – but offended where the sunken ships of Sir John Franklin have been declared historic sites. This land, our ancestor's footprints are everywhere. In the Land Use Plan, I think those historic and heritage sites of our ancestors, like I said, the land has many stories, untold stories. I think they have to be included in the Land Use Plan so that our future generations will know where they come from and who they were, people that survive this land.

Again, I have not reviewed your Draft Plan. I only have an Inuktitut copy with me. The other thing that I did not see in Jonathan's presentation on the first day was we are experiencing climate change. How is this Plan going to deal with the issue of climate change and food insecurity? The land provides us food from the animals that we harvest. How is this Plan going to address climate change and food insecurity?

This morning on the news, I saw briefly that our Prime Minister of Canada was attending a UN conference on food insecurity, and I wish he was here to listen. With climate change, food insecurity is becoming more and more challenging. You heard the community delegates from Baker Lake and Arviat saying the caribou are moving further and further away. Even in Rankin Inlet, we have seen changes. The changes we have seen since the development of Agnico Eagle nickel mine and also maybe mixed with climate change, is so drastic.

I have been living in Rankin Inlet since 1994, and one of the changes I have seen since is where my older cousin used to take me berry picking, just past the Char River Bridge. That whole area on the right side has become a sandpit. I don't know if it is the responsibility of the municipal government or I don't know, the hamlet that it became a sandpit. We can no longer pick berries there. On the other side on the trail to Diane River where people call that blue dinosaur, that area became a sandpit too. That was an area where it was just a cranberry field. It is no longer there. Like someone said, we have to go further and further and further to harvest and gather.

If this piece, this Land Use Plan that I have yet to study and get to know is going to value the traditional harvesting and gathering rights, if we have those... I saw that the developers and mining companies have existing rights. Does the future generation have existing rights to be human, to be Inuk? Will this document, once approved or disapproved, we don't know because I am a member of the public. I am a grandmother of 9 who is not going to be at the final decision-making. It is the lawyers and policy makers, senior bureaucrats of government that will write the final draft or what have you.

For many reasons, one of the key elements or the key things is many of us Inuit, we learn about these things when it is at the last minute, many of us because of the colonial past and because of things happening in the past with laws that were unjust such as you cannot hunt geese or you cannot harvest eggs. Even in the mainland, we were told you cannot harvest caribou in the fall when it was

time to harvest caribou skin for clothing. We still lack trust. We don't have trust with the Government of Canada or the Government of Nunavut, and many of us don't have trust in our representative Inuit organizations. Like someone mentioned, it is like they are keeping secrets from us. So, trust is an issue, but like I said, I will review some and submit a written statement.

I was reading this quickly, the Inuktitut version of your very thick Draft Plan, and under Section 4.6.7, it says (*spoke in Inuktitut, not translated*). Back to English it says different laws that are affected. I don't know how it reads in English, but that is how I understand it. In the little shadowed part, it reads (*spoke in Inuktitut, not translated*). How would you say that for those who understand Inuktitut? What does it even mean?

It goes on to say (*Translated*): the procedures are here for land use planning and implementation. I don't have an English copy, but my Inuktitut language brain cannot really understand what it means. At one point, (*translated*) those who have been damaged and destroyed.

(*Translated*) The process will enable... (*English*): The reason and the goal regarding the laws for those that have rights. (*Translated*): The others have gone beyond what is written, the land use plan is created by the Nunavut Planning Commission carries weight. (*English*): I think there is a reference that the Nunavut Planning Commission is getting a lot of strength. Again, I don't have a copy of the English language version, and if a unilingual Elder were to read this, it makes no sense. Even your translation up there, in Inuktitut (*translated*): what you see on the screen is not making sense to us. It doesn't really say Nunavut Planning Commission.

(*English*): But one of the things with working over there and seeing and hearing some of the concerns from the community delegates, is a registered delegate group or what have you called Friends of the Land Use Plan. Right away my brain thought, is there an enemy of the Land Use Plan? How did such an organization develop and when did it develop? Are any of the community delegates that brought forth their concern, are they aware of such an organization or group?

One of the things that happens, not only the mistrust or the distrust, is the lack of communication, the lack of communication where Inuit and communities are often the last to hear. I respect all the work a lot of you have done over the years but being at the community level with limited access to internet or information, Inuit and Inuit without the big fancy job titles are the last to hear. With the Land Claim Agreement, the whole purpose of settling a land was to protect the Inuit way of life and to protect the lands, the animals, and the sea. That is what is so dear to us, to Inuit and to our future generations. How is this Land Use Plan going to ensure that they have existing rights to harvest like the developers that are listed in the Power Point presentation that Jonathan Savoy gave us? Will it ensure that the future generations of Inuit are respected too?

Like I said, I was unprepared. I thought I would be doing this on Friday. For now, I just want to thank you for giving me a voice and allowing me to speak. I hope I made sense, and I am going to read as much as I can. I hope to get an English copy of your Draft Plan. I don't know if anybody has any questions, but I just want to say one more thing. I don't know how long Agnico Eagle mine has been in Rankin Inlet or at Meliadine. There was only one time that I have seen an employee from the Agnico Eagle nickel mine attend church on a Sunday and was willing to engage with Inuit. I never ever saw her again.

When I introduce myself and who my parents and ancestors were, that is how. Often when we go to an Inuk community, other Inuit ask us who is your mom and dad, and who are your ancestors? Right away, stories are exchanged, and trust is developed. We have government employees, long-term employees that never seem to engage with the community or with the church. Engage with us. Tell us who your parents are and where you come from. That is part of building that trust. It is part of communicating. Trust is a very small thing, but it is very important. I welcome you to ask me questions or to dialogue with me. At this point, I will just say thank you for giving me this time. I promise I will read what I can and include some more points and stress some things that I think are lacking. When you talk about healthy communities, knowing who we are and where we come from is a big part of being healthy. Qujannamiik, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the presentation, Bernadette. We will, as we have for everybody else, go through the process of finding questions. Do we have any questions? Sharon would like to make a comment.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. On behalf of the Commission, as our Acting Chair has said several times before, all voices are welcome, and we do appreciate your feedback. We also appreciate both oral and written submissions. This is your Land Use Plan. The Commission is tasked to listen to everyone, and the more solutions and recommendations that community members, government organizations, individuals can provide to the Commission, the stronger the Plan will be, and the gaps as you have noted in some areas, can be addressed. That is again, the purpose of having these public meetings and hearing all feedback: what people like, what they don't like, how it can be changed, and opportunities to work together to find solutions that work for many parties. So, on behalf of the Commission, I thank you, Bernadette.

Bernadette: If I may say one more thing about how this process works, I remember when Agnico Eagle mines was consulting with our community about an all-weather road. They talked about latitude and longitude, which makes no sense to many of us. One of things I will never forget is the heartbreak of late Paul Kayuryuk, who was part of this consultation, because the mining company and whoever with their GIS used longitude and latitude and all this stuff. The plans went ahead, and the all-weather road was approved, but one thing late Paul Kayuryuk did not know was part of this building the all-weather road involved blasting a hill that was known as Akusavik, which was just past the Char Bridge too. That rocky hill where we used to pick cranberries, blueberries, and crowberries, had a name in our language, in Inuktitut. Akusavik. They called it Akusavik, because when you go further north of Akusavik, you will be at a place we know where there are tent rings and old sod house ruins. It was called that because ancestors coming from the sea would meet with others. That rock was called Akusavik, and it was blasted. It is not there anymore.

That is another tragedy, and that is another misunderstanding or miscommunication when Agnico Eagle mines and the local community are not on the same page, and they are not on the same level of understanding. Those are things that the Government of Canada and the Government of Nunavut, you have to be aware of these things when you are dealing with Inuit, and local knowledge is very important. We might not speak the same language. We might not be on the same page, and we are definitely not in the same boat when it comes to all this, but I hope that you respect the future generations. It is not about us. It is about the future generation. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you. Jon would like to make a comment.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. This is not necessarily a question, which we are doing now, but just to provide a quick clarification. First of all, thank you very much for your comments today. They are greatly appreciated. I would also offer if you would like to sit down after the hearing closes one day, I would be more than happy to go through some of the Plan to have a more detailed conversation.

On the issue of harvesting rights and impacts of the Land Use Plan on community land use, I just wanted to clarify that the requirements in the Draft Plan that we are considering would not impact communities harvesting or use of the land in any way. So, the proposed rules or requirements that we are discussing here this week are meant to apply to other companies, individuals or organizations looking to come into Nunavut or go out on the land and conduct activities like exploration, scientific research, tourism. Those types of activities would not impact your ability to use the land for harvesting or general use. Maybe I will stop there, and I would encourage further discussion offline. Thank you.

Bernadette: You just reminded me of another concern I had, which I addressed to the Kivalliq Inuit Association when they had consultation on this. Ever since the Diane River Trail was built from this community, I don't know if it is the municipality's responsibility, but ever since that trail, the road was built. Initially it was supposed to be a trail for ATVs only and for Inuit to go have an easier access to Diane. Ever since it was built, hundreds of cabins are popping up everywhere. I don't know if they require a permit to build a cabin.

One cabin, a two-story cabin, was built right in front of one of the (*inaudible*). There are three lakes that I know of, and at first freeze-up, local Elder women used to love going fishing there to catch landlocked char. Ever since that cabin was built, they don't want to go fishing in that lake, one of the lakes anymore because to the Elders, it is contaminated now because there is a two-story cabin. If I were the Mayor the Premiere or Minister of Lands or something, I would immediately have no cabin building law. I think the people in Rankin will agree with me. A lot of the Elders and Inuit who have cabins are along the coast, the sea, but it seems a lot of non-Inuit are building cabins everywhere. The cabins the Elders and Inuit have built are seasonal for making dry meat or for fishing.

I think it is not only Rankin that is experiencing this explosion of cabins happening everywhere. It is not just Inuit that these cabins are popping up. There is another cabin that just came up in the last two years right in front of the hill by Apache Pass. About four or five years ago, I remember going to see the migrating caribou, and it is located right where the caribou were crossing or migrating. Because I know I am on the record, because it is a public hearing, if anyone is listening, anyone with authority, there should be a moratorium or some kind of structure if people are going to build cabins, because I hear that at Tebesjuak, Meliadine Lake, there are not just cabins anymore. Some of them are like houses and mansions. Just my peace. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Bernadette. Do we have any questions from community delegates? Jon, please go ahead.

Jon Ell: (*Translated*): Jon Ell Tinashlu, HTO Community Repulse Bay. It is not a question, more of a general comment. When we see these documents at short notice, I just want to say something to your comment. The cabins popping up in the land, it is affecting the land use, wildlife migration. This is becoming something where Inuit are losing ground to qallunaat. People come up here with their

way of life and no consideration for how we live up here. The land is popping up with cabins in the vicinity of all localities. I see this everywhere. You say Inuit way of life. I think because of that, I think we are even forgetting what our true identity and culture is, trying to be like others who are doing well up here. Thank you.

Bernadette: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Jon Ell. Bernadette Dean. I just remembered our father have strict rules. If you were to relocate to a new territory, that I was notified that you were not to be in the same location all the time and that they have strict rules when they move into the new ground, it applies. Our fathers wanted that applied to be more careful when you move into new territory. This was practiced by our forefathers. Now it is completely thrown out as knowledge. That is why I mention it. Thank you.

Chairperson: Are there any other questions from community delegates? *(Pause)*

Any questions from registered participants? Please go ahead and state your name and who you represent. Thank you.

Hilu: Hilu Tagoon, Friends of Land Use Planning. I liked your presentation. I will speak in English and respond in English. I wanted to answer your question about the Friends of Land Use Planning. We are a collaboration of individuals who are passionate about Indigenous-led land use planning. Also, we have been working closely with the HTOs across Nunavut, hamlets across Nunavut, and corresponding directly with many of the agencies that are here. We are no stranger to all of the interveners that are here, as well as communicating with the Nunavut Planning Commission when we have questions or comments.

We are a duly registered intervener. On our website, it lists the individuals that are part of this collaboration. There is myself, Paul Crowley, and Jacob Gearhart of Iqaluit. Steven Nitah is the former Chief of Lusele K'e Dene First Nation. Justina Ray is the president and senior scientist of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada, and Alan Young, expert in social and environmental sustainability and leadership. Our goal is to see the hard-won right of Inuit when the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* occurred that there should be a Land Use Plan for the Inuit of Nunavut. That is our goal. It is to support Inuit of Nunavut to see what they envision as proper land use planning for Nunavut.

One thing that we did, and it is on our website but I can provide you a hard copy of it, we commissioned a report. We interviewed 400 individuals in Inuktitut and English, which to my knowledge has never been done before in that same fashion. The answers that were provided were that 91% of Nunavut residents believe in a land use plan that guides conservation and development, and that this is important. Nearly every respondent, 96% agree that healthy land and animals in the territory are a key to maintaining the Inuit culture, and 94% say they are concerned that Inuit are losing their culture. Nearly all the respondents, 92% agree that it is possible to protect the environment but create jobs at the same time. 63% believe that mining in Nunavut has done more harm than good, and only 1% felt that Nunavut should be doing less to conserve the land and wildlife.

I think one of the most important things to highlight right now too, is the importance of this Land Use Plan, as it will be the largest Land Use Plan in the world, and the importance of it internationally,

nationally, regionally, and even locally. It has been highlighted by all the proponents, all the communities that have been speaking.

(Translated): I respect you. *(English):* I think the most important knowledge that is here, including yours Bernadette, is Traditional Knowledge. We are the ones that will be impacted, and the people that have been speaking from the communities, I hope it is being taken to heart by the awesome Commissioners of the Nunavut Planning Commission as well as the signatories. That is who we have been communicating with as well as the three signatories and hoping that they are working hard towards getting to a point where a Land Use Plan is something that they can sign. Thank you.

Bernadette: *(Not speaking to the mic. The following is approximation):* One of the things I noticed already, there seems to be a lack of Elder involvement and bilingual speaking people in the things that you mentioned, but when was your organization formed?

Hilu: Thank you. So, we were formed in response to this Draft and the hearings that were going to happen, but each of us works and have between us dozens and dozens of years working in this area, in environmental stewardship and protection. We have communication with Elders working in the communities and getting support. Our work is to make sure that the Hunters and Trappers Organizations have the proper maps. Like you said, on NPC's site it was very hard to see the maps properly, so we were able to print maps and provide them to HTOs across Nunavut so that they had printed maps that they could use in their meetings whether or not we were invited or able to attend the HTOs. That was one thing that we were able to provide to all the HTOs that many of the people here could account for.

Also, we are not coming to represent the communities. We just want to make sure that good questions are asked, like you have Bernadette, and that communities are supported in any way that they saw that they needed any support in. So, former consultations that occurred, we were able to reprint all those consultations from NPC and provide it to the communities as well to make sure that they saw former consultations that had occurred within the communities and have those printed out for them so they could see in terms of what you have said in the past or what your Elders have said in the past. So much of our work has been to support communities in making sure they have the resources that they need to do the work that they are doing here.

As they have stated time and time again and we heard yesterday, often times they don't have the support that, say NTI does or they don't have GIS like KIA. Also, staff and resources that these organizations have, the HTO does not have all of those means of support. Our main way of participating has been to ensure that the communities feel supported. We have been accessible and a resource to them when they have questions, because they often don't feel they have access like you stated earlier, to many of these papers, or it may even be understanding a part of the document and how it reflects on their community. Thank you.

Chairperson: Okay, are there any other questions from the registered participants? *(Pause)*

They may not have exactly followed a perfect protocol, but I think it was important to allow the fluidity of that exchange considering what we are dealing with. So, it is now time for lunch. Thank you very much for your presentation.

(Applause)

We will meet again at 1:15. That is one-one-five.

Lunch Break

Chairperson: We will start the afternoon with the Kivalliq Wildlife Board representatives. Please come to the presentation table. I would like to recognize that Tagak Curley is with us this afternoon. Good to see you.

(Applause)

I will quickly run through my little list just so we are all reminded including myself, because yesterday I was the one that forgot to turn my phone off. We all need the gentle reminders. As you are speaking, make sure you are close to the mic. Speak slowly to help the interpreters. Stay away from acronyms. Please use full names. I hinted at the phones. It has been pretty good. Please keep it up. We ask that masks be used as much as possible. State your name, the organization that you represent, and please get started. Thank you very much.

Presentation by the Kivalliq Wildlife Board Clayton Tartak

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Before I begin, I would like to apologize on behalf of our Chair, Stanley Adjuk, who could not be here due to prior commitments. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board thanks the Nunavut Planning Commission for the opportunity to present our thoughts on the Draft Land Use Plan. This presentation summarizes some of the different views of the Hunters and Trappers Organizations that make up the Kivalliq Wildlife Board. These statements have been made throughout the planning process, and next slide please.

Sharon: Clayton, can you slow down a little bit? Thank you.

Clayton: The Kivalliq Wildlife Board was defined under Article 5 of the *Nunavut Agreement* and has a very broad mandate that includes representing regional and Inuit harvesters in this land use planning process, along with providing support during environmental assessment. It oversees and manages Inuit harvesting and practices in the Kivalliq region.

Additionally, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board and the Hunters and Trappers Organizations work as external reviewers for the Government of Nunavut's wildlife research permitting process. In the context of land use planning, this is very important, because the process requires that researchers provide updates on research within the region. Specifically, I would like to point out that research that has been conducted in the Kivalliq...

Chairperson: Sorry to interrupt, but there was somebody else that seemed to be talking, and I wasn't able to hear. I think something was coming through the system. Sorry about this.

Clayton: As I was saying, I would like to point out that research that has been presented to the Hunters and Trappers Organizations and the expert opinion of the Department of the Environment's caribou biologist does not appear to be taken into consideration for the Government of Nunavut's position on the Land Use Plan. Finally, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board aims to safeguard Inuit harvesting rights through participation in the land use planning process through Environmental Assessment under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* process, along with other wildlife management activities defined under Article 5. Next slide, please.

The Kivalliq Wildlife Board has a few minor outstanding concerns with the Draft Land Use Plan in regard to caribou protection. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board supports the decision to list caribou calving grounds as Limited Use Areas. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board also supports the decision to list water crossings as Limited Use Areas, but there may be room for adjustment on the buffer around those water crossings. Those should be discussed with the HTOs that are closest to the water crossing.

Finally, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board is concerned with the route of the proposed hydro-fibre corridor. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board does not oppose the inclusion of the corridor in the Draft Plan but feels it should be routed around the calving grounds, as stated by the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization.

Additionally, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board supports the decision to list walrus haul-outs as Limited Use Areas. The size of the setbacks on the haul-outs should be determined on a case-by-case basis. The closest Hunters and Trappers Organization should be involved in determining those setbacks.

The Kivalliq Wildlife Board recommends that post-calving grounds be listed as Conditional Use Areas with seasonal restrictions, similar to those defined under the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board recommends that these mobile protection measures be included in all Mixed Use Areas, because caribou do move. Next slide. This is just a map of the Draft Land Use Plan that shows the Kivalliq Wildlife Board's preferred designations. That concludes my presentation, but I will be happy to field questions.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for your presentation. I am looking to the Nunavut Planning Commission staff. Are there questions? Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Clayton, for the presentation today, as well as the detailed written submission that the Kivalliq Wildlife Board provided previously. I am just wondering if you can provide any additional detail on the proposed mobile measures for Mixed Use Areas that the board would support. We do appreciate the comment generally about mobile measures. Do you have any specifics on what those measures would look like? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board, and thank you Jonathan for the question. I will have to defer to a written answer.

Chairperson: Thank you for that. We are good? Okay I will now move to the community delegates. Are there any questions for the Kivalliq Wildlife Board? Okay, we have Peter, Kevin. We will start in that order. Peter will go first.

- Peter: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Peter Alareak, Arviat Hamlet delegate. The map you showed, there were different colours, brown and green from your community towards Baker Lake, the corridor. Are these in agreement with other communities how you drew the line, how it was designated?
- Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Clayton.
- Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. That is not a question I could answer technically. That is based on NPC data, and as noted by the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers, there seems to be different versions of this corridor that have been presented to the community members.
- Chairperson: Thank you. Is there a follow-up? We're good. Kevin, please go ahead.
- Kevin K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Shawn. Kevin Kalluak, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. The mobile protection that you spoke of, I would like to ask a question in relation to that. I can do a follow-up question. How did you arrive to this designation? How did you draw up the plan for mobile protection?
- Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Clayton.
- Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. That is another question that I cannot answer. There are mobile protection measures identified in the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan, and there are additional mobile protection measures that KIA has proposed in this process.
- Chairperson: Thank you. Just a quick reminder to use the full title of the organization. We are all used to the short forms, but it helps with interpretation. Thanks. Are you good or do you have another question? One more question? Go ahead, Kevin.
- Kevin K: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Lester. Kevin Kalluak, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. You mentioned measures in relation to KIA. I think that is a KIA concern of mobile protection. Thank you for the answer. What about exploration camps, mining companies who would take advantage of this mobile protection measure? Should Hunters and Trappers Organizations be concerned about this? Say, for instance, each community should have hired hands, Rankin and other communities. I think if we could hear this locally what is being planned in relation to the harvesting of wildlife. I think if we were in open communication, especially for HTOs in relation for mobile protection measures.
- Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, and I have been asked if you could bring the mic a little closer so we can hear your voice a little better. Thanks.
- Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Once again, that is not something I could answer, but it is a question that you could pose to the Kivalliq Inuit Association.
- Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. I will go around. Are there other questions from the community delegates? We have Martha. Martha, please go ahead.

Martha: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Martha Hickes, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. I almost said Whale Cove. Anyway, I have a question for the Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Does your committee travel to each community updating any information that is required to be heard by HTOs or the public?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Clayton.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Thanks, Martha, for the question. We do travel into the communities regularly on land use planning and other topics, but because of our limited budget, it is not done often enough.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer.

Martha: Thank you.

Chairperson: You're good? Okay. Are there any other questions from community delegates? *(Pause)*.

I don't see any other hands. I will open the floor to registered participants. Any questions from registered participants? *(Pause)*

I was waiting because there was movement, but it wasn't towards the mic. Any questions from public members? *(Pause)*

Seeing no movement, thank you very much for your presentation.

(Applause)

Next on the agenda is the Kivalliq Inuit Association, but due to travels, we are expecting them to be a little later. So, at this point in time, we will be moving to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, if you would like to make your way to the table. Thank you for accommodating the change in order. It is much appreciated. When you are ready, please go ahead. Thanks.

Presentation by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

James Eetoolook – First Vice President

David Kunuk – Chief Operating Officer

Christopher Kalluk – Lands Administration, Planning and Management

Marie Belleau – Legal Counsel

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. My name is James Eetoolook, First Vice President, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. I have a poor voice, and I will let the others introduce themselves, starting with my right.

Marie: Good afternoon. Marie Belleau, lawyer for Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

David: Good afternoon. David Kunuk, Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer, Nunavut Tunngavik.

Chris: Chris Kalluk. Senior Advisor, Lands Administration, Planning & Management, Nunavut Tunngavik.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you to the people at the table, Nunavut Planning Commission, and people in the building, people from this region, and thank you Rankin Inlet for your hospitality. We are here. We just came in from Cambridge Bay recently. We did the same exercise up there in relation to the Nunavut Land Use Plan. The proceeding that you are holding now, the public hearing, is real. It is related to the *Nunavut Agreement*.

I am happy to be here to make a presentation to you in Rankin Inlet. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated will attempt to be with the Planning Commission who are holding five public hearings related to the last Nunavut Land Use Plan. I recognize each and every one of you from the communities. You have an important task to do to work on the Draft Land Use Plan, and NTI would like your participation in the proceedings representing your community and your localities, year-round, spring, summer, fall, winter. You know your areas the best, and you are here to represent your constituents.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated has worries on the Draft Land Use Plan. We want to see perhaps amendments to the product before the final product is produced. I respect and congratulate the Nunavut Planning Commission and staff for the hard work that you have produced and explaining to the public related to the Nunavut Land Use Plan. Continue your hard work. It is important if you have to make amendments, do so.

I would like to talk about Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and what our responsibility is. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is working towards the *Nunavut Agreement*. That is our responsibility and the contents of that Article related to Inuit, what you can do. We work and respect the communities wholeheartedly. Inuit people are always participating in all the major events that are occurring and taking place, especially in these proceedings representing your community and working towards conservation and land use designations. You are the gatekeepers.

Back to the Land Use Plan, how it is coming, and how it will look as a finished product. Inuit have participated. Their aspirations are represented in your proceedings. NTI, we are looking at this in relation to the *Nunavut Agreement*, as participants in relation to wildlife and its protection on wildlife management, Inuit harvesting rights, and Inuit lands, subsurface rights. This is where we stand. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is participating in this land use planning process. Commissioners are working so we can come to a consensus on how things are and how the technicalities will be produced between our staff and your staff. You have had dialogues to come up with reasonable agreements. The important thing is that Inuit needs are looked after, Inuit aspirations. We are working with you on the Draft Land Use Plan. These are final hearings taking place.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated with the Government of Canada and Government of Nunavut will be the ones to approve this document as signatories and see how this product will be produced. We will decide to approve it or say nay to it. I appreciate you ironing out your concerns with the public and the regions, at this public hearing in each region.

The land use planning process is within our lands how it is produced, how designations are made will be useful to NTI. We have to be prepared too for our future in relation to a Land Use Plan and

how Inuit will be able to look after their own destiny. So, we work hard. We agree. We hope that it will be approved. NTI will have their say in each of your regional hearings.

We have worries with the first Plan as presented. We are here together to make amendments and other contents that should be that have not emerged yet. NTI believes that the Nunavut Land Use Plan is taking place according to the Article for the people. Your Land Use Plan should be able to be acceptable for the future generation. This is a desired product in protection of harvesting wildlife, conservation, and what it will hold for the future for Inuit.

NTI is working hard. It is under Article, and it should be done properly, so we are fully in support of it in many areas, wildlife and other protection measures that are taking place. Let's remember Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. It should be a fundamental reason and understanding when you have to do your work. It is good for the future. It will guide us on how we proceed with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in these proceedings. It is reality. Inuit's knowledge is fundamental knowledge that should be kept in the Inuit land. Inuit have courage, skills to decide for themselves what is within their Nunavut boundaries and use this Plan wisely.

The conservation of wildlife, some say these animals are depleting. Inuit harvesting rights who have used harvesting over the years for subsistence, we have heard in these proceedings how important wildlife conservation is to the public. We have to really adhere to what we hear. People say it is our food source from the land, and we should keep that priority. We have that as a priority as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.

We realize how important it is to communities and the important organizations of Hunters and Trappers Organizations. Regional Wildlife Organizations in three different regions have that same focus. QIA, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and Kivalliq Inuit Association are all working hard towards proper management of the wildlife in our territory. This is a product that will be helpful to your land use planning process. Each Regional Organization should be concerned about wildlife in each region in terms of land use planning. Nunavut communities must be able to be heard for their benefit.

(English): Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated hears the concerns and knowledge provided by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association. At this meeting, we will consider how to better select the knowledge in our final submission. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated has supported the Commission's approach to protecting polar bear denning areas and walrus haul-outs.

(Translated): Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated recognizes your worries and are aware of your concerns in relation to this exercise. Important organizations, local Hunters and Trappers Organizations, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, all the three are making presentations at your proceedings, and we are listening to what your concerns will be. We want to ensure that these concerns are included in the Nunavut land use process.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated will support the Commission in many areas, although there should be room for making amendments. Polar bear denning areas and walrus haul-outs, and waterfowl coming into our territory, they should also be concerned with, more conservation to waterfowl migrating north.

Caribou habitat, we recognize the importance of this. There are many concerns and habitats in regions, Kitikmeot, Kivalliq, and Qikiqtaaluk, different areas, but the same idea in protection measures. We recognize that as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and respect how the caribou protection measures are in agreement with everybody. We look forward and appreciate the comments. They are our food source and have been for a long time.

Inuit lands, what are we doing about this? Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated has authority to look after each region. Regional Organizations are given tasks to take these responsibilities under the *Land Claims Agreement*: Inuit who are looking after their own lands, having a say of what it should be and how it should be ran, what direction Inuit want to undertake.

We look forward to something being produced from the proceedings, but at times, there are obstacles. There always will be, especially on this 2021 as it is written. The Draft Land Use Plan, for instance, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated are landholders of 1.8 subsurface within Nunavut. The first Draft, there are words like 'limit' and other terms. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated will think about and work with Inuit in each region.

On the slides of Inuit Owned Lands, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is requesting that Nunavut Planning Commission resolve all the proper designations in each community region. We don't want too many heavy impacts on Inuit people under this Plan. We don't want any hardships from the *Nunavut Agreement*. Inuit lands are different in each region and each community. So, compared to Crown land and other land holders, Inuit lands are identified by the Nunavut Planning Commission. I apologize to the translators.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is in support of wildlife conservation, and this can be done through a land use process where Inuit can manage their own land. Perhaps 50% of Inuit would benefit. In assisting, we can accomplish this through what we are producing. What gives you the authority, say through Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and from the other sources of government? Let's not forget that we have to have an economy as well. These Inuit could greatly benefit from this land use planning process of what we talked about, what people want. Don't deviate from that. Just listen and listen to Inuit, government requests, and others, and Inuit could really benefit from IIBA. The land use planning process will greatly be improved if Inuit were really given attention to and listened to of how they would be impacted through this process. For instance, the Government of Canada has the same passion to have this process completed according to the Agreement, and the exploration companies in Inuit Owned Lands is concerned as well.

Parks, national wildlife areas, and sanctuaries for the waterfowl have to be as they are and stay as they are in the Nunavut land use planning process. It would really assist to the Inuit how this is produced. At the moment, the Government of Canada boundaries and zones are perhaps able to override because this is important to Canada and internationally how it is preserved, maybe perhaps to 2025. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated respects beliefs. The Plan, the Nunavut Land Use Plan as it is should not be as it is when it comes to Inuit. If Inuit were not consulted, it would be quite useless, even as an IIBA.

The *Nunavut Agreement* as it is written is to help and assist Inuit if new policies are coming in from both levels of government. It would be greatly improved if the Nunavut Land Use Plan has amendments from the first draft to 2021. As I said earlier, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is asking from the Commission to really, really do amendments to 2021 and have it ready for your final

product and presented to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Government of Canada, and Government of Nunavut for their approval.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated believes that the planning process is emerging. You have to concentrate on wildlife conservation, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is in full agreement with that. I am sure the other regions are as well who are participating in the land use planning process for approval. So, Commission, we want you to be aware that your priority on wildlife harvesting in this land use planning process, the harvesters and what their needs are so NTI can understand and work with Regional Organizations. We can look after our own land.

As it is, it can work well. It is productive. For instance, the public hearing, you have produced, and while you are doing that, you should partner with local Hunters and Trappers Organizations. You as NPC should work with other levels of government on the conclusion. We could produce a good document, what your aspirations are through this exercise with the Land Use Plan. As I said before, you from the communities are very instrumental in producing what the final product will be. If you were not with us, I think it would be very hard in agreement how this land use planning would be looked at or accepted. I know there will be future amendments for the future. I say, all should be included in your planning process. It would be helpful as a final product to be approved.

So, I am glad that we are working together, and we will produce. I thank you. I thank all of you who have participated in shaping of the Nunavut Land Use Plan and how it could be improved and what else is needed. We will always be aware of how this final product will be. We are all in agreement that the Nunavut Land Use Plan should be part of our mandate. Under Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the staff is here to answer your questions. If we are not able to answer right away, it will be in written submission. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much for that presentation. We will start, as we have all the way along with the Nunavut Planning Commission staff questions. Jonathan, please.

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you very much, James, for your presentation this afternoon. Last week in Cambridge Bay, we heard from the Government of Canada that they support the Commission working with the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, as well as the Regional Inuit Associations to develop a process to refine the Plan collaboratively to address the concerns that have been raised. We are wondering if NTI supports such a collaborative post-hearing process. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Please go ahead.

James E: Thank you, Jonathan. James Eetoolook. I will pass it on to Marie for an answer.

Marie: Qujannamiik, Jonathan. Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. I think Nunavut Tunngavik has a role on multiple fronts when it comes to the Land Use Plan. We are a participant here at this table, equal to everyone else. We have been for many years, participating in the process, submitting written submissions, and doing what we can to contribute to providing recommendations on the Draft. We have a unique role as well after the Plan is in a more final form after these hearings, to take a look at it with the Government of Canada and the Government of Nunavut to see if we can jointly approve or reject it with written reasons. So, we have a role on two fronts.

We can only anticipate that the second stage is going to be interesting to say the least, but there are a number of issues that relate to the Land Use Plan but are also outside of the Land Use Plan to a certain extent. Where there are issues that sort of overlap between the land use planning process and elsewhere, I think Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated believes it is important to try and sort through those things or hash out certain issues as it relates to the Plan, but that might not necessarily involve as directly the NPC.

For certain issues, yeah, I think it is always important to sit together and see where organizations can find ways to meet partway. Of course, all organizations have their own mandates, priorities, people they represent. There won't be consensus or uniformity across the board all the time, and that is actually a good thing. Yes, I think it is a reasonable proposal and an approach that we are willing to take on as well if relevant.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Quick reminder on the use of acronyms: to help out the interpreters, keep it full. Thanks. Jonathan?

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you very much, Marie, for the response. Just one follow-up question: Without the Commission's involvement, is there a process that would provide an opportunity for the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik, and the Regional Inuit Associations to collaboratively work on resolving key issues with the Draft Plan in a manner that respects Article 11, and can that process take place before the January 10th submission deadline on the current Draft? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

James: Thank you. Thank you, Jonathan. James Eetoolook, NTI. I will have Marie Belleau answer the question.

Marie: Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik. I think I already sort of answered that question. I don't know if the specifics of that question relate to the timing, the timeframe we are working with? Yeah. So, there are so many complex issues, obviously. The Planning Commission knows more than anyone else, and I think we can hope and do what we can to look into those very complex issues. There is obviously not a whole lot of time left between now and when the record will close in January 2023, but we will do what we can. Ultimately, I think the Nunavut Planning Commission even in their introduction says not everyone is going to be happy. You know, there are so many interests at play. I think we can work collaboratively to the extent possible, and where that will bring us remains to be seen, but we will do what we can if it is relevant and reasonable to do so.

Chairperson: Thank you. We're good? Okay. So, I will open the floor to the community delegates, and I will just scan to see if there are any questions. Okay, we have Paula's hand. We have Alex's hand. Then I will work my way down here. Okay, so far, we have two. Paula, please go ahead.

Paula: Matna, Itsivautaq. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Thank you, Mr. Vice Chair. Thank you, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated for your presentation. I have a couple of questions at the moment but may have a few more later. My first question is in regard to the land you have title to, Inuit Owned Lands.

Article 17.1.2 in the *Nunavut Agreement* specifies the purposes of Inuit Owned Lands. (A) is for renewable resource reasons including wildlife harvesting areas, biological productivity for conservation, high potential for propagation cultivation of husbandry, sport camps or tourist opportunity areas. (B) Areas of value principally for reasons related to development of non-renewable resources. Part 1 including areas of known or potential mineral deposits. Part 2: Areas of value for various operations and facilities associated with the development of nonrenewable resources. (C): Areas of commercial value. (D): Areas of archeological, historical, or cultural importance.

My question related to this: What is the percentage of Inuit Owned Lands are under Sections A, B, C, and D? To me, it looks like it is only B, which is for the development of nonrenewable resources. I will wait for my next question after, or do you want it now?

Chairperson: Thanks, Paula. Please go ahead.

James: Thank you. Thank you, Paula. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik. Marie Belleau will answer that question.

Marie: Good afternoon. Qujannamiik. Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik. So, as it was indicated in our presentation, Nunavut Tunngavik is title holder to just the subsurface lands, which is around 1.8% of all of Inuit Owned Lands, sorry of all lands in the territory. I am not sure I understood fully. There are a certain number of parcels of Inuit Owned Lands, and some of those parcels do have mineral exploration agreements or production agreements and that kind of thing. I would not be able to provide right now what percentage of total subsurface Inuit Owned Lands do currently have mineral exploration agreements, but currently some Inuit Owned Lands do not have any agreements on them. So, to see if there is a specific value associated to those lands that are not currently an agreement, I think we would have to look into that more.

One thing I can say is, my understanding is that when a proponent approaches NTI where there is subsurface land involved, NTI connects with the Regional Inuit Association where there are surface lands. From there, the Regional Inuit Associations indicates whether a parcel is open or closed based on their own internal process with communities like the Community Lands and Resource Committees or what they call CBCs, the Community Beneficiary Committees. The Regional Inuit Associations have their own internal process to make those determinations, and based on that, Nunavut Tunngavik will confirm if a parcel is what we say, open for them to then go into an agreement. That is what I understand to be the process. I am not sure I answered completely your question, but we might need to get back on that. I think my colleagues have something to add as well.

Chairperson: Please make sure you are close to the mic. We are having a little trouble picking it up. Please go ahead, David.

David: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. David Kunuk, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. The question you have I will try to reply to it. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated have subsurface lands of 1.8%. These were identified during the negotiations, especially to mineral exploration on nonrenewable resources where they would be a benefit to many Inuit people. It is only 1.8% in the whole of the territory.

Surface rights, Inuit Owned Lands within the territory, we have allocated them to Regional Inuit Organizations. They are more responsible for surface rights. Regional Inuit Organizations have their own mandates. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is only directing according to the *Land Claims Agreement*. Should they proceed to allocate, it should be not. We make these policies in relation to the *Agreement*. We don't know the exact percentage where they would be allocated to. For the future, I think it is important that we understand what the percentage will be.

We know Inuit communities have indicated in relation during the negotiations what part of the territory would be used for fishing, hunting, mineral explorations. Different designations of different lands were identified. This is how the selection process was done. We cannot really say how the designation as to how many. Hopefully this clarifies the question.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answers. Paula, please go ahead.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you for your answers, Marie and David. It opens up to a subsection question. I asked this at the 2014 Nunavut Impact Review Board public hearing for Areva Resources, a company looking for uranium. I asked Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated the IOL lands that have designation BL – Baker Lake – if they could give me, as David mentioned in negotiations that happened for these Inuit Owned Lands what they were for or why they picked them. I still have not received why for example, BL12 or BL38, BL35. I am making up numbers, but there are Inuit Owned Lands along the Thelon River, or Aberdeen Lake, Schultz Lake, Baker Lake, various areas surrounding Baker Lake. I would like to know what they were selected for. I was given land selection parcels for a different community of Coral Harbour. I was interested in that, but that was not my question. I wanted Baker Lake.

The subsurface you talk about, the 1.8, that opens up with the Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan where the communities or the people get a voice. I am a member, shareholder, stakeholder as Inuit in the *Nunavut Agreement*. With Inuit Owned Lands, how did I not get a voice to say yes or no to mineral exploration agreements for uranium, which is a very special mineral? Even the Government of Canada has a whole section, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission to work with that. It is not like a regular gold mineral. When were these decisions made and why? When were these decisions made? How come the communities were not given a voice to say yes or no?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Part of your question how land was selected during that time for Inuit Owned Lands in the vicinity of Baker Lake during the selection period, it was in conjunction with the people of the Community of Baker Lake. They were involved when selections were made. We made these selections according to the community members' wishes when we did the Kivalliq selection process for surface rights. At that time, we were not aware in the early stages, and we didn't have the information for subsurface right when they were negotiated. We did not know what minerals were underneath. I will give it to David to further explain.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, David.

David K: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. David Kunuk, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Your questions, I will try to further answer. The Baker Lake vicinity during the land selection process, perhaps some of you

might remember when Ukkusiksalik National Park was in progress. It was to acquire Inuit land, which we have to deal with at Ukkusiksalik National Park to see what areas were the best. We had assistance from exploration companies, because at that time, we were aware that just outside of Baker Lake, there was potential for mining exploration. So, subsurface rights were enlarged.

For the uranium exploration near your community, it has been a topic for many years since April 2007. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated travelled to the Kivalliq communities to inquire what the region thinks about the uranium exploration mining. We had that hearing. We went to every community in this region to hear and to explain what is going on with this mineral. Today, uranium is there, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is trying to find ways if uranium exploration should proceed. We have to be aware that there are no health hazards, and this uranium should only be to benefit the world. It should not be used to create weapons.

We are aware that there are many concerns about the health of conservation. Only then would we allow uranium to be mined, if all the conditions were met, as I said previously. If it is not done properly, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated will not support any exploration related to this particular material. So, your questions of how was the land selected, the answer is when the land selection was made, there was community participation. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Follow-up?

Paula: Thank you. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Qujannamiik. Thank you, David. Thank you, Marie and James. I guess I would like a voice when big decisions are being made. How do I get to make a voice when you have these big decisions on land and minerals, especially uranium? How do we get a voice, and how do we get to decide yes or no? Because as you know in the history, Baker Lake stood up and said no to the federal government for looking around without asking Inuit in the '60s. So, we have the *Nunavut Agreement* now. Then in the 1990s, Baker Lake stopped again and said no and had a moratorium to uranium mining and exploration where 90% of the community said no. This tells you what the communities want. Ever since 1999, we don't seem to have a voice anymore.

This ties into my next question, which is existing rights and Appendix A of the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Some of these existing rights are on Inuit Owned Lands, surface and subsurface, and they are grandfathered in. This is going to go back to duty to consult, consulting the communities, consulting your membership. These are big decisions made on my behalf, on behalf of beneficiaries in my community. I would like an answer. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Thank you, Paula. I don't know. I think you were asking questions of how you can participate in major events, selections. Each region has their own organizations, and there are committees on many areas, for instance the Community Beneficiary Committee. You can talk to this group to be included.

NTI has appointed in each region DIOs, Designated Inuit Organizations: Kivalliq Inuit Association, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. In relation to lands, they are like keepers of surface rights and how the land will be used. These are the organizations that you should be approaching. The Lands Department of Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated as well, they are located in Cambridge Bay. They are open for questions from anybody. If you want to participate, it is your

right, whatever it may be related to, mineral rights, oil exploration, and those seeking licenses to do their work. You will be able to receive your answers.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Marie: *(The following paragraph is approximated, as sound was significantly reduced for a few seconds):* I think it relates a little bit to your earlier question about Inuit Owned Lands and how those decisions are made, because Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated has the title to those subsurface lands on behalf of all Inuit and the Regional Inuit Associations for surface on behalf of all the Inuit.

As well, how those decisions are made, I was explaining how there are steps, including involvement of the Community Lands and Resource Committees or Community Beneficiary Committees. NTI also has a policy. It is called The Rules and Procedures for the Management of Inuit Owned Lands. It also describes further part of how those processes happened.

On the question of existing rights, yesterday or the day before, I did ask a question to the Nunavut Planning Commission to ask for further clarity about how they frame it in this version of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. This time around, there is an Appendix A with a list, and they further describe what criteria they use to include certain projects on that list. In a previous Draft, it was a bit of a different regime or framework that they had put in place. I think previous to that, basically each Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has a bit of a different approach to existing rights.

However, the relevant legislation, the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* does describe in quite some detail basically what is in the legislation of how existing rights will or will not apply within the context of a Land Use Plan. As far as I am aware, the Nunavut Planning Commission, NTI, governments, we are involved in the development of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*. So, it is not new. There were many players involved in developing that intentionally I think, with specific wording regarding preservation of mineral interests and what we call existing rights.

So, we are doing our own review and analysis of the current system relating to existing rights in the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, and we might present further analysis or comments on that before the close of the record in January. I think your point is well taken, the message underlying your question. I think while, and this has been said this week here in Rankin, that while we are working towards putting in place a Land Use Plan, there are agreements being made. Some of them, it might not be all of them, will maintain certain interests. This is something that I think is very important that needs to be looked at carefully from many angles. I will leave it at that. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you for your answers. One more question? Okay, please go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you for your answers, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, David, and Maria. With regard to the Community Lands and Resource Committee process, I sat on it for two years, and there were maybe two or four meetings with regard to applications. I don't know what else the Community Lands and Resource Committee is supposed to do with these bigger questions with regard to land and how Inuit have a voice to learn what has been decided by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Regional Inuit Associations on Nunavut beneficiaries' behalf.

Communication and transparency are really important. We find out after the meeting when decisions have been made, and we wonder why. On the Community Lands and Resource Committee, I believe it is the Kivalliq Inuit Association community rep who was supposed to summarize the meeting and somehow disseminate the information to the community membership, but I don't know if that happens. I don't know if it comes from the regional office here in Rankin Inlet, how they disseminate the Community Lands and Resource Committee decisions in each of the Kivalliq communities so we can learn and maybe make the process better, because I can probably say, 99% of the people in the community don't know what is going on. Taima.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. I would just like to take a moment to thank you all for working so hard at saying the full term. Sometimes it is quite challenging. Please go ahead, James.

James: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, Paula. Your comment, we have a procedure within this region. The Kivalliq Inuit Association is assigned to look after the Inuit Owned Lands, and they will be giving you a presentation. Perhaps during their presentation, you can ask the same question. I would like to defer the answering of your questions to Kivalliq Inuit Association when they come in do their presentation. It is much better. Although we work with Regional Inuit Associations very closely, they are fully aware of what Inuit lands are in their regions.

Chairperson: David, do you want to follow-up? Thank you.

David: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. David Kunuk, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. The CLRCs as we call them in the communities, they work with many organizations from hamlets, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, Elder groups, and various organizations in their community. They have their offices, their secretaries. The CLRCs in the communities when they are told to inform their communities, we are working hard to have this small organization to be the voice to disseminate information. It would be the best way to work them. As Eetoolook mentioned, the Kivalliq Inuit Association will be dealing with surface rights and answer your questions. We can be a support to them as well.

Chairperson: Thank you for your answers. Are we good, Paula? Okay. I think it is time for a 15-minute break. Then we will come back and continue with questions, if that is okay with you. Okay. Thank you.

Break

Chairperson: Paula from Baker Lake just finished, and that put Alex up next. Before Alex goes, just a quick scan for any other questions that might be coming: Jon and Martha, and Richard. Okay. So, we have our lineup. Alex, please go ahead.

Alex: *(Translated)*: Matna, Vice Chair. Thank you. I will speak in Inuktitut. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. My question is to NTI sitting at the table. Thank you for being here. I had a lot of questions, but some of them have been asked already. My question is what you describe as Inuit Owned Lands, 11.2.1. I am going to take it as a special consideration near Arviat, the caribou water crossing at Maguse Lake. There are three, but there are two major ones, and there is potential mineral exploration in that area.

The Community of Arviat, our IQ advisors is what we adhere to, to this date. We have been told by our Elders over the years, and we still respect that and follow it. Our land, we were told long ago that these water crossings I am talking about are important. They have been used for centuries. If mining exploration was to go ahead, Inuit IQ is thrown out the window. We heard that IQ component is very important, and organizations in Arviat have been diligent with all the Inuit organizations. We have concerns about this caribou crossing, freshwater crossing. That is my question, Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Alex. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. It has been our policy that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit applies to everything we do. It is an old standing tradition amongst us dating perhaps centuries back, 15,000 perhaps. What they teach us still applies today. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit will apply. We encourage other organizations, whoever is involved up here, to apply to your goals. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. David?

David K: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Your question, just a clarification: Under the *Land Claims Agreement*, we work under what is in the *Agreement*, and we stick to it. Your question applies to the Kivalliq Inuit Association. They have been designated to look after your region in terms of your question. Special concerns are talked through or negotiated with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. You are welcome to contact them. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, David. Good? Okay, going around to the other side of the table, it will be Jon asking a question.

Jon Ell: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Repulse Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization. Qujannamiik for your presentation and to communities who inquire questions to your presentation. During the break, I spoke to someone, and more questions have emerged since from my discussion.

The first one, NTI should be at the realm. Why is KIA, a lesser organization, why? NTI, you negotiated the *Agreement*. Why is KIA doing the footwork in this region? Is that how it will be? You will take your directions from KIA for further analysis of regional needs? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, Jon. Regional Inuit Associations, they could be any organization. It says in the *Agreement* that we can appoint them to look after their regional concerns and questions so a relationship can be real between regions and Inuit. We don't want to duplicate their work, so this is why we ask that questions be referred to them. Although the question is well meaning, this group is the Designated Inuit Organization, and they will deal with questions on their own. If I don't reply, I am sorry. I can't make it any clearer.

Chairperson: Thank you. Do you have a follow-up, Jon? Okay, please go ahead.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. The land designations as shown on the map are more clarified now, understanding mining, exploration, and mines in the region. As a community member in an organization, we are only often told these organizations are coming, when in fact it has already been done. So, they come in to talk to us what has been achieved. It is a little late with mining companies, exploration. I needed clarification when we got to Rankin of what the proceedings would be like.

The red designation on the map are clearly calving grounds. What about Naujaat, Hall Beach, and vicinities in between? There are also calving grounds. There have been poundings by explorations. Have you ever heard who is working between our communities? We did not understand what was going on when they came into town to inform us what is going on. They are only exploring on the surface for bulk sampling to determine what they have found. Without fully understanding, we approved their request. After two years, they came back, the same company, and we did not know who they were. When you are from small communities not being fully informed, the next thing we know there is a drilling project going on, on the land that we are talking and are concerned about.

We don't even know. No one has told us how large the area that they are going to be working on. Now we understand that we should be informed, so my question to NTI is you are a top organization for Nunavut and regional organizations such as KIA. It is really time consuming. We do not get information right away.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Go ahead, James.

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Chair. Thank you, Jon Tinashlu. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. During mineral explorations, they are there to determine if full mining is feasible. They are going through the Nunavut Impact Review Board, and this organization determines what the outcome will be to this particular company who is doing some drilling projects in an area that you have mentioned.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe David? Yeah? Go ahead.

David K: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. David Kunuk, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Your question is interesting. I know a bit about it, and I haven't heard it for a long time. I have not heard your comment. I have not been with this organization that long, so it is the first time I heard of it. I just want to clarify that Nunavut Tunngavik, according to the *Land Claims Agreement*, we allocate to the region's RIOs – Kitikmeot, Kivalliq, Qikiqtaaluk. They are assigned to work within the *Nunavut Agreement* parameters what their responsibilities would be to work with their regional communities. Your question will be clearly answered by the Kivalliq Inuit Association. They are responsible for surface rights. I don't know if it is on Inuit Owned Lands. I don't know the designation of the land that you have inquired. If we don't clearly answer your question, feel free to ask Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answers. Do you have a follow-up, Jon? Okay, please go ahead.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. We understand that they work on surface rights. As a result of their findings, they are now drilling in an area that we call Nagvaak between Hall Beach and our community. There is a river next to that. It is a fishing area as well. Before me, it has been for a long time. There is even an old airplane

wreck there not being remediated. No one has bothered to come in to clean it up. Now they are bulk sampling. Perhaps they will employ Naujaat and Hall Beach people, but at the same time, their life would be heavily impacted as a result of this work carrying on. That is my question.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Jon Tinashlu. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. We will look into it, and we will be able to provide answers later. We will inquire what parcel of land it is, Inuit or government land. We are not aware of this particular land you are asking. As David mentioned, the Kivalliq Inuit Association would be best to go to for your questions.

As for remediation, that has been neglected by the first company long ago. As you mentioned, it was an old aircraft there. We don't know the situation. We don't know how much damage there is to the land. Once we hear, we will answer your questions.

Chairperson: Thank you very much. Just to make sure that we stay focused, questions are to be on the Land Use Plan and on the presentation. I understand that sometimes there is kind of an overlap between what is going on, and it is land use. Just a reminder that the questions are to be on the Land Use Plan and the presentation at hand. Jon, do you have anything else? One more? Okay.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. The land users, we have a hard time receiving information of what is going on compared to the larger centers in the region who are always given information. The organizations that we voted into their top people, I ask you this question: the company that has arrived that will be drilling, have you been told and approached by this company who will be drilling in that area? Is Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated aware that their work was to be carried on? I want to understand when the exploration will become full-fledged mines.

The committees in the communities should be made aware so information can be had of what is going on. Have we been called to your head office in the main centers? Smaller communities are being neglected by NTL and KIA. We don't receive full information from either. We are seeing these companies coming up, and that is the first time we ever heard of them coming in, so I want to understand when these explorations are coming in and you are receiving applications for their work. It does not matter which community, do you inform communities nearby where these permits are granted, rather than us hearing from the company themselves that we are here to do this?

I want to ask and clarify. Some of these are big projects. Is a huge budget the factor? Our land is what I want to care about for the future. The people we elected to the positions should be able to inform us and communicate with us, telling us what the information is when there are meetings and permits are issued. It should be given to us as information. Do you do that?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, James.

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Chair, Jon. As David mentioned, each community has CLRCs, small organizations working for the region and the communities. That is the same as well in the Kitikmeot. They are called Community Beneficiary Committees. I think each of these organizations in local

communities are informed. I don't know if they in turn, inform the communities where they are located to tell what is going on in the community.

This is why this land planning process is important so these sort of problems could be eliminated. I am sorry, but I say again, we have allocated Regional Inuit Organizations to work with their communities in their regions. These should be the first contact points. Then if everything works well, a permit is issued to do the work that they applied for under their permit. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated has allocated, as mentioned, gives the responsibility to Regional Inuit Associations, whichever the region might be.

Chairperson: Thank you. Once again, just a quick reminder to make the questions specific to the Land Use Plan and the presentation. Next on the list is Martha. Please go ahead.

Martha: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Martha Hickes, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. I have a question, but perhaps more of a general comment. I would like to inform you that Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated board members should be clear when they assign designations. Work through your community liaison officer. Have them disseminate information coming from you regarding all of the regions. If communications between you and your groups in the region could be sorted out, we would have proper information given to us at the fastest time possible. You should let us know what is going on from your region so we can hear what is going on.

Chairperson: Thank you. Martha stated it was more of a comment. It is up to you whether you want to follow-up.

James E: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Martha Hickes. Thank you for your general comment. It is important to know that these organizations you have mentioned, they work for Regional Inuit Associations, and they will communicate with their Regional Inuit Association people. Then we, in turn, will hear from RIOs. That way, if the procedure is done properly, it will work well.

Chairperson: Thank you. We will continue on. Next on the list is Richard from Baker Lake on the other side. When you have the mic, Richard, please go ahead.

Richard: Thank you. I thought I got cut off. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. I just had one question to Nunavut Tunngavik. Thank you for your presentation. As you know, we have had a mine in our backyard for the last 12 years. Article 5 gives Inuit the right to harvest basically anywhere within Nunavut territory. Does NTI have a position on how the Nunavut Impact Review Board places restrictions on Inuit harvesting without HTO consent? How can that be addressed in the land use planning process? Matna, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, Richard. James Eetoolook, NTI. The harvesting rights near the mining companies, I don't know what the policy is of hunting near the mines. Marie Belleau will answer your question and see if it is related to the Nunavut Land Use Plan, the proceeding. I think they have a policy when caribou are near, the herd near the compound.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Marie.

Marie: I will apologize in advance. I don't think I have a very good answer on this question, and we might have to follow-up. We might have to follow-up, as it might relate to NIRB, and we have a whole other team that works more closely on NIRB issues as well as wildlife issues. We are not all here today, but as it was mentioned by the Nunavut Planning Commission, this Land Use Plan is not to affect Inuit harvesting rights. Harvesting is one of the main rights that Inuit have, and we hold on to that very closely. We would monitor that very closely.

I think in certain cases with regards to terms and conditions with NIRB, sometimes it relates to public safety. But our harvesting rights are near and dear to Inuit, a major part of the *Nunavut Agreement*, and in the Land Use Plan, they are not to be affected. We might have to follow-up on your question relating NIRB. It is not a very good answer for now.

Chairperson: Thank you. A follow-up, Richard?

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, and thank you to NTI, James and Marie. That does not give us the answer that we were looking for, but we do understand the process is difficult. But when you have a 170+ kilometre road disturbing caribou migration, our local harvesters are having to go further and further and further. The original plan for Meadowbank, when the original Meadowbank Road was constructed, it was just over 100 kilometers long, but now that Whale Tail expansion was approved, the road got extended to 170+ kilometers. Now that is more disturbance on caribou, so our harvesters have to travel further and over rough terrain to try and harvest our natural diet, caribou. That is why I raised that question today. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. I take that as a comment, as follow-up. Okay. One last look down the table for questions. *(Pause)*.

I don't see any additional questions from community participants. I will open the floor for questions from registered participants. *(Pause)*

Once again, I was just quickly reminded, questions are on the Land Use Plan and the presentation. Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Article 11, Part 8, Section 1 refers to Inuit rights under Article 5. Under Article 5, it requires that Inuit rights are protected through habitat protection. I am wondering how NTI's position, especially on calving grounds, is incorporated into their position.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. James, please go ahead.

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie Belleau will answer your question.

Marie: Qujannamiik, Eetoolook, Itsivautaq. I will also take this opportunity because I think I misunderstood your question. That was me. I think I saw it more about harvesting, but I think your question was about the effects of activity on wildlife and then harvesting, so I apologize. I misunderstood a little bit your question. It sort of relates I think to the question we are asked now.

I believe David and Eetoolook have already expressed this. On the topic of caribou protection or caribou-related issues in the Land Use Plan, NTI's current position and approach has been to respect a regional approach. I think on this question, that is regional-specific, so it might be good to look into each Regional Inuit Association and what they have determined on this particular topic.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answers. I believe Clayton has another question. Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair and thank you for the response. Being that NTI is going to incorporate the Kivalliq Inuit Association's position on calving grounds into NTI's final position, can NTI explain how KIA's proposed mobile protection works?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. James, please go ahead.

James: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie will answer your question.

Marie: Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik. Qujannamiik for the question. I am not sure if we can say NTI is incorporating those positions within our position, but NTI, we have certain comments and elements relating to caribou within NTI's position. I will also take the opportunity to say that the submissions that NTI have made are joint submissions between NTI and the Regional Inuit Associations, but then each Regional Inuit Association has submitted their own supplemental regional submission. So, the issue of mobile protection in this region would be found in the Kivalliq Inuit Association's separate regional submission.

Chairperson: Thank you. Another one, Clayton? Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Would Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated support a mine in the calving grounds?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. James, please go ahead.

James E: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Clayton. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie Belleau will answer your question.

Marie: That is a tough one. Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik. So, I think just to unpack that a little bit, NTI's role relates to different things, including as landowners of subsurface Inuit Owned Lands. When you ask about supporting any particular project, I think that is one first step, if it relates to Inuit Owned Lands on subsurface, that is where NTI would have a role to follow that approval process, which we have described earlier. That is also in tandem with the Regional Inuit Association.

I am not sure I understand fully what supporting, what is meant by general broader support. Maybe that could be clarified. Although this is a hypothetical question, it is a little bit tricky to respond. All I can think of right now is NTI's role in approving or not certain agreements that potentially here could be relating to a calving ground. That is all I can say right now myself.

Chairperson: Thank you. Thank you for your answers. Do you have another question, Clayton?

Clayton: I do.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Being that you guys reference Inuit Owned Lands in your submission and the intent of Inuit Owned Lands, could Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated provide a copy of the land use selection process used to determine what constitutes Inuit Owned Land under the *Nunavut Agreement*?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. When it was the year, during the land use designation process, how selection was done, the documents are there, how the process took place. When Inuit Owned Lands were selected for Kivalliq, Qikiqtaaluk, and Kitikmeot regions, we will look further into this question.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Are there any other questions from registered participants? There is one more coming up. Please go ahead, Paul.

Paul O: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. First of all, I want to ask NTI if they could clarify, especially Paula has huge concerns of the Baker Lake area, that they were not being fully informed. What is going today, I was part of the negotiation team in Pangnirtung. We were concerned about major caribou migration herds. Although the selection is only on surface rights, will you be able to inform and clarify how the land selection process took place? Was selection related only with concern on exploration? Perhaps you could let the information be known now how things were selected, the land selection.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paul. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq Shawn, Paul. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Through the land selection process, the procedure was pretty much the same in all of the regions, especially on Inuit Owned Lands within our territory. The concern was the shoreline of the land. When we consulted, we talked with many people, the hunters especially and people who have intimate knowledge of land, land animals. Michael Ammuq (*sp?*) and Jack Anawak and the others were part of the expert advisors as to where the wildlife is. They were concerned about the animals, wildlife. They need their food source, not to deplete it. That was their concern.

Although selection was on subsurface rights, a lot of flora and vegetation was pretty much taken into consideration along with historical sites, heritage rivers. Inuit traditional lands were selected where Inuit usually concentrate for hunting areas, and in small part was also discussed for subsurface rights. I think it okay perhaps. It is a good mineral site for selection. Today, it is a different situation now with the environment. The original land selection when they were there is the question now, today. The environment is very important. Although we are Inuit, we have different opinions.

When we worked on the land selection process, it was very good when everybody participated. We are only too thankful for the participants who helped us on land selection. The selection committee on land were pretty much aware what their area is like, so that is the basis of the *Land Claim*, the Draft Land Use Plan now. Before there were many companies who worked on the land. We were

pretty much aware of that, so our work was urgent. It was important that we get this project done. Tagak was the original person when these important events took place, including the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, which is the case today. If these weren't the people that assisted us, I think we would have had a lot of problems today. We only had a good land selection because the people who assisted us knew where the animals were. Up to today, that is still the case.

We are also concerned about economic development for the people. It was a difficult negotiation process during land selection. Government had the upper hand because of their surveys over the years of where the minerals are, the potential minerals. They had that advantage of areas we did not know about during this selection process. We sat 12 hours daily and for many of them, the only time they were able to get their sleep was when they walked into the airplane and took their rest there. Tagak was part of that group during the land selection process.

Chairperson: Thank you for that response. Paul, you have another question? Please go ahead.

Paul O: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Paul Okalik. Was the land process recorded? I know many negotiators have passed on, so we can continue what was negotiated by them. This is just a general comment. NTI is a land keeper for the entire territory. Harvesters are land keepers in many areas. The Inuit rights are being neglected to the mining companies and the exploration in Nunavut now, the fact that an agreement has been signed and more companies are coming in. Once you have taken the non-renewable resources, that is about it. Where do we go from there when we run out of resources? Isn't it important to care for Inuit and not just on subsurface rights? You are the land keeper. Perhaps you should renegotiate the land selection process for the benefit of Inuit. That is my question. Can you try harder?

Chairperson: Thank you, Paul. James, please?

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Paul. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. We have a board. I hear you. I hear what you are getting at. At that time, we have a *Land Claims Agreement*, and we will never let go of what was negotiated, including conservation. We stand where we negotiated on. We have a board of directors. Once they are clearly notified, they will discuss it. They will be informed, and we can go from there to answer your question. Our *Land Claims Agreement* also has Section 35. There are different Indigenous people throughout the world, and some of them are negotiating land claims with their values and traditional life. Thank you, Paul.

Chairperson: Thank you for the response. Are there any further questions from registered participants? Please go ahead.

Hilu: *(Translated)*: I have two questions. Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. Thank you, Mr. Chair. My question is that Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and others will have to sign this agreement. I have a question. There are hardly any agreements or communications, say to caribou calving grounds, the protection of calving grounds and how it will be protected. Thinking of that, I ask how will you decide if you will sign this land use process? Do you have any idea of what your intentions are right now?

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (Translated): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, Hilu. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Before we decide, we need to see the document on the Draft Land Use Plan, how it progressed and what the final product will be for analysis. We will decide then, looking at what has been produced and given to us. We will then decide if there will be amendments and how to proceed. I cannot say right now, yes or no, or if we are going to sign it or not once it is done and once it is a final product for presentation. 2021 was the first Plan. It needs a few amendments, and then as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, we will decide if we should approve it or not. If NTI has concerns, they will ask questions.

We look forward to the final product as is to see what amendments will be and what we need to do. We have many concerns as NTI. We have concerns. We had our input, thank you for that, in our presentation, and we had a chance to say as well, what this Draft Land Use Plan will look like. I cannot say if we will say yes or no to it as you questioned. We have to analyze it and look at it. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you. Before you ask your question, that noise that is coming from somewhere in the room, could we not have that repeated please? Please go ahead and ask your question.

Hilu: Thank you for your answer. Coming to a decision, is it more consensus if there is a vote on decision-making? If it is not private information, I would like to understand what is the weight of each Regional Inuit Association or how that is decided once you are trying to decide on a contentious issue such as caribou protection. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq Shawn. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie will respond to your question. Thank you.

Marie: Qujannamiik. Marie Belleau, NTI. I will start by saying that the process that is going to unfold has never happened before. It is going to be the first time that Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut will be tasked with looking at a Nunavut-wide Draft Plan and taking on that task of jointly approving or rejecting the Plan with written reasons. We don't have a crystal ball so to speak. In the legislation and the *Nunavut Agreement* legislation, being *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, it doesn't give all those details of how that should happen between the three organizations. So, it is a very good question.

We are all, I think, in the same boat of envisioning what that is going to look like. What we can say is that with regards to land use planning, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated works very closely with the Regional Inuit Associations. As I mentioned earlier, most of Nunavut Tunngavik's submissions to the Nunavut Planning Commission have been joint submissions with the Regional Inuit Associations, and then the Regional Inuit Associations have had their own regional supplemental submissions on issues specific to their region, also including on the caribou topic, as we mentioned earlier. I am not sure that fully answers your question of what exactly the process is going to look like.

Obviously what we are hearing and what is very important to everyone in communities is communication and consultation, and Nunavut Tunngavik will have a big task of analyzing and considering everything that has been on the record: the consultations, what community members have said, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, Regional Wildlife Organizations, including all Inuit

interests, and all Inuit bodies and parties that have contributed to this, including what Nunavut Tunngavik has placed on the record over the years, what the Regional Inuit Associations have put on the record over the years. It is going to be a very big task of looking at all of that and comparing it to the Draft Plan that is going to be placed in front of us to ensure that Inuit interests, goals, priorities are reflected in that Draft.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Hilu: Thank you. I understand it is precedent setting in a sense, but consider that there have been for sure many other decisions that have been made with NTI being the lead, being the signatory on something else. This is still a question, but I will take that as a lead-in to my follow-up question.

My other question is relating like many of the communities and other interveners relating to Inuit Owned Lands. We know that from Paula's experience from Baker Lake and others, that it might not be well documented as why lands were chosen. Even some that are subsurface lands, it is understood that some of those subsurface lands were chosen all to keep whatever minerals are there in the ground, and other times to make sure that we as Inuit benefitted from what was extracted from the land.

That question being stated, if we don't have full understanding why lands were chosen at the time, if there is a conflict between what the people you see sitting here before you and why they chose the land to be Limited Use, if there is a conflict between that and if the Regional Inuit Associations end up choosing to extract minerals through industry and are the final decider, seeing as how your organization supports that Inuit Owned Lands even if it is a very small percentage, that small percentage was chosen for a reason. Even if it is very small in our grand land, it was monumental to the people who chose it.

So, my question is if there is a conflict between the HTOs or the communities, the people who participated in the consultations...Sorry, I was going fast. if there is a conflict to Limited Use and potential development on a parcel which is decided as Inuit Owned Lands, how do you resolve that? How could this be dealt with?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. James, please go ahead.

James E: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Hilu. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie? Thank you.

Marie: Qujannamiik, Hilu for the question. We had a similar question last week in Ikaluktutiak. I answered but others did as well. We have mentioned how Nunavut Tunngavik in itself as an organization has many different departments with many different mandates. We have a Lands and Resource Department, Wildlife and Environment Department, Social and Cultural Development Department, and others. All of those departments work for Inuit and with Inuit and on behalf of Inuit the best they can. That is within one single organization.

Even in our *Nunavut Agreement*, there are various articles that touch upon various different Inuit rights, including wildlife and harvesting, the ability for Inuit to own lands, and to make decisions on those lands, including resource development as you will. There are other rights and interests that

Inuit have negotiated and have within the *Nunavut Agreement*. Do we call those rights conflicts? I don't know. Is there a conflict in the *Nunavut Agreement*?

I don't know if that is what we want to call it, but Inuit have very specific and defined rights, including like I said, wildlife, harvesting, also being landowners. These are rights and interests that Nunavut Tunngavik advocate for and ensure that the *Nunavut Agreement* is being respected and fulfilled by governments, but the Institutions of Public Government, and our own rights and obligations. We fulfill those as well.

Life is multifaceted, and this Land Use Plan is multifaceted. There are many issues that are incorporated and involved. Inuit have a voice and have various voices. They are all valid. NTI is obviously, as we have already mentioned, going to have a difficult task of listening to all those voices. I think some of the issues that we have highlighted, for example in the Power Point presentation, or some of the issues that we have chosen to highlight for example, is ensuring that some of those rights that were negotiated by people like Eetoolook and others, land selectors and negotiators, they negotiated those on behalf of all Inuit to be incorporated in the *Nunavut Agreement*.

In this process, in this stage, we want to make sure that those rights, which are very different sets of rights, they are not going to be skirted around and the Land Use Plan will not affect some of those rights because of land use designations. As we mentioned, these are multifaceted rights, harvesting and wildlife, and include many different activities as well as landowners. It is definitely not a straightforward answer, but it is not a straightforward issue. Inuit rights are multiple, and they are very important. Inuit voices are multiple, and they are all very important.

Ultimately, what this Draft is going to look like and how the decision is going to be made of how adequate it is, does it adequately reflect Inuit rights, Inuit voices, and there are other stakeholders involved. But Nunavut Tunngavik is the Inuit rights and interests. They are not in one straight line. I think that is healthy and natural that be the case. It is going to be a big task of making that analysis. If it is rejected, we will have to provide written reasons for that. If it is approved, then it will be approved but it will go back to the Planning Commission.

Hilu: Just one short final comment.

Chairperson: Okay. Please go ahead, and you should say your name and organization too.

Hilu: Thank you for your answer. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. Qujannamiik. One final comment: I totally respect what all of the people who participated in creating Nunavut did for us, so all of those lands that were identified were identified for a reason, but also to respect all the people who participated in the design of what this map looks like right now in terms of what they identified as the Land Use Plan. Is there a way perhaps that NTI with their communications with the Regional Inuit Associations later when the time permits, would consider looking at what the communities identified as Limited Use Areas as they work, if they do negotiate that they have total control over what happens on Inuit Owned Lands? Is there a manner in which they can also respect the hard work that was done to get to where we are now in terms of the Limited Use Areas?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. James, please go ahead.

James E: (Translated): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Hilu. We are going to consult with the Regional Inuit Associations. I cannot answer this question alone. It is a board decision. They will respond. You will be notified to your question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Are there any other questions from registered participants? (Pause)

I don't see any movement. Are there any questions from the public members that may be at the back? Oh yeah! Your hand was hidden in the map behind you. Sorry. Please go ahead. And then Brian, we have you up.

Tagak: (Translated): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Tagak Curley. I am here as a public participant. First of all, thank you Nunavut Planning Commission and your staff. The Plan is emerging. It took a while, and it appears that all the communities are involved. Thank you young and alike for your questions. Questions cost nothing. You only regret when you don't ask. Participate and ask questions during question times.

Thank you to the interveners, KIA, and other organizations, elected people. I think the only one here is Vice President. I respect considerably and voted for people like James Eetoolook and Paul. Your presentation, I can say you were right on with your concerns. I was not able to attend all your meetings. I am free today, so I am here.

Chair, I want to say thank you. The Plan has emerged, and the public is participating of how the contents will be. Not everybody has computers, although you mentioned that it is on the webpage. We need hard copies so more can take it and inform themselves. Everything should be available. With the *Nunavut Agreement*, NTI and KIA, they all should be here. Article 17, read it when you can of what the land principles are. If they are current as they were written, read it. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I want to speak Inuktitut. We cannot read all of it.

Wildlife is a huge concern to the Kivalliq participants. Caribou habitats should be protected. I worry about this as my priority. Inuit have to be looked after, the harvesters. The mining companies should be of no big concern. They are expanding. Their roads are being created, and caribou migration grounds will have further obstacles by road. There is too much noise out there, and the road is there. There will be further obstacles. Harvesters need protection. The caribou hear what we cannot hear. During calving season, during mosquito season, you know they are bothered. That is standard. They walk anywhere. They roam anywhere. Then they return to their calving grounds.

Now I say the Nunavut Land Use Plan is not a one-size-fits-all document. I see maps of caribou protection. If there are caribou protection areas, are they going to be a deterrent for further development to the roads and other industries? Linear infrastructure and powerlines, we have to keep all of those in mind. I know they are in the Land Use Plan. I want to ask NTI a question, Chair. NTI, do you know that it is not one-size-fits-all? Are you partial to mining exploration?

Inuit over the past 40 years have feelings for the land and the caribou. A few weeks ago, I read that people are now travelling 100 miles away. Yet, they did not find any caribou. Long ago, 40 years ago, they did not have to travel that far. Now it is becoming impossible. Your permitting process has to address these problems, Nunavut Planning Commission. There are always better ways, say caribou protection measures. There are no lakes identified in the mapping area, major rivers. Look

at the Inuit Owned Lands such as marked parcels. You have to be mindful of the mining companies. Perhaps NTI can support this Land Use Plan.

I think they have to stop blasting year-round on Inuit Owned Lands. Maybe perhaps just use that method to extract minerals starting in June for five months. Caribou are stationary and have no way to run, so stress come to caribou because of the blasting. It is ongoing near Baker Lake and here. Caribou hear what we do not hear. Twenty-four hours a day there is blasting. If I could, I would stop. If I could renegotiate along with NTI, I would put limited time where they could blast and carry on your work. Stockpile, maybe June to perhaps November. There should not be blasting in that time period. You can still produce if you have a piling method. I think if they really wanted to, the mining companies can accomplish this, and it would be for the Inuit and the caribou. NTI, I ask you, if you have to negotiate their operating certificate, this should be part of the consideration. Would you? Thank you.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. James, please go ahead.

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Tagak. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik. Your comments are all valid, and the board will hear your concerns. Perhaps we will look at the comments. There are always solutions to everything, any organization whoever they may be. The conservation today, our wildlife will always be of concern. I don't want country food that is always under stress. That is the first time I have heard it, and it is very valid. So, the board will hear about this, and your comments will be taken. Tagak, thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your response. Do you have a further question, Tagak?

Tagak: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I have one more. We can always negotiate. Perhaps NTI, you have a lot of work in Inuit lands for many of us. Our lands nearby, there are mining exploration companies now, existing mines. Inuit need help. Inuit concerns have to be heard. We hunt. When we harvest and people go out, it is very tedious work. Now it is hard work. Even Elders have stopped hunting because the herd is so far. The Land Use Plan designation of the land for habitat caribou protection measures indicate they are not enough anymore.

When you do a permitting system, a licensing system, you have to be more restrictive and have more concern about the wildlife when you issue these documents. People travel because they need food. I know changes are hard. We Inuit have more worries. Consultants are more important now. They have no understanding of Inuit culture. Perhaps NTI, under Article 5, that is your work base. Perhaps you should look at all the articles, and it would be more helpful to us. This is my last question, yes or no.

Chairperson: Thank you. Go ahead, James.

James E: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Takak Curley. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik. This will come to the board, again. They will be given information of what we have heard today. We cannot say yes or no. That is not the answer. A short yes or no is not answering a question.

Chairperson: Go ahead, Marie.

Marie: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I referenced earlier NTI's rules and procedures on the management of Inuit Owned Lands. I would just like to highlight that one aspect of it is that if there are any particular proposals or potential projects that are potentially unusual, unique, or potentially controversial for whatever reason, it requires additional steps in order for an agreement to be signed. It reminded me of the question I think from Kivalliq Wildlife Board of would NTI support a project in the calving grounds. I think one element of that is at an early stage, there is an assessment done. If it is like I said, potentially sensitive, unique, or potentially controversial, it will require further steps to be looked into and approved. I did want to mention that.

I was just thinking back to the question about support in the calving grounds. I was trying to understand earlier the question about support. It just reminded me as well that NTI is a participant in many different processes and stages, including signing agreements. Also, when it comes to the Nunavut Impact Review Board assessments, there we have seen Regional Inuit Associations and NTI express support or not for a certain proposal once the whole process has unfolded, like the assessments under the Nunavut Impact Review Board. So, there are opportunities when everything has been said and done in terms of assessment, consultation, and the Nunavut Impact Review Board process. There are also opportunities there and along the way where Nunavut Tunngavik and Regional Inuit Associations can express support for any particular project as well. That has been done, and that continues to happen while being an observer and a participant in any specific proposal. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that response. I don't see anybody else at the mic. Brian, you have a question?

Brian: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I have just one question. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. I think it is more for Marie. The question is, we heard the term "Inuit rights." I heard that term quite a few times in your presentation and your responses to questions. You have Inuit before you sitting around the table. I am wondering if you can, in detail for the community representatives, when you use the term "Inuit rights," can you explain that to them what "Inuit rights" means? They have heard that many times this afternoon.

(Translated): I think "Inuit rights" should be explained to the group here at the table. What are saying when you say, "Inuit rights"?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: Thank you, Itsivautaq, Shawn. I want to thank you, Brian Aglukark. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. I am passing it on to Marie.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Marie: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I was referring in part to some of the elements of our presentation. We have copies, paper copies, up front in Inuktitut and in English. Anyway, some of the elements in there, like I have already mentioned, we have chosen to highlight for example, some of them relate to rights that are in the *Nunavut Agreement*. As I have already mentioned, there are a number of different rights that Inuit have negotiated in the *Nunavut Agreement*. They go from harvesting rights to Inuit employment rights, to procurement and contract rights, to the ability to negotiate Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements, as well as becoming landowners and having the right to manage those

lands. So, we can talk a long time about the *Nunavut Agreement*, and yeah, there are a number of rights including being landowners. We have treaty rights. We have rights even outside of the *Nunavut Agreement* as Indigenous people in Canada. Those are not our only Inuit rights. They are even beyond as an Indigenous people in Canada.

I am not too sure to what extent you want me to take this, but like I have mentioned, we have highlighted some of those rights that have been negotiated in the *Nunavut Agreement*. NTI's almost one and only purpose is to ensure that the *Nunavut Agreement* is implemented and fulfilled to its full extent. That includes safeguarding those rights which are on many different levels and involve many different aspects.

Chairperson: Thank you for the response. Do you have a follow-up, Brian? Okay, please go ahead.

Brian: Qujannamiik. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. I think that adequately describes in terms of what "Inuit rights" you have used for your presentation and responses this afternoon. Would you agree, they also have a right to have a land use plan in place?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, Brian Aglukark. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik. If I understand you correctly, the Nunavut Land Use Plan, yes it should be there. Is that your question? Should it be proceeding? For us, the Plan should be there in our Nunavut territory. Many of us understand it now where this Plan is going and what the purpose is within the territory. It has always been there under Section 35. I don't have the exact document, the wording in front of me. Yes, yes, I can say that it is within us to have a Draft Land Use Plan in Nunavut according to the *Land Claims Agreement*.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe we are good? Okay. I see a hand go up. We will make that the last question for today.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton, Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. As a follow-up to the question that was just asked, and being that caribou is such a sensitive topic in the Kivalliq, can Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated explain how they weight Inuit rights in respect to harvesting and royalties in their decision-making process for the Land Use Plan?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. James?

James: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, Mr. Tartak. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie will answer your question.

Marie: Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik. I think that question relates as well to the question that was just posed in relation to Inuit rights. As we have mentioned, Inuit have many different rights, including the right to harvest and certain rights in terms of being a landowner and manager, as well the responsibility to ensure that the *Nunavut Agreement* is being implemented and fulfilled to its full extent.

I am not sure I can answer, me personally how...I guess the question is how to balance those two, harvesting and royalties. Other than to say that they are all... I know that at a staff level, and we also

have a political level and policy level as well, we work together as departments within our organization, as well as working with the Regional Inuit Associations. Then as well, they have their various departments, Lands, Social and Cultural, and otherwise. Working as a team to make sure that all of the different aspects are considered, that is how as staff we make recommendations. Certain issues are political. We elevate those when it is not possible or not ideal to make certain decisions at the staff level, we elevate those types of things. So, we try to balance those types of things in doing the work on the Land Use Plan.

I know that one of our statements and positions does relate to Inuit Owned Lands and how Inuit Owned Lands was an Inuit right that was negotiated. As land managers and landowners, we have a responsibility to manage and make decisions on that. We are seeing how the Land Use Plan has an impact on that. I think one of the goals is to preserve some of those rights, but it doesn't mean that it leads to a specific outcome. As we have mentioned, for decisions on Inuit Owned Lands, there is a certain process. We have also the rules and procedures on how those decisions are made, so it does not necessarily dictate a specific outcome, but at this stage right now, it is to see how Inuit rights – I guess I use that term a lot, but they are Inuit rights – how they have been negotiated and planned for in the *Nunavut Agreement*, how that is impacted in one way or another.

As we have mentioned, there are a number of different rights, and it is a question of balancing all of those and how these consultations...we are also, you know NTI is here to listen. We are a participant, but we are listening, and we are observing. We have multiple roles in this process, so everything is not the Nunavut Planning Commission listening. NTI is listening. Governments are listening, and so on. So, this is why there are public hearings for those concerns to be put out in the public and expressed and listened to.

Chairperson: Thank you for that response. It looks like you have a follow-up. Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Can Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated commit to releasing an internal review on how Inuit rights under Article 5 will be impacted by their position on the Land Use Plan?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James E: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq Shawn. Qujannamiik, Clayton Tartak. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Marie Belleau will answer your question.

Chairperson: Go ahead, Marie.

Marie: I am thinking about it. Marie Belleau, Nunavut Tunngavik. I am just trying to think of the process and how internally as staff how we conduct the work. On certain issues, like I said, we do bring things to the board, and our board meetings are public and that kind of thing. I am just trying to think to what extent the internal work is released. I might just need a bit of time to think about that, but I think the underlying message is about making that assessment and looking at every aspect of our submission, what the impacts might be. I think as it relates to wildlife, how that assessment can and should be done I think is a valid point, and it is a good idea. In terms of commitments, I am not sure I or we could do that at this moment. We might be able to follow-up in writing after.

Chairperson: Thank you for the response. I know I said that was the last question, but Nunavut Planning Commission staff have one quick question for clarification and follow-up. Jonathan?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. This is Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated representatives for their presentation and response to the numerous questions this afternoon. Directly following up on the question that Clayton just asked in terms of Inuit rights under Article 5 and also relating back to the question Richard had asked earlier regarding harvesting restrictions around approved projects, I would like to first note that on page 486 of the English version of the *Options and Recommendations Document*, the Commission notes that the *Nunavut Agreement* provides at Section 5.7.18d that authorization of a land use activity by the NPC can infringe on any incompatible Inuit rights of access to lands granted under 5.7.16, and by extension to outpost camps in Article 7, for as long as necessary to permit the authorized land use to be exercised.

I would just like to ask if NTI has taken this aspect into consideration in the formulation of their positions on the Draft Land Use Plan, namely that the authorization of an activity under an approved Land Use Plan can in fact, infringe on Inuit rights to harvest and the establishment of outpost camps. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, James.

James: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Jonathan Savoy. James Eetoolook, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. We will get back to you, Jonathan. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. That is it for the presentation today. I am going to have a few closing comments, and I am sure we are going to have a little bit of housekeeping to announce, but I wanted to make sure that we said our thank you for the presentation. Then I will say a few comments. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

As Nunavut Tunngavik individuals are stretching their legs after sitting for so long, I just wanted to say thank you to the Government of Canada for being on deck just in case we had time today. Obviously, we don't. We are not having an evening session. We will start first thing in the morning at 9:15, once again nine-one-five, so there is no confusion. We will continue with having the Government of Canada up first. Okay, we have nodding heads all in the same direction, which is good. Is there any other housekeeping, Sharon?

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. No, there is no other housekeeping. If any of the community participants need anything or have any concerns, again before you leave, please see our staff. Thank you very much and have a good evening.

Chairperson: See you tomorrow.

End of Day 3

DAY 4: SEPTEMBER 22, 2022

Chairperson: Welcome to Day 4. It is getting at the nine-one-five mark. We will start going ahead. Our presenters are all ready to go. I will quickly rundown a couple of reminders just for us all. Let me double check before I get going. Yes. Cellphones are on mute or off. It has been pretty good. We only had a couple of glitches yesterday.

Please keep up the good work. For presenters and those asking questions, make sure you are close to the mic. Please do not use acronyms. Use the full wording. This is to help the interpreters. Their job is hard enough as it is. Please be helpful. Thank you. We ask as best you can you wear your mask.

Just a reminder that when it comes time for questions and clarifications that they are to be related to the Land Use Plan and the presentation that just happened. The last point before I check for housekeeping issues is when you go to present, please state your name and the organization for transcription purposes. I will ask Sharon for housekeeping.

Sharon: Good morning, everyone, and welcome back to Day 4 of our public hearing here in Rankin Inlet. Just to review the emergency exits: they are the exit that you entered into and over here. There are bathrooms in the front. Snacks and everything are still on the back wall. Help yourself. We are looking forward to a very productive day, so good morning and welcome. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: As we settle in, I believe the federal government representatives are ready to go. Terry, are you starting? Okay. Please go ahead. Sorry, the one thing that I was reminded about is Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. I've got to get that in once a day. No more, well maybe one more. Anyway, go ahead, Terry.

Presentation by the Government of Canada

Terry Audla, Regional Director General with CIRNAC

Spencer Dewar, Director of Resource Management

Jeff Hart, Manager of Land Use Planning

Michelle-Claire Roy, Environmental Policy Analyst

Roxanne McGinnis – Department of National Defence

Anita Gudmundson – Transport Canada

Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada

Neil Modi – Justice Canada

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. First of all, my name is Terry Audla, Regional Director General of Iqaluit Office, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. I started in March this year, and the federal government, we are going to introduce ourselves. Thank you, Rankin Inlet for your hospitality and hosting these proceedings. Thank you, Nunavut Planning Commission for your invitation for us to participate. Federal government, I will mention their names. First of all, Spencer Dewar, Director of Resource Management; Jeff Hart, Manager of Land Use Planning; Michelle-Claire Roy, Environmental Policy Analyst; Department of National Defence, Roxanne McGinnis, Senior

Urban Planner; Transport Canada, Anita Gudmunson, Regional Manager of Environmental Programs and Jaideep Johar, Manager of Marine Safety; Justice Canada, Neil Modi.

Before I get into the presentation, I just want to be clear about the Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada mandate, which is basically that Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada continues to renew the nation-to-nation, government-to-government relationship between Canada and First Nations Inuit and Metis. Modernized government of Canada (*audio interference, several seconds inaudible*) land use and support their vision of self-determination and lead the Government of Canada's work in the North.

(*Audio very distant*): Again, the Government of Canada would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for the opportunity to review the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and to present here at the public hearing. The Government of Canada would also like to thank the Community of Rankin Inlet for hosting his public hearing for the Kivalliq region.

Chairperson: Terry, could you be closer to the mic please? Thanks.

Terry: Developing a first-generation Nunavut Land Use Plan is a difficult, complex task, and the Government of Canada recognizes the efforts and commitments of the Nunavut Planning Commission. A couple of speakers yesterday mentioned that there will be differing views. There will be some discourse. There will be ambiguity, but that is the nature of this exercise. I have always felt that how the *Nunavut Agreement* was ratified and the work-up towards ratification to negotiations, the many years, the long hours, in my opinion has created a design that I think is very appropriate to make sure everyone is included when it comes to these big issues like planning and developing a Land Use Plan. We need to hear from everyone. Not everyone is going to agree, but at the same time, it is something that is needed, and it is something that I feel very strongly about.

The beauty in the design of the *Land Claim*, developing and instituting these public governments to assist in the process of planning, in my opinion, is something that was amazing forethought of those individuals that were involved. I would like to take this moment to recognize James Eetoolook who was there. If I could ask everyone to just give a round of applause for James.

(*Applause*)

He spoke yesterday as well, Tagak Curley.

(*Applause*)

Just the amount of effort and work that has been put in to get to where we are now is because of individuals like those two that we just recognized.

The principles and objectives in Article 11 of the *Nunavut Agreement*, and Part 2 of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* require an understanding of how people are supported by the land socially, culturally, and economically, the values and priorities of residents, and particularly the aspirations Inuit have to determine their own path to future wellbeing. The result must be a plan that meets these aspirations, guides development, and also provides for conservation and other uses of the land.

Since the Plan was released in July 2021, the Government of Canada has been working to provide productive recommendations to the Commission, as well as working with the Government of Nunavut and the Designated Inuit Organizations to discuss issues we have in common. The Government of Canada continues to be committed to this process for the benefit of Nunavummiut and all Canadians.

The mandate of the Government of Canada under the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* is an approving party to land use plans in Nunavut. In addition, it shares a role in ensuring the principles and objectives of the planning process are met.

This submission was developed on behalf of the Government of Canada in part, by the Canadian Coast Guard, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, Department of National Defence, Environmental and Climate Change Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Global Affairs Canada, Justice Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Parks Canada, and Transport Canada.

As I mentioned, there are some representatives from each of those departments, and some of those are in the hearings, either in person or viewing on the live stream. The summary of each department's mandates can be found in the annex at the end of this presentation, which are available at the front in Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, English, and French.

The Crown has a duty to consult because of its role in deciding whether to approve the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Crown relies on the Commission's process to assist with fulfilling the duty to consult. When drafting and revising the Plan, the Commission considers comments at the hearings and community meetings as well as any written submissions. These could include any concerns brought forward on potential impacts to Section 35 rights.

The Government of Canada encourages Indigenous organizations and governments to identify to the Commission any potential adverse impacts to their rights and how these may be addressed through the Draft Plan. The Government of Canada remains actively engaged throughout the Commission's process, listening to Inuit concerns, and seeking any information on how they may be resolved. They will also be doing that next week in Thompson and listen to other Indigenous groups down that way.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide a high-level overview of the comments and recommendations submitted to the Commission by the Government of Canada on the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The written submissions we provided to the Commission are on the public record. They are more comprehensive and contain more detail on the issues than we have time here to present today. It is important to note that although we are identifying issues that need resolution, the Government of Canada is confident and committed to a collaborative process that will make progress toward developing a sound, well-supported, and clear first-generation Land Use Plan that can be successfully implemented.

The rest of our presentation will focus on key outstanding issues and recommendations for how they may be resolved. We will then provide some conclusions and talk about a process for moving forward.

The Government of Canada's review is guided by our priority expectations for a first-generation Land Use Plan. These include that the planning and resulting plan legally comply with *the Nunavut*

Agreement and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*. The Plan must be consistent with federal commitments and policies. The planning process has to have credibility, so it is clear that the development of the Plan is supported by a meaningful, inclusive, and transparent public and stakeholder consultation process. As well, the Plan must be clear, understandable, and provide certainty for users. The Plan must be practical, implementable, and conformity requirements must be clear. Finally, the Plan should contribute to the efficiency of Nunavut's integrated regulatory system.

Our review is also guided by the Commission's *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals* that were developed by the Commission with the Government of Canada, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and the Government of Nunavut. The 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan has addressed many concerns that the Government of Canada brought forward in 2017 and 2018. There have been significant improvements. However, several substantive issues remain, and these important issues should be addressed and resolved prior to the Plan being submitted for approval.

The key outstanding issues from the Government of Canada include clarity and certainty in how the Plan should be read, which are critical to successful implementation of the Plan. There have been improvements from previous drafts, but there are still areas that need work. For instance, overlapping land use designations remain. These should be eliminated from the Plan, or clear guidance should be provided on how overlapping land use designations are to be applied to avoid ambiguous interpretation.

Language in the Plan requirements should also be improved to add certainty. The Government of Canada recommends adding guidance on how to interpret the application of the Plan, especially where designations overlap, and revising language to be clear and in line with legislation. For example, replacing the term "no person" with "no proponent" would be in line with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* definition of proponent.

On the mapping, maps are the basis for being able to understand and apply any land use plan. The accuracy of the maps that show the zoning in the Nunavut Land Use Plan are necessary for project proponents and regulators, as well as the Commission to make decisions about the requirements that the Plan intends to apply to a project. Here as an example, we selected a map of Ikaluktutiak to provide an example of overlapping lands that are legally recognized, in addition to those in the Plan. As you can see, the overlap in this case is extensive. The Government of Canada understands there were some challenges experienced by the Commission in accessing certain map data and understands that work is underway to address this issue. Before a final Plan is submitted, the Government of Canada recommends that the Commission revise all maps in the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan to improve their accuracy and use a consistent mapping standard for the Land Use Plan.

Now we will speak to finding the balance between economic development and conservation, and the treatment of existing rights. The Government of Canada recognizes the efforts the Commission has made and the challenges it has faced. Nunavut includes important habitat for caribou and wildlife, which are critical to the wellbeing of people and the environment. As well, there are existing rights related to mineral tenure and other land uses. At the same time, there are important rights in the *Nunavut Agreement*, including the ability of Inuit to manage their own land, to benefit from development, and to harvest.

In our view, the Plan cannot and should not be counted on as a solution to protecting all of these values on its own. As someone had said yesterday, it is not a one-size-fits-all. There are a number of mechanisms available in Nunavut that will help to achieve these purposes. The Plan's restrictions on land use in key caribou habitats should enable economic opportunities for Nunavummiut and still ensure protection of the caribou. This must be done in a manner that respects the rights associated with Inuit Owned Land. Overlap and conflict between existing mineral tenure and mineral projects and year-round prohibitions to support caribou habitat still exist in the Plan. Greater clarity and certainty are required to ensure the benefits and rights guaranteed in the *Nunavut Agreement* can still be realized.

Barren ground caribou population numbers have declined over time, which generates concern amongst all the participants here. The Government of Canada's objective is that whatever approach the Plan takes to barren ground caribou, it supports healthy populations that can support sustainable harvesting into the future. We think the planning process in Nunavut is a key opportunity for parties to work together to find the right contribution the Plan can make to conserving caribou, whether that be through a regional approach to zoning, possibly including mobile caribou measures as mentioned yesterday, or other effective conservation measures. It is important that the Commission ensures that it knows whether the selected approach is working. Ongoing monitoring will inform if measures are effective.

At the same time the value the mineral economy brings to Nunavut must be a key consideration. A healthy mining sector provides opportunity for Nunavummiut. It provides employment, contracting, training, and vital contributions to government, Inuit organizations, and communities that allow support of local programming. We all know it is very expensive to be able to go out and harvest. We all know that we have to have a means of being able to bring in income so we can continue the harvest. Fuel isn't cheap. Snowmobiles are not cheap. Boats and motors are not cheap. So, we need to look at how we balance all that.

We need to ensure that the Land Use Plan does not close the door on economic potential when other regulatory tools can mitigate impacts to the environment. By example, mineral tenure covers 2½ percent of Nunavut. Over one-third of that tenure, of that 2½ percent, is overlapped with Limited Use zones that prohibit mineral exploration, development, and related activities. Many mineral projects and mines are on both Crown and Inuit Owned Land, which are overlapped by Limited Use zoning, as shown in this figure. This will limit the development of new mineral projects and mines, and the ability of existing mines to further develop.

The map on this slide shows that many projects in Limited Use zones overlap both Crown and Inuit Owned Lands. So, we would need to take a consistent approach to zoning. As well, a number of projects are fully enclosed within Limited Use zones with no means of year-round access. This could prevent these projects from advancing.

The Draft Plan applies a Limited Use designation to three of Nunavut's four active mines including the Meliadine Project outside of Kangiqitiniq. In addition to the Land Use Plan, these projects are further regulated with a view to protecting the environment. They all possess Nunavut Impact Review Board project certificates, Nunavut Water Board Type A water licenses, Crown land use permits or leases, and authorizations from the Regional Inuit Associations, collectively tailoring a robust set of terms and conditions under which they must operate.

The Government of Canada recommends that the Commission rezone areas where existing mineral tenure overlaps with a Limited Use designation to Mixed Use. There should be no overlap of Limited Use zoning with mineral tenure. However, the Plan should continue to keep information on important caribou habitat, which should be retained under the Valued Ecosystem Components designation. That designation is to ensure that it is considered by proponents and other parts of the regulatory regime.

The approach in the current Draft Plan to address the issue of overlap between Limited Use zones and existing mineral rights is to include a list of projects in Appendix A that would be exceptions to the Limited Use prohibition on future mineral development. Should the Commission remain committed to using Appendix A to list properties that are an exception to the zoning, the Government of Canada recommends that the Commission rezone Limited Use Areas where they overlap with Nunavut's operating mines, to Mixed Use areas with no applicable prohibitions, seasonal restrictions, and setbacks.

As well, information on important caribou habitats not already identified as Valued Ecosystem Components should be retained under the Valued Ecosystem Components designation to ensure that it is considered by proponents and regulators. In addition, all remaining mineral tenure that overlaps with Limited Use designations should be included in Appendix A and clarified that the prohibitions for exploration, development, and ancillary activities, for example roads and quarrying, do not apply to new project proposals or significant modifications to current projects.

The Government of Canada recommends that the Commission work with Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada and holders of existing mineral rights and interests to ensure that any existing or future projects arising from existing mineral tenure that would be impacted by the proposed Limited Use Areas, are accurately identified under Appendix A of the Plan.

Now we will focus on marine transportation. The Government of Canada understands the importance of the marine environment to Inuit and to Inuit culture. Also important is the need for the Plan to reflect a balance of the Nunavut Planning Commission's *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals*. For the Government of Canada, this means the Plan must manage marine transportation in a way that protects the environment, promotes conservation planning, and community wellbeing, and encourages sustainable economic development.

Given this, a number of key considerations as noted on the slide have guided the Government of Canada's comments about marine transportation. Plan requirements for the protection of the marine environment such as setbacks around walrus haul-outs, should not prevent the delivery of vital services required to maintain healthy communities or to protect the environment.

The Government of Canada supports the exceptions in the Draft Plan for activities such as community resupply, emergencies, and safe navigation. We have recommended to the Commission that other activities such as law enforcement monitoring and the placement and maintenance of navigational aids be added to the list of exceptions in the Plan, and the Plan define certain vital services for clarity. For example, without definition, the meaning of "safe navigation" could be unclear. Someone could argue they can travel near a walrus haul-out when they think it is safe to do so. However, the Government of Canada's interpretation of safe navigation is that a vessel can travel near a walrus haul-out only when it is required for the safety of the ship, crew, and passengers.

The Government of Canada is also seeking confirmation that the Commission's conformity determinations will also include the exemptions granted to the Ministry of National Defence within the *Nunavut Agreement*. This will help ensure the Plan complies with the exemptions of the *Nunavut Agreement* and improve clarity and certainty for users.

The Plan includes seasonal prohibitions on icebreaking. Seasonal prohibitions on icebreaking through any part of the Northwest Passage could be problematic. A specific concern is related to an agreement between the Government of Canada and the United States. This agreement is a legally binding treaty through which we essentially agree to disagree, and which requires Canada to allow passage to United States icebreakers through the Northwest Passage. We need to ensure the Government of Canada is able to consent to navigation through the Northwest Passage. We intend that such an exception would be used in limited circumstances, and such vessels should still follow the Plan where they can. Having the Plan include an exception for individual vessel movements is one way that would help the Government of Canada to meet its international legal obligations. These individual vessel movements would still be required to follow applicable laws and regulations. In addition, when we are contacted by vessels prior to their transit, we communicate about environmental considerations such as ecologically sensitive areas or known mammal migrations, as well as recommended routing. It is our experience that these vessels take this advice into consideration.

When shipping constitutes a project under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, as for example in the case of a mining development project, the Nunavut Land Use Plan and potentially the Nunavut Impact Review Board processes would apply. The Government of Canada has also recommended that the Commission consider a collaborative process rather than icebreaking restrictions, similar to the collaborative process that has been included in the Draft Plan for on-ice travel routes, which includes consultation with communities.

Now we will focus on National Marine Conservation Areas. The Nunavut Land Use Plan will only apply to Tallurutiup Imanga under the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act once it comes into effect. A joint Inuit-Canada co-management board makes consensus decisions that include Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit for managing the marine conservation area. Some of the prohibited activities listed in the Plan requirements may change after legal establishment as the co-management board and planning processes will make decisions on appropriate activities.

Migratory bird setbacks will apply to the key habitat areas located in Tallurutiup Imanga. The Plan requirements currently do not address this. It is recommended that activities that may be changed after establishment be identified as interim prohibitions to avoid confusion with future management direction. It is further recommended that the migratory bird setbacks identified in Table 1 of the Nunavut Land Use Plan be included in the Plan requirements for the National Marine Conservation Area. The Government of Canada has provided some suggested wording for Section 3.1.2 to clarify the difference between the National Marine Conservation Area awaiting establishment and future National Marine Conservation Areas.

In regard to disposal at sea, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act governs disposal activities in Canadian and international waters near Canada. The act prohibits disposal at sea without a permit. The Government of Canada prefers that the disposal at sea prohibitions be removed from the Draft Plan and suggest that disposal at sea continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act using the mandated consultation process. As required under the Act, the Disposal at Sea Program will continue to consult on permits in Northern waters to address environmental concerns, including those in Marine Conservation Areas and Limited Use Areas. It should also be noted that vessel discharges are regulated under the Canada Shipping Act 2001, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, and their regulations.

Prior to going on to the next topic, I have provided a video to the information technology folks. In the conclusion of my presentation with permission of the Acting Chair, I want to be able to put that video up for the benefit of all the people here in the room. I will ask that question again once I finish my conclusion here. So, I will continue.

In regard to operations at Department of National Defence sites, the Government of Canada is reevaluating the prohibitions in all uses and areas zoned as Limited Use for military facilities. There may be an opportunity to allow for some uses that would not conflict with national defence and national security. The planning process would ideally include the Department of National Defence in decision-making and approval processes, which would allow activities not contrary to those of the department to advance. This may be achieved through a Valued Socioeconomic Component designation for military but would require a clear definition and what planning considerations are afforded as a result. The Government of Canada is seeking to strike a balance between having to uphold its national defence and national security mandate and remaining a partner in Nunavut.

To summarize, the Government of Canada recognizes the importance of land use planning in Nunavut's regulatory system and will continue its role on a path towards a Plan that can be accepted. We believe the issues presented by the Government of Canada can be resolved through continued collaboration with all involved. The Government of Canada along with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Regional Inuit Associations, and the Government of Nunavut recognize that issues related to Inuit Owned Land, Inuit Impact Benefit Agreements, and consultation as they relate to the Land Use Plan are important issues to understand. The parties have begun discussions on these topics in hopes to advise the Commission on a path forward to resolve these issues.

The Government of Canada supports the Commission working with the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and the Regional Inuit Associations to develop a post-hearing process to refine the Draft Plan to collaboratively address concerns raised in this submission and at these public hearings. The Government of Canada will also continue to listen to Inuit and Indigenous concerns, noting how they may be resolved and will take any further steps necessary to ensure its duty to Indigenous and Inuit rights holders has been met.

Before we go to questions on our presentation and the video, the Government of Canada would like to address some questions that were asked at these hearings. Our representatives from Arviat asked for information on the Denesų́liné negotiations, and representatives from Coral Harbour on marine transportation.

For the Denesų́liné questions, the Government of Canada is negotiating two comprehensive land claim agreements with the Athabasca Denesų́liné and the Ghotelnene K'odatineh Dene, respectively. Negotiations are at the final stages. The parties are not in a position to disclose contents of the agreements until such time that negotiations are concluded due to existing confidentiality agreements.

An interim land withdrawal is in place to facilitate the conclusion of Aboriginal Land Claim Agreements. The interim withdrawal area reflects boundaries agreed to by Canada, the Athabasca Denesųliné, the Ghotelnene K'odatineh Dene, the Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association. That is on the question on the outstanding negotiations for the land claims just south of Arviat.

For marine transportation, we have heard questions about the map that Jonathan shared on Monday showing shipping routes. The map that was shown by the Nunavut Planning Commission was developed for discussion purposes and was shared with the Commission for their information. Outside of the planning process, Transport Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard are working on identifying priority areas to improve marine navigation safety and areas for vessels to avoid. Engagement has taken place, and we will continue to engage so that we can continue to hear about locations that are considered sensitive and that participants would like vessels to avoid.

Your comments in regard to shipping routes near Coats Island are noted, and we will ensure to forward this information to our colleagues. Again, the Government of Canada would like to thank the Commission for this opportunity to present its views on the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan to the Commission, to the other participants in the hearing, and to the public. Prior to going into answering any questions, if the Acting Chair permits, we would like to show a video at this time.

Chairperson: If it can get downloaded and work, we will show it. Are we good to go? Looks like we are booting it up.

Terry: This is a video that Transport Canada would like to play. It is short and provides an overview of how ships are regulated, monitored, inspected, with particular reference to the Canadian Arctic, including collaborative work with communities under Oceans Protection Plan Initiative towards safeguarding caribou crossings, as an example, and hunters and trappers travel routes on ice. We hope that this video will be helpful to community members and answer some of the questions raised earlier in the hearings.

After the video, in order to promote safe boating practices for pleasure craft transport, Canada has made tags with QR codes. I believe each Commissioner has received one. We hope to have more available, but at the same time, we will make sure that the link is shared with the Commission. It will provide access to the Transport Canada publication, *Safe Boating Guide* electronically. There are some tags available if you want. Feel free to approach me, and we have Jaideep Johar here as well if there are any questions regarding the tags. As you will note in the video, Jaideep Johar is in that video, so after the video presentation, he can be available for autographs. Go ahead with the video.

(Video Presentation)

Voyage of a Vessel: Understanding Canada's Marine Safety & Security System - Arctic

<https://youtu.be/7YOiNPVwdiU>

Chairperson: Thank you very much for that addition to your presentation. It is about 10:15. We will take a 15-minute break and then do the questions if that works for you? Okay, a 15-minute break please. Thanks.

Break

Chairperson: We will continue with our standard procedure with Nunavut Planning Commission staff questions, community questions, registered participant questions, and then public members. Quick reminder that the questions are to be related to the Land Use Plan and the presentation that you just heard. We will start with Nunavut Planning Commission questions, and the first question will be coming from Sharon.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. First Terry, I would like to thank the Government of Canada team for your presentation. I would also to acknowledge and thank the Government of Canada team for giving your guidance and input and working with the Commission on the content of the Draft Plan, and our working relationship going forward. I do have a couple of questions to start.

First, for the record, can Canada acknowledge the Commission's authority as outlined in the *Nunavut Agreement* as stated in Article 11, 11.8.2: The land use planning process shall apply to Inuit Owned Lands? Land use plans shall take into account Inuit goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Lands. That is our first question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Sharon, thank you for that question. It does state, as you said Sharon, in Article 11.8.2 the land use planning shall apply to Inuit Owned Lands. Then it continues, land use plans shall take into account Inuit goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Lands. I will go a little further. Under Article 17 when you look at the purposes of Inuit Owned Lands, specifically Article 17.1.3: Inuit Owned Lands shall, to the extent possible, provide for a mix of the characteristics outlined above in order to secure balanced economic development. However, the relative weighing of the characteristics with respect to any particular community or region shall turn on the actual and potential economic opportunities at hand, and the particular community or regional preferences.

So, when Article 11.8.2 specifies that the Nunavut Land Use Plan shall apply to Inuit Owned Lands, it goes further to say that the land use plans shall take into account Inuit goals and objectives for Inuit Owned Lands. My interpretation of that is you know, it is up to the Regional Inuit Associations as title holders, as well as Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated as title holder for the subsurface, where the regions are surface only. It would be up to those organizations to meet with the communities to get the Inuit perspective collectively and to determine those objectives themselves, considering that they are the title holders.

Beyond that, I can't really say anymore. It is really more of an issue that the communities, Inuit within those communities as represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Regional Inuit Associations need to come together and make those determinations themselves.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Sharon, do you have another one? Go ahead.

Sharon: Yes. Sharon Ehaloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Terry, thank you for acknowledging Article 17. I guess the Commission looks to the signatory parties and asks for your guidance specifically. We have heard from the community members. We have heard their priorities, how they would like their land managed, including the Limited Use Areas with regard to caribou calving grounds. The Commission does see that there are varying views, being that of the communities and the signatory parties and the Designated Inuit Organizations.

Could you provide the Commission with guidance going forward where or how solutions for these issues can be resolved? As the Commission is responsible to listen to everyone and give great weight to Inuit priorities and values and the residents of the planning regions, could you give us guidance of how we resolve these conflicts? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, and thank you, Sharon for that very complex question. As I said earlier in the introduction to my presentation, there will always be some discourse, some ambiguity. The beauty in the design of how the *Land Claims* was negotiated and eventually ratified provides a lot of clear direction, but at the same time, there are some gray areas as well.

When it comes to the parties, at the end of the day to determine whether or not the Land Use Plan will be approved amongst the three parties, it is to be based on consensus. It is to be based on whether or not from the Government of Canada's perspective that the duty to consult was carried out, and that the Government of Nunavut and the Inuit organizations are happy with what was provided for their approval as well.

As to how we can move forward, it was Tagak Curley yesterday that said a one-size-fits-all approach sometimes can be almost impossible to achieve. We are looking at a very vast geographical area with various interests. How you come to the determination as to what would be Limited Use Areas and what would be Mixed Use, again there are going to be all these competing users and rights holders.

We have full confidence from the Government of Canada's perspective that because of where we are right now, the discussions, the questions, and sometimes the answers or the non-answers, it is a way of trying to get to the final Plan. As for a specific recommendation, we just need to keep talking and see what we can do to provide for the best available options that we have and to come out with something that is comprehensive and that is implementable, and to see if we can get to that point going through this exercise. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Do you have a follow-up, Sharon? Okay, Nunavut Planning Commission staff still has questions, but Jonathan will be asking the next one.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thanks to Terry and your team for the presentation this morning. On the process moving forward, the Government of Canada expresses an interest in working collectively to resolve outstanding issues, in particular with the Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, as well as the Regional Inuit Associations. We recognize that process will need to occur following the submission of a recommended Land Use Plan, but we are wondering if the Government of Canada anticipates being able to collectively work and potentially address at least some of the outstanding issues

before the January 10th, 2023 deadline for final submissions before the Commission reconsiders the Draft Plan. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Yes.

Chairperson: Thank you. Jonathan, please go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you for the direct answer on the previous question. It is appreciated. One topic you covered in your presentation was the lack of inclusion of some Plan requirements within the Tallurutiup Imanga proposed National Marine Conservation Area. I would note that the Commission chose to simplify in the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan some of the designations in that area, anticipating its future establishment as a National Marine Conservation Area and the removal of that area from the Commission's jurisdiction. I am just wondering if the Government of Canada can provide a current update on the status of that initiative and when it may be anticipated to conclude. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Considering we don't have any representatives from Parks Canada, we will provide a written response to it. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Nunavut Planning Commission staff have no further questions at this time, but they may come back as a result of other questions that get asked. I will open the floor to community delegates now, and I will go down the table. Please put your hand up. Oh, okay. We have Paula, Alex, Kevin, Peter, Jon, Martha, and Harry, and Willie and Richard. We have our list to start. It's a long list, so let's get going. Paula?

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Mr. Lester. Thank you to the Government of Canada for your presentation. I have a question regarding Slide 16. It looks like the floodgates are open to proponents who are interested in minerals only. They overlap with our caribou and wildlife and Inuit use of the land, hunting grounds, camping grounds, travel routes.

Duty to consult to the communities: We don't usually find out that a company is around until they come to the community and have to tell us what they are going to do. I believe a step is missing. It should be the Government of Canada coming to the communities and asking us if we agree or not agree to that type of activity in those areas. Duty to consult, as well for the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* in 2015 talks about grandfathering as well as the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan talks about existing rights. How old are these permits or leases that we are talking about? When were they borne? When was their start date, and how did they get to be grandfathered in without true consultation to Inuit who live and use the lands? Because the Crown is the biggest landowner and represents us and other interest, but we live there 365 days a year.

We don't have offices in Vancouver or China or Germany or France. They have no ties to the land other than the rock. On those maps there, caribou live there. There is fresh water. How much water is used for mining and exploration that was once pristine but goes back to the environment and is now not as clean as it was? It is supposed to be, but it is never going to be. This affects our fish, our

caribou, all of our wildlife, birds, and humans, Inuit who hunt, eat, clothe ourselves that live on top of the land, not below the land.

You have a big job to do, but why do they get priority and not us Inuit? Harvaqtuumiut, Kangiqtiniquiut, Bylotmiut, Ihalmiut, Ukkusiksalikmiut...many, many Inuit who live in this region, where is our voice, as you represent Inuit? I understand the economic part, but you don't need to open the gates wide open. We need a stepwise slow approach, because this land has to be here forever, not just cash grab for the companies. When you talk about your Mixed Use and land use rezoning, I would like you to come to the communities and discuss that as well, because you represent us too. I have another question. I will let you answer that. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Terry Audla, Indigenous Relations Northern Affairs Canada. The one thing when I went through Slide 16 and then the following slides after that, I will kind of refer back to what was said yesterday about a one-size-fits-all approach and say at the same time that a Nunavut Land Use Plan is not a be-all, end-all. At the same time, there are other Institutes of Public Government, such as the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, and then the overlap areas when it comes to Crown and Inuit Owned Lands.

We are not suggesting in any way that we opened the floodgates or anything like that. There are mechanisms and regulatory requirements, and consultative requirements as well. Going through this exercise as well through the land use planning process, we respect what was negotiated, and we respect the process and the systems. We are always looking to Inuit, and we want to hear from Inuit, the most impacted, as to how we can best approach what would be the most correct way to ensure that we maintain self-sufficiency, that we maintain the harvesting rights, that we maintain all other proponents for the purposes of carrying out what they want to do for the uses of that area, and on top of all that ensuring that it does not endanger the caribou, wildlife, or harvesting rights for the Inuit in the area.

So, in summary, we rely on what was negotiated with the current mechanisms in place, and to ensure that the Inuit perspective is being heard. Then there is the separate process of what Inuit organizations do as title holders and what they do to determine what rights they are going to provide, what permits they are going to provide. I just want to reiterate that in no way are we looking at opening the floodgates, but what we need to do is sort of be realistic as to what is actually happening on the ground. Who are going to be impacted? What animals, caribou, and whatever marine mammals or other terrestrial mammals as well, to ensure that nothing is being damaged in such a way that you cannot use it once again.

I will kind of leave it at that. We can also provide a list of the existing mineral tenures, and we will provide it to the Commission so you can see from that list the grandfathered claims or any existing tenures that are out there. I hope that answers some of your question. If I didn't, please reiterate. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Paula, please go ahead.

Paula: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Government of Canada, Terry Audla. You mentioned mineral tenure. As the Government of Canada, have you asked

the communities if they are in agreement with those mineral tenures? That is my question. What if the community is not in favour of that or in favour of that? Where is the due process to ask, because how I see it is the Government of Canada issues the permits and licenses before asking the communities if they are in agreement or not with that activity.

I understand that process for Inuit Owned Lands. I have issues with that. I participated at the Nunavut Impact Review Board hearing in 2014 with regards to the Areva uranium project at Kiggavik, which has Inuit Owned Lands and Crown lands. The process as to how an exploration company has rights to the land without really asking the communities if they are in agreement or not, consultation with the communities understanding where they are at. Maybe we are in agreement. Maybe we are not, but I have not seen the Government of Canada come to the communities to explain their stance about this 2021 Draft Land Use Plan in the community or with mineral tenure. Thank you. I hope that is clear.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, and thank you for the clarification as well. When it comes to the issuance of mineral tenure, mineral claims on Crown lands in Nunavut are issued according to the Nunavut Mining Regulations, and there are many factors that contribute to whether a company is going to acquire tenure, such as economic or impacts. I will use the COVID pandemic as an example. We all know that for the past two to three years, it has been difficult. That is why we saw a decline in activity in everything else. With the map staking system in 2021, since it started in 2014, we saw a slight uptick in some stakes or claims. We are of the opinion that we don't think that a large increase in tenure acquisition will occur during the planning process. It has not happened to date. It is not happening now.

We did send out a notice in March of this year to all holders of tenure to ensure that they are informed of the Plan, understanding that there are ongoing public review requirements and that we also abide not only the Nunavut Mining Regulations but what is required under the *Nunavut Agreement* as well. We can work with communities to share more info as to what the Nunavut Mining Regulations require and what we can do better. We are always looking to see what we can do to ensure that communities' views and voices are being heard. I will be encouraging our staff to ensure that they do go into the communities when they can to ensure that community members are being heard. I hope that answers the question. Qujannamiik, Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Terry. Go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Government of Canada, Terry Audla. From your answer, it sounds like the rocks take precedence to everything else. You will consult... Where is the duty to consult about those minerals to the communities, if they want it or not? I understand the economic benefits and stuff, but once those rocks are gone and all the activities happen and disturb everything that is on the ground, we will never get them back with the money that we got at the beginning.

Looking at the map on your Slide 16, that is a lot of land, and a lot of land that is shared with not just the rocks. There is duty to consult with the communities about that land, because that land is our land too, not just the rocks. It belongs to Inuit who are in favour of mining but who are also in favour of conservation of caribou, tuktuik. Baker Lake is the only inland Inuit community in Nunavut

that relies on tuktuik, caribou and fish. You have nine Inuit groups who live there who have ancestral ties and family home ranges, homelands that are all surrounding the land, not just the communities. The communities are a recent introduction to this land.

We travel. We use the land. My issue is your duty to consult with not just exploration and mining companies. They have a lot of money, and their duty to consult is with their shareholders. Your shareholders are us around the table and the Canadians. We don't know what is going on in our own backyard until a mining company comes to town or a helicopter lands. This was happening before the pandemic, and it happened during the pandemic. The issue is consulting with the communities besides those who are interested in just rocks. Thank you. I have more questions, but I will wait for your answer.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. Go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Those were comments. I am not sure if there was a question in there, but I will respond in some way to sort of the line of discussion that is happening here. Nowhere did I say in the presentation that the duty to consult priority is with those with mineral interests, those for-profit companies.

Throughout, I was stating that our duty to consult is with the Inuit and that there are mechanisms under the *Nunavut Agreement* that are required to ensure that Inuit views and concerns are being heard. The Nunavut Water Board, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, all of those processes are in place. We rely on this process as well, the land use planning process so that we can hear from individuals like yourself and those from the communities and Inuit that are going to be the most impacted, that rely on their own resources, to be able to continue with their harvesting rights, and to ensure that the health of their family is priority.

I don't think the Government of Canada is in any way going in the opposite direction. There are requirements when it comes to the Crown's duty to consult, and it is all specific to Indigenous people and Inuit. We are going to remain engaged throughout this process, and we are going to ensure that all the distinct and unique aspects for Nunavut are being captured, and that we are hearing and listening to the Inuit in the communities.

At the same time, we have to keep in mind when you look at the preamble of the *Nunavut Agreement*, page 1 where it says that this *Agreement* is between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area as represented by what is now Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and her Majesty the Queen, rest in peace in right of Canada. Within these objectives, within that preamble, it states that whereas the parties have negotiated this *Lands Claims Agreement* based on and reflecting the following objectives. There are four of them:

The first one is to provide for certainty and clarity of rights to ownership and use of lands and resources, and of rights for Inuit to participate in decision-making concerning the youth, management, and conservation of land, water, and resources, including the offshore; to provide Inuit with wildlife harvesting rights and rights to participate in decision-making concerning wildlife harvesting; to provide Inuit with financial compensation and means of participating in economic opportunities; and to encourage self-reliance and the culture and social wellbeing of the Inuit.

We are beholden to this, the issue on certainty and clarity of rights, and for the rights of Inuit to participate in a meaningful process in the decision-making. This is where, like I mentioned earlier, the beauty in the design of Articles 11, 12, 13 under this *Agreement* where the Nunavut Planning Commission is Inuit and the Crown working together. This is what we rely on. This is our duty to consult. This is something that we hold very highly. I just wanted to respond in that manner and to clarify our position as the Government of Canada. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you, Terry. Due to the long list, I want to make sure everybody gets a chance to ask their questions. We will come back around because it is important to ask these questions. Please go ahead.

Terry: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. The one thing that I just wanted to point out just so I am clear, Slide 16, all that is signifying, those areas that you see, those are Inuit Owned Lands, surface and subsurface. Just to be clear on that.

Chairperson: Thank you. What we are going to do is we are going to give everybody the opportunity to ask their question and have a follow-up, and we will make our way through the list. Then we will come back around, just so everybody gets their chance. Next on the list is Richard. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Thank you, Government of Canada, for your presentation. My question is relating to marine shipping. Our community as you know, we have numerous ships, not only for community resupply but for development, fuel resupply for both development and the community. So, you are looking at more than a dozen ships, but all those ships don't make it all the way to the community of Baker Lake. They do have anchorage points, mainly around an area called Helicopter Island just past the Chesterfield Inlet narrows. From there, the majority of the shipment is being shipped upon tugs and barges. That adds more and more shipping in between Helicopter Island and the Community of Baker Lake.

My question around that is for the past decade we are seeing ships, mainly tankers and ore cargo vessels setting up new anchorage points in very pristine areas of our hunting grounds, both terrestrial and marine. Our fishing spots are being affected by it. We have asked for studies and reports in the past public meetings. Just recently we are seeing postings of ships coming into the community of Baker Lake, which we do appreciate. But my question relates on how does a shipping company be granted an area, which we normally don't see as an anchorage point, while they are waiting for what we call the motherships, the ships that are too big to go up the narrows. Who approves these anchorage points? That is my question. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for your question. We are happy to have a representative from Transport Canada that could respond to that question, and you will recognize him. He is the guy in the video that you saw earlier. Jaideep Johar, with permission from the Chair, could he respond?

Chairperson: Yes, please. Go ahead.

Jaideep: Good morning. Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. Thank you very much for that question. As you would realize, that navigation to Chesterfield Inlet and to Baker Inlet is challenging because of the

tides, because of the water depths. The reason the big ships or the larger ships anchor at Helicopter Island is they are not able to navigate through the narrows because of the draft. This leads to further traffic, more traffic, as you have mentioned.

With regard to your question for anchorages, there are specific anchorages, which are marked on the navigation charts. The ships would anchor in the waters they feel safe to do so, looking at the depth of water and the ship's anchoring capabilities. However, if there are concerns with regard to where the ships are anchoring and it is affecting in any way, as you mentioned, marine mammals or the pristine environment there, we have a working group called Anchorage Working Group. If you will pass your concerns to me, I will ensure that they are discussed to inform the stakeholders and industry in the areas where the vessels should avoid to anchor.

To summarize, please provide those waters where you would not like the ships to anchor because of the reasons. Through our consultative process, we will make sure that it is discussed with industry and the message is passed across. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, and I will probably give some gentle reminders as we go along. It is not anything about a specific question or anything like that, but just so we keep in mind that the questions are to stay with the Land Use Plan and the presentation at hand and continue with the questioning being as quick as possible. We really appreciate that. I will get out of the way now. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair and thank you Government of Canada for that response. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. If time permits, I will come back later. I forgot what my follow-up question was going to be.

Chairperson: Thank you, Richard. Much appreciated. Alex is next on the list.

Alex: (*Translated*): Thank you. Matna, Vice Chair Shawn Lester. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. Good morning to all and to the Kivalliq people who are listening through Isuma TV. Thank you, federal government representatives for your presentation. I will ask in line with Paula's question on existing rights. It is a two-pronged question.

First of all, in Inuktitut that is what it is called, respecting the land. I will start with just north of Arviat, there was a huge project in that area related to the mineral uranium called numahutoqin (*spelled phonetically*) Inuktitut. Those of us who are carnivores in Arviat and throughout the region, it is our main diet source of food. I want to make a statement on Slide 16. It talks about respecting the land, but at the same time, respect our food source. I am no expert what is in the topic. Uranium from what I hear, once exposed to the surface, the surrounding area of that will not grow anything for 100 years. That is a very lengthy time. In the meantime, if it takes that long, surely animals will not be around.

Our Indigenous cousins, people in the Black Lake were telling us that they had a lot of caribou at one time, the Qamanirjuaq herd. They are gone because of uranium exposure in the Black Lake community. The land has been scraped. It is an open area now. There are no plants. The colour has turned gray. They said they had a lot of caribou in that area, and we learned that they have not seen any caribou for 27 years. That is a long, long, lengthy time not to have any caribou. What if this was to happen in our region? When you talk of respect, just want to let you know that Arviat Hunters

and Trappers Organization will not support any development projects related to uranium. It is too dangerous for everything around us including the wildlife.

I am going to share this second question. I will try to keep it short. Marine transport, the icebreaking activities can be problematic as well. The Northwest Passage up in the high Arctic according to the map and hearing this through tv and radio, climate change is such a big topic right now. It affects us and the large ships travelling back and forth. The ice will not be able to ice properly for any use to heavy traffic on icebreaking. The traffic of the icebreakers and larger vessels will become problematic. What is causing it? Perhaps these vessels? There is no real hard freeze-up now in many areas of that part during the winter. We saw an icebreaker on the video presentation. We see that it is breaking the ice, and it is too much. Thank you. I am keeping my comment and question short, Shawn. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. The question is two-pronged, so you asked a question to the uranium, and the other one involves vessels. (*English*): With permission, Mr. Chair, I will respond to the first question and have Jaideep respond to the second.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Terry: So, as it stands right now, the Government of Canada does not necessarily deal with land tenure on a commodity-by-commodity basis. We know uranium is, for lack of a better term, a hot potato issue. We are aware of the uranium project near Arviat that was started around 2016. From what we heard, it is restarting again, but we will need to gather more information as to where they are going and what they are doing. Then we can provide that information.

If there is any project proposed in relation to uranium, obviously the Nunavut Regulations Act would apply, as well as the Nunavut Impact Review Board has a process as well. That will definitely provide for opportunities for everyone around this table, everyone from Arviat, to voice their concerns and ensure that any issues that the community or Inuit have are heard. I will respond in that manner for now, but as for an update to where that specific project is with respect to the one close to Arviat, we will provide what we can through the Commission. That is my response for the first, and I will hand it over to Jaideep for the second. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jaideep: Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. We understand concerns about icebreaking and the impact it has on the ice and the ice use. We are working to understand the best way to address these concerns. Is it the land-based Plan or another process? Should it be restrictions or collaborative processes?

With regard to the video and the icebreaker, I should also point out that the Canadian icebreakers are very important, because they assist in community resupply, amongst other works they do. We also understand that the community resupply is exempted from the Land Use Plan for those reasons.

We have worked on a pilot project in Cambridge Bay area trying to address the concerns you have mentioned with regard to protection of caribou and safety of hunters and trappers travelling on ice.

It was a pilot project, which we undertook with the Community of Cambridge Bay and various organizations there including other government departments. As a result, we were able to come to consensus and issue a Notice to Mariner, which had precautionary, cautionary measures for the vessels to transit when there is ice in the area.

To summarize, Transport Canada and the Government of Canada are open to work in collaborative processes with the communities to understand their concerns and come to a mutually agreed solution for the benefit of the communities. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answers. Thank you for the concise questions. It is now Kevin's turn. Please go ahead.

Kevin K: (*Translated*): Thank you, Shawn Lester. Kevin Kalluak, Hunters and Trappers Organization. Thank you, Government of Canada for your presentation, and with that, a chance to ask a question. I did not like your responses to the questions previously. My community of Arviat, now I know many people in my community that you have responded to that they will not like. It appears to be to the *Land Claims Agreement*, and one of them appears to be in a final stage. You also mentioned conscientious reality, and many times the questions are not clear, so at this stage, I am accepting what I am hearing from your answers.

The Land Claims negotiations in my past, my parents, grandparents, and people beyond that, I know from hearing and experience in my area in Nunavut and NWT, we tried to live in cohesiveness with other tribes. The final stage when it comes to pass now, what will we hear? We are expecting to hear something favourable but what? At this stage, I think from what I am hearing it is going to surprise a lot of us. Two questions before me, the other emphasized on the duty to consult. It appears in your answer that is not a priority, duty to consult specific to Indigenous people and to Inuit.

You also mentioned that you are consulting people who have inquires, and Arviat is the closest community to the project in question. I understand that there are two claims at final stages. I wish this practice stops in Nunavut. It appears to be a staging area for precedents coming up in the future. Although there is a *Land Claim Agreement*, we have that, but Inuit are not hearing first-hand when things are progressing whatever they may be. Consult us. You are setting precedence just from the tone of the presentation that this will be an ongoing problem in the coming years. We don't know what is up ahead, and I think it is not looking good. I think it will attract similar in our future. I think we know that this land is ours now since we first heard of the signing of the *Agreement*. Perhaps if I sound offensive, I do apologize. I do not have any follow-up question.

Chairperson: Terry, would you like to respond?

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for the questions you have asked, Arviat delegates and the other communities around the table. In respect of the Denesųliné areas and also the areas involving Dene from the NWT, both Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Kivalliq Inuit Association have been closely consulted with. I would recommend (*translated*): process (*English*): to make sure that you are being informed, included, and that all Arviat concerns are being included, but I am quite confident that both Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Kivalliq Inuit Association are doing that to ensure that the voices of Arviarmiut are being heard.

When it comes to the Plan by the Nunavut Planning Commission for approval, when it comes to how close the agreements are to being finalized, those two Land Claim Agreements, Plan approval will be undertaken in accordance with what is in the *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*. Based on that, we will be seeking approval from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Government of Nunavut Executive Council, and it is required that we do that.

You mentioned that the provisions of the draft agreement are confidential until they are final, so I can't really speak to those. The provisions of those agreements will apply when the agreement are signed and are in effect. Before a Government of Canada decision is taken, the Government of Canada will ensure the duty of the Crown to consult has been fulfilled. Same idea, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (*Translated*): follow-ups (*English*): to ensure that we get consent. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the response. I would like to thank the participants for the questions so far. It is pretty much lunch time. So, before we take the next question, I think it is time for a break for lunch. We will come back at 1:15, that is one-one-five start. I believe we will probably be having an evening session tonight, because I think there is a lot of interaction going on, and we want to make sure everybody has a chance. Just to put it out there. Don't be surprised if we have an evening session to make sure all questions are asked and answered. Thank you. See you after lunch.

Lunch Break

Chairperson: A little bit of information. We know there are a lot of questions, but we want to make sure the presentations are done during the day. What we are going to do is go until 2:00 with this current presentation and the Q&A that goes with it. If the questions in that are all done by 2:00, fine. If not, the federal government representatives will come back this evening to continue answering questions. At 2:00, we will move to the Government of Nunavut presentation. Then right behind it will be the Kivalliq Inuit Association presentation. Then we will move back into questions and answers, so all presentations will be done this afternoon. Then we will stack the questions afterward.

Any questions you have, please make sure you note them. We want to make sure the presentations get done and we have the time for everybody. So, it is a little change, but we just want to let you know about it so you are fully aware, and you can make notes and write your questions down, or whatever works for you. We will make sure that tonight is questions and answers, and that is what that will be for.

So, getting ready to get back into questions, just some quick reminders: stay close to the mic so it is crystal clear. Speak slowly to help the interpreters. No acronyms please. Use the full terms. Thank you for being quiet on the telephones. Please keep it up. Masks on as best as possible, and we will continue with the question and one follow-up until we get through the table or 2:00, but we will follow-up afterwards. Please have the questions as concise as possible and have them directly related to the Land Use Plan and the presentation we had. One more point: state your name and organization before you begin to speak. With that note of housekeeping, we will start. I'm Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. The first question will be coming from Peter. Please go ahead.

Peter: *(Translated)*: Peter Alareak, Hamlet of Arviat. This morning, Terry during your presentation, I have heard two items and I am just wanting clarification. When I receive clarification on the two, I will ask a third time. The first one is that I misunderstood and need clarification. It is in regard to revised maps. The other one is to the Coast Guard, and I will need clarification of what they mean. The maps you referred to this morning, my question relates to that map.

Chairperson: Thank you for the questions. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for the question from Peter. The maps that you referred to, Slide 11, whoever has control...This is an example that we spoke of in Cambridge Bay. As it is shown, it shows who the land belongs to and why it is there, and how the Nunavut Planning Commission came up with this designation. I just wanted to make a clarification this morning. There are so many organizations involved and wanting to know as land users, I just wanted Nunavut Planning Commission to clarify the overlapping issues with different designations to the land. I just wanted to make sure and ask this morning and refer to it. Overlapping issues are a large gap. Overlapping issues were just too much. I wanted the Nunavut Planning Commission to have accurate maps, and more detailed maps. If this is to be the final product, we will have issues with many of the maps. Does that answer your question? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Terry. Please go ahead, Peter.

Peter A: Peter Alareak, Arviat Hamlet. The last question is the one you brought up this morning talking about negotiations. You mentioned Inuit concerns. And the other one is duty to consult.

(Translated): That being said, and you as federal government, the negotiations you mentioned this morning, we don't know what the contents are due to privacy issues I guess. The federal government, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and Regional Inuit Associations, there is a lot of ongoing work that I just became aware of. The concerns of the community in Arviat, we have not had any notification with these negotiations being in progress. The Denesųliné negotiations are encroaching really close to our community, and I think I saw this by accident. I was not part of the negotiating team. Now I am really concerned about the Kivalliq Inuit Association. Why is this RIO not informing our community of the negotiations?

From way back people like Tagak Curley have been working so hard to designate and to negotiate on Land Claims. When that became a reality, it was really good news to all of us with that in place, saying it is Inuit Owned Land. On top of that, we hear this negotiated Land Claim long ago is now being renegotiated again.

If you understand my question, we are the most southerly community in the Kivalliq. South of us, the land is used by all of us, land by our forefathers right to the Manitoba border and even beyond. If we could, it would show where the boundary was where Arviat people used to migrate and hunt. Your presentation this morning is about Inuit concerns and the Crown's duty to consult. Both of them were mentioned. It does not show how it would affect us. It would really mean nothing to us in Arviat. When our community hears what is going on, it is going to be a shock to us with this process taking place, the people of Arviat through your negotiations of southern Kivalliq. You mentioned it is in the final stages? We know that what you are doing is confidential to everybody other than the party you are dealing with.

Nobody comes from Denesųłiné or federal government about what our concerns are, and it is already in progress. Your duty to consult is not being implemented. It is just a word. Is it lip service when you use that word? I anticipated when negotiations were taking place. I heard a little bit of it. I wanted to let my people know, and I guess I should have said something. I just want to say to you as the federal government, Regional Inuit Associations, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, I am voicing myself as an Arviat resident. The negotiated *Agreement*, now you are dissecting the southern part of the region, and you are renegotiating it. You are taking what was ours, and you are giving it to somebody, and it is almost being finalized. That is what I heard this morning. Confidentiality at times is at issue because we are not aware of what was going on. I just hope the other regions are not being surprised with what I heard this morning if you understand me. Thank you, Chair for allowing me to ask this question.

Chairperson: Thank you, Peter. Terry, please go ahead.

Terry: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and thank you, Peter for your question. Before we started this proceeding, Kevin mentioned this morning that Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Burt Dean, is in charge of new maps. He has them of what has taken place. You can see the map through his office and where the boundaries are that are being negotiated. The Indigenous population of Manitoba where their boundaries are in negotiations through the southern region of Kivalliq, he has possession of the maps that are being negotiated, given to him from government departments.

As for me, I am not fully aware to the extent of the negotiation and what has been accomplished. I anticipate I will be hearing soon of the progress going on in that part, so I just wanted to answer this question. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and Kivalliq Inuit Association are going through them, and this should be addressed to them so people of Arviat can fully hear and understand what is taking place. That is what I anticipate. That should happen now. That is what I can advise you. Thank you, Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for that response, and we will move on to the next person for questions. Thank you for being clear and to the point with the question as best you could, which is good. We hope that we will continue with that. The next person is Jon. Please go ahead once the mic is in your hand.

Jon Ell: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Hunters and Trappers Organization. Qujannamiik for being here to give your presentation. Thank you. I have two short questions. I have heard earlier about marine vessel cargo traffic. The routing should be in place. Smaller communities are never aware of where the shipping routes are. We don't hear as a small community. Your concentration appears to be to larger centers.

Mittimatalik, the mining company in that area is going into phase two, and Naujaat will be greatly affected now because of the new proposed routing. I am trying to get a clarification from you regarding marine traffic. They are also disturbing these cargo planes and ships. Now with concerns to all of us, climate change, and vessel marine traffic is becoming intense as a result. Marine mammals are moving away from our region. We have something further to say about marine traffic. I will place that later. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Terry, please go ahead.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for your question, Jon. The mining companies when they are doing exploration and emerging to a mining company of whatever it may be, gold or other precious minerals, I don't know if we really have any great say to aircraft traffic or even to marine traffic.

A diamond mine over a year, could put all their diamonds in one briefcase, put it on the plane, and fly it out, but gold and iron, you are talking about 6 million tonnes for iron ore. That is a lot of tonnage, so shipping by air is economically not doable. They would spend more money on digging it out and sliding it out and probably would not get any profits of it too. That is really up to the company.

If they are going to use marine transportation corridors, you saw in the presentation this morning in the video how we are trying to work with Inuit now to ensure that there is as little impact as possible when it comes to shipping routes and to ensure that Inuit concerns are being addressed in some way. We are hoping that is going to be continued, as Jaideep had mentioned earlier with the Kitikmeot Ikaluktutiak pilot project. They are hoping to expand into other communities as well. If Jaideep wants to add to that, with your permission, Mr. Chair, I will have Jaideep respond as well.

Chairperson: If you would like, please go ahead. Brief, please.

Jaideep: Good afternoon. Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. Thank you very much for bringing that question. As I understand, there are three parts to your question. One is related to marine mammals and the protection, and the impacts from ships. Second is with regard to how Hunters and Trappers can be informed of the vessels, and the third is with respect to increased shipping in the area.

I would like to address the first question, and I would like to say that the ships which are in the Arctic are being monitored very closely by a Transport Canada Regional Officer in conjunction with the Canadian Coast Guard. For your organization to be made aware of the shipping in your area, I can surely work with you, provide you with key contacts where you could be on the distribution list of the shipping traffic, which is sent by the Iqaluit Coast Guard station twice a day.

Also, at any time, if you need any information about ships or the ships in the area, please feel free to contact Transport Canada anytime or myself. We are ready to work and provide you with as much information as possible.

The second thing is with regard to the marine mammals and their protection. I am aware that under the Nunavut Impact Review Board terms and conditions for the projects in this area, there is a specific condition asking the proponent to ask project vessels to take measures to safeguard when in the vicinity of marine mammals.

From Transport Canada's perspective, we are working very closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and other initiatives to understand the impacts of marine mammals, to understand the impacts of shipping to the marine mammals. We have provided guidelines to the shipping industry, which includes measures like slowing down, reducing speed, and navigating with caution in the vicinity of marine mammals. This also helps to reduce impact by ship noise, underwater noise.

The work is in progress. However, Transport Canada is open to have further dialogue to understand these concerns and work with your organization to ensure that your concerns are heard, and we

can assist you as much as possible by taking your concerns and speaking to the shipping industries directly. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Just a gentle reminder, the Land Use Plan and the specific presentation, please keep your questions to that. I will keep reminding all of us about that, so it is not a particular person or thing. It is just a gentle reminder. Thank you.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. The answers I receive from questions, when we are given that directive, it is really hard to ask questions. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Hunters and Trappers Organization Naujaat. My second question is on the maps and designations. If you look at the Naujaat area on the map, there are a lot of red zone designations in that vicinity. It is a major calving area. We want it as it is to indicate its importance. We see these maps starting to change. I am starting to see yellow color even in calving areas, and yellow is what I was concerned about when I inquired as to why it is there overlapping with other designations. Someone, tell me please.

Before I was born, I was told that this area used to be an exploration company, some involving uranium, which I hear is very dangerous. There are old airplanes that were wrecked and not being cleaned up. Eventually someone came wanting to look at the surface of the land. We did not know what it was, what it meant. This is the company that wanted to explore the surface. We are not made to understand, so we allowed it. Within a year, the same company came in and wanted to do a drilling project. This is how much information we received. Now they are back.

Is it this government's responsibility to issue licenses and permits? Is this what you call grandfathering? When you approve something, it is ongoing. It was a problem before. If it is being kept approved the way it is without cleanup of the location, is something going to emerge there like say a mine and further work? Apparently, that piece of land is very valuable to the first exploration company. The federal government did not come in to remediate the area. A small community like us, we designate it as red. Now we are seeing again that someone has requested that designation be changed. Is this area going to be revived again for work? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for the question from Jon. On the historical aspect, I am not too familiar with, but the Government of Canada recognizes that healthy populations of caribou are critical to the Inuit wellbeing, and we support measures in the Draft Plan that can help conserve and manage caribou habitat, whether through a regional approach to zoning that may include mobile caribou measures or other conservation measures.

We will always defer to the Inuit in the communities as well as the Regional Inuit Associations, because you guys know best. You guys are the knowledge holders about caribou in your area, and we are ready to listen and hear, and see what we can do to work with the Planning Commission as to what measures can be taken. *(Translated)*: It is good to understand one another.

(English): If there is anything that I can speak to...The exploration project as an example, North Arrow Minerals, formerly the Naujaat Diamond Project, the Nunavut Impact Review Board issued a screening decision report back in 2015. The water license by the Nunavut Water Board was in October 2017, and it expires this November 30th, 2022. The land use permit was issued by the Commissioner of Nunavut on May 17, 2021, which expires next year, September 1, 2023. The

company completed 1,823 dry tonne bulk samples consisting of 2,500 sample bags collected from three sample pits last year. Those samples were transported to the project laydown area and sea lifted out. To our knowledge, there has been no activity this year for that area.

But, for purposes of caribou calving grounds, caribou habitat, again I will reiterate, we want to hear from you and to ensure that we capture that through the land use planning process. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Very brief because we have to move on to Martha.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Hunters and Trappers Organization Naujaat. The answer I heard from you is a little different from what I was getting at. There are two categories of exploration and maybe a company wanting to do full work. It is so close to our hunting area. Since North Arrow arrived, all their work was through helicopter, and even that was a great disturbance to our caribou. When we talk to them each year, they inform us the same year, method of helicopter exploration. I don't want to talk about this.

There is an area between Sanirajak and Naujaat and closer to us, Nagvaak we call it. That is the name place. Before I was born, apparently there was an exploration in that area. I am talking about this plane. The one in the middle of Sanirajak and Naujaat. That is an area I am concerned with. It is being looked at. There is an exploration going on right now. I don't understand how that got to be approved, because we are not aware of it, and we have not heard from the federal governments or the Regional Inuit Association that they wanted to do exploration in that area. So, we said sure, go ahead. They were going to do very minimal work just looking at the surface of the land. After a year, they came back wanting to do a drilling project for further research. I think it is on Crown land. They are drilling now. It is a mess. No remediation. No cleanup. I think they hardly employed any Inuit people, so we don't really know what was really going on.

Now for the one near Naujaat, it is so close to the calving grounds, and the one near Hall Beach and between us as well. It is also a calving ground. The post-calving grounds move further north where the feeding is good. Now I see a yellow designation. Why is that? Is it because there was a mineral found? Is it uranium? What is there? Tell me.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jon. It is 1:57. So, we have three minutes or less, then we will have to defer to this evening when Martha will be first in answering further questions. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. I keep forgetting to do that. Sorry about that.

(Translated): The concern you have will be looked at. There will be someone to explore what is going on, what has been done, and the inspectors will be sent out.

(English): We can send out inspectors who will make that determination as to how much actual contaminants there are and see what next steps need to happen. After the session, we will talk to the side, and I will get all the information from you, and we can go for that. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. We will take a very quick break, just long enough for the federal representatives to pack up and the Government of Nunavut representatives to sit down, but we would like to thank you very much for your presentation before you leave. Thank you.

Terry: Qujannamiik.

(Applause)

Break

Chairperson: Just so everybody is aware, the process we are going to follow is first the presentation. Then we will start with questions to the Government of Nunavut, but we will be stopping at 3:15 if it is not complete at that time. We will take a break, and then the Kivalliq Inuit Association will have a chance to do their presentation from 3:30 to 4:30. Then we will be breaking for supper. Then we will return for a 6:00 start to make sure that all the questions are asked, and everybody has a chance. I just wanted to be clear on the timing and the process, so everybody is certain of what is going on. Okay, thank you very much for your understanding. Please go ahead, Gabriel.

Presentation by the Government of Nunavut

Gabriel Karlik, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Economic Development

Henry Coman, Assistant Deputy Minister for the Department of Environment

Daniel Haney, Manager Land Use and Environment for Department of Environment

Michele LeBlanc-Havard, Director of Environment

Robert Connelly, Director of Kivalliq Community Operations

Eamonn Carroll, Legal Counsel

Gabriel: *(Translated)*: My names is Gabriel Karlik I work for the Government of Nunavut. My co-presenters who are here are also of employees of Government of Nunavut: Henry Coman, Assistant Deputy Minister for the Department of the Environment; Daniel Haney, Manager of Land Use and Environment Assessment for the Department of Environment; Michele Havard, Director with the Department of Environment, and Eamon Carroll, Legal Counsel for the Department of Justice; and Robert Connley behind us, Director of Regional Section for the Kivalliq. I have a short presentation.

(English): I would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for the opportunity to present today, as well as the opportunity to listen to the thoughts of Nunavummiut and others regarding the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. My name is Gabriel Karlik. I am the Acting Deputy Minister for Economic Development and Transportation. Today is my privilege to speak for the entire Government of Nunavut.

I would like to start by acknowledging the hard work done by the Commission and their staff for reaching the hearings for the 2021 Draft Land Use Plan. We would also like to thank the community delegates, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and other planning partners for their ongoing participation in this planning process. Lastly, this would not be possible without the support of the

interpreters, caterers, information technology support, and we thank you for your hard work supporting these meetings.

There are many Government of Nunavut experts and support staff from across departments who have contributed to the technical review of the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, many of whom are here today or are following the proceedings online. This review is the outcome of the collective work of all Government of Nunavut departments. We are going to provide an overview of the Government of Nunavut's technical review regarding the 2021 Draft Land Use Plan.

In the presentation, I will speak about the government's role in this process, as well as the mandate that guides our participation. Following this, I will present the Government of Nunavut's technical review of the 2021 Plan. Finally, I will conclude the presentation, and we will be happy to answer any questions.

The successful completion of the Nunavut Land Use Plan is an obligation under the *Nunavut Agreement*, Article 11 and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, Section 53. This is a priority for the Government of Nunavut. Once approved, the Nunavut Land Use Plan will guide and direct the territory's long-term vision for development and conservation. This is a massive task for the Commission, requiring a balanced approach that is reflective of a range of views. No issue exemplifies the competing values of responsible economic development and environmental protection more than the Draft Plan's proposed designations for caribou habitat. This will, therefore, be a primary focus of the technical review portion of our presentation today.

Katujjiluat is the vision and overarching policy goal that will guide the Government of Nunavut's final review of the 2021 Draft Plan once it is submitted by the Commission. As a territory, the Government of Nunavut wants more communities to benefit from fishing, harvesting, and tourism, as well as increased Inuit employment in mining and mining-related sectors. The Nunavut Land Use Plan should encourage sustainable economic development as well as ensuring the development of critical infrastructure, i.e. roads.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and its eight principles are integral to the Government of Nunavut, and we believe that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is essential for the Commission in the Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Plan in its vision should create the condition for traditional activities that have sustained Inuit for thousands of years and also account for the responsible development of Nunavut's natural resources and diverse economic opportunities through increased employment and other investments.

The Government of Nunavut employs a "whole-of-government" approach in our participation in land use planning. All departments in the Government of Nunavut contribute to the review and make recommendations to senior management. The Government of Nunavut's submissions to the Commission represents a unified voice.

This slide brings us to the Government of Nunavut's technical review of the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. This map represents the important issues that drive Nunavut Planning Commission to put zoning in place. It shows where land access restrictions have been proposed by the Commission and why. This slide shows the main priorities, which the Government of Nunavut has identified in relation to the Draft Land Use Plan. The Government of Nunavut recommends that there be a balance in the Plan between conservation and responsible economic development. This

includes both environmental stewardship as well as current and future economic opportunities. This is the first-generation Nunavut Land Use Plan, and it will change in the future.

The Government of Nunavut's main comment is that the Plan does not adequately balance environmental and economic goals. We understand that everyone may have a different understanding of what the most balanced Plan is, and the Government of Nunavut sees a balanced Plan as one where there is enough wildlife to meet the dietary and cultural needs of Inuit and where there are diverse economic opportunities for Nunavummiut and the development of Nunavut infrastructure such as roads.

The Plan must therefore be appropriately scoped and avoid using extensive land use prohibitions to development where insufficient evidence exists to justify these. Lastly, municipal views require more explicit inclusion in the implementation of the Plan to ensure that it is compatible with municipal plans and with current and future community development, such as their needs and priorities including transportation, electrical utilities, quarrying, and resource development.

This graph is a summary of land use designations proposed in the 2021 Draft Land Use Plan for the Nunavut Settlement Area organized by region. All Limited Use designations prohibit development activities including mining, oil, and gas exploration. In the 2021 Draft, Limited Use Areas are 22% of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and this is an increase from 16% proposed in the 2016 Draft. In the 2021 Draft, Limited Use Area make up:

- 22% of the Kivalliq region
- 36% of the Kitikmeot region
- 17% of the Qikiqtani region

Limited Use Areas may affect some communities, such as those with closer proximity to known resource potential or those with greater transportation infrastructure potential. The 2021 Plan states that an effective Land Use Plan needs to achieve a balance between environmental, social, and economic needs and potential. One of the Government of Nunavut's primary assessments is this balance has not yet been achieved. However, we do think there is a path forward.

To further explain the Government of Nunavut's position, this slide shows the mainland caribou herds and our understanding of their population trend. Caribou are important to Nunavummiut for many reasons. They are culturally significant, provide a good local source of food, and also support the economy. Sustainably managing caribou can guarantee that they will be a part of Nunavut for future generations. Many herds are in decline, and there is uncertainty of the causes. Communities have expressed their concern that something needs to be done, and the Commission has heard them. In the 2021 Plan, the Commission has designated caribou calving and post-calving grounds, key access corridors, and freshwater crossings as Limited Use Areas. This comes with year-round prohibitions.

The issue is that while an increase in Limited Use supports conservation, it does not support economic development adequately. This process must also consider the socioeconomic implications of those protections. The Government of Nunavut supports the protection of critical caribou habitat and has faith in the robust regulatory system in Nunavut to help address impacts. The Government of Nunavut believes that the Limited Use designation limits economic opportunity, such as access to resources, infrastructure development, and community development goals and priorities. The

Government of Nunavut believes that Conditional Use zoning with seasonal restrictions can better achieve a balance between those priorities.

This slide shows the North Baffin Island herds and has been developed by the Department of Environment in collaboration with wildlife partners and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. The Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment works closely with wildlife partners to collect scientific data and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit to monitor the health of caribou herds. Although there is a degree of uncertainty associated with caribou data, the Government of Nunavut is confident that its identifications are accurate and is committed to continuously monitor the accuracy of these areas. The lack of information on Baffin Island caribou has made precise identification of their calving grounds difficult. Where the Government of Nunavut does not have sufficient data to identify caribou habitat, we rely on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

The Government of Nunavut recommends that Conditional Use zoning with seasonal restrictions can better achieve a balance between environmental protection and economic development. This slide helps to demonstrate the need for a balance to be struck.

The population of Nunavut is growing. In the next 10 years, 10,000 young Nunavummiut will become adults who will need jobs. These youth will represent one-fifth of all Nunavummiut. This is shown on the graph on the right. Additionally, Nunavut has the highest unemployment rate in the country. A solution needs to be found to ensure that jobs are available for these young adults. The mining sector represents the largest private sector opportunity for employment in Nunavut and is a key part of making Nunavummiut self-sufficient. The Government of Nunavut is also promoting other sectors related to fisheries and traditional economy.

The Government of Nunavut technical assessment has determined that the 2021 Plan is too restrictive. The current Plan prohibits mining exploration on approximately 21% of the planning region. This map shows how mineral exploration activities in gray, interact with land use planning designations. Large areas of Nunavut remain unexplored. As such, the resource potential is unknown and holds considerable value. The Limited Use designation prohibits exploration work that is needed to properly understand the resource potential to make informed decisions on the acceptability of development.

Few exploration projects develop into a full productive mine, approximately 1 in 1,000 in Nunavut. A plan that unduly limits exploration can therefore reduce the chance that a viable deposit is found. Nunavut is already considered a difficult area to develop. The Government of Nunavut does not want to create additional barriers to potential opportunities. Exploration can be low impact and have flexible schedules. The exploration industry also makes significant investment contributions to local economies. There is a lack of infrastructure in Nunavut. However, the mining industry is a source of infrastructure development that can benefit the territory. For successful exploration projects, the Government of Nunavut is actively participating in the territory's robust Environmental Assessment process led by the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

As mentioned, Nunavut's unemployment rate is high and employment opportunities may be limited. The economic impact of the current Draft Plan may be significant. Opportunities for Nunavut and its residents may be limited by prohibiting exploration and restricting transportation or hydro Manitoba-Kivalliq connections to both development and communities.

Nunavut has an abundance of minerals and metals, including critical minerals for green technologies, as well as potential for significant oil and gas development. Post-devolution, the Government of Nunavut will rely on revenue and royalties driven by economic opportunities, such as from resource development to provide services to the territory. A restrictive Plan limits the economic potential available.

More consideration needs to be given to the socioeconomic impacts of land use designations. The territory's population and socioeconomic needs are increasing. The Land Use Plan should support development in a way to address both conservation and responsible development factors.

The Conditional Use designation with seasonal restrictions for caribou calving and post-calving grounds, key access corridors, and freshwater crossings is appropriate to balance environmental and economic goals. This would formalize protection during the most sensitive periods of the caribou life cycle while allowing for a flexible case-by-case approach during the Impact Review Board assessment. Further, the Government of Nunavut supports seasonal restrictions, up to and including the seasonal phased shutdowns in these areas. We have provided the critical timing windows for when caribou are present.

The Government of Nunavut does not consider large Limited Use Areas to be desirable in the first-generation Plan. As a first-generation territory-wide Plan, the Government of Nunavut recommends a more incremental approach to land access restrictions. The Government of Nunavut acknowledges that over time, more information and regional decisions may lead to amendments to make some areas more restrictive. The Government of Nunavut recommends a red-flag approach to identify areas of interest, concern, significance, and where competing interests exist, requires greater scrutiny. As more information is known, the Plan can be updated through the 7-year review and Plan amendments.

The Government of Nunavut has identified where the Land Use Plan is not compatible with community plans. In this slide, we can see an example of how Limited Use Areas overlap with municipal boundaries. As per the *Nunavut Agreement*, the Nunavut Planning Commission must consider municipal views when developing land use plans. In addition to consulting the hamlets directly, their views are also found within the community plans. For example, some communities have Limited Use zoning within them that conflicts with community plans, such as the prohibition on quarries in Kugluktuk. Future projects before they reach the Commission may conform to these community plans and have community support. To address this, the Government of Nunavut recommends that a mechanism to recognize community views and priorities is included in the Nunavut Land Use Plan.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan needs to conform with community plans on municipal lands. Community planning is central to the Commission's goal of building healthy communities and should be reflected in Chapter 4 of the Plan. To address these concerns, the Government of Nunavut recommends that the scope of minor variances be broadened so that projects that conform with community plans may be referred to the Review Board for screening. A general exemption should be built into the Plan if the project is in conformity with the community plan, or areas within municipal boundaries are zoned as Mixed Use.

Another point to consider is the Grays Bay Port and Road corridor, which is zoned as a Valued Component and overlaps with Limited Use Areas that prohibit linear infrastructure. The

Government of Nunavut is supportive in principle of this project. Since other priority transportation corridors are supported by the Plan, the Government of Nunavut believes that the Grays Bay Port and Road corridor as a project of interest, should also be supported by the Plan and zoned appropriately.

The Government of Nunavut recommends that all existing rights should be protected and able to reasonably develop without a Plan amendment. The surrounding Limited Use restrictions also impact the value of those existing rights. Some of Nunavut's existing rights are not protected by the current Draft Plan. The issue of stranded assets should also be addressed in the Plan. Stranded assets are existing rights surrounded by Limited Use Areas needing a Plan amendment to access them.

Having access to clean drinking water is important and recognized by the Commission. Recently, several communities have had to draw water from their secondary sources. The Government of Nunavut has identified two secondary water sources outside municipal boundaries and have supplied them to the Commission. It is important that the identification of secondary drinking water sources does not unduly restrict other municipal goals such as transportation and quarrying. To balance drinking water with other municipal goals, the Government of Nunavut recommends the secondary drinking water sources beyond municipal boundaries be designated as Valued Components.

As part of its dual mandate in the Land Use Plan, the Government of Nunavut has been asked by the Nunavut Planning Commission to confer with its co-signatories on certain issues. These meetings between the three signatories, the Government of Nunavut, the Government of Canada, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated are ongoing. As well as direct signatory meetings, all three signatories are also part of other ongoing negotiations. As part of devolution, some of what are currently federal lands will become Government of Nunavut lands. These negotiations are still ongoing. Additionally, all three signatories of the Nunavut Land Use Plan are part of the ongoing treaty negotiations related to the Dene overlap area. All this work will continue for the Government of Nunavut throughout this process.

The Government of Nunavut continually works with local hamlets on municipal land management. The Government of Nunavut wildlife officers and biologists work with Hunters and Trappers Organizations to continually incorporate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and gather scientific data. The Government of Nunavut also listens to both large project proponents and local entrepreneur concerns. This work will all continue throughout the life of this first-generation Land Use Plan.

The Government of Nunavut appreciates the opportunity to discuss our technical review and recommendations 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 integrated resource management systems and the work carried out, not just by the Nunavut Planning Commission, but also the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Together, these institutions safeguard the eco-systemic and socioeconomic prosperity of Nunavut and ensures the responsible development of our natural resources.

At this point, the Government of Nunavut would like to emphasize that there have been improvements to the Plan. The Government of Nunavut found the *Options and Recommendations Document* has greatly improved and has helped facilitate a review of the Plan. The Government of Nunavut would like to see the Commission's reasoning explained so there is better understanding of the tradeoffs that were made in the decision-making process for different land use designations.

Going forward, the Government of Nunavut is confident that a balance can be struck between responsible development and economic growth. The Government of Nunavut has faith in the Nunavut Planning Commission process and in Nunavummiut. The Government of Nunavut has listened and heard what all participants in the process have brought forward. The views of the communities, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and other planning partners are important. The Government of Nunavut is looking forward to receiving a revised Draft Plan from the Commission after the records are closed. We are now happy to answer any questions you may have for the Government of Nunavut. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you, Gabriel for the presentation. As before, we will continue with Nunavut Planning Commission questions first, and I will keep an eye on the time. Sharon has a question first. Please go ahead.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you to the GN team for your comprehensive presentation. It is appreciated, and your direction. With the GN or the Government of Nunavut recommending changing the Limited Use to Conditional Use with seasonal restrictions on the caribou calving grounds, does the Government of Nunavut support exploration on the Limited Use caribou calving grounds? This is the first question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Qujannamiik. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. With regard to the caribou question, when it comes to the mining, possible mining or exploration within calving grounds, we see from the point of the Government of Nunavut, we see the robust planning or I would say the robust system with the Nunavut Impact Review Board, this Commission and other wildlife management to be in par with what we consider possibility of these. These regulatory processes' safeguards are in line with what we do.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. I believe we have a couple of more questions. Jonathan, please go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you to the Government of Nunavut for your presentation today. On Slide 19, you indicated the Government of Nunavut's recommendation to avoid large-scale Limited Use designations and to instead focus on a red-flag or more of a Valued Component identification approach at this time.

I would just like to clarify whether there are any Limited Use designations in the current Draft Plan that the Government of Nunavut does support. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Gabriel: Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. I will be asking Eamonn, our legal counsel to answer that if you don't mind.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Eamonn: Thank you. Eamonn Carroll, legal counsel. We are currently in legislative process to establish territorial parks. You have identified these as Limited Use, and there are several others that we have identified.

Chairperson: Please speak into the mic. Thank you.

Eamonn: Sorry. You have identified territorial parks that we are in the legislative process of bringing, as you say, the paperwork together for. The legislative process is ongoing. These would, of course, be Limited Use Areas, because they are territorial parks in the legislative process. As well, there are several others that we have identified to the Nunavut Planning Commission is my understanding. If you would like, we can follow-up in writing with any you have questions over.

Chairperson: Thank you for that answer. Jonathan, do you have another question?

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. I appreciate the response, Eamonn, and in particular we are looking at things like community drinking water supplies that extend beyond municipal boundaries having proposed Limited Use Areas, or the Community Areas of Interest that are included in the Draft Plan. We are not currently aware of the Government of Nunavut's position on these proposed Limited Use designations and would much appreciate a follow-up. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question.

Gabriel: Government of Nunavut, Gabriel Karlik. That seemed more like a statement to myself. Was that a question? Can you clarify it? Sorry.

Chairperson: Clarify, please.

Jonathan S: Okay, does the Government of Nunavut support Limited Use designations on community drinking water supplies that extend beyond municipal boundaries or in proposed Limited Use designations for Community Areas of Interest?

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Please go ahead when you're ready.

Gabriel: Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. On Slide 24, I did mention, we did mention having access to clean drinking water is important and recognized by the Commission. So, the importance of that identifying the secondary drinking water sources is not what we consider, should not unduly restrict municipal goals. So, the Government of Nunavut recommends that secondary drinking water sources beyond municipal boundaries be designated Valued Components.

Chairperson: Thank you for that answer. Do we have further questions? Jonathan, please go ahead.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much. I will try and be more precise. Does the Government of Nunavut support Limited Use designations for drinking water supplies in the current Draft Plan that extend beyond municipal boundaries, including the communities of Arviat and Coral Harbour?

Chairperson: Thank you for that, Jonathan. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Qujannamiik. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. I will be deferring that to Eamonn, our legal counsel, for that answer.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please ensure you are close to the mic, and you speak directly into it. Thanks.

Eamonn: Thank you for the question, Jonathan. Eamonn Carroll, legal counsel. With respect to the specific communities, we would take an opportunity with our colleagues and follow-up in writing. With respect to whether it is Valued Component or Limited Use, it will be a case-by-case determination in whether it is primary or secondary, and the analysis stems from how the drinking water sources are used by the community. Yeah, Arviat and I think I missed the other community, but we would have to follow-up in writing.

Chairperson: Thank you for that answer. I would like to open the questions up to the community participants. Please by show of hands if you have questions. I will come down this side and then I will come down this side. This time I started on the other side.

Sharon: Sorry.

Chairperson: No problem. That's okay. Any on this time? Any questions? I don't see hands. Okay, so you already did that. Eva, Richard, Alex, Peter, Paula. Okay, so that is the order that we will do it, whether it is done now or done later, but we will start now and work our way, and we will have a cutoff at 3:15 at the latest for a break. Please go ahead, Eva. You are first.

Eva: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Eva Elytook, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. When was this document prepared?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Gabriel: Qujannamiik, Gabriel Karlik. The documents we are presenting, Daniel will answer the questions from the Department of Environment.

Chairperson: Please go ahead. State your name, org, and close to mic. Thanks.

Daniel: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Daniel Haney, Department of Environment. As you can see on the slide, the dates that are written on the low side are the dates the survey was last completed. So, for the Dolphin Union herd, it was in 2020; Bluenose East, 2018; Bathurst, 2018; Beverly 2018; Wager Bay, Ahlak, and Lorillard were all completed in 2021. The reports are being produced, and the results will be released soon. Finally, Qamanirjuaq in 2017. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that answer. Do you have one follow-up?

Eva: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Eva Elytook, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. It is written in syllabics. As indicated, it is Beverly. There is a proper name for that (*inaudible*). I want that correction made, the third one. Qamanirjuaq Beverly caribou herd, it says in that map it reaches

Baker Lake vicinity. They do not come in that close anymore, so the research you have done, I think is incorrect. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: I believe it was more of a comment, but if you would like to respond.

Gabriel: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. These were written in the years indicated. Then it is an ongoing project, so when we see new research, we should know, and it will give us a clear picture. Thank you for your concern to the survey done.

Chairperson: Thank you. Richard, please go ahead.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Government of Nunavut representatives. I will ask both my questions right away. My first question is, has the Government of Nunavut consulted – oh, sorry, Richard Aksawnee. My first question is, has the Government of Nunavut consulted with co-management partners on caribou protection? That is my very first question.

My second question is, why aren't caribou experts from the Department of Environment allowed to speak? The Government of Nunavut claims that the regional biologist and the Hunters and Trappers Organizations have had input into the Plan. Why are our views along with the regional biologists, not present in the government's position on calving grounds and key access corridors. That is my second question. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you for being very clear and concise. Thanks. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Qujannamiik. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. With regard to the question about why the wildlife biologists are not here, I can say from the Government of Nunavut's perspective that we take these hearings very seriously. Both high-level employees are here, myself as the Acting ADM for Economic Development and Transportation, and also the Assistant Deputy Minister for the Department of Environment who works with the biologists is here to answer these questions.

As for the work to work with co-management partners when it comes to the biologists, we expect all biologists and Government of Nunavut to work with local Hunters and Trappers Organizations and other organizations when it comes to caribou surveys. I don't expect any changes moving forward with those. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for your answer. Next on the list is Alex.

Alex: Matna, Itsivautaq. Shawn, thank you. I will speak Inuktitut. My name is Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have a question. I will make it very brief.

(Translated): The Government of Nunavut presentation is clear, but it could be improved if Qamanirjuaq Beverly caribou herd calving grounds can be shown, and Naujaat and the Wager Bay calving herd. Could it become identified as a protected area? Just so in coming years the exploration and mines should they become an actuality, would know what they are encountering and how they would know these are calving grounds? This map you are showing, keep it as is. Could you leave it there and let it become something, say a game sanctuary or something? That is my question.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Gabriel: *(Translated):* Qujannamiik. Gabriel Karik, Government of Nunavut. You mentioned Wager Bay caribou herd saying it is a calving ground. The survey is not quite complete as to what that area is. When the Land Use Plan is completed, we should be able to give you a clear picture along with Baker Lake and how things will be as government. The survey, it is not finished yet. Once it is done, we should know. *(Approximation – audio very distant):* Daniel from the Department of Environment will add.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Daniel: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Daniel Haney, Government of Nunavut. Thank you for the question. The ranges shown here are the annual ranges. The calving grounds are a much smaller portion of that, and we don't have a slide to show that right now. Whenever the Government of Nunavut participates in Nunavut Impact Review Board screenings for exploration projects or mining operations, we always supply the proponent with the latest data that we have so that they are aware of where the core calving grounds are and other key access corridors that are required. The proponents are required to take that into consideration when developing their wildlife management plans and such. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Peter, your question?

Peter: Peter Alareak, Hamlet Council, Arviat. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Your presentation I have three questions, very short ones. The first one: Your slide GN, you said let us work together, vision with Inuit. That is what I saw in one of your mandates. So, I ask the Nunavut Planning Commission has been doing this work for a long time. They have gone into every community, and what they are presenting is what the communities want. So, I ask as Inuit what our aspirations were, and they came in to know what we wanted. That is question one.

Second question is devolution. When I saw it as your presentation, what is your vision? When will GN complete that project? When you will be able to govern Nunavut as a whole?

Question three, last in your slide, under municipal boundaries, I saw that as well. I think it was a Naujaat speaker who mentioned different, or rather their community lacks gravel. All the recent land area is all rock. In Arviat as the hamlet councillor, our gravel pit area as we did the municipal plan, our gravel pits are becoming smaller and smaller. So, this is an ongoing problem. For those who need gravel, we are not going to be able to acquire that source due to limited municipal boundaries. So, would the Government of Nunavut be able to increase its hamlet boundaries so gravel pits and water source can be had? Those are my three questions, Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Peter. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: *(Translated):* Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. One question you had that we are working together. Designation, looking at it, that is the Inuit selection because these areas relate to the caribou. Government of Nunavut is saying many of these designations, we are not quite sure what is within these boundaries. It is ongoing, and it is important, but we will need to analyze what animals are in these designations and determine from there. As this exercise progresses, we cannot say yes or no at this stage about the designations. This is why government voiced their opinion. We need to further analyze so the people of Nunavut can be served.

You mentioned devolution. At this point, the Government of Nunavut is negotiating with the federal government. It is ongoing, and perhaps it is near completion, but the dates are not sure.

The municipal boundaries that you inquired about, it says we cannot do within municipal boundaries. You mentioned you are starting to lack resources within the boundaries, say gravel pits. They have to be within municipal boundaries if you were to have your gravel pit for the community. It also says in Government of Nunavut they were set long ago. I think hamlets should be able to do something about it if they lack within their own boundary.

Chairperson: Okay, Thank you very much for the answer. It is 3:12, and we still have Paula on the list. We will take that break to switch from the Government of Nunavut to the Kivalliq Inuit Association. First, let's say thank you to those that were presenting.

(Applause)

While we are doing the switch, I will make a couple of comments. First, I would like everybody to know that this initial list does not mean it is the final list of questions, but we wanted to get an idea of how many questions were coming. I just want you to be sure that you will still have opportunity. Registered participants will also have the opportunity to ask their questions. The goal here is for the Kivalliq Inuit Association to be able to do their presentation during the remaining time from about 3:30 to 4:30. If they are a little shorter on the presentation, we will start questions, but we will stop at 4:30, sorry 4:45. We do know that we will be coming back tonight from 6:00 to 8:00, so that will be the opportunity to ask additional questions to the parties that presented today. Thank you very much for your patience and your understanding. A little break, and we will start right at 3:30.

Break

Chairperson: Okay, we're ready to go. Name, organization, and presentation please. Thanks.

Presentation by Kivalliq Inuit Association

Kono Tattuinee - President

Luis Manzo – Director of Lands

Jeff Tulugak – Lands Inspector

David Kuksuk- Vice President

Meredith Pilkington – COO

Sam Alagalak – Assistant COO

Jonathan Katz – Legal Counsel

Kim Poole – Consultant

Christina Blouw – Consultant

Matt McDougall – Prairie Scientific

Darcy Quinn – Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre

Kono: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Shawn. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for us to participate as the Kivalliq Inuit Association. President of KIA. People with me, I will introduce.

(English): I will introduce my staff and who I am sitting with during the presentation. To my left is Jeff Tulugak. He is going to do part of the presentation with opening remarks. Jeff is with the Lands Department. Luis Manzo is long-time Director for Lands. To Luis' left is Matt from Prairie Scientific. To my right is Jonathan Katz, and no, he is not Johnny Cash. He is our lawyer. Behind us is my Vice President, David Kuksuk. Then is Alan Sexton, one of our consultants. To his left is Sam Alagalak. He is the Assistant COO. To my Vice's right is Meredith Pilkington, our COO. Right behind us is Kim Poole, one of our consultants. He will do the presentation for the caribou management measures that people have been asking for. Jonathan Savoy gave us the go-ahead. I think it is okay. Behind him is one of our consultants, Christina Blouw. We have Darcy Quinn from Nukik with the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre if there are any questions. I guess I will get started.

(Translated): Qujannamiik for asking us to participate on the Nunavut Planning Commission's 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Nunavut Planning Commission are here. Welcome. I know you have been here for a week, mostly in these proceedings. Community delegates, welcome. Hamlets and community HTOs welcome. Our Elders, staff, and our interpreting team are essential for gatherings like this, so we appreciate this opportunity to make a presentation. I know the proceedings sitting all day is tedious. Kivalliq Inuit Association, we are interested in the future, and we want to work with you. We could participate for the future and make progress.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association represents as elected Inuit beneficiaries within this region and in our regional level. We are the Designated Inuit Organization according to the *Nunavut Agreement*. As DIO and Kivalliq Inuit Association, we do our best to be land keepers, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Inuit culture and our language, one of the priorities we are very concerned about that. And our land, Inuit Owned Lands, we are doing our best to be the keepers for Inuit. We try to keep the community in this region informed as to what is going on.

We are also keepers concerned about wildlife in this region, our environment. Inuit culture is a very important part of our work. People who are in this region, education is very important as part of someone living in the territory. We, Kivalliq people, we try our best to mind the land for this region on behalf of the people. The Plan, we have some concerns. We support you. Keep that in mind. Our mandate as Kivalliqmiut.

The 2021 Draft Land Use Plan by the Nunavut Planning Commission, we analyzed it. Is it what we need in this region? What will the communities in this region, the people think about this Plan? We acknowledge and we understand that this type of work is very challenging, and many obstacles are along the way. As you do your work as Nunavut Planning Commission, you have a responsibility, and we believe that we have a long way to go yet before things are settled in the future. The changes needed on this Plan are significant.

The current Draft as it is and presented, is concerned about the environment. This is an important concern to us as well, as the Kivalliq Inuit Association. We are going to see huge changes on Inuit Owned Land. There are many industries coming in, many infrastructures that would be beneficial to us in economic development. According to the *Land Claims Agreement* when it was signed, I think it was good, but also at the same time, as people a lot of obstacles have come our way that would benefit Inuit.

Our opportunities seem to have minimized as well. The 2016 Draft Land Use Plan by NPC, it only contains 15% in protection areas, 21-22% [in this Draft]. At the time in 2016, it was 15%, but today now it is 22% for the protection areas. In the Land Use Plan, 45% on Inuit surface rights and 66% is held by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, but still Inuit land. If it comes from that especially red designation on the maps around us, they are encroaching on Inuit land, up to 45%. About 50% if it was at that range, there would have been a lot of restrictions in the Kivalliq region. If they were to change it, it would become very difficult.

The Draft Land Use Plan has Limited Use designations. It restricts the infrastructure, development, mining companies, and exploration for minerals. It would be much, much help. The Kivalliq Inuit Association believes what the infrastructures are here for points, our Inuit land through the *Land Claims Agreement*, we are going to be highly affected with Limited Use. There would be so much restriction with Limited Use, especially on the economy. We are highly affected as presented in the Draft Land Use Plan. What could have been beneficial to Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements would really be of not great benefit to us.

The fourth one, the caribou, we are very concerned about the herd. There appears to be very little outside Limited Use areas. I want to say this as Kivalliq Inuit Association organization, we are in support of caribou and animals around us. We believe, and I think there are two ways we can look at this that would be of benefit to our animals, and that should look at the balance. Kivalliq Inuit Association, we are concerned about people and their Inuit Owned Lands within this region. We don't want to give up our land. As I said, there is so much restriction here in red designations. We cannot even see in detail anymore. It is vast and it is not in detail. For those of us under Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements, it would have been beneficial, and it appears that it is not happening all that fast.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association, we want to emphasize the Draft Land Use Plan, we are not in support of it as from Nunavut Planning Commission. We are unique. We are not Qikiqtaaluk or Kitikmeot. We are unique in our own way. We are looking at a regional approach in land management. We have requested caribou protection that in English is called mobile caribou conservation measures. The caribou, according to the map, the polygons that you are showing on your maps, wherever the caribou go, we like to have them protected under this umbrella of mobile protection measures.

We have made submissions about the caribou protection and how we wanted it. We want it included in the documents in your Draft Land Use Plan, and on top of that, Kivalliq Inuit Association, we work with federal government for land protection in our region. Almost a million dollars if we don't do our work would have vanished if we did not do our detailed work in this region. There appears to be a lot of blanket restrictions to the Inuit as you presented here, Nunavut Planning Commission. Because of that, I think it would be very costly, and the Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements would be a lot less.

We as Inuit, and I think Peter Alareak briefly mentioned this today that James Eetoolook and Paul Quassa, and Tagak Curley have made great strides to get this *Agreement* in place. It was hard work. It relates to Inuit Owned Lands, and here is what is real to us to Nunavummiut. If the Nunavut Planning Commission was to alter the *Agreement* so much, you are trying to make a huge change to the face of the land. There are too many restrictions, and it would be not be beneficial to Inuit in Inuit Owned Lands.

This summer we did a short tour visiting communities. This Draft Land Use Plan, the HTOs and communities, Kivalliq Inuit Association is concerned of what our understanding is, what changes are about to take place that will affect Inuit people. If on this Draft Land Use Plan, the Plan and what is being told, I can tell you some of you have heard us making presentations this summer. We worked with communities this past summer. As I finish my presentation, I am going to hand it to Jeff. KIA and Inuit who are our priority when Land Claims were negotiated since then. Because of this process, I think we are starting to lose our land again.

Chairperson: Thank you, Kono. Please go ahead, Jeff.

Jeff T: Qujannamiik, Kono and Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. The Kivalliq Inuit Association's presentation follows the Nunavut Planning Commission's requested approach by describing outstanding issues, including the balance between future economic options and caribou protection.

Chairperson: Please move a little closer to the mic. Thanks.

Jeff T: Sorry... Where Kivalliq Inuit Association supports and does not support the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and recommendations for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Our concerns are detailed in our technical submission and presentation, and as such, our team will be open to answer any questions.

The map on this slide shows Inuit Owned Lands in the Kivalliq region. Gray parcels on the map are surface Inuit Owned Lands, and red parcels on the map are subsurface. The Kivalliq Inuit Association manages the surface titles of all Inuit Owned Lands in the Kivalliq region, and Nunavut Tunngavik manages the subsurface titles. Discussing Inuit Owned Lands cannot be done without mentioning Article 17 of the *Nunavut Agreement*. Article 17 states that the primary purpose of Inuit Owned Lands is 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.

To this end, land selected by Inuit includes areas valued for commercial value, and historical and cultural importance. These lands include areas of value for renewable resource, for the development of nonrenewable resources, and for infrastructure development such as the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre link. Inuit Owned Lands are expected to provide for a mix of these values to secure balanced economic development.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association's main issues with respect to the 2021 Draft Land Use Plan involves land use designations. The Plan includes overly restrictive protection for caribou ranges during pre-calving, calving, post-calving, and water crossings. The Kivalliq Inuit Association is also concerned about restrictions on economic development, including the Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor. This presentation elaborates in more detail on these issues.

The map on the screen shows caribou calving and post-calving areas over the Kivalliq mineral potential, with red being high potential and green being lower potential. The map also shows the Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor. This map is helpful for the Nunavut Planning Commission to understand the full impact of the land use designations proposed.

Given the high overlap between mineral potential and Limited Use, caribou areas year-round Limited Use will eliminate about half of surface and subsurface Inuit Owned Lands in the Kivalliq

region from exploration and development. These restrictions will significantly impact Inuit control over Inuit Owned Lands, restrict infrastructure and economic development, and affect Kivalliq Inuit Association's rights to have Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements negotiated as provided as the *Nunavut Agreement*. These restrictions would impact the ability to plan infrastructure as roads, clean power, and fibre-optic projects, not only within the corridor but to connect to any future potential mines 10, 20, or 30 years from now.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association acknowledges the efforts of the Draft Land use Plan to protect caribou. There are three main issues limiting our support for the Draft Plan relating to caribou. We recommend alternative land use designations than those proposed by the 2021 Draft. The Limited Use designations for caribou seasons is too restrictive. There is lack of innovation and resourcefulness in applying available tools to protecting caribou and caribou habitat. The Draft Plan relies on land use designations with fixed boundaries and seasons, which are largely based on older collared caribou data, and little on Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit.

High importance is placed on current and accurate mapping, but the Nunavut Planning Commission has not clearly identified a path forward on how to keep maps current to ensure adaptability in mapping, boundaries, and seasonal dates.

We heard from the Arviat HTO during their presentation that the migration paths are not protected. KIA has stated and made clear that the mobile protection of caribou as opposed to Limited Use designations year-round would better protect caribou, while at the same time allow for development on Inuit Owned Lands.

The Nunavut Planning Commission has designated calving and post-calving ranges as Limited Use, meaning the habitat is fully protected year-round. The Kivalliq Inuit Association acknowledges the importance of these ranges but believes that this designation is overly restrictive and unwarranted. For these ranges, we recommend Conditional Use with seasonal prohibitions and mobile measures for non-restricted seasons.

Although the Draft Land use Plan relies on fixed areas and dates to protect caribou, the Kivalliq Inuit Association is recommending a more innovative and resourceful approach to protect migratory caribou and their habitats. Mobile caribou conservation measures are an example of an innovative tool. Mobile measures follow the caribou to ensure that where they encounter exploration activities, interaction with caribou can be minimized.

If exploration results in a proposed mine, the Nunavut Impact Review Board process leads to collaborative development of a detailed terrestrial ecosystem monitoring and mitigation plan. These are wildlife plans based on Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and western science, which are reviewed by Inuit and technical experts, and often involve a Terrestrial Advisory Group. These are a requirement of a Nunavut Impact Review Board project certificate.

Mobile measures depend on site-specific monitoring used to assess the numbers, speed, and direction of travel of caribou in the vicinity of an exploration project. When the number of collared or observed caribou close to camp exceeds pre-set levels, then mitigation is implemented depending on the season and the number of caribou.

This slide shows how mapped caribou calving and post-calving areas cover a large part of the Kivalliq region. I know it is sort of hard to see the colours, but they are there. This does not take into account changes in caribou movement over time. Only a few adjustments appear to have been made in recent mapping based on local knowledge. Next slide please.

This table summarizes where the Kivalliq Inuit Association supports or does not support the land use designations as applied to caribou seasonal ranges and our recommendations for caribou. I draw your attention to the light gray shading. The Kivalliq Inuit Association recommends Conditional Use with seasonal prohibitions for calving and post-calving, which will better balance caribou protection and mineral exploration. It is important to emphasize that the calving and post-calving periods are still protected. Conditional Use is characterized by conformity requirements, such as seasonal or even year-round prohibitions on certain land uses, or setback requirements around important features.

We also recommend that the freshwater crossing Limited Use designations be reduced to a 1 to 3 kilometre area based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. We recommend a conditional buffer extending to 10 kilometers from crossings where seasonal prohibitions and mobile measures can be applied. Based on recent discussions with Nunavut Planning Commission, the Kivalliq Inuit Association has clarified our position on designations for summer, rut, and fall areas and agrees that should identified as Valued Ecosystem Components. As noted, we recommend that mobile measures be applied to exploration activities within these ranges. We also recommend that the key access corridor range designations be reviewed, updated, and possibly deleted to reduce confusion, increase clarity among ranges.

This map shows the Limited Use Areas in brown and overlap with Inuit Owned Lands, subsurface and surface lands. It is clear from this map that the Limited Use designations prohibit any development or infrastructure on the majority of Inuit Owned Lands. Limited Use overlaps with 45% of surface Inuit Owned Lands and 56% of subsurface Inuit Owned Lands in the Kivalliq.

This map shows the Kivalliq region has high mineral potential. Even areas with low mineral potential can become important. An example of this would be the demand for green metals, such as rare earth elements that will be required to transition to green economy. These are of greater importance now than 30 years ago.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association has completed a mineral potential study of the Kivalliq region using all geoscience data inputs to allow all participants in the land use planning process to better understand and inform the process. We recommend that the Nunavut Planning Commission review this study and revise the Draft Plan to take into account the data that are outlined.

Except for specific valued areas such as territorial or national parks, and the Thelon Game Sanctuary, which have existing Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements, the Draft Plan should not limit access to areas for mineral exploration without consultation with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. We need to understand the impacts on lost opportunities and other potential Inuit Impact Benefits Agreements. The Kivalliq Inuit Association recommends that the same land use designations as recommended for caribou protection will also support mineral exploration. This will require the Nunavut Planning Commission to use updated caribou ranges and to adopt mobile measures.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association's third outstanding issue is the Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor. The Kivalliq Inuit Association acknowledges that the Draft Land Use Plan includes specific detail with respect to the Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor and that it has specifically been included in the appended map. However, we are concerned that the Draft Land Use Plan lists the corridor as incompatible for potential oil and gas exploration and production, mineral exploration and production, quarries for non-corridor use, and permanent facilities and infrastructure other than those for construction and use of the corridor.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association does not support designating the Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor as Limited Use. In fact, no stakeholder proposed this option. This will restrict future economic development opportunities. The linear infrastructure corridor depends on projects willing to use it. A Limited Use designation to the corridor and adjacent lands will restrict development and investments. The Draft Plan should not designate the corridor as Limited Use and should allow sustainable economic development. A Plan amendment should not be required should the linear infrastructure corridor need to expand outside of its footprint. Plan amendments will increase delays and costs that will prohibit a project from proceeding.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association recommends designating the Kivalliq-Manitoba corridor as Conditional Use with seasonal restrictions on construction and maintenance. No Plan amendment should be required to permit expansion of the Kivalliq-Manitoba corridor to allow additional infrastructure for approved projects.

In general, the Kivalliq Inuit Association supports a mixed approach to manage community drinking water. However, the Limited Use designation assigned to Arviat overlaps with high resource potential. We therefore recommend a Conditional Use with setback requirements for drinking watersheds of Arviat. Access routes in Schedule 19.11 of the *Nunavut Agreement* must be included in the Schedule A list of existing rights in the Land Use Plan. These public easements were negotiated for the benefit and use of Inuit. Qujannamiik. I am going to turn it over back to my president. Kuno Tattuinee.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jeff. Please go ahead.

Kono: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Kono Tattunee, President of the Kivalliq Inuit Association. The Kivalliq Inuit Association is in support, and we are here to listen to your concerns from the community delegates. The Draft Plan as presented in many ways will be useful to us, especially in caribou protection measures. I feel the Draft Plan as written concentrates a lot on caribou protection and freshwater crossings, but regional needs, our communities as Jeff mentioned, there are too many conditional uses. The Kivalliq Inuit Association, this Conditional Use perhaps puts a moratorium on exploration or stop work when there are caribou herds nearby. We are concerned about our environment and ecosystem. This summer, this fall, our caribou we know where the herd is.

The Plan affects our caribou herd. If you are going to use protection of caribou herds, you should consider using mobile caribou protection measures. Caribou are not stationary. They are always mobile. They are fast walkers. We hear you. We were in Cambridge Bay, the interveners, federal government, and the signatories who will determine how this Plan will be. They were not in support of Limited Use as was presented in the Kitikmeot region. Conditional Use will prevent many things and for caribou, caribou calving grounds, spring, summer, we anticipate that we will support this

segment. The Plan needs to change. Mining companies have created a lot of jobs in our territory. The Nunavut Planning Commission, it would be nice to see amendments that exploration and the mining companies are being considered in what you are planning.

As I mentioned, we should really worry about protection. The Commission, I urge you to also consider using Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit as we are. We know what the caribou is like, for instance in this region. In (*inaudible*) is calving ground, and I will say this as Kivalliq Inuit Association, this will be our recommendation to protect the caribou. But at the same time, we are in favour of exploration and mining companies as Gabriel made his presentation today that this is where the Government of Nunavut stands.

We have to prepare this well for our Inuit land. We are optimistic that we are going to work together well. My recommendations are mentioned just so the Plan could improve from its current Plan. I would like to thank the Commission for allowing us to make this presentation and our concerns about our region. Our biologist will make a short presentation, Kim Poole. Would you please?

Chairperson: Thank you, Kono. Please go ahead with name, organization, and then present. Thanks.

Kim: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Kim Poole for the Kivalliq Inuit Association. Thank you for the opportunity to present on mobile caribou conservation measures today. I apologize that there are no translated slides. This presentation was a bit of a last-minute effort, so that is not possible. What I will be presenting is a brief overview of mobile caribou conservation measures, which we will be shortening to mobile measures.

Mobile measures were developed as a tool of land use and caribou management as part of balancing caribou protection with opportunities for responsible economic development. I would like to acknowledge that the Kivalliq Inuit Association has greatly supported the development of the Mobile Measures Program.

First off, I would like to clarify what mobile measures are and what they are not. They were developed to minimize interactions between exploration sites and caribou. They were not designed for developments such as mines. If exploration results in a proposed mine, the Nunavut Impact Review Board process leads to a collaborative development of a detailed site-specific terrestrial ecosystem monitoring and mitigation plan. These are wildlife plans based on IQ and western science, which were reviewed by Inuit and technical experts, and often involve a Terrestrial Advisory Group. These are a requirement of a Nunavut Impact Review Board project certificate. Examples of these plans occur at the Meliadine and Meadowbank mines.

Mobile measures have been in development for some time starting with principles developed in the federal government programs in the 1970s where they were termed "caribou protection measures." Recently, mobile measures have been adopted in the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan in the Northwest Territories where they have been developed by the Government of the Northwest Territories, and industrial mining partners.

The Northwest Territories' project has developed both framework and operational guides, and pilot studies are presently being implemented. A working model for application of mobile measures within Nunavut has also been developed. I would like to note that both the Kivalliq Inuit Association

and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association currently apply mobile measures in one form or another on exploration leases and land use permits within Inuit Owned Lands within their respective regions.

Mobile measures travel with and follow the caribou to ensure that where they encounter exploration activities, interactions with caribou can be minimized. There are three main characteristics of mobile measures. They aim to avoid and minimize interactions between caribou and mining exploration. They use predefined rules based on caribou numbers and potential impacts, and they use monitoring linked to site-specific mitigation and design around a series of defined zones around exploration sites to give an early warning of approaching caribou so that actions to avoid and minimize interaction between caribou and exploration activities can be taken.

I would like to emphasize that while it is essential for cooperation of the land manager and the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, together with the proponent, the majority of the cost of this program are borne by the proponent. There are three parts to mobile measures:

Maps are developed to provide information on how likely it is that caribou will be present throughout the year using both IQ and collared data. This adds predictability for both the operators and the regulators. The mapped area requires the land regulator and the proponent to have access to or be informed about boundaries of recent seasonal ranges and seasonal movements of caribou.

Secondly, monitoring provides more detailed information on caribou distribution and movements closer to the exploration site. Then, mitigation is scaled to the season and ranges from no mitigation required if caribou are not present, to reductions in operations, requirement to close the camps, or requests to not open the camp at a certain time.

Sensitivity of caribou to disturbance varies seasonally depending on the presence of newborn calves, group size, how spread out they are, and other things such as the presence of insects. Monitoring and mitigation addresses and accounts for these differences in seasonal sensitivity. For example, post-calving is treated differently than winter, such that thresholds are lower, and mitigation is stronger.

Monitoring is used to assess the numbers and movements of caribou in the vicinity of an exploration site, providing an estimate of how likely it is that caribou will encounter a project. These include locations of collared animals, height of land surveys, perhaps the safe use of drones, and incidental observations of caribou from aircraft. In the Northwest Territories, community guardians are often involved in the monitoring.

When the number of collared or observed caribou meets or exceeds a certain level, mitigation actions and additional monitoring near the site are required. If more caribou or collars are observed close to the exploration site, mitigation actions are increased. Different levels of mitigation may occur depending on the type of mineral exploration activity.

Base-level mitigation includes reducing movement of people and equipment when caribou are present, minimizing flights, and following minimal flight heights if aircraft are involved. Mitigation may include delaying aerial or drill programs in addition to minimizing ground activity. The next step in mitigation is to reduce or suspend above-ground operations and flights for a period of time. Finally, mitigation may require closing the camp for a period of time in some situations or requesting that the camp not open in the first place.

Before exploration activities occur, the Regional Inuit Associations or the Government of Nunavut require to share information and expectations with the proponent. The proponent conducts monitoring and mitigation, and the regulator can inspect the site. As mentioned, local monitors can be involved in the program. The Regional Inuit Association and/or Government of Nunavut and proponent will report on activities and management each year. This will help inform the Nunavut Planning Commission whether the approach is working and what adaptations are required.

In summary, mobile measures are one tool that can be used to help manage land use and caribou. They are flexible. They apply to caribou presence and exploration activities. They follow with the caribou wherever they are and provide for protection for caribou if they move outside of designated Limited or Conditional Use Areas, or previously understood seasonal ranges. They are predictable for both the land user and the land regulator and working with industry greatly increases the predictability and the practicality of the process. They are adaptable to the type of exploration operation as well as caribou ecology. Finally, they are based on IQ and science. I apologize for using IQ but I thought it was better than to butcher the pronunciation. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. Is that the full presentation, Kono? Okay. As we have done before, the first questions will come from Nunavut Planning Commission. It is 4:31. We will go to 4:45. Please go ahead, Jonathan. Sorry, please go ahead, Brian.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Brian Aglukark. Just one quick question before I turn it over to Mr. Jonathan Savoy. With regard to the caribou protection measures, can you confirm if these are similar protection measures that are used by Baffinland currently? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Kim: Kim Poole for the Kivalliq Inuit Association. I am not sure I can answer that. If it is related to the Mary Rive site itself, as I explained, they have their own wildlife plans that are far more intensive and extensive than mobile measures, which are directed at exploration sites. So, Baffinland may be addressing mobile measures on some of their other exploration projects, but I am not personally aware of that.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. I think I will defer some discussion on the mobile protection measures until this evening's session, but to touch base on a few other topics, you noted in your presentation that for the Community of Arviat's drinking water supply, the Kivalliq Inuit Association is in favour of a Conditional Use designation with setbacks. I am just wondering if you would be able to expand on how that would work given that the terrain is pretty flat in the area around Arviat, and it is hard to get away from water within the drinking water supply itself. I am just wondering if there is more detail to that proposal. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thanks for the question. Luis, please go ahead.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. We have ongoing discussions with (*inaudible*) at this time. I would like to defer the discussion until completed and give you a written

answer after the hearings, because you're right. You are right on the point. We tried to consolidate that with the (*inaudible*) at this point in time. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Luis. Appreciate that. Look forward to additional detail. Another example of a recommendation for Conditional Use is for a number of Community Areas of Interest in the Draft Plan, including the Duke of York Bay, Diana River, as well as essential char fishing rivers on Southampton Island. The Kivalliq Inuit Association recommends a Conditional Use designation rather than the Limited Use designation proposed in the Draft Plan. Again, I am wondering if you are able to provide additional detail on what the associated Plan requirements would be within the proposed Conditional Use Area. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Okay, please go ahead.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Thank you for the question, Jonathan. We are consulting, and ongoing consultation with Coral Harbour on three different files for that particular area. One of the things that is included in some of the reports is commercial fishing. We are doing that investigation jointly with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. That resolution has not been completed yet. Department of Fisheries and Oceans also has research, ongoing research on socioeconomic impacts for that area that is going to be used to determine those setbacks in those areas. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much. During Kim's presentation on the mobile protection measures, you indicated they are currently being used and involve monitoring and reporting from both the proponent as well as the Regional Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut. I am just wondering if the Kivalliq Inuit Association would be able to share examples of some of those reports from ongoing exploration activities. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Luis: Thank you. I appreciate the question. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Yes, we can share that information with you in the case of mobile. Since 1999, we have mainly exploration activities in the region in reference to camps, exploration camps. We know some (*inaudible word*) things that may be an impediment(?) in the future, but they are being used. Whatever we have in our files, we will share it with you. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. One more question there Jonathan? Okay, please.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and again, thank you, Luis for the response. In the detailed written submission that the Kivalliq Inuit Association provided back in April, which is greatly appreciated, you indicate in an appendix, a detailed plan for how mobile protection measures could be implemented, monitored, and enforced over time. I note that in Table 2 of that appendix, there are a variety of responsibilities identified. None of those include any responsibilities for the Nunavut Planning Commission. I am just wondering how the Kivalliq Inuit Association proposes that the Land

Use Plan itself would incorporate mobile protection measures, if at all. I guess I am just curious as what role the NPC would have in the Kivalliq Inuit Association's view in regard to requiring mobile protection measures. Thank you.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Luis: Thank you, Jonathan for the question. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Yes, some kind of oversight in that component in the responsibility to the Nunavut Planning Commission. We can send a written submission later, but there was made specifically for (*several words inaudible*) agency to make sure Inuit concerns are managed properly in terms of caribou until the Land Use Plan comes out. We tried to tailor that and make the word with you and the rest of the interveners to develop that criteria for your Plan. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Okay, we don't have enough time before we take a break. As we have for every other one, I have asked for hands from the community participants so we can create a starting list. I will go down. Are there any questions? Peter has a question that will come later. Paula, Paul, Jon, Willie, Simon, Richard, and Alex, oh Eva as well. So, we have a little bit of a list already started. We will break now, and we will come back at 6:00 start for our evening session. Thank you very much.

Supper Break

Chairperson: Good evening. Shawn Lester, Vice Chair, Acting Chair. We will get started with the evening's proceedings. I believe the Kivalliq Inuit Association is all settled in and ready to go. I am seeing nodding heads. Good.

Just a few reminders: For each of our question periods tonight, we will continue to follow the process that we have followed for every other presented. So there are Nunavut Planning Commission questions, there are community delegate questions, registered participant questions, and then if there are members of the public, they will have questions. We will not break from that process, just so everybody is clear with that.

A few points: Stay close to the mic so we can all hear you. Speak slowly. No acronyms. Please use the full description. Thank you for keeping your phones off or quiet. It has been much appreciated. Please continue. Masks when possible. When you speak, state your name and the organization you represent, and we will continue with the question and follow-up and go around just so we keep a good flow for the evening. It means it may come back to you, but we want to make sure everybody is having their questions asked.

Please, try to keep your questions very specific to the Land Use Plan that has been presented and the presentation that the representatives have made. Okay, let's get started. Peter, you have the first question.

Peter: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Peter Alareak, Hamlet of Arviat. Kono, the President of KIA said that they are safeguarding, doing their best for Inuit communities and Inuit Owned Lands. During your speech on that, it reminded me that KIA when I was with this organization during the negotiation with Denesųliné, I remember we had a meeting. NTI and their lawyer were there. At

that time, the lawyer assured us about the *Nunavut Land Use Agreement*. In that document, there was we will protect Inuit land vigorously. That was written there. I saw that note, and this sentence was written on it. That reminded me when I hear KIA and NTI, it is written in there. It says to the best of our abilities, we safeguard Inuit land.

At that meeting, I was aware when I heard today that thought of that meeting came back to me. The *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* has been settled, and now part of that *Agreement* is being taken away. I feel strongly on behalf of Arviat. The claim is so close to the community, and it is only a couple of miles south of Arviat that this claim is bordered, right up to Ingniq Lake and way to the interior of Kivalliq. We tried very hard to make the claim, the boundary a little smaller. It did in a way. I remember this that we will safeguard Inuit.

I am very puzzled that the Nunavut Planning Commission and Kivalliq Inuit Association have different views on the land and caribou and protection measures. For a couple years, the Nunavut Planning Commission has worked on this document coming into the communities to consult. You as Kivalliq Inuit Association, were you aware that this is happening? They arrived to your communities in this region. You have probably spoken to them at that time during their consultation tour, and what is valued and what people are talking about in terms of value. As mentioned, I am puzzled.

I like the term "mobile protection" in a way. I have heard it, and to my colleague here, we worked together. We worked at the interior at Agnico exploration, the exploration company. This colleague here I have is a driller for that company. During the spring, caribou migrating herd northward, mobile protection and it appears that it will be so. The mining exploration company we were working with says all operations, I was then made keeper of the camp when people went home during the exploration. My wife and I were camp keepers because the migration was taking place.

The people really care about freshwater crossings, and we were at Petungmatuk (*spelled phonetically*), that is a place name. They had a camp in that area, that location, the exploration company we worked for. The camp and two wood structure buildings, my wife and I were keepers of the camp when everybody was gone. The caribou came right into camp. If there were that many people, the caribou would not come into the camp. So, Kivalliq Inuit Association that may be your thought that mobile protection plan, perhaps it worked that time. When the caribou migration passed, I called the head office, and people came back. The workers when the caribou migrated were out of the camp for one month.

Being guardian, stewardship and Kivalliq Inuit Association and your subjects, where are you? Do you do what your intent was when you became KIA? They said somebody is going to talk to me about what happened at those negotiations. I will be informed. The federal government also mentioned this negotiation is concluding, in the last part of negotiations. No one ever came to Arviat. For those of you who are claiming to be our guardians, no one ever came into the town of Arviat to explain what is going on. You probably are about to sign. We are going to be shocked like we always are with some organization such as fish.

You mentioned that you are the guardian, the keeper of the land. KIA, thank you for listening to me. I will leave the questions to others as well. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Peter. When you ended, were you saying that was a comment? Okay. I forgot to mention at the beginning, just a repeat of earlier. We have a lot of questions today. To help keep the process flowing, please help us by keeping the questions as short and concise as possible. I do understand sometimes there is a little background needed to put the question in context, but please help us so we can get through and have all the questions asked. Thank you. Paula, it's your turn.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Vice Chair. I can't promise my background stuff. Matna, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Thank you, Mr. Kono Tattuinee, President of Kivalliq Inuit Association. Good to see you. I would like to say I noticed you and your Executive Director, Hunter Tutu were not here when we had our sessions, when the communities presented our presentations on Day 2 and questions on Day 3. I am glad you are here now. There you would have learned our issues in more depth or more questions. That is just a comment.

My questions are duty to consult, consultation with your membership, your boss. Your membership are Inuit of Kivalliq region, Nunavut beneficiaries, not industry. Consultations with communities: The first time we had consultations about the 2021 Draft Land use Plan was August 6, 2022 in Baker Lake. That was 7 weeks ago. Kivalliq Inuit Association put out their technical review in April 2022 with your position. How did you put it together without consulting your membership, the seven communities in Kivalliq? Do you know if your membership agrees with your position or not?

Mineral agreements, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, where is your due diligence and duty to consult with your membership, the Inuit of Kivalliq, the seven communities of Kivalliq?

You mentioned in your presentation, Mr. President, loss of our land. To me, I see it as a loss of our land to industry and not a loss of our land for tuktuit or Inuit heritage. I asked this question to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated yesterday with regard to Article 17.1.2, which Mr. Jeff Tulugak mentioned in the presentation. My question to NTI was the percentage of 17.1.2 A,B,C,D – what percentage of Inuit Owned Lands, subsurface and surface land, is under those areas, which is nonrenewable, renewable resources, cultural heritage, archeology, etcetera. I won't go into them because Mr. Tulugak explained them.

Slide 17, I note for clarification. Kivalliq Inuit Association wants linear corridors to have offshoots is what I understood. Is this for roads off the main road? Sorry if I am going too fast. I will slow down. This linear corridor is the hydro project from Manitoba to endpoint is Baker Lake. But from what I understand, reading between the lines, Kivalliq Inuit Association wants off roads, trail roads – I am assuming roads – to probably exploration camps, advanced exploration, mine development, mine operation, tailings ponds, mine closure, and a never-ending monitoring of tailings.

I've got two more. One is with regard to Kivalliq Inuit Association and COVID-19, jobs for Inuit. This one you missed. I don't remember, all the days are mixing in together. It is with regard to Meadowbank Project and project in Inuit workers. They were sent home during the COVID-19 pandemic. They did get reduced pay of 75%, but Inuit wanted to work. All over the world or most of Canada, industry shut down to maintenance phases, but not in our region. It was very busy. From what I understand, they made the most profits during the pandemic, and they brought workers from outside of the territory, probably 99%. There were a few Inuit, but not very many because they live down south. But those who live in Nunavut had to stay home.

This was a great missed opportunity to have a reduced work experience program where all Inuit could work and operate a mine on our land, our Inuit who are miners, who are workers. I see that as a greatly missed opportunity for KIA to push for its membership: Inuit not industry.

The last one I have is in regard to Mr. Tulugak's presentation regarding Green Meadow. Does this Green Meadow include uranium? If not, then my question is regarding uranium. Where does Kivalliq Inuit Association stand with consulting with its membership, due diligence, duty to consult as to know whether your membership is in agreement with uranium exploration, advanced exploration, bore sampling, mine operation, mine development, tailings, mine closure?

Duty to consult, do you know how many are in favour or not in favour of this type of mineral rock, which is very, very different from gold and others? It has its own hot issues with it, radiation. With that, you have exploration of camps in the past looking for uranium they haven't properly capped. Their bore holes, how much radon gas has been released to the environment? How do you monitor for radiation and how much is in the environment? I think that is good enough. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. There was more than two. I will be clear. We are trying to do two, and then we will come back around. Sorry for the little coughing fit in the middle. I am not sure what happened. Please go ahead.

Kono: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Paula. *(Audio significantly reduced to inaudible for one to two seconds)*

Chairperson: It is your prerogative if you want to answer two and then come back later.

Kono: First of all, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, we have done the consultation to the communities on the 2021 Land Use Plan. Through the Kivalliq Inuit Association in the Nunavut Planning Commission's efforts, I have been concerned about a disconnect between the public's understanding of the Nunavut Planning Commission's new Plan and the implications that the Plan may have on Kivalliq communities.

Chairperson: Closer to the mic, please.

Kono: KIA believes that the Plan proposes significant changes and further public feedback was necessary of the substantial amendments. Yes, ma'am. KIA organized an engagement tour that ran for two weeks in early August of this year with all hamlets, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and the communities in the Kivalliq region. Engagement sessions were held to share information on proposed changes in the Draft Land Use Plan to discuss Community Areas of Interest and concern, answer questions, and prepare for the upcoming Nunavut Planning Commission hearings.

The engagement tour focused on ensuring hamlets, the Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and community members are fully informed of the proposed changes in the Plan, hearing comments and concerns from Kivalliqumit, and help prepare community members for the hearing process. The tour also allowed Kivalliq Inuit Association to receive feedback from community members regarding key aspects and concerns related to the Plan and allowed Kivalliq Inuit Association to develop a more informed perspective of how best to represent member community interests during this Commission hearing.

On the question for the Green Meadow and the uranium, I am going to let Jeff and/or Luis to answer that one. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairperson: Thank you, Kono. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. We don't take sides in which can be mined, and which cannot be mined. There is a regulation that we have to follow in the Mineral Act, a strong (?) process in which the communities can express their concern under the Nunavut Impact Review Board hearings. It became that situation. In the case of uranium in the past, you were in the hearings. You went through the whole process. You already know how it is. I don't want to extend much to the response in that section, but after the (*inaudible*) get together in Baker Lake, we did our research in terms of how we can develop (*inaudible*) was taken. At that point, we knew the application we put forward to us for land use, and that is how it is. It has been like that since the beginning.

Once a conformity determination is granted by NPC, the NPC may send it to NIRB and may not, depends on the project. We wait for that. At the same time, we consult to our committees. If that is the case, if that goes to the big development project, we wait for the hearings and the guidance for the Nunavut Impact Review Board and follow the process established by the organization. On top of that, after that if the project is being granted a certificate for environment, we go through the process of Nunavut Water Board. So, the process established in the *Claim* is very strong in which all the public have access, like this process, and we follow it. The owners of the land, we have a huge responsibility to make sure your rights are protected, you being here in those hearings. We also hire consultants that can work with the HTOs, with communities to clarify any questions you may have. That is our responsibility under those processes.

Some of the outcomes of those processes over the years, one is the Terrestrial Advisory Group established by the Nunavut Impact Review Board to better understand from the Inuit perspective the caribou and how we can mitigate any impact of any project. From that, we also have responsibilities as soon as the project is on the table. We also have big responsibilities. I always say that and Mr. Chair, allow me. Mining isn't about the minerals you have in the ground really. It is about how the proponent manages (*inaudible*) in order to produce economic projects. If they don't know how to do that, they may not have a mine. We see that in many cases.

So, right from the beginning in 2002, I established a monitoring system in the Kivalliq region. By now, we have more than 15 years of data being collected to analyze proponents' activity in relation to water or environment. We call those community effect assessment projects. Through that, we will be able to input, and that is part of our responsibilities. I hope that answers your question.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answers. We will move on to the next questions. Alex? It is your turn.

Alex: Thank you, Shawn, Vice Chair. I will speak English. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. I will make my question very brief, one question and maybe one comment. My question is, thank you for your presentation, Kono Tattuinee. On one of the slides, on maybe page 18, there is a mention about Arviat community drinking water. My question is, are there any plans in doing development or a project in our lake water? The other more like a comment is, I would like to personally thank KIA for giving out food hamper during the pandemic in Arviat. We got into a very high 100-day with the pandemic. Thank you. Taima.

Chairperson: Thank you, Alex. Please go ahead.

Kono: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think I am going to get Matthew to answer that one.

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Matthew.

Matthew: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for the question This is Matt McDougall for the Kivalliq Inuit Association. In brief, there are no planned development projects around the Arviat watershed.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Next up is Paul over on this side. Please go ahead, Paul.

Paul: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to thank KIA for your presentation today. Sorry, I am going to speak in English and Inuktitut. My name is Paul Angutituar. I represent Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. I want to thank KIA for the presentation, Government of Canada, and the Government of Nunavut. Thank you and I appreciate you participating in these proceedings.

I have a question. I have five questions. First one, Naujaat has been requesting for a new office. Our CLO has no space in her office to work. This was going to come through, but COVID came along, and everything stopped. It is just a comment. I need to know where we are in that aspect. I will try to keep my comments short.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe that was more of a comment in relation to the interaction between the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the community, but not land use. But a quick answer? Okay.

Kono: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik for your question. I will talk to you about this comment you made on the side when we are out of the table. We will concentrate on questions and land use planning. I will get with you later.

Chairperson: Thank you. You have a second question? Okay, you have your second question, and we will go from there.

Paul: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Paul Angutituar, Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have four questions. We have heard there were to be wildlife monitors. If there is one, we have not heard any reports from this position regarding wildlife in the region. Would you be able to create a position to monitor how the caribou is coming along in this region? There are too many things going on. I know mining companies have wildlife officers. Perhaps they are too busy to report to the communities. I think this is what you should be pursuing along with positions within your organization. We have inquired before. We have heard nothing. It is very hard to get any answers. Our CLO has been asked to inquire. Nothing ever comes out of it. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. I believe you will have a similar answer to the first one, but please go ahead, Kono.

Kono: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Kono Tattuinee, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Thank you, Paul for your question. I have been talking to our people. It is just that we have not acted yet. The monitor that you have mentioned in this region, caribou monitor, I will be able to talk to you when this proceeding concludes. We can talk about it in private. You can also talk to Kim Poole

about caribou monitor and caribou measures. If the people of Naujaat want to talk to us, we will be available.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. We are going to move on to Jon. I am going to reemphasize that questions are to be on the Land Use Plan that has been presented and the presentation that has been presented as well. Please go ahead when you're ready.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik for your presentation, Keewatin Inuit Association. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. The presentation you made, I have a question related to it on page 8, caribou issues/tools, caribou habitat, regional planning. I want to ask, our caribou in this region, the Kivalliq, we have seen sick unhealthy caribou in Naujaat. I am trying to say this animal is acquiring diseases. Would this be the same for humans? I am trying to say this. Our younger generations hunt.

In your presentation, you spoke a lot about the mining companies, and it appears that you are opening the gates for exploration and mining companies. There is never any consultation. There are old sites where early exploration was never cleaned up. They are all over Nunavut. Our today's Elders in Nunavut are getting sick, and a lot of them have acquired dementia. They are being sent out. Where is this illness coming from? Is it from the food source? Any testing on food sources? Water from the old campsites that have not been cleaned up? These are still out there without land being cleaned up, and yet you are opening up exploration in this region. We should keep our Elders as a priority. They teach us. They train us.

The land use planning process is geared more or less to exploration companies. You are moving way too fast and leaving a lot of unfinished business behind. Everything is being disturbed, calving areas and land that is contaminated by old exploration camps everywhere. There are a lot of areas that need to be cleaned up where caribou migrate coming on and off. Yesterday, there was a caribou harvest, and this was really, really, really sick. You could see the bones, and the feet were worn out.

I am trying to find out why you are skipping so many concerns of this region. Our Elders have a right to have proper food, healthy food so they can have a healthy lifestyle. We are far from doing service to the Elders. Is the air bad now? Is the land contaminated? Is it causing cancer? There are so many contaminated sites everywhere down south. Are they coming up here? I think you should be more diligent. You should have priority to clean up the contamination left behind by former exploration companies. Is the air becoming bad? How else can we get this need as Inuit?

We are the caretakers. From my experience, all elected people always veered from what they were going to do as they campaign. Our Elders are getting sick. They are not healthy anymore. Is it from the land, from the contamination in Nunavut? This was never like that before. With industry coming up in many ways, is that the cause of the problem? They are being shipped out to southern Canada. Will this be the case now for my grandchildren, because you are opening the door? It is very scary.

We have heard that the mining companies have free will to the land. Communities are not consulted. We don't hear, and we only hear when things have progressed so far in advance with work, and that is the only time we hear what is going on. Our Elders in Nunavut, we should be more concerned of them. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe that was more of a comment. Before you give a quick response, I believe we really need to respect the process and try and keep the questions to the Land Use Plan and the presentation. I understand, but I also believe we need to respect the process. So, a quick response, and then we will carry on. Thanks.

Jeff: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Jon Ell, as before, we will be able to talk to you privately. I can answer you, but it is not related to the concern.

Chairperson: Thank you for the response. We will move on to Willie, right behind you. Thank you.

Willie: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Shawn, Kivalliq Inuit Association delegate. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. 7, 12, 13, 14, I am looking at these right now. They are part of your presentation, the caribou. The Kivalliq, when there are hardly any caribou, it applies to us as well, all the time. We are seafaring people. I don't see much of this concern to KIA for our community as a seafaring community.

Chairperson: Thank you for that. Thanks, Kono.

Kono: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Chair Shawn Lester. Yes, we have concerns of all the region and the communities. They are part of the Kivalliq communities. We are from this region. You are in our mind. We work with you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Do you have one follow-up there, Willie?

Willie: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Shawn, Kono. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. We appreciate the proceedings. There are other concerns in this region, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association presentation and Nunavut Planning Commission presentation, federal and territorial, I have not heard yet from presenters. I don't have satisfactory questions either. 12, 13, 14, 15: why? What is this? I know your concerns are economic, money. Where will that go? I want to discuss this as well. Inuit in this region have never been given any information. Perhaps the people who have negotiated everything, we are aware of what was going on. There are still a few out there.

When I first was elected to mayor, and they inquired where the animals are, terrestrial or marine, it looks like we have no way. They were here for one day, perhaps even half a day. We didn't have much time to discuss. KIA arrived to town last May. They were in a rush, a very short stay. You were in a rush. It appears you were more concerned of pilots flying for you. That I think was a problem, so you came in and did not address or hear our concerns at length. We need an organization to work for us. We need information of what is going on. We need support for those who claim to be for us.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe that was more of a comment as well. You'll make notes? Okay. Simon, way in the back corner there. I will reemphasize questions on Land Use Plan that was presented and the presentation that was presented. Thank you.

Simon: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Simon Enuapik, Hunters and Trappers Organization, Whale Cove. I would like to thank Kivalliq Inuit Association and your presentation. We have concerns in Whale Cove, and it is a real priority to us. You mentioned mobile protection. It seems that you have extensive research on that. At the same time, it appears that you are opening the door to

exploration to the mining companies. How should we get your attention? Should we demonstrate? Should we throw stones? Now my question is mobile protection: You said it is a solution. It appears not. That is my question. Is it resolved?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Kono, please go ahead.

Kono: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq Shawn. Simon, thank you for your question. Jeff or Luis will be able to answer your question, either one.

Chairperson: Thank you. Looks like Luis won that. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. As a landowner, we face our responsibilities to grant access after a project has passed the regulatory process. That is clear to all this table, I think. We only manage access. We don't manage the rest. But there is many legislation who trump that, and we have to develop a tool. So, what we developed is a tool, a tool that needs to be consulted with you when a specific project comes into your region, and you decide in that tool how you prefer to use it. So, that is flexible. It is adaptable. It is precise, such as with caribou collars. We see so far that the caribou is approaching to notify the proponents who are in your area. That is the intent. After that, regulators and proponent, mainly the proponent, need to contact the HTO members to be onsite, to notify us. This *(inaudible)*. This is why we call it a tool, and it is adaptable. They will have, those monitors will have our support jointly with the industry, which we have to practically follow the instructions that were given to monitors. I hope it is clear

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Do you have a follow-up question? Okay, please go ahead.

Simon: *(Translated)*: Thank you, Shawn. Simon Enuapik, Whale Cove, Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have a second question. Thank you for answering my question. I have a question. Percy mentioned our drinking water. We have no watershed, and the small lake is only filling up from the raining water. Is KIA aware of this problem? Have you spoken to the hamlet office? I have not heard from you with this problem. It is within our municipal boundary, and it is our only drinking source of water.

Now, mobile protection measures: I thought mining and exploration companies were aware of it and followed the rules. Since when did things started to change with KIA opening everything?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Go ahead.

Kono: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff will answer this question. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: So, Jeff won this time. Please go ahead.

Jeff: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. On your question of mobile measures, it is not always there, but we used it near your community. It is now running well. For all the applicants that want to explore, they will have to follow this rule. For your drinking water, we looked into it I think two weeks ago. We should be able to understand what the real problem is, but it needs internal discussion.

Chairperson: Thank you. Thank you for your questions. We will move on to Richard. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. How many questions are we allowed to ask? Two?

Chairperson: Two and then we will come back, so everybody has a chance.

Richard: Okay, I will have 38 more after. First of all, thank you to KIA for your presentation. I also want to ask the Commission to please consider having KIA answer or Kivalliq Inuit Association answer in regard to caribou issues. It is right on the presentation. In the Land Use Plan, we have contaminated sites in the Land Use Plan, so I would like to hear what Kivalliq Inuit Association has to say in regard to those. But that is not part of my question. I will go back to the presentation.

Okay, my first question is going to relate to Mr. Kim Poole's mobile measures. My question is, do we have evidence of where it is working? I do understand that the mobile measures are strictly for exploration purposes. This past summer, the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization hired wildlife monitors working in an exploration camp at Ferguson Lake. I don't know if there were mobile measures set for that camp, but there was a high number of caribou at the time, and yet helicopters were flying. Operations were nonstop. How does this prove that mobile measures are working is my first question? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. When you are ready, please let me know. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, David. Very much appreciate your question. Yes, the proponent has attached some of the protection measures in the release. If the hunters cooperating with them see that they don't follow it, what they have to do is follow the parameters to put a stop to it. We have done it before, and that is the tool of enforcement. If you don't notify us, it's hard to do that. If you were hired to be there and you see something like breaching in those mobile protections, we need to know. We need to know to send a letter to the proponent and follow-up in legal procedures to them.

Chairperson: Thank you, Luis. I believe Jeff wants to speak as well.

Jeff: *(Translated)*: Jeff Tulugak. Mobile protection measures are working well, so we decided to continue with it. It just started, and we will continue from now on.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jeff. We are going back to Luis. No, we're good? Okay. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thanks to Kivalliq Inuit Association staff for that response. Mobile measures and seasonal restrictions on land use activities are tools for protecting caribou, but they do not protect habitat. How do you propose that caribou habitat will be protected through the Land Use Plan if all the Limited Use Areas for caribou were removed? Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, David. Appreciate your question. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Yes, you are correct. Protecting caribou in any place they are and for the habitat. You have established a regulatory process. When those *(inaudible)* go into the system, everybody can publicly comment onto it. It should be put in the NIRB certificates for that reason. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. One request from a Commission Elder. It is helpful if you either do your whole question or answer in English or Inuktitut, not half and half. So, please help our Elder is what I am asking. Before I go to Eva, Brian has one. He just wants a point of clarification directly related to Richard's questioning. So, it is tied together, we will have Brian ask that question, and then we will go to Eva. Thanks.

Brian: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Brian Aglukark, Nunavut Planning Commission. In regard to Mr. Richard Aksawnee's first question about the Ferguson Lake Project, your response on two segments. One, did you say you require the hunter's assistance to monitor caribou or activity to enforce mobile protection measures? The second one is, it is really hard. What is really hard? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question on clarification. Please go ahead, Jeff.

Jeff: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Mobile protection measures, we talked about it for a while. That idea is coming in from Hunters and Trappers Organization through Keewatin Wildlife Federation. We will look into it and see if we could answer this question later.

Chairperson: Thank you. Okay, please Brian.

Brian: Thank you. On one question, sort of, yeah. About the second one, I still don't understand what Mr. Luis Manzo said about being that it is really hard. It hasn't been responded to yet. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Brian. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Brian, for that question. Yeah, it is a new tool and requires a lot of coordination. In regard to once it is coordinated, there should be a simple process in enforcement. We have done it in bigger projects, and we have done it in other projects. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Luis. Okay. Eva, please go ahead.

Eva: *(Translated)*: Matna, Itsivautaq. My name is Eva Elytook, Baker Lake, Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have a question to the Kivalliq Inuit Association related to fresh water. Your staff at KIA arrived to the community speaking of two rivers, Thelon River and Kazan River. Both of these rivers we did not discuss it in detail, although there was someone here. There is another river now. You did some water sampling. It was not the water from these rivers. It was from the lake. I was to talk to the chair. I am really tired of what is being served to us. Is there any country food or Bannock?

Chairperson: Thank you for saying that with a smile on your face.

(Laughter)

It is moments like that, that make this job a little easier. This is the first time, so thank you. Please go ahead, Kono.

Kono: *(Translated)*: Thank you. Qujannamiik. It looks like you are making a trip to Kivalliq meat plant tomorrow morning. Thank you for your question, Eva. It will be referred to Matthew.

Chairperson: Thank you, Kono. Please go ahead.

Matthew: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you Eva for your question. Matt McDougall with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. Thank you, Eva, for coming water sampling with us this summer. We really appreciate you being there with us. You are right. We didn't go up the Kazan or Thelon Rivers, but we sampled at the mouth as part of our assessment of the Baker Lake water quality habitat. All the sampling we have done we are going to communicate further with the community. We have been developing a database to make it more publicly accessible. Hopefully, it will be more clearly communicated in the future what the results from our studies are. I hope that answers your questions.

Chairperson: Okay, we have finished the first list, and I have been notified there are some itching questions coming from that back. What I am going to do is find out if we would have additional questions from the table. I will let the back ask, but just so I know, are there more questions that will be coming from that tables? The answer is yes. Okay. Let's give the registered participants a chance for their questions, and then we will come back to the table. Please state your name and organization and speak clearly into the mic. Thank you.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. I am wondering who enforces mobile protection measures.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Thank you, Clayton for your question. On IOL parcels, we enforce it. We put it in terms and conditions in those licenses, and if the ground will be CIRNAC, if any, it will be the GN. We do a coordinated approach in that in order to try to go with the same standard so everybody can communicate with each other. We even have activity monitors from HTO, from GN, from KIA and CIRNAC. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. I believe you have another question. Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. So, you are saying there are no monitoring actions because it is not enacted in any legislation.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. It is part of the lease that they have to report to us. So there is no (*inaudible*) in place.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Before we go on, we have been doing the two-question thing. Is there another registered participant that has a question?

Hilu: Thank you. Hilu Tagoon, Friends of Land Use Planning. First of all, I would like to say that of the two herds that affect my community as a caribou Inuk from Baker Lake are mostly the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds. We saw from the GN presentation that we have had 49% reduction of our herds, not in my lifetime, by my children's lifetime. In 23 and 24 years, there has been a 49% reduction, and this is one of the healthiest herds in Canada.

Keeping that data in mind, Richard asked this question already, and I don't think it was answered. He asked how the habitat will be protected through the mobile measures when it is a brand new type, as Luis said, as Jeff stated. They both said it is very new. Not that it can't be used on top of habitat protection, but how do you propose habitat protection will be done through mobile protection measures alone?

Chairperson: Thank you for that question. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. The mobile protection measure is a tool. It is not to protect habitat. Let that be clear. We have backs (?) developed in the Land Use Plan to do that, and those need to be reported to the NPC eventually for any proponent that may ask for an application. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Second question?

Hilu: I didn't really understand, I am just saying. Maybe I will read the records after or something. I didn't fully understand what he said. My second question is how Mr. Kim Poole stated that this is not a measure that is meant to be used for mining operations, but we all understand that exploration becomes mining. The evidence, the very little evidence that we do have at this time is relating to Agnico Eagle mine work. We have read the reports. Anyone who is passionate about the road and the mobile protection that has occurred on our 170-kilometre road, it is evidenced that mobile protection is not working in the manner that we expected that it might work.

Also, Agnico Eagle has stated throughout that it is too costly to shut down, and it is not sustainable to the work that they do. So, keeping that in mind, based on what evidence, what evidence do you have that this is a useful tool for land use in Nunavut? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. I believe Kim is going to answer. Please go ahead.

Kim P: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Kim Poole with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. I appreciate the question. I would like to stress again that mobile measures have been developed for exploration sites. They are not in place at a mine. The difference between an exploration site where there might be a tent camp with helicopters and a few drill rigs is not really comparable to a fully functioning mine like Meadowbank or Meliadine. Those mines have extremely extensively developed wildlife plans through the Nunavut Impact Review Board process. So, there is not really any comparison.

I would just like to suggest that in both cases, both of those mines, through consultation and collaboration with the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the local HTO, the mine, and the Government of Nunavut, those roads have been shut down for fairly long periods of time when there are significant numbers of caribou going through. Again, I would reiterate that it is not mobile measures that are driving those programs. They are independent wildlife plans. I hope that answers your question.

Chairperson: Thank you. Other questions from registered participants? Please go head, Paul.

Paul O: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. Mobile protection plan was mentioned. My first question is where has it been used? What you plan to do was mention mobile protection. Where has it been tried? Where has it been proven?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Kono.

Kono: Qujannamiik. Kono Tattuinee, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Jeff is going to answer.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Jeff.

Jeff: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. The question of calving grounds, it is only shut down from May 15 to July 15. It is open right now. Once we receive our (?) when someone asks for license to do the work, we will try it out. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Kono.

Kono: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just to add to Jeff's comment, the Kivalliq Inuit Association wants to retain flexibility to manage Inuit Owned Lands. In development on calving grounds, it would only occur after thorough consultation – thorough - with affected communities, as well as being in compliance with existing regulatory processes where everyone around the table would have a say.

Some of the consultation questions may be that the Kivalliq Inuit Association would only consider supporting development of a mine in a calving ground under very specific conditions. The mine could not be located in the concentrated calving ground around the area of concentrated use over the previous 10 years. It must have a small footprint, preferable underground and no satellite development. It could only operate with no activity during the pre-calving, calving, and post-calving period. For example, mining operations would be completely shut down during May 15th to July 15th and it would be subject to community effects, thresholds as they are developed.

To refine this process, the current mapping of calving grounds and other caribou ranges needs to be updated using recent collar data and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and process be put in place to keep mapping current going forward to ensure adaptability in mapping boundaries and season dates as caribou range shift and more informative information is made available. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairperson: Thank you. Paul, I believe you have a follow-up?

Paul: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. The communities have this knowledge for a long time, habitat for the calving grounds. It is healthy for caribou to be stationary for a while after calving. What will you do if you were to open a caribou habitat for exploration and to the mining companies?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead when you're ready.

Kono: My apologies, Mr. Chairman. We were sort of deliberating on maybe if he could clarify the question, maybe in English if he wants? Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairperson: Thank you. Did you hear that, Paul?

Paul: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Paul Okalik. I am on Inuit land. I will speak my language. It has been long traditional knowledge and the caribou habitat is different from post-calving ground habitat is where it gives a calf a chance to mature a bit. Mobile protection measures are of no help.

Now suppose a mining company was to come into a caribou habitat. How will you safeguard that caribou habitat from mining or exploration? I think your mobile protection plan will not work.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paul.

Kono: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I will have Kim answer that question.

Chairperson: Thank you, Kono.

Kono: Sorry, Mr. Chairman. We are still...I'll get Jeff to answer that one and/or Luis if they may.

Chairperson: Okay, please go ahead, Kim.

Kim P: *(Audio extremely distant; Mr. Poole is barely audible. The following is an approximation):* My apologies, Kim Poole, Kivalliq Inuit Association. If I understand your question correctly, Paul is correct. Mobile measures are not regarding habitat. Indirectly protecting habitat through the animals moving. But if I may remind people that the calving and post-calving areas that we have suggested be adopted by the Nunavut Planning Commission have seasonal prohibitions, which restrict essentially any activity during the pre-calving and post-calving areas.

Luis: Close to the mic.

Kim P: *(Audio corrected):* I thought I was. Okay, thank you. I'm sorry. We believe that there are other regulatory processes that would be in effect that would look after the habitat for the proposals that were being applied for. If it was not in the community or the region's best interest, that is one way that the habitat would be protected. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Are there any other questions from registered participants? There are no new ones? I am not sure if Clayton had more. I stopped him at two. Thank you for your patience.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. In your presentation, you state that you use IQ in your position on the Land Use Plan. With all the communities here stating that they don't want mines in their calving grounds, how have you guys taken IQ into consideration in your position?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question.

Kono: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are going to answer that question, Jeff and Luis are debating.

Chairperson: Thank you, Kono. Please go ahead, Jeff.

Jeff: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Can you repeat that question one more time please?

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Clayton.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. How have you guys taken IQ into consideration in your position on the Land Use Plan?

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. The Nunavut Water Board did a survey with all the hunters in 2005 I believe the report came out, with all the GPS locations and where you hunt. That gives you cell data. Then we use the land and occupancy maps to match that to see their sensitive areas. This is just in the beginning of the process. If it is a very sensitive area, probably going to move from there. We'll reject that application. If it is not in a sensitive area, then we meet with the HTO to confirm that information, with the GN with the caribou collar data, with the hunters, and others to see what is going to be the plan to monitor that location. I hope that answers your question.

Chairperson: Thank you. Jeff, you do want to add to that? Okay.

Jeff: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. I would just like to add onto that. During the NPC tour, I followed the NPC on the community tours, and one of the comments from Naujaat, I think it was the Naujaat HTO, a person named Ms. Angotialok mentioned that caribou don't stay in one place. They move around, and they move around where there is vegetation. Some years there is no vegetation in one area. That is where it proves the concept of mobile measures. – don't always stay in one area. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you. Quick question, Clayton, because I know there is one other question. How many do you have? You have one? Okay, please go ahead.

Clayton: It is more of a statement than anything. It is a piece of IQ that I have collected in my previous work. I will read a quote: "I am speaking as an Elder because you want to hear from an Elder. I would like to see no mining activities happening in the calving grounds. This has to be protected. The calving grounds have to be identified, and no mining should be permitted in the calving grounds." This was stated by Elder Enoaktak Tini (*approximation; spelled phonetically*)

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Hilu: Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. You stated that compliance and enforcement can be done by, and you named four different parties. We have seen already from the last four reports, 2022 June, 2021, 2020, and 2019 that compliance and enforcement is an issue already with the road to Meadowbank. These are the same individuals, groups, organizations that would be doing compliance. I know you will be stating mining is different from exploration, but monitoring and mitigation, compliance, and enforcement are all still monitoring, mitigation, compliance, and enforcement. We are talking about the same groups that will be doing the same things, and if it is already an issue in a proven situation for the last four years, how do you think that there will be proper compliance and enforcement in exploration sites? That is my question. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Go ahead, Kono.

Kono: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wish we had prints for KIA. I think Luis has that.

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. The compliances are being done in those projects. We shut down the place or access to go through it. We also shut down exploration in a few cases already, and sometimes which has happened already in a sensitive area, we took the license away in those instances if those projects are in IOL. Like I say, it is terms and conditions in the license that we can enforce. Outside of that layout, it is a different story. We need to consult others, but in our project specific, we do, we do shut the projects down. We close the roads, and we have been taking license away from them. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. It is getting late, but we are going to keep going. We have had different suggestions on how to go forward, so I will call an audible and make one. I believe there are a few more questions for you. I just wanted to take a quick look around the table. I know Richard had his hand up. Is there any...I am just trying to get a gauge, because we may swap out to give people different chances, but if we only have a couple of more questions, I would like to finish so when you are done, you're done. Any more other than Richard? *(Pause)*

Okay, we know that Richard has a question, so I think that is it. I always give a last-minute call, but we will go with that. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee. Just for clarification before I ask my question, I want to ask the Kivalliq Inuit Association, so over the past 12 years, we have been affected with a mine in our backyard. Is that mobile measures or is that mobile protection?

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. It is not mobile. That is why we call it TEMMP, the Terrestrial Management Plan, the Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan that is approved under the NIRB process. That is completely different. It is more stronger than the mobile protection measures.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you to KIA or Kivalliq Inuit Association for that clarification. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have sat on what they stated the TMEMP, the Terrestrial Environment Management Plan on caribou protections, so this ties into the Terrestrial Advisory Group at the mining sector. Like I stated, we have had a mine in our backyard for over a decade now, and just like the registered intervener in the back there stated, that would be negatively affected with caribou protections. We voice this year after year after year after year at every Terrestrial Advisory Group meeting.

The Hunters and Trappers don't have the capacity to hire a biologist, legal counsel, so here we are, a revolving door with board members sitting on and sometimes changing every year. So, there is no consistency within the Hunters and Trappers Organization where Kivalliq Inuit Association has that capacity, the Government of Nunavut has that capacity, Agnico Eagle Mines have that capacity. Here we are. We are trying to work with what we have, so there is no consistency.

I think caribou protection needs to be improved. Before Agnico Eagle, mines came, there was Cumberland Resources, so their protections had to fall under the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. To the residents of Baker Lake, we feel that was a much broader, much

stronger protection on caribou than trying to implement the mobile measures. So, my question is, on your presentation here you have the Kivalliq-Manitoba linear infrastructure corridor. How would this work with your mobile measures is my question? Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. For big projects, it is a NIRB process. That is the condition I use. You will have an opportunity to...In some of the comments, the interveners are saying there is no enforcement. You have the NIRB process, and NIRB is a public agency in which you can also raise your concern to improve those measures, for the annual reports of the proponent just to clarify that component. But the fibre link, we are doing a lot of research at this point in time. We are taking into consideration every single step of the way of that project, and it is a Conditional Use in the existing Draft Land Use Plan. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the answer. Jeff, you want to add? Please go ahead.

Jeff: *(Translated)*: Jeff Tulugak, Kivalliq Inuit Association. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. In the presentation, Conditional Use was also mentioned. In the case, it would close some of the operations.

Chairperson: Thank you. Do you have another question, Richard? Please go ahead.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Just to save some time, I am going to tie in two separate questions onto this here. If the mobile measures don't work, who is liable? Kivalliq Inuit Association? Government of Nunavut? The Hunters and Trappers? My other question is do any other jurisdictions use mobile protection measures in calving grounds? Those are my two questions. Matna, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you, Richard. Please go ahead, Luis.

Luis: Thank you, Mr. Chair, Mr. Chairman. Luis Manzo, Kivalliq Inuit Association. For the calving grounds, for the mobile protections apply in other regions. Most of the calving grounds are here in Nunavut. You probably know that. This is why we have some Conditional Use to be applied. Then in the enforcement component, in our licenses the ones who already have the mobile protection in their permits, we will enforce it. We will make sure they comply with it on IOL. I hope the rest of the institutions, GN and CIRNAC, Northern Affairs can also work with us to refine the enforcement in those lands. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairperson: Thank you. I will take one quick look. I forgot if there is a public member that has a question? There is one public member with a question. Please go ahead.

Bernadette: I don't have a question. I just have a comment. Life happens while you plan, is one. Listening to all of this in the last five, seven years, climate change, climate crisis happens while you plan. Maybe in the last five, seven years I have really noticed Uktigite, *(translation: willows)* I don't know what they are called in English. The growth of these willows, there is just so much. That is just one change I have noticed, the growth of these. I was watching an Arctic Secrets documentary, and they are the kind of plant that is aggressive and kills the vegetation, the lichens and whatever terrestrial you want to call it. I am not a consultant. They kill the vegetation that caribou eat. One example, when we moved here in '94, we used to go to Ilivileq. You could clearly see the sod house ruins, but in the

last three years, it is like those sod house ruins are not visible anymore because of all the Uktigite and the Abalaktar (*not translated*) have taken over.

You can talk about plants and vegetations and mining and calving grounds, and all the animals are important to us. But, you cannot turn your...whatever we plan, we also have to take into account that climate change, climate crisis is very real. We see new little birds and robins every year, but one thing, when you drive up the road just when you are leaving town, you just see more and more Uktigite all over, and it is a very aggressive plant that kills the vegetation that caribou eat. So, I'm really tired. I am ready to sleep, and tomorrow, I can bring some maybe muktuk and maybe some fish, so good night.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. Thank you for your present Kivalliq Inuit Association. We will take a 10-minute stretch while we transfer into the Government of Canada.

(Applause)

Break

Government of Nunavut Question & Answer Session Continued

Chairperson: We are going to get back at it. Once again, I will reiterate, please keep the questions related to the Land Use Plan and the presentation that was done earlier today. I will keep that short now. Let's get rolling. Paula, you are on the list, so please ask your question.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Mr. Lester Vice Chair. My question to the Government of Nunavut, thank you for your presentation. You emphasized that it is a first-generation Nunavut Land Use Plan, Draft Land use Plan. Talking about the regulatory process using Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Water Board, and the Nunavut Planning Commission, we are here to talk about the first ever Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan. This is about land. It is the base. It is the foundation.

In the future, you spoke that you will do devolution, you will be the Crown. Due diligence and duty to consult is a broken record for me. Your position on issues or on all of the chapters in the Draft Land use Plan and in your presentation, have you come to the communities to learn how they feel or what they want? That is my first question.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Qujannamiik, Gabriel, Government of Nunavut. With regard to what Paula said, thank you again for this question for duty to consult, the Government of Nunavut tends to take a whole-of-government approach. What does that mean is that we have various departments via the Department of

Environment, Community Governments and Services, or Economic Development and Transportation. With those various different departments, we at the Government of Nunavut, work with the hamlets to listen to some of the key concerns that they may have. We consider those key issues from the hamlets and bring them back to the Government of Nunavut and bring back certain reports. Also, this takes into consideration our position on this.

Along with not only with the hamlet, but as my colleague has said, we also work with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations through the Department of Environment to figure out if there are any key concerns. Again, when it comes to this Land Use Plan, it is a first generation, and we are trying to work with all various hamlets and HTOs to get an understanding of what they feel. We also work with the whole-of-government approach to have this final draft. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Paula?

Paula: Thank you. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Gabriel, Karlik, Government of Nunavut for your answer. My next question or comment, you mentioned that the mining sector will be the largest self-sufficient for employment or could potentially be. The largest employer in the territory is government, federal and territorial. It is an observation that I know government is trying to fill the positions at higher levels with Inuit, qualified Inuit. We are not there today. How do you plan to do this for this mining industry sector when today we haven't been able to reach that point yet? Thank you. That is my question.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Gabriel, and remember to keep the mic close.

Gabriel: Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. That is a very good question. I will bring this back to my experience as a local resident from Rankin Inlet. When I grew up, growing up in Rankin at the time with the Government of the Northwest Territories, the goal emphasized at that time was you must graduate high school. Now, that was something that was instilled within myself through my parents. So, the goal for the Government of Nunavut next steps should be, and it is going towards high school graduation is not enough. You need to go to university. You need to go to college, and you also need to get the trades. These are all training initiatives that the Government of Nunavut helps support and fund in various levels.

That is something that I feel that the Government of Nunavut is working really hard to try and achieve so that the levels that we see within the Government of Nunavut, the senior management again is very low for Inuit employment, but it is improving. Those are the training aspects that I see that we as a government are working hard to try and achieve.

It is not going to get here within the next four or five years, but I expect within our lifetime that we could see Inuit running the mine, Inuit holding all the positions within the government. That is the goal I see with the government, and that is the goal I see that every organization is striving for. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Any other questions? I know we have Richard and Peter. Okay, we will do Richard. We will do Peter, and then we will go to registered participants. Thank you.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Just to follow-up to my questions today, what is the Government of Nunavut's stance on industrial or development in the caribou calving grounds? Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Gabriel.

Gabriel: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. Thank you for the question. When it comes to exploration or mining within calving grounds at this time, we at the Government of Nunavut are still debating and trying to figure out if it is a viable option. Until there is an option for that, there is no position one way or the other if it should happen or it shouldn't. I'm sorry that I can't answer that one way or the other right now, but it is something that the Government of Nunavut, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, and other organizations are also working towards to find a solution for that. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Do you have a follow-up? Please go ahead, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Gabriel for that response. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. The reason why I asked that question is because we haven't seen the Qamanirjuaq herd reach the community of Baker Lake shores. Well, actually this year we actually got to see them – we were amazed – for the first time in 8, 9 years. But you do see a trend there where development has an impact on the migration of caribou, so that is why I raised that question. It is more of a comment. Matna, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you, Richard, and we will take that as a comment. Peter, please go ahead.

Peter: (*Translated*): Matna Itsivautaq. Gabriel, you answered a question to a Baker Lake delegate. If I understand your reply to that question and the Chair advised us that we are to get a clear answer on relation to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The last question was when you have to pass information to the municipalities, Hunters and Trappers Organizations will disseminate the information to the community. Is that what you were saying? The Draft Land Use Plan, which has been in progress, now suppose Arviat people have concerns, not to the Commission. If they were to ask our government about the Draft Land Use Plan, would you be able to answer that question? If you don't understand me, I will clarify it in English.

Chairperson: Thank you, Peter. Please go ahead, Gabriel.

Gabriel: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. As we said before, the hamlets and Hunters and Trappers Organizations in relation to the Nunavut Planning Commission and the Nunavut Impact Review Board, we are always party to these proceedings. We know what each organization is up to, but we as government in Nunavut, we are a huge organization. I know we don't inform Nunavut as fast as we should for those of us who are sitting at this table. We have given a presentation to the best of our knowledge. As for the hamlets, they have their own boards and how the Government of Nunavut are able to assist the communities and their hamlets. That is what I am telling you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Gabriel. Taima? Okay. Jonathan has one clarification question, and then we will go to the registered participants. Please go ahead, Jonathan.

Jonathan S: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you again, to the Government of Nunavut representatives for their responses to the questions. I just want to follow-up on a response that was just provided a few minutes ago to Richard's question about the Government of Nunavut's position on caribou calving grounds, and in particular regarding mineral exploration and development on calving grounds.

I think we heard the Government of Nunavut say that they were still considering what would be appropriate on caribou calving grounds, but I will note that in the presentation given this afternoon on Slide 18, the Government of Nunavut is recommending that a Conditional Use designation be appropriate. This, of course, would permit mineral exploration and development on a seasonal basis. I am just wondering if the Government of Nunavut can provide some further clarification regarding the response to Richard previously and the recommendation on Slide 18. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for the clarification question. Gabriel?

Gabriel: The Government of Nunavut supports Conditional Use, and we also on a case-by-case basis are for seasonal restrictions. So, the assumption that you have been saying that because the partial is what we consider Conditional Use means that a mine is going to be there is not necessarily an assumption that the Government of Nunavut would say. It could have exploration. It could have linear infrastructure like roads to the different communities. It is not necessarily saying that it is only going to be exploration. It is only going to be a mine, which is an assumption that I don't see as a Government of Nunavut speculation on those areas.

I know that there have been various levels of different hamlets and different agencies between the Government of Nunavut, at the time the GNWT with the province of Manitoba talking about a road connection between the two, and those are areas that could potentially go through a calving ground. Again, those are some of the key debates internally that the Government of Nunavut is working with and trying to have an answer for that. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Okay, questions from registered...It's late and I'm tired, and I am messing up my voice and what I am saying. Questions from registered participants? Please go ahead, Clayton.

Clayton. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. My first question is in regard to responses that they are making that they are consulting with Hunters and Trappers Organizations on wildlife issues. Could the Government of Nunavut state what the Hunters and Trappers Organizations tell them during these consultations?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Government of Nunavut, Gabriel Karlik. I will be giving that question to Henry Coman, ADM for Department of Environment.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Henry: Hello. Thank you. Henry Coman, Government of Nunavut. I don't have the specific details in regard to that question. However, I can say that the information that has been gathered was put together by a team from the Government of Nunavut. What they produced was the presentation that you

saw today. So, the information that we did receive was incorporated into the presentation. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe you have a follow-up question? Okay, please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Could the Government of Nunavut explain in detail how they incorporated the Hunters and Trappers Organizations' comments into their position and their presentation on the Land Use Plan?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. If Clayton is asking for very specific recommendations of how we got to this position, we can do that writing, written back to the Kivalliq Wildlife Board.

Chairperson: Thank you. Quickly, Clayton, please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. It would be more appropriate to have that on the record for the Planning Commission. I have another question. Could the Government of Nunavut release Mitch Campbell's review on mobile protection measures for the Planning Commission and for the public?

(Applause)

Chairperson: Please go ahead when you are ready.

Gabriel: Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. I will be deferring that to our legal counsel. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Remember to stay close to the mic. Thank you.

Eamonn: Eamonn Carroll, legal counsel. I understand you are referring to a single biologist within our Wildlife Division. We can certainly produce a review from the whole Wildlife Division. Again, a single civil servant does not necessarily represent the entire government. So, when we speak, we speak with the whole government voice at this table and for the NPC and for participants. Is that something that is what...we are not sure what is being referred to here, so it is kind of...but we can certainly produce a document from the Wildlife Division as a whole on the matter of mobile protection.

Chairperson: Thank you. Another? Please.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for the response. I would like Mitch Campbell's review of mobile protection measures made public for the Commission and for the members that are present today. Mitch Campbell has worked with the Qamanirjuaq herd for, I think the last 25 or 26 years. He would have the most insight out of anybody in the government on what development, what kind of impacts development may have on our herds. Then I have one final question.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Clayton: It appears that the Government of Nunavut would like to support mobile measures in the calving grounds. I will rephrase that. It appears that the Government of Nunavut would like to support

seasonal restrictions in the calving grounds. Is this something that they will enact in the Wildlife Act?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. I will be asking Daniel from the Department of Environment to answer that question.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Daniel: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Daniel Haney, Government of Nunavut. At this point, the Government of Nunavut does not support mobile protection measures in calving grounds. The science is not...we believe that the science is not firm on that, so we do not recommend mobile protection measures. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Are there any further questions from registered participants? There are two individuals. Please go ahead, Paul.

Paul O: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. The Government of Nunavut indicated in their presentation that senior levels will be filled by Inuit. They are there as an institution. Inuit need to eat. You have to be aware of that. With what you have said before, you could easily look at Inuit and safeguard the food source that is healthy to the population. Can government look at this?

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead when you're ready.

Gabriel: *(Translated)*: Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. Inuit food insecurity, country food, we are aware.

(English): I will say it in English instead. When it comes to caribou habitat and what we consider seasonal restrictions, so those are our measures that we see that would help keep the herds healthy and also support what we would consider food insecurity for the communities is that we take these wildlife surveys to confirm that the herds are healthy and that we also agree that it is a very important food cycle for Nunavummiut. Again, we agree with the statement that those are important items and that the Government of Nunavut is working towards that these are sustainable for many generations. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you're ready.

Hilu: *(Audio very distant, barely audible)*: Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. I am going to read from a submission from the Government of Nunavut in response to Agnico Eagle's annual report, and I will read a small portion of it. It is coming from a response from the GN on June 30, 2022, so just a couple of months ago. It states this is the fourth consecutive annual report covering the project's entire life to date *(inaudible)* for which the GN has expressed concern about noncompliance with the project certificate due to incomplete inconsistent application of the TEMMP, which stands for Terrestrial Effects Monitoring and Mitigation Programming. That is referring to 2021 Annual report, and go backwards 2020, 2019.

Chairperson: Please closer to the mic.

Hilu: Closer to the mic?

Chairperson: Yes, thank you.

Hilu: *(Audio still very distant; barely audible)*: Then I stopped on page 12 on that same report. The GN feels that the proponent is noncompliant with the terms and conditions. So my question is I would also like to go to I think it is about page 8 on your presentation, which shows the caribou map with the numbers of caribou. I don't know what page. It does not have pages on our written portion. It's got numbers with the herds. You cannot really see it from where I am. I don't know if the community members can see the numbers, but those are the herds that *(inaudible)*. I just wanted to put that on the board as a reminder to all of us. This is the health of our herds in the last 20 years, most of them, about 20 years looking at the numbers. We are the stewards as Inuit. I want to remind the GN that the Inuit here are the primary taxpayers. Many of you are visiting or have been here for a short time. Welcome to our territory. But I want to remind you as the GN that we are taxpayers.

(Audio corrected): There are many other reports that we cannot see. You speak, Gabriel, of wildlife surveys that you want to use. Many of them we will never ever see the numbers of these surveys, because many things that you keep from the public. So, we may not have that information, much like Mitch Campbell's data that Clayton requested. Also, I just wanted to say that to my question here, I apologize. I think it was important to have those lead-ins.

Chairperson: Please stay close to the mic to help the interpreters. Thanks.

Hilu: My question is how can the GN put forward a position that seasonal protection is sufficient when the only actual evidence that you have at this time are that such measures have not worked to date? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Gabriel: Thank you, Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you for that question. Firstly, I would like to say that the numbers that you see on the map there are public documents and can be requested to see what they are today. There are certain surveys being done currently that are not completed, and they will be available for the public to review.

Chairperson: Closer to the mic please.

Gabriel: Also, I will be asking my colleague, Michelle to answer the next part. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Michelle: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for the question. Michelle Havard, Director of Environment Protection, Department of Environment. The report you are referring to is an annual review that the Department of Environment does on all the project certificates, the body of work and reporting that they do each year. We have noted noncompliance, as you mentioned. That is absolutely correct, and we have been working with the proponent and having meetings to discuss how we can

better gain compliance, because that is the goal: compliance, to make sure that they do what they are supposed to do in accordance with the terms and conditions of their project certificate.

This process also has a regulatory component to it that does not rest with the Department of Environment but with CIRNAC, the federal government when noncompliance is brought to their attention. So, we have had those discussions with both the proponent and with CIRNAC. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead with your question.

Hilu: My next reference is to the caribou movement animations of 2018 and 2019, which the GN has and are the ones that created that. I would ask if they can submit that if it has not been submitted to the Commission for their review. This caribou movement animation demonstrates actions during 2018 and 2019 and the difference when a road is properly closed and when it is not properly closed.

The year that it was properly closed during migration, the caribou were able to cross without disruption. Promptly after that, Agnico Eagle announced that it was not sustainable economically for them to do such closures. That has been written up and clearly stated to all the parties that they must report to.

Considering the government's own research as shown in those animations presented in the NIRB hearings for the Whale Tail Road, it shows that caribou clearly tend not to cross if it is in use. The government's own submission to the same hearings noted those protocols were not properly implemented since they were put in place four years ago. Noting that, how does the government justify its stance that there should be less Limited Use Areas and roads should be allowed in grandfathered projects within Limited Use Areas? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Gabriel: Thank you. Gabriel Karlik, Government of Nunavut. When it comes to the data, when it comes to the migration routes, we at the Government of Nunavut will be gladly able to share the movement data to the Commission. When it comes to road infrastructure where caribou has been shown to be...

Chairperson: Closer to the mic, please. We are getting a little tired, so it is all the help we can get.

Gabriel: Sorry. When it comes to road and the known caribou migration changing when there are activities, I will be asking Michelle to answer that with the Department of Environment.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Michelle: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for the question. You are absolutely correct. The animations do show as you depict, but there is another element to that. The animations also show that it is possible to mitigate the impacts, and that is part of an enforcement model. That is something that we definitely need to work on. We are aware of it, and we are working with a wildlife biologist closely to improve the response. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Hilu: I challenge that this is not proven successful at this time, and I challenge that the GN and all the other agencies that were named that are going to do mitigation compliance enforcement will continue to have these same issues if there are not clear boundaries such as Limited Use Areas on caribou calving grounds. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. We are at a point of the night, even though we would like to continue it is becoming physically not able. I did not see any other participants. Is that correct? *(Pause)*

Okay, we will call it for the night. I am aware that some of the federal employees have to leave later or partway through the day tomorrow, so we will have their question period first thing in the morning. I really appreciate the flexibility. We really appreciate the interpreters and what they are doing for us.

(Applause)

I personally thank you for trying to make my day as easy as possible. Have a good night. See you at nine-one-five in the morning.

End of Day 4

DAY 5: SEPTEMBER 23, 2022

Chairperson: The Hunters and Trappers Organizations are to have a meeting at lunch. Just to let you all know to please stay at lunch time for a little bit for a meeting. Willie has asked for it. I will let the rest of that meeting go with you. Okay, our daily housekeeping I will do today. Exit is up here if it is the closest. The other exit is at the back, which is where you came in. Snacks are at the back by that exit. Washrooms are out that exit and across the hall. There is a big thanks to those that brought the country food today.

(Applause)

You don't see it yet, but it is back there. It will be put out a little bit later. Okay, let's get started. We have our list from last time. The list was Martha, Willie, Paula, and Richard. We will start with that, and as before, please keep the questions to the Land Use Plan that has been presented and the federal government's presentation. Thank you. Going back to the list, Martha, you are up first.

Government of Canada Questions and Answer Session, Continued

Martha: Good morning, Mr. Chair. Martha Hickes from Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. I have two questions. One is when I worked for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs back in the early 80s, the

department used to do land use inspections of old mine sites and exploration camps. I am just wondering if they are still doing that.

Chairperson: Thank you for the question. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for the question. Yes, but I will say that obviously because of COVID, it was difficult for us to do so in the past couple of years, but we have started it up again. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Your second question, Martha?

Martha: My second question is Fisheries and Oceans used to do fish counts in the 80s, again early 80s. I am wondering if they are still doing that fish count.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Qujannamiik, Martha. I believe they still are. It is usually in partnership with Inuit, but what I will do is considering we don't have anyone from DFO here right now, I will pose that same question, and we will provide a written response to the Commission. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you.

Martha: Okay, I asked that because there is a shack up at Diane River, and they used to use that for fish count. It seems to be abandoned forever, so that is why I was asking. Qujannamiik.

Chairperson: Thank you, Martha. We will go on to the next question, and it will be coming from Willie. Please go ahead.

Willie: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. Terry, I have a question and a general comment. Our Chair has been advising us of the agenda in front of us. I just want to stress that we are not sticking to the agenda. I saw a ship coming into the Kivalliq region from overseas. Who gives permission for travel to Canadian waters? They were from Poland. Who is responsible? Which department is responsible for vessels entering Canadian waters? I am worried about vessels coming in unannounced. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for the question, Willie. I will have Jaideep respond to that question if the Chair permits.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jaideep: Good morning. Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. The ships which come to the Canadian Arctic are monitored throughout. Before they come to our waters, at least 96 hours before they come to our waters, they let Transport Canada know of their arrival, of their crew, of their destination. We look at the vessel's particulars from the security perspective. If we find any deficiencies or any concerns with regard to the security of the vessel, we will follow-up with the vessel. Also, as the vessels enter

close to the Canadian Arctic, they are required to report to Transport Canada and Coast Guard twice a day, including any defects that have. We have a 24-7 duty officer who monitors traffic in the Arctic in conjunction with the Coast Guard.

So, to summarize, all the ships which come to the Arctic are monitored very closely. If Transport Canada finds that they are in any contravention, we have the powers to ask the vessels to leave our waters. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Willie, do you have a follow-up?

Willie: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for the answer. The other item, the ships travelling through Southampton and Coats Island has been a problem for some time. We have many marine calving areas in our region. The Coast Guard are also travelling through Southampton and Coats Island. Someone called me this summer, so I googled it. It is a Coast Guard ship. As we have been stressing for a few days, we have a lot of mammals, walrus, walrus haul-outs near Coral Harbour. Walrus is one of our main foods. I like to let the Coast Guard I think what we have been asking for with marine traffic, it could be one of the Coast Guard infractions. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Terry Audla, Regional Director General, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. If the Chair permits, I will have Jaideep respond to that as well. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jaideep: Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. I understand and heard concerns throughout this session about the ships travelling between Coats Island and Southampton. I will take these concerns to the senior officials with regard to rerouting the vessels so that they don't go between these two islands.

With regard to the Coast Guard, I will make sure that I call my Coast Guard colleagues and ensure they are made aware of these concerns. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Next on the list is Paula. Please go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Matna. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Vice Chair. My question to the Government of Canada, I have two questions. One is with regard to contaminated sites in the hamlet municipal boundary of Baker Lake. We have old barrels from exploration camps, past camps from probably the 60s, 70s, 80s. I have spoken to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada when it was that. I don't remember the new name now, Indigenous Affairs. I have forgotten your new acronym. Sorry.

I have spoken to them about it or let them know. Then prior to being on council, now on council, we also have the old Qulliq Energy Power Plant, which used to be the NWT, Northwest Territories Power Corp plant in the middle of town. There is a big fuel spill there that goes all the way from that site all the way down to the shores. There is a little bit of remediation, but when they scooped it up, you could smell all the fuel. It is still like that.

Then recently, we had a really big fuel spill in the middle of town with Petroleum Products Division. We as a hamlet council have asked Petroleum Products Division to have a land farm moved outside

of the buildings of human constituents and move it farther to the old landfill site. It is in the process. It is just taking a very long time, but we told Petroleum Products Division that is what we wanted the land farm to be moved up there. Right now, the fuel spill contaminated stuff is sitting right beside the gas station right beside the road. The fumes and stuff there are affecting the health of our constituents.

Some of this is, how do you say it, old history but still here. Contaminated sites and news sites within our municipal boundaries, how do we get them cleaned up and shipped out? Thank you. I have another question after.

Chairperson: Thank you for that. I believe that would be something that you would follow-up with the hamlet afterwards. Is that correct, Terry?

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for your question, Paula. We are aware of those discarded fuel drums out by the airport. I believe Mayor Aksawnee met with the Minister as well in the late spring. We are looking into it. Interestingly enough, one of my staff, Jeff, when he was a summer student, one of his summer jobs was crushing the other fuel drums for, I believe it was Areva. But we are getting to the bottom of who is responsible. It is going to be an ongoing investigation in that part.

As for the other part of the old Northwest Territories Power Corporation, we are still looking into that, and I have reached out to my colleagues at the Government of Nunavut to see what remedies may be available and see what we can do. We are going to keep the hamlet updated as we get more. We will be making sure of that. I will be speaking to your SAO as well or Senior Administrative Officer. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Just as I have been doing all along, a gentle reminder to keep the questions related to the Land Use Plan and the presentation. Please go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Thank you. My name is Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Vice Chair, Mr. Shawn Lester. My question is with regard to your annex, and I see Environment and Climate Change Canada, ECCC is not here I believe. Environment is very important to the Plan, and as you heard from other delegates and myself, caribou are very important. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife of Canada, COSEWIC, listed caribou, barren ground caribou population as threatened November 2016. It says it is to be reassessed in five years. The federal government sees that there is something going on with the caribou and that they are going down. I am just curious why they are not here as part of your presentation. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. The question was why Environment Canada Climate Change are not present. They were in Cambridge Bay. Unfortunately, they are not here in Rankin, but if you have specific questions for them, I can try and provide some answers with respect to the caribou and the endangered species aspect of your question.

There is an acronym here, which is the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, COSEWIC, which assessed barren ground caribou as threatened in 2016. The process is underway for listing a decision under the *Species at Risk Act*, SARA. I will leave it at that for now because I

believe there was not a question specifically towards that, but more in line of why Environment Canada and Climate Change is not here. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just one addition. Sorry, Mr. Chair. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. They are listening in, though, on the live stream and communicating with us.

Chairperson: Thank you.

Paula: Thank you. May name is Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Northern Affairs Canada, I think. For your answer, considering the barren, we have the largest population of caribou in this region and in Canada. I think it was very important that they were here face-to-face for us Inuit, us community reps who have questions, especially the Hunters and Trappers Organizations to be given an opportunity to ask questions to them as well, considering the biggest issues that seem to be for different parties is Limited Use for areas within the Kivalliq region. It would have been nice to hear them talk to us. It is disheartening to hear that they went to Cambridge and didn't come here. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that comment. Did you want to say something, Terry?

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Yes, just so that, for Environment Climate Change, they were hoping to come here, but because of accommodations were not able to unless we doubled or tripled up. Just so you are aware, for the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada who assessed the barren ground caribou, the Government of Canada is following due process for the *Species at Risk Act* listings in Nunavut, which involves consultation with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and the various organizations that have direct impacts or influence on. Prior to making any decisions on listings for barren ground caribou, the Land Use Plan could be one of the many tools to manage the decline of barren ground caribou through mitigating and avoiding impacts to barren ground caribou habitat. I will leave it at that for now, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Richard, I believe you had a question? Okay, please go ahead.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Good morning, everyone. Just a follow-up on a question that I asked regarding marine shipping yesterday. I just wanted clarification about this working group that was mentioned in regard to my question about anchorages. Who sits on this working group and how are the members appointed to this working group is my question? Matna, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. I will hand that response over to Jaideep if the Chair permits.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready. Thanks.

Jaideep: Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. Thank you, Richard for that question. This is an ad hoc working group. Whenever we receive a request for a change in anchorage or a new anchorage, we will work with our Indigenous partners and Canadian Hydrographic Services, other involved government departments so that the issues that are brought up with regard to change or a new proposed

anchorage are distributed and heard between all the parties with the rationale of why we are making those changes.

You had mentioned that there are concerns with regard to vessels anchoring near Helicopter Island. We have exchanged information. My contact information is with you. Please feel free to text me, call me, or email me with regard to the concern. Then I will ensure that we work on that to find a suitable solution. It is a collaborative working group we have.

I just want to add something else. This collaborative approach really works. A classic example was yesterday when Richard got a call from JRCC, Joint Rescue Coordination Center, at the same time we were involved to make sure that a sick crew member from a vessel is taken ashore. This is to provide you an example that there is a working relationship already existing, and we will ensure that we will work together again to solve further issues. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Do you have a follow-up, Richard?

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Thank you for that clarification. My next question, I guess it is a two-parter. Baker Lake is a very unique place. We are an inland community. We are the only inland community in Nunavut. The federal waters end on the east side of Barber. I have two questions relating to this.

My first question will be as far as marine shipping, if a ship did get grounded, which department within the federal government would respond, knowing that in the region, I know Rankin Inlet has a Canadian Coast Guard auxiliary. Baker Lake being an inland community and out of federal waters, we don't have that capacity, so that is question number one.

Question number two to that is our constituents in Baker Lake rely on fish. When we want to do a fish stock assessment, it is hard to try and get the support we need from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans because we are so far inland. We are given the runaround, runaround as to who would be able to support the community on counting the fish stock and what fish are there. So, that is my second question. Matna, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. I will respond briefly to the second part of the question. With respect to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, we will take your question, and we will contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. There is some jurisdiction involved with respect to the fish near Baker Lake, or around Baker Lake, or in Baker Lake. We will provide that to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and provide a response to that.

As for the first part, Mr. Chair, with your permission, I will have Mr. Jaideep Johar from Transport Canada respond. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jaideep: Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. Thanks, Richard for your question. If the ship has an incident, for example the incident you mentioned about grounding, immediately as soon as the vessel is

aground, the captain is required to let the Coast Guard know and Transport Canada know. If there is risk of pollution when the vessel is aground or if there is pollution, the Canadian Coast Guard will take the lead for the vessel. Transport Canada will be providing assistance, technical assistance as required. The first and foremost thing is to ensure that the risk to the environment is minimized.

With regard to limited sources or resources to assist those vessels, we work and provide direction to the captain of the vessel to provide us with a towing salvage plan, which they might ask assistance from the nearby vessels or the Canadian Coast Guard. At the same time, we will have a Transport Canada inspector going to the site to inspect the vessel. Again, to summarize, any incident including grounding is taken very seriously, and all the departments we work together to ensure the crew safety of vessel, and there is minimum impact to the environment. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Good? We will move to registered participants at this time. Are there any questions from registered participants? If there are, please come to the mic. Close to the mic, please and state your name and organization. Thank you.

Hilu: Hellow. Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. As Paula stated, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada assessed the barren caribou as threatened. Their definition of threatened: a wildlife species is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extinction. What has the Government of Canada done upon receiving this recommendation?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for the question, Hilu. In my previous response to Paula from Qamani'tuaq, I will sort of reiterate that the Committed on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada assessed barren ground caribou. The Government of Canada is following due process for species-at-risk listings in Nunavut with consultations with the appropriate management boards prior to making any decision on listing for barren ground caribou.

Dolphin and Union caribou proposed listing as endangered from special concern, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has posted the outcome of the listing decision process under the *Nunavut Agreement*. We are now waiting for the Minister to bring the recommendations to the Governor in Council. Until Governor in Council reviews and decides to amend the listing, the species remains listed as a special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. This final step can generally take up to two years or longer.

As for barren ground caribou's proposed listing to threatened from unlisted, the Nunavut Land Claims process related to the listing of barren ground caribou as threatened still following the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board process, has not been posted to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board decision registry. Similar to Dolphin and Union caribou, after the decision is posted, the Minister again will bring the recommendation to the Governor in Council. Until Governor in Council reviews and confirms the listing decision, the species is not listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. This final step can generally take, again up to two years or longer after the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board process is complete. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe you have a follow-up. Please go ahead.

Hilu: I have other questions after this too. I just want to note in advance, but this is a follow-up to this question that I just asked. Matna, Itsivautaq. Matna, Terry. If this recommendation moves the GoC to designate the barren caribou under the *Species at Risk Act*, I have a couple of questions that follow-up to this. A lead into it is we have seen by the graphs and the maps that were demonstrated yesterday from the Government of Nunavut how in a short period of time of 23 years, we could see a reduction of 49% in my area and considerably higher in many other areas of barren ground caribou.

My question is, first of all, if in a number of years the *Species at Risk Act* then designates the caribou as threatened or near extinct, whatever the designation may be, do you agree that habitat protection is required under the *Species at Risk Act*? To add to that, would you not, as the Government of Canada be proactive at this time and support a strong Nunavut Land Use Plan that through Limited Use Areas seeks protection for barren ground caribou?

Chairperson: Thank you for that. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for the question, Hilu. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. The Government of Canada recognizes the importance and complementary nature of both Inuit and scientific knowledge systems in the planning process. The Commission's *Broad Planning Policies, Objectives, and Goals* state that land use planning relies on the best available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific information as a basis for decisions. It is in the Government of Canada's view that important and vital information, whether scientific or from the insight of Inuit knowledge should be considered in planning decisions with future generations in mind whenever it is available.

As set out in the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the Government of Canada is committed to upholding the precautionary principle, which states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

So, in the context of the Nunavut Land Use Plan, the Government of Canada believes it is important to consider the precautionary principle, particularly in areas where information gaps may arise in scientific or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit when selecting between various planning options that would provide a similar level of mitigation.

It is also important to select the measure that least restricts economic opportunities. The Nunavut Land Use Plan is one of many tools available in Nunavut to prevent the risk of serious or irreversible environmental harm and to support a sustainable future for Nunavummiut. I will respond in that manner. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Hilu: I will just respond to your response. I almost wish we would just designate caribou under economic development because it provides food for all of us, and Inuit did help draft this Land Use Plan. It is sad to see that economic development in the light of the Government of Canada will be first over caribou, even though you have received this designation.

Moving on to my next question, the Government of Canada stands fast that all exploration, even if in the proposed Limited Use areas, will be grandfathered and therefore secured. Any areas identified for conservation, if already staked out by exploration, will be sterilized. Why won't the Government of Canada temporarily withdraw lands identified for Limited Use Areas for staking?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, and thank you for your question, Hilu. I never suggested economic development is paramount, just to clarify that. For identifying any species at risk, there are certain procedures and processes that we have to go through to ensure that we capture all Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and science, and make sure that the correct decision is being made. So, we will provide sort of the process and procedure with respect to how we can get from where we are to where we should be with respect to caribou protection and mitigation measures.

Then with respect to the other part of the question in the aspect of a moratorium until such point that the Plan is finalized and approved, I believe there was a request via letter to our Minister back in 2016. I will just defer to the response from the Minister because the Government of Canada does not necessarily act alone when it comes to making that decision. The Minister always held strongly the partnership arrangements with Inuit organizations and the Government of Nunavut to make that decision. That is something that we will provide again to the Commission as part of the response. Zou.

Chairperson: Thank you. Just a quick reminder to slow the speaking while you are asking the question so the interpreter can interpret. Please go ahead.

Hilu: Thank you, Itsivautaq. Thank you, Terry. Just in response to that, and I will lead into my next comment is that in the 1970s, the dream of Nunavut was created because exploration was occurring before communities had a chance to respond or say yes or no. Here we are 45 years later in the exact same boat. So, it's like what was won in that argument? That was the dream of Nunavut and the reason why it all started, why the conversation started in the first place.

In effect, the grandfathered lands, any infrastructure that is created, including roads associated with all grandfathered rights, will be allowed even in the Limited Use Areas that have been identified by the people in front of you and by collared data that is provided by the Government of Nunavut. So, there is scientific and IQ that is providing data towards the Limited Use Areas that have been created in the Draft Land Use Plan.

We heard yesterday that roads are disruptive to caribou. That was confirmed. The Government of Canada in their filing have stated that other regulatory tools can fill the gaps. None of these regulatory tools, including the Nunavut Impact Review Board can manage cumulative impacts. How can the Government of Canada expect cumulative impacts to be managed in the absence of a strong Nunavut Land Use Plan?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry, when you are ready.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for your question, Hilu. In reference to where Inuit were in the 70s compared to now, as I mentioned previous, in respect of sort of the preamble of the *Nunavut Agreement* and in recognizing James Eetoolook and Takag Curley, we wouldn't be here today

without with the *Nunavut Agreement*. This is an amazing forum where Inuit and the Crown co-manage through the Institutes of Public Government, the Nunavut Planning Commission, and with everyone around the table. It is our opportunity to share our views, our concerns, and for me as a representative of the Government of Canada, I look forward to these discussions. I look forward to the discourse and the ambiguities to see what we can do to work together to take the best path forward.

Similarly, when it comes to listing any species at risk, we want to do it right. We have to follow procedure. We have to follow the steps. We have to ensure that we are accurate. We have to make sure that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is being taken into along with the scientific aspects, and to ensure that we are making that correct decision. It could take some time, as I mentioned earlier. It could take up to two years, and an amazing opportunity as well through the land use planning and the current Draft in its form. At the same time, we can't necessarily rely solely on one process and discard another process. We have to do it in conjunction and together. I think that would be the best approach.

For the purposes of the historical decline in the population of the caribou, the government is very aware of it. The government is working with the appropriate organizations and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and Inuit. As we go through this process of developing the final Nunavut-wide Land Use Plan and what considerations go into the final recommendation be it protection of habitat in Nunavut, I reiterate that there are a number of different ways. Those protection decisions are made in a co-management context.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan once finalized, is a tool based in Nunavut's co-management system that could contribute to conserving and managing caribou in Nunavut. If barren ground caribou are listed in Canada, the Government of Canada will work with co-management partners to identify critical habitat as defined in the *Species at Risk Act*, and then afterwards determining how to protect it, as required by the *Species at Risk Act*.

When I first presented one size does not fit all, and particularly sometimes procedures are not the be-all, end-all, but what we want is a very comprehensive approach and process to ensure that decisions are being made, taking into account everything that is before us. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. There is still an opportunity for registered participants to ask questions. Please go ahead.

Paul O: (*Translated*): Ublaakut. Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. I am here as a representative. First of all, I have a question for the federal government. As we all know as Indigenous people of Canada, they have their way of governing and dividing the territory at times. The people in the communities have voiced their needs. They want to see this come to pass. Community representatives here, I wish that they had been told what they came here to hear, which would be positive from participants such as the federal government, someone who will not keep the people from wanting to control their own land, including their food security. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Qujannamiik. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you, Paul. I think I will answer on behalf of the federal government as an employee. We are here to listen to the community representatives. That is our intent for being here, what their concerns are related to harvesting and other interest groups, RIOs,

NTI, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and other organizations. Inuit in the communities, how can they be heard?

How can Inuit IQ relate to today's modern society for accomplishment of many organizations, Nunavut aspirations for your concern? We have heard it. That gives us direction, a proper response to what this proceeding is about, how the planning should shape looking at the maps and other concerns represented by organizations. We are here. We hear you. We are here to gather information in relation to how things should shape including wildlife for the people of Inuit in Nunavut.

(English): The Government of Canada is here to listen. We are participating in this process in developing the final territorial-wide Nunavut Land Use Plan. We are getting close, and we hope that once we get to the final approval stage and that there is an actual Land Use Plan, obviously it comes from Nunavummiut, the participation from Inuit from the communities, and that it is a comprehensive Land Use Plan at the end of the day, and that it involves all partners, and that it is going to be an amazing tool in our opinion once we get to that point. It is something I think that will be a great example to uphold. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Paul, a follow-up? Please.

Paul O: (Translated): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. I asked the same questions to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the federal government as well. All the parties should be able to make an agreement. I have heard from the delegates, some of them are really concerned. Even with their emotions, it just seems to be pushed aside. We are not making much progress with many people intervening of how this Draft Land Use Plan should be. The planning process should be able to progress well with a feeling from the community members in the regions that are participating. It appears that many organizations are more for the rock rather than the people of Nunavut. Thank you.

Chairperson: Qujannamiik. Please go ahead.

Terry: (Translated): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for your question, Paul. Sometime back, I had an employment with Qikiqtani Inuit Association in Iqaluit. I think it was about 20 years ago that I spent time with that as an example. The *Nunavut Agreement* 8.3.11 talks about... (not translated)

(English): 8.3.11 as an example of a very clear clause. It states, in the event that the proposed Katannilik Territorial Park is not established prior to the date of ratification of the Agreement, so that is the Katannilik Park north of Kimmirut, south of Iqaluit between Iqaluit and Kimmirut. The DIO, Designated Inuit Organization, shall have the right to acquire as Inuit Owned Lands of the form described in Subsection 19.2.1b, which is surface only, any or all of Inuit Owned Lands identification parcels, LH-25K - LH used to be Lake Harbour -LH-25K01 and LH-25N01 as shown on the maps, two maps titled Inuit Lands Identification Parcels on deposit with the registrar in exchange for an equal amount of Inuit Owned Lands within the South Baffin land use region as defined in Schedule 19.3.

In plain language, Inuit in Kimmirut tried to obtain lands that were in the proposed Katannilik Territorial Park, but that was before the *Land Claim* was ratified. So, the government came back and said well, we are trying to establish a territorial park here. If it is not established after ratification,

then we will make those lands available to you again if you want, but in exchange for an equal amount of Inuit Owned Lands, to swap lands.

This was brought forward to the Government of Canada, and the Government of the Northwest Territories at the time in 1995 saying that the Inuit in Kimmirut wanted to exercise that right identified in this clause that I just read, and that Inuit in Kimmirut wanted those lands because the park itself was not established. That was in 1995. It took close to 20 years for surveyors to get on the ground, survey the areas in question, and then do the trade.

I understand where the questioner is coming from, and I understand the perspective of the title holders, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Kivalliq Inuit Association that if they have concerns about the Limited Use Areas being on Inuit Owned Lands that they have title to, and if there that is that concern to maybe consider a swap. But based on experience, that could take a long time.

So, I recommend we continue down this process of seeing what we can do to work towards finalizing the Draft Land Use Plan, look at the Limited Use Area designations, Mixed Use Areas, look at the concerns of what is being brought forward by the actual title holders, take into consideration community members and Inuit, and see where we can go to advance and move forward and get a Nunavut Land Use Plan. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you. Another question, Paul? Please go ahead.

Paul O: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. You mentioned that things take time. All Nunavut areas have been designated. It is pretty simple what the land parcels Inuit want to designate or rezone. Your answer is not what I wanted to hear. I just wanted to hear what we can do with land parcels. I don't think I was answered to that question.

The Draft Land Use Plan hearing with organizations, I think it is a feeling that the door should be wide open, and this Plan, wasn't looking forward to these responses. Mining companies, exploration companies, marine traffic is increasing, and bulk fuel oil carriers are getting larger. The communities in our Nunavut are not prepared at all. Suppose there was an oil spill. Is there a contingency plan to be there just in case any eventuality comes around?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry, when you're ready.

Terry: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. First of all, I am not in disagreement.

(English): I just wanted to provide an example of potential length of time it may take. We are always open to options, and it is a determination between the title holders and the Government of Canada. It is something that would probably require side discussions and long periods of time back and forth. That wasn't a "no" response. That wasn't a "no" response.

As to the current question, I apologize Mr. Chair, Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. Again, I would like to thank Paul for the question. We want to make sure that the best decisions are being made and that Inuit are involved through the whole process, and every possible perspective is taken into account.

The questioner alluded to sort of the increase in activity. With respect to mineral tenure in good standing, going back to 2001, there were 146 permits, 3,010 claims, 271 leases. At its high point in 2004, we had 1,875 permits and 10,138 claims, and 271 leases. Fast forward to 2021, we had 112 permits, 2,373 claims, and 568 leases. So, there is somewhat of a downward trend in activities. Granted, we have two, close to three major project proponents: Baffinland and Agnico Eagle. Now that we have the *Nunavut Agreement*, there is more certainty and clarity with respect to the Government of Canada's role, the Inuit of Nunavut their role, the co-management institutions. What want to do is to ensure that we capture Inuit concerns from the communities in the decision-making process, and the *Nunavut Agreement* really helps to do that.

We are always here to listen and to gather information to the best of our abilities, to gather the best information out there, and to ensure that right decisions are being made once it comes to any project activity in Nunavut. Just going through this process of the land use planning, which I feel is very good and it does capture a lot of the concerns and issues within the communities, call me an optimist or someone who thinks things are going in the right direction when it comes to engaging Nunavummiut. I think we are doing the right steps and the proper procedures to get to that point. I hope that somewhat responds to the question. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Another question, Paul?

Paul: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Paul Okalik. I asked about bulk fuel delivery where they become busy where the mining companies are. I asked what would happen if there was an oil spill. This will be my final question.

I was part of the negotiating for the *Land Claims*. I have been there. The planning for the land appears to the best option of how our land will be shaped for the best of our future. The will is there to the people. The will should be there as well to others. Our proceeding here is indicating that we are making progress, and other organizations are so busy with their own priorities. What if this was approved or not approved, and there were complaints and people are notified after the fact that everything is there for companies to work? We have heard from different organizations who are able to work and also concerns for the caribou migration routes, where the calving grounds are. So where do you stand? Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Qujannamiik. Please go ahead.

Terry: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you for your question, Paul. We did not answer the question related to bulk fuel delivery. Jaideep Johar will answer your question.

(*English*): First, I will reiterate what is on the Nunavut Planning Commission website. In accordance with the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* and the *Nunavut Agreement*, the Commission determines if projects are in conformity with applicable land use plans and determines whether a project that conforms with the Plan or that has received a minor variance or ministerial exemption as the case may be, is exempt from screening or requires screening due to cumulative impact concerns.

Through the Nunavut Planning Commission and once we finalize the Nunavut Land Use Plan, cumulative impacts concerns are going to be included within the fold of determination and decision-making. I have full confidence in the process. I feel that when it comes to cumulative impacts, the

Government of Canada, to the best of its current abilities, does try and take that into account when it makes its decision-making as well. Once we have the Nunavut Land Use Plan, it will be an amazing tool to use for our purposes as well.

To reiterate, in my previous statements to one-size-fits-all and the be-all, end-all, we also have to have confidence in the other Institutions of Public Government: the Nunavut Water Board, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and those processes and procedures. Right now, I believe and I feel that there is very good Inuit representation, as well as really good working relations with both levels of government, the Government of Nunavut, the territorial government and Inuit, as well as the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Regional Inuit Associations.

So far, so good, but obviously, we never get it perfect the first time around. That will be the case with what we probably get finalized for a Nunavut Land Use Plan. We will have time and opportunity to make improvements as time goes by as well. I will leave the response at that, but with the permission of the Chair, Jaideep Johar can respond to the oil spill aspect of things. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Once you answer the question, we will be taking a break, but there will be a chance for further questions, just to let everybody know. Please provide your answer, and then we will break. Thanks.

Jaideep: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jaideep Johar, Transport Canada. Oil spills, ship-based pollution is taken very seriously. We have a prevention, preparedness, and a response regime in place. Prevention is key to reduce any oil spills. The vessels are required to be constructed, especially the oil tankers, with double hull providing extra protection. There are specific requirements to have certified and qualified personnel, especially when operating in the Canadian Arctic and in ice conditions.

With regard to the equipment or the preparedness in this area, I am aware that vessels either provide oil to the petroleum division or to the mine sites. Petroleum division and the mine sites are required to have an oil pollution emergency plan in place, as required by our regulations, including spill response equipment. We review these plans for compliance. We also inspect these facilities to ensure that they are complying with what is written in the Plan.

With regard to the ships, the need to have spill response equipment in place and procedures of how to deploy them and use them. In case of a spill, it is the first responsibility of the polluter to ensure that the spill is contained and cleaned. At the same time, the Canadian Coast Guard will be monitoring the spill cleanup, and if required, can take lead and have the equipment flown up near this area, or outside the area, or from the Canadian Coast Guard vessels, to assist in cleanup. If further equipment is required, Government of Canada, Transport Canada, Canadian Coast Guard, will look at deploying spill response equipment from South of 60 as well. The intention is to make sure that the impact of the spill is minimized.

We also have our Transport Canada aircraft, which carries out regular surveillance of these waters, and which has resulted in the polluters becoming aware. Also to note, there is zero oil discharge in the Arctic. In case of any incident with oil pollution, we take it very seriously. We inspect, and then we will take appropriate enforcement action toward the vessel. Lastly, it would be beneficial to know for all the community members that there are funds available for spill compensation, which could be utilized by the community members. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. We will take a break. Is there a way that we can shorten it? We will have a 10-minute break, and we do have another registered participant that wants to ask. It will be Clayton because he has already been to the mic. Thanks.

Break

Chairperson: Just one quick question on the Land Use Plan and on the presentation, and let's go. Please go ahead.

Clayton: *(Barely audible; Audio reduced significantly)*: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. The Government of Canada has historically and continues to impose exploration and development in the calving grounds of the Porcupine herd, whereas for the Nunavut Land Use Plan, the Government of Canada basically recommends that the Land Use Plan create a framework to allow projects with existing rights to proceed. Can the Government of Canada explain why there is a discrepancy in its position on calving grounds for the Porcupine herds and our herds?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, and thank you for your question as well. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. Canada does support habitat protections for caribou in Nunavut. The Nunavut land use planning process is identifying what that looks like and what considerations go into a final recommendation.

Protection of habitat in Canada can be made a number of different ways, and those protection decisions in Northern Canada are made in a co-management context. Co-management for the Porcupine caribou herd is established from the Inuvialuit Settlement Agreement and is also based on domestic and international agreements.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan is a tool based in Nunavut's co-management system that could contribute to conserving and managing caribou in Nunavut. If barren ground caribou are listed in Canada, the Government of Canada will work with co-management partners to identify critical habitat, as defined in the *Species at Risk Act*, and then afterwards determining how to protect it, as also required by the *Species at Risk Act*. Once the Nunavut Land Use Plan itself has been finalized and approved by all parties, then obviously that would be the direction we will take as well. I hope that answers the question, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. A follow-up? Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. When Environment and Climate Change Canada presented, the recommendation to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, a recommendation was made that the Government of Canada use the Nunavut land use planning process to create a management plan that included protected areas. Being that or seeing that this is the process that you guys are going to be taking into consideration, can the Government of Canada explain how it is going to be taking those recommendations from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board meeting into consideration?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq, and thank you for your question. The Government of Canada does support protection measures. As I responded previously, the recommendations stemming from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to the Government of Canada are being taken into consideration right now, as I mentioned earlier. Once they provide, say the recommendation on the barren ground caribou herd, then that will be as well taken into consideration.

But the one thing that we need to understand is that it does take a two-year timeframe at minimum to ensure that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, KWB or Keewatin Wildlife Board, community members, are participating throughout that whole process and are included and that their voices are being heard. Once again, once the Land Use Plan has been approved and finalized, that is another tool that we will be using as well. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Clayton.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Can the Government of Canada commit to closing parcels in the calving grounds and key access corridors until the Land Use Plan is completed?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Again, we did have that same request put into letter form back in 2016 to the Minister, and we did provide a response to that. We will make sure to include that in the records for the Commission as part of the response. Then at the same time, when it comes to establishing moratoriums, closing off parcels of land, in this case specifically to Crown lands, we want to ensure that the decision is sound. In order to do that, we need to work with our partners to see what the best approach would be. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Another question, Clayton? Okay, please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Can the Government of Canada commit to including the public in the post-hearing process that you requested to the NPC? The only parties that you stated that you would like included in that were the signatories and the Regional Inuit Associations.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. Yes. We want an open process, and we want to ensure and include Inuit from the communities in that decision-making process. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Clayton.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. A final question: Can the Government of Canada explain in detail how they fulfill their duty to consult on projects in multiple stages, in all the various stages of exploration and development?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Terry. It is also something that could be provided in writing.

Terry: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Terry Audla, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. Thank you to Clayton for the question. In detail, we will provide that in written form, but in summary, the duty to consult and accommodate rests with the Crown.

The Crown relies on a regulatory process in discharging parts of the duty to consult. With respect to the Nunavut Land Use Plan, the Nunavut Planning Commission has the responsibility to prepare the Draft Plan and conduct public hearings, and the Crown relies on the Commission's process as a primary venue for interveners and the public to provide comments and raise concerns to assist with discharging the procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult.

The *Nunavut Agreement* and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* outline the Commission's responsibility to prepare and revise the Draft Plan based on public feedback, based on the community feedback, including written and oral submissions and during these hearings. During the public proceedings, the Commission has the responsibility to take into account any comments brought forward, including those made by Inuit with respect to potential impacts, the Draft Plan, that the Draft Plan has on asserted on established Section 35 rights, and to revise the Draft Plan accordingly. I will leave it at that. For the remainder for any further detail, we will provide that to the Commission. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. is there any other registered participant that would like to ask a question? (Pause).

I don't see any. The last on the list is a public member. (Pause)

I don't see a public member. Thank you very much for your presentation yesterday and answering questions today.

(Applause)

I was just going to say, World Wildlife Fund get ready to go. Yes, Terry.

Terry: I am the bad guy you mentioned yesterday where I have to catch a flight this afternoon. So, I won't be here for the closing, but I will have my officials remaining for any closing statements as well. I would like the opportunity to thank everyone around the table and to remind everyone in Inuktitut:

(Translated): I want to hear from you. we were happy to be a participant in this proceeding. Thank you once again, Nunavut Planning Commission and community delegates to travelling to this community, and to Rankin Inlet for your hospitality. You have a good trip home. Thank you.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. Looks like you are ready. Please go ahead at your pleasure.

Presentation by the World Wildlife Fund

Paul Okalik, Lead Specialist, Arctic

Jason Harasimo – Arctic Species Conservation Fund, Iqaluit

Paul O: *(Translated)*: Paul Okalik, World Wildlife Fund. I work out of the Iqaluit office. I work with Jason Hiroshima. We will be at the table together. First of all, thank you to the community members sitting here. I am from Baffin Island. I grew up in that area. I grew up eating caribou and other wildlife. We are in full support of what you are doing. Sometimes I go hunting with you when I am in your community. You feed your community as harvesters when you can. Thank you very much for that.

I am 58 now. I think I am aging, but I remember as a youngster when I travelled with my parents seal hunting. It appears just like yesterday. I remember it well. When we got back to our community, Pangnirtung, my parents held a feast for the community due to the abundant harvest. They taught that when you harvest and you are successful, you always share what you harvest. That is what I grew up with. I know it is not that easy today to harvest caribou, and I am in very much favour of caribou returning. That is my opening statement of where I am from.

The people I work with are always there to help me. In Nunavut, we have an office in Iqaluit, and we use many resource people to work in what our goals are. I appreciate where they send me to different communities to gather information and what the best solution is to work with our fellow Inuit. We are here, available to the company when requested and when need for assistance.

The community regions, I have been to every community, but we have not been able to travel to Coral Harbour for travel difficulties, weather, and many other things. This summer during our tour, our aircraft was abruptly cancelled, so we were not able to reach your community, but I have been to every other community in this region.

We know and don't take this land use planning lightly. We are here to support and seek information so we can full participate what the outcome would be. I know what Inuit have in their heart. There are many other issues in partnership of respect and how to balance the needs of everybody within Nunavut. We are here to assist whenever needed, for the betterment of Nunavut in any way we can. We are concerned with our fellow Inuit, the inhabitants.

Caribou is very important. Many of you are concerned about the caribou. So are we. The Plan as it is, we are in support of it. We are concerned and will support the calving grounds, post-calving grounds, and the freshwater caribou crossings. They should be protected and still within Nunavut, ice crossing routes. They are the routes of many caribou migrating.

We know in Nunavut our caribou are going through very tough times. The herd is declining, and this should be our indication of how and what we should do to prevent this from completely going. They are our main food source. Our support for these species, we will never cease. We need a future. We need this in our lifestyle. It would be helpful to everybody if we all pay attention to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. Perhaps it does not look very important to many organizations.

Going back to the caribou again, we hear that they migrate. They change paths, but we all know that they have a habitat of coming back to their calving grounds because of vegetation. The fauna is there for their feeding purposes. We should know where these areas are and support it. We all should pay attention to the migration routes of caribou. We all know from history, their land, their traditional land, once you leave it up to someone else to decide how it should be designated, we are in trouble. I think this is coming to pass. What are you taking to safeguard these mammals?

The caribou habitat, we don't encounter many ice crossings in this region, but where else they are, the ice crossing areas should be strengthened during fall and spring migration. We want these ice crossing areas to be protected. We will skip to the next one.

We would like to be able to make a rational presentation. Walrus haul-outs, they are very important where their habitat is. We also are asking these areas be protected so they will be available as a food source to many Nunavut people. We need to have these haul-outs as protected and not to be disturbed as much as possible. We know these haul-outs are always there yearly for the herd to come back and to calve. We ask that you pay attention to these haul-outs and protection be in place for these walrus haul-outs. We have prepared what would be the best to protect walrus herds.

I am concluding my presentation soon. We also heard of the importance, and we have real knowledge of this in the communities. Our fellow Inuit are starting to think. They come up with their fishing areas where they spawn each year. The rivers are being damaged, so there is a need for the protection area of the fishing rivers. Sometimes, people use these fish for personal and commercial reasons. So, these rivers identify or were mentioned where there needs to be protection. We know that the spawning grounds are very important and should be protected.

We try to participate gathering information, hearing different opinions. How can we move forward together? The planning process will enable us. Perhaps it is good for all of us as Inuit. Once we are together, we are able to beat any obstacle that is ahead of us. You are working well. Work together. Keep going. I wish that all of us as organizations can work together. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you for your presentation. As with all, we will work through our questions. Nunavut Planning Commission staff? *(Pause)*

No questions from the staff. I open the floor to the community delegates. As before, we will make a quick list and go down the side. Jon has a question. Go down this side...Alex. As previous, please make the question to the presentation. Go ahead, Jon.

Jon Ell: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinalshlu, Naujaat Hunters and Trappers Organization. Paul, with the World Wildlife Fund, thank you for your presentation. I have heard many presenters on different topics. Some never fully answer what our questions are too many times. When community concerns are asked, there are really never answers, although we have great sentiment for caribou herd as mammals.

Suppose if it is approved or not, too many things we don't understand, but assisting in any way you can, it gives us a lot of information other than from one source. I don't have many questions, but I would like to say that when we heard that you will be part of the presenters as World Wildlife Fund, I was pretty glad to see this organization on the list.

I care for my grandchildren and great-grandchildren in the future. Asking questions has no harm as Canadians. Everything is moving so fast, especially when we discuss caribou calving grounds and exploration and mining companies. The presenters have opened the gate for mining companies to the calving grounds. They are very busy in this region, and mines from the past are polluting our waters from their waste. They are being neglected for cleanup, and when we mention this, it is the only time when organizations showed interest. Your mining companies, their damage and mess to the land, we are very concerned about that. Is it because it doesn't matter to quallunaat? Should Inuit only be affected by what could be cancer-causing elements? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jon. A lot of that was a comment, but if you would like to say something to that Paul? *(Pause)*

No? Okay. It's Alex. Please go ahead, Alex.

Alex: *(Translated)*: Thank you. I will be very brief. Alex Isahlook, Hunters and Trappers Organization Arviat. it is an awakening call from your short presentation, Paul, what we are able to do especially in relation to calving ground. Thank you, Paul for your support in your presentation.

My second is more like a comment. Harvesters of Arviat over the past 20 years, we are harvesters of marine, seals, beluga, and other mammals are also our food source. Every year, whatever is harvested by the harvesters we have programs to determine, say for instance for beluga whale, what condition they are in now, and other mammals as well like bearded seal, ring seal. All of our food source every year is examined to see what kind of health they are in now. I will say this. They are not in danger right now, but there is always a but.

We are starting to find out that PCBs and mercury are in the liver of many mammals we eat. They are not really there yet, but they are starting to show evidence that these chemicals are in. We are near the tree area from southern Canada forest fires. Forest fires seem to be the ones creating these chemicals coming into the sea mammals. The clouds, vapors fall into these marine mammal sanctuary waters. We are slowly learning over the past 20 years what is becoming to our harvested mammals.

As for the caribou, I think it is time that we start having research on caribou to see if these same chemicals are starting to affect the caribou.

Chairperson: Thank you. It does sound like a comment. Okay. We'll go around the table again. Any hands up for questions? We will have one from Willie, one from Paula, and Eva. Once again, questions to the presentation and the Land Use Plan. Please go ahead, Willie.

Willie: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Hamlet of Coral Harbour. You mentioned that you have been trying to get to Coral Harbour. Will you make any further attempt to arrive?

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Paul.

Paul: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

(Audio cut off & did not return until after lunch during the Nunavut Water Board's presentation)

Presentation by the Nunavut Water Board

Assol Kubeisinova – Technical Advisor

Jesse O'Brien – Consultant

Assol: *(Audio began mid-sentence)*...is working jointly with the steering committee, which includes the Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Regional Inuit Association, the Government of Nunavut, and Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to develop a Nunavut Water Management Strategy, which I will call the Strategy. During these public hearings, the Nunavut Water Board will be listening to the discussions of water management issues and priorities to help inform the further development of the Strategy.

Next, I will summarize the board's review and recommendations pertaining the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The first topic is buffers around caribou crossings. The board requests that the clarification from the Commission about whether a 10-kilometer buffer around freshwater crossings that limit activities designated as incompatible uses would operate to limit those activities for 10-kilometres along a water course where there is a crossing. This comment is resolved after discussions with the Commission staff.

On the same topic of caribou freshwater crossings, the Water Board asked how freshwater caribou crossings currently identified in the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan would be updated by the Commission. The Nunavut Water Board also identified that if during water licensing, the Water Board receives information regarding changes to the existing crossings, the Nunavut Water Board will continue to consider this information in its licensing process.

As for the activities in proposed territorial parks, the Nunavut Water Board identified that the Draft Plan limits uses of water in territorial parks to a term of five years or less. This limit may be inconsistent with the discretion of the Nunavut Water Board, which authorizes the board to authorize the use of water for a term of up to 25 years, or the duration of the undertaking using the water. The Nunavut Water Board requested clarification from the Commission as to how the 5-year limit on water use would be applied.

In regard to drinking water supply watersheds, the Nunavut Water Board noted that there may be some confusion about terminology in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and that use by the Nunavut Water Board and recommended that the description or definition of the term "community water supply watershed" be added to the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan to clearly define these areas and to clarify that the term "community water supply watershed" is not intended to overlap or replace "water management areas" as identified in the Nunavut water regulations.

I will just keep on this topic for now. At the hearings in Cambridge Bay, the Commission staff asked the board a question of whether the board had any recommendations in regard to designating community water supply areas as Limited Use. At those hearings, the board responded that it would defer to the Commission on that issue. I just want to provide a bit of a background to why the board is deferring to the Commission on that.

That is because the Water Board reviews and conducts its licensing process on a project-by-project basis. When the board is in the process of decision-making for an activity that impacts or has potential impact a given water source, it may consider activities that are authorized by the Water Board in that area that affect that given water source. However, the board's process would not be triggered by those activities around that water source that do not require the board's authorization. So, the Commission has a broader mandate on designating, on deciding the designation of those community supply water supply sources.

The next issue in the board's review of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is the Plan's further future revisions. The board noted the Commission's commitment to consider during its review of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan the emergence of relevant policy initiatives from planning partners. The board identified that the steering committee's work to develop the Nunavut Water Management Strategy is highly relevant to water management aspects of the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Strategy will reflect watershed regional and territorial issues and priorities around fresh water.

The Nunavut Water Board thanks the Commission for the opportunity to attend these public hearings and would also like to thank all those who have been willing to share their knowledge, comments, and views about water management issues and priorities throughout this process. We would also like to say thank you the Community of Rankin Inlet for welcoming us here. If you would like to contact the board in regard to this review, here is the contact information of the staff. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. We will move into questions and follow the same procedures that we have already. Just based on our experience from last week, when it comes to questions, just to be clear, this is freshwater and not marine, just to put that right out front. Okay, no questions from Nunavut Planning Commission staff, which means we go to community delegates. We will go down the table looking for the list of hands as before. Paula, Peter, Martha. Okay, we will take you in that order. Just a gentle reminder, Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan questions and related to the presentation. Thank you. Go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Chair, Vice Chair. Thank you, Nunavut Water Board. I have a question with regard to Slide 9 or Slide 10. The first question on Slide 9, your Strategy, you listed the other organizations and governments that are involved. Is there room to include the community, such as the Hunters and Trappers Organization, hamlets, or the general public of the community to be involved in this? My other question is with Slide 10. You said it was resolved, and I was just wondering what you meant by the word resolved.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Assol: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Assol Kubeisinova, Nunavut Water Board. Thank you, Paula for the question. In regard to your first question, yes. The steering committee for the Nunavut Water Management Strategy will be conducting community engagement sessions. Our team here, at the Cambridge Bay hearings, here in Rankin Inlet, and in the future hearings in the Baffin region, we have been and will be speaking to community delegates. I believe you and I and Jesse have spoken together already about that. We just wanted the purpose of this is to just give the communities, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, a brief overview just to inform them that there is this initiative of the Strategy. Then down the road, we will be conducting more formal community engagement.

In regard to your second question, it was considered resolved by the board, because the Commission clarified that the buffers around caribou crossings were already integrated into the maps. So, those 10-kilometre buffers were already included and shown on the maps. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Next is Peter. Please go ahead, Peter.

Peter: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Peter Alareak, Arviat Hamlet. My question or clarification is about fresh water that we have. In our community, we have a river named Maguse coming in from the interior, coming in from Padlei and beyond. It drains in Hudson's Bay. I had a job years back with INCO. At that time, I noticed a place we called Padlei, Qingaut in Inuktitut. It was a trading post geared toward inland people. Southeast of that place name, there is a freshwater lake, a creek. I have had concerns and sought organizations to talk about this, to KIA or the Water Board, because at that time I had concerns about this creek. There are a lot of empty barrels. The river that I am speaking of coming in from Henik draining into Maguse Lake and on down to Maguse River. The barrels that were left behind in this creek, I don't know if they were full or empty. I know they were submerged. The creek from this lake is wide enough for the barrels to be in it. It is not very wide.

I had concerns about this and did not know where to turn to, the Water Board or to the Kivalliq Inuit Association or Nunavut Planning Commission. We have discussed in this proceeding contaminated areas, and I think this is one of them. I am trying to get a clarification. There were full. Do I speak to the Water Board or Kivalliq Inuit Association? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Please go ahead.

Assol: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Assol Kubeisinova, Nunavut Water Board. Thank you for this question, Peter. I wonder if you know where those barrels come from and from what project. If not, my advice would be to speak to the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Federal Water Resources inspector responsible for the region.

If there was a project in that area that left the site without reclaiming it, then it would have contravened its water license and the Nunavut Waters and Surface Rights Tribunal Act. So, this is something that is definitely worthy of follow-up. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, and I believe that would be done after the hearing. Okay, next is Martha. When you have the mic, please go ahead.

Martha: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Martha Hickes, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Thank you, Nunavut Water Board for presenting. Before the mine opened here in Rankin, we used to have fresh water at Meliadine River. Local people would go up to get fresh water for tea or whatever else they used it for. Now, they have to go to Diane River to get fresh water, and that is further out. I don't know how it can be fixed or reversed. I don't know. Maybe you can give me some answers because we have no answers for that. Our fresh water is ruined, and it would probably years for it to recover.

I have noticed too, on the bottom of the river, the little minnows that used to be there are not there anymore or living particles that used to be there are no longer living. I just wanted to talk about our Meliadine River. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Martha. I believe that would be something you follow up with after the hearings as to the river. You confirm that? Okay.

Assol: Yes, Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would just like to provide that the Water Board, while it issues water licenses and approvals for use of water and deposit of waste without the license, it decides on whether to issue a license in the first place. Then if so, what conditions to include in that license. The board does not enforce license conditions. The enforcement falls onto Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. It is Water Resources inspectors.

However, anyone is welcome to send a message with their concerns to the Water Board with the concerns around activities that impact fresh water or concerns of improper deposit of waste. They can send that message to the Water Board, and we can direct that concern through the proper channels. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. We will move to registered participants. I see movement. Close to the mic please and go ahead.

Hilu: Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. Matna Itsivautaq. My question is relating to your question that you issue licenses on a case-by-case basis. It is a two-part question. The first part is how do you consider cumulative impacts when you are reviewing on a case-by-case basis? Regardless of how your answer goes, how would the Nunavut Land Use Plan be helpful in considering cumulative impacts if it is not covered under your mandate? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Assol: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for that question. So, how does the board consider cumulative impacts in its decision-making during its licensing process? First of all, we rely on the Nunavut Impact Review Board's process, and of course, prior to that on the Nunavut Planning Commission's conformity determinations. Those two steps must be completed before the board issues a license or contemplates issuing a license.

The board's licensing process is heavily dependent on public review, so the board is able to hear from multiple parties, including communities and the public on what their opinion and analysis of what a water license application is.

The second question is how would a land use plan be helpful in considering cumulative effects in the board's process? As I mentioned, a positive conformity determination is required before the board starts reviewing a water license application. So, a land use plan has a direct implication on the licensing process for the board. I hope that answered your questions. If it didn't, please let me know. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Any further questions from registered delegates? *(Pause)*

I don't see any movement. Public members? *(Pause)*

I see no movement. Thank you very much for your presentation.

(Applause)

Assol: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: We will quickly move on to Agnico Eagle. Once you are settled in, please go ahead. Remember to start with your name, who you represent, and then stay close to the mic please. Thank you.

Agnico Eagle Presentation

Jamie Quesnel – Director of Permitting and Regulatory Affairs

Manon Turmel – Superintendent of Permitting and Regulatory Affairs

Greg Shararm – Consultant

Christine Kowbel – Legal Counsel

Jamie: Good afternoon. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am Jamie Quesnel, Director of Permitting and Regulatory Affairs. To my right, I have Manon Turmel, Superintendent of Permitting and Regulatory Affairs with Agnico. To my left, I have Greg Sharam, our consultant for Terrestrial. Just behind us, we have Christine Kowbel, our external legal counsel for Permitting and Regulatory Affairs. We thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for this opportunity to present at this hearing. We also thank Rankin Inlet for hosting this meeting. It is also great to see some familiar faces.

Basically, this slide presents an overview of our presentation. Overall, we respect the great effort that has gone into developing this Plan to date. It is an achievement to have brought a Draft to this point. We support the land use planning process and understand its importance under the *Nunavut Agreement*. However, Agnico Eagle feels there is a lot more work to be done to achieve the necessary balance for a first-generation Land Use Plan before it is ready for approval.

At this time, as it was mentioned in Cambridge Bay, Agnico Eagle does not support the Plan in its current form but is looking forward to working with the Nunavut Planning Commission, Inuit, Inuit organizations, government, communities, and other proponents, to arrive at a Plan that will reflect a more balanced approach that is consistent with Nunavut's multiple objectives and goals. We recognize compromise will be necessary to arrive at a final Plan, but we are very concerned about the impact of the current Draft on Nunavut's balanced sustainable future.

At this time, we would just like to describe who we are at Agnico Eagle. Agnico Eagle is a senior gold mining company with seven Canadian operating mines, as well as mines in Australia, Finland, and Mexico. I also want to highlight our recent copper joint venture with Tech Resources in Mexico, which is an example of a joint venture partnership with another strong Canadian mining company. Agnico Eagle is recognized globally for its leading environmental, social, and governance practices. In addition, we are recognized by the Mining Association of Canada related towards sustainable mining.

This slide is just showing the claims versus Limited Uses and Conditional Use as per the Draft Land Use Plan. Overall, Agnico Eagle has mineral claims in both the Kitikmeot and Kivalliq regions of Nunavut, seen here in black. Hopefully everyone can see it. The areas proposed as Limited Use and

Conditional Use by the Nunavut Planning Commission cover many of our mining claims seen here in red hatching.

One concern is that preventing all mineral development and related activities in the red areas will limit the opportunity to keep production going at our existing mines. Once a mine is built, we want to keep the jobs and benefits from that operation going as long as possible. To do that, we need to keep finding gold near the mine. However, eventually all mines run out of ore. That is why we also need to keep exploring to find the next mine.

Exploration is a much smaller activity than production mining. Sometimes it is as little as a few drills, a helicopter, and a small tent camp of less than 10 people. Sometimes, the activity is a bit bigger.

Of course, no mine or exploration would proceed without community consultation, including with groups such as the Hunters and Trappers Organizations and going through the full Nunavut regulatory process under the *Nunavut Agreement*, such as the Nunavut Impact Review Board and Nunavut Water Board.

If the red area stays, as shown in the figure in the slide, those areas we are often going to be prevented from even submitting an application. That means that many in the community will not get any say about potential benefits or impacts. That decision will be made by the Land Use Plan. We understand that it will be possible to seek amendments to the Land Use Plan, but that process adds significant uncertainty in the context of our investment in Nunavut to date, including potential future investments. Even if amendments are accepted, the Nunavut Planning Commission would almost completely duplicate the Nunavut Impact Review Board screening and review process.

In addition, it should be noted that the Nunavut Impact Review Board process or an Environment Assessment is a comprehensive planning tool. We also want to emphasize that development of mineral claims almost involves a mix of Crown and Inuit Owned Lands, either at the site or to access the site.

This slides just highlights a few things related to the benefits coming out of an operation. At this time, we are about 25% of the Gross Domestic Product of Nunavut. I think mining in general is 40%, 50%. The Government of Nunavut could confirm that. We are the largest miner and private sector employer in Nunavut. Since 2007, I know this slide says \$7 billion Canadian dollars, but we are closer to \$9 billion dollars since 2007, with royalties, over \$600 million. Total expenditure for businesses reached \$831 million. Payroll taxes to the Government of Nunavut is \$8.2 million.

Linear development, which the Government of Nunavut mentioned, is a very important component for sustainable development. We have developed over 200 kilometers of roads. That cost us about \$270 million for that type of development. We will have more details in our next submission, which would be prior to January 10th, 2023, but this just gives us a snapshot or an understanding of some of the dollars and benefits based on our operations.

In addition, I just want to highlight some of the photos. The top left and right are the Arena grand opening in Rankin Inlet. The bottom left is a food hamper distribution in 2020 during COVID in Baker Lake. The bottom right photo is the hot meal program in Baker Lake.

Overall, Agnico Eagle has been committed to a long-term presence in Nunavut and to supporting Nunavut wellbeing through its operations. I just want to briefly mention that the pandemic presented a unique challenge and opportunity here in the Kivalliq. Due to public health orders, Nunavut residents were not able to work in person at our mines for many months. During that time, we paid Nunavut staff their prevented by public health conditions from attending at site, 75% of their wages. We did pay 100% for the first month or so. We also created a unique program during the pandemic which enabled employees volunteering in their communities to top up the remaining 25%. We are grateful and happy to have Inuit residents back at our site now. Our Inuit workers are essential and vital to our operations.

Now we will just get into some comments on the Draft Land Use Plan. We just have a few points at this time to emphasize. People that have invested in mineral claims in Nunavut to date should continue to have the ability to explore, develop, and access those claims. That is what we mean when we refer to grandparenting.

Second, we believe more information is needed in order to specify Limited Use and Conditional Use. While we acknowledge the good work done so far, in our view, the information that these areas were based on is unclear and incomplete. More collaboration on these matters is required to incorporate the available scientific information as well as IQ. We are fully prepared to actively engage in this task.

Third, we believe the prohibitions on mining with those polygons would not be affected in protecting caribou. They also do not take into account magnitude effects, or the mitigation and monitoring conducted by Agnico Eagle at our operations. During this presentation, we are going to be pleased to give you more information on our Nunavut Impact Review Board mandated programs. A lot of these programs were developed through the Nunavut Impact Review Board process with many of the interveners that are registered for these land use hearings.

Again, our first major concern surrounds the grandparenting of mineral claims. Some of the recommendations dealing with grandparenting, Agnico Eagle would like to recommend that the Nunavut Planning Commission and the signatories consider incorporating the following measures:

Existing Rights: Grandparenting must be clarified in the near term. Existing rights should not be subject to restrictions in the Land Use Plan that would prohibit exploration, development, or access. There should be no overlap of polygons that restrict the grandparented claims. We understand that activities would still be subject to the regulatory process before they could proceed.

Not every project would or should be approved. However, we do not think it is fair to restrict projects from even entering the regulatory process and having the chance to get input from the community on benefit and potential for impacts, and to go before the Nunavut Impact Review Board for decision-making. Based on land tenure, we feel an accurate listing of existing rights and a map is required. We heard from other presentations that not all of Agnico's tenures are listed currently.

Access: Grandparenting should also include land and sea access to the claims, including for any required amendments to or near linear infrastructure, such as roads.

Underground mining activities should be exempted from prohibitions and Limited Use Areas. Remove seasonal restrictions and rather use monitoring to dictate where activities should be halted.

Clarify the process and timing for Plan amendments. Where Plan amendments are required for a specific project proposal, the process has to be clarified. We all need information to make informed decisions.

I will now pass it over to Greg Sharam to continue with the presentation, and Manon Turmel will do another few slides. Then I will come back at the end of the presentation if that is okay, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Greg: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good afternoon. My name is Greg Sharam. I am a wildlife biologist who works with clients to help develop mitigations and to protect wildlife at mine sites, and to help carry out wildlife monitoring programs. I am going to focus my remarks on the caribou polygons and how potential effects on caribou from mining can be prevented, and mitigation measures allow for caribou and mining to coexist.

The second major concern on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is how the Limited Use and Conditional Use Areas were developed. Following our review of the Draft Land Use Plan, Agnico Eagle has three key concerns about how the Limited Use and Conditional Use Areas were developed.

First, the objects for developing these polygons were not stated. The Draft Land Use Plan does not provide written objectives for developing the polygons. It is not clear at this stage whether the polygons were meant to represent current caribou use, historic use, or if the objective was a mixture of the two.

Second, the process of developing the polygons is not well described. How the polygons were developed and where the data came from is not described in detail. This means that there is no process for updating or peer reviewing the polygons. We are concerned that these polygons are subject to change, with the result that the map-based area might quickly be out of step with the actual locations of caribou.

Finally, the methods for developing the polygons is not stated in detail. The methods used to define polygons such as calving and post-calving polygons, make a huge difference in the areas identified. For example, on the left is the core calving areas identified by the Government of Nunavut through a kernel density analysis and provided to the Nunavut Planning Commission as core calving areas. You can see that they are quite large. It is the pink area on the left-hand side of this slide. On the right are core calving areas, so the same terminology, but identified through a standard scientific technique called a 50% kernel density. You can see the difference in size is tremendous.

Since it is unclear how these polygons in the Plan were produced, it is difficult to understand where they came from and why they are the size and shape that they are. These polygons must be developed in a clear and transparent process using both IQ and a clear repeatable and understandable method.

To address this issue, Agnico Eagle is proposing that the Nunavut Planning Commission establish a polygon working group to collaborate prior to finalizing the Plan, where both IQ and scientific evidence are considered. The participants can clearly define objectives for developing these polygons. Data and analysis can be chosen to meet those objectives. This working group would be

an opportunity to share information about monitoring and the most current effective mitigations and can also work to address transboundary herds.

Manon: Manon Turmel, Agnico Eagle. Good afternoon. Our third primary concern is that the land use prohibitions will not be effective for the protection of caribou. Our key concerns are the Nunavut Impact Review Board process is designed to assess potential for effects and proposed mitigations to prevent those effects.

The Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan approach does not acknowledge the mitigations in place at mine sites across the territory. It also does not give due consideration to the monitoring data that we are required to collect and report to the Nunavut Impact Review Board in our advisory groups.

We also want to note the footprint of areas affected by mining. The actual area affected including reasonably foreseeable future mining, is very small. 99.97% of habitat would remain available, even if the potential projects are approved by the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

Now to elaborate on some of the mitigation and monitoring programs that we have in place. As has been said before, all Agnico Eagle exploration projects, like other projects and mines have robust mitigation and monitoring programs. The Kivalliq and Kitikmeot Inuit Associations permit exploration using mobile protection measures, so that is what we follow. Our mines have a Terrestrial Ecosystem Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. I will refer to it as a Wildlife Plan.

This Wildlife Plan is based on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and western science. It has been reviewed by Inuit and technical experts, not only during its development but regularly, and it is also a requirement by the Nunavut Impact Review Board project certificate for our mines. During mine operation, like I mentioned, each project has its Wildlife Plan to be followed. The results of monitoring and any adaptive management, any adjustments to the Plan based on what we encounter, is reported to the Nunavut Impact Review Board. Inuit groups and experts review the monitoring plan in a working group. The Nunavut Impact Review Board asks for public comments on monitoring plans as part of its process.

Management and monitoring of wildlife at mine sites is a collaborative process with Inuit organizations and government agencies, including Hunters and Trappers Associations. Some of the examples of working groups that we have for our mines, you can see here a picture of the beginning of the Meadowbank Terrestrial Advisory Group that has been operating since 2018. This advisory group includes the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, the Government of Nunavut, and Environment and Climate Change Canada.

During those meetings, Agnico Eagle reports the results of monitoring, and we discuss what can be improved. The group meets frequently depending on the needs, but multiple times per year. It uses Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and western science to update the Wildlife Plan.

Another example that has begun lately is in 2022 for the Meliadine Project. The first meeting was held, and we are currently finalizing the terms of reference with the different parties. You can move on to the next slide please.

In addition to the Terrestrial Advisory Groups that work with Inuit and government organizations, Agnico Eagle includes Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and wildlife advisors in their projects to include

perspectives from Inuit and communities. These advisors are Inuit members of the community. They meet with Elders. They conduct site visits and review mitigation and monitoring onsite.

In this picture, you can see David Kritterdlik who is our advisor. He is from Whale Cove and has been with the company for a number of years now. David has had an instrumental role in sharing Traditional Knowledge and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit so we can collaboratively find ways to integrate it into our design, mitigation, and monitoring. We are very thankful we have him in our team. I want to mention that those positions are not a permit requirement. This is something that we feel is needed.

Greg: Yesterday, there were several questions about how caribou habitat is being protected at mine sites. When a proponent applies to the Nunavut Impact Review Board to get a project certificate, they must develop a Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan, which we are referring to as a Wildlife Plan. This Wildlife Plan must include measures to protect both caribou habitat and keep caribou safe.

Here are a few examples from the current Meadowbank Wildlife Plan, which is Version 7 of the plan. The plan is continuously being updated following input from the Meadowbank Terrestrial Advisory Group. To start, the project must be designed to avoid high-value habitats, such as eskers and meadows. Facilities must be built together to reduce the footprint. Agnico must minimize the length and width of access roads and burrow pits. Agnico constructs boardwalks and helicopter plans so that employees do not walk on the tundra.

They must restore and revegetate any disturbed habitats; clearly mark and stay on roads; minimize vehicle traffic and speed to reduce dust; control active dust control during summer; and at closure, dig up the roads, remove facilities, restore any interrupted drainage patterns, and stabilize slopes as part of the Closure and Reclamation Plan.

Agnico Eagle also monitors their mitigation and effects on caribou habitat by monitoring and reporting the actual area of built footprint and comparing it to the footprint that was proposed to the Nunavut Impact Review Board. They monitor water quality in streams, ponds, and lakes around the mine and in the downstream environment. They monitor dust deposition on and around the mine, and they monitor vegetation to see if that vegetation is changing at different distances from the mine.

The rest of my presentation will be about the monitoring and mitigation to keep caribou safe and reduce any disturbance to caribou. On Slide 25, Agnico Eagle has robust monitoring and mitigation programs at each of its sites. They are broadly based conceptually on the concepts described yesterday by Kim in the mobile protection measures. Each plan incorporates IQ and western science. We track when caribou will be present. We monitor, and we manage accordingly.

A lot of the mitigation for caribou are things that you don't normally hear about but are built into the Agnico Eagle projects, such as designs that allow caribou to cross roads. On the left of this side, you can see that the roads are built low and have a gentle slope with fine-grain material, allowing caribou to cross. That photo is from the Meliadine site.

In the left-hand photo, here you can see the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee visiting the site. This is a ramp, which the committee suggested installing. There are several of these ramps

installed at Hope Bay, which allow caribou more easily to cross the road. Here the Elders are inspecting the ramp and looking for caribou footprints on the ramp. On the right, Elders are interviewing the Hope Bay blasting manager to discuss mitigation for caribou.

In the middle, you can see that Agnico has built a bridge across a caribou trail and allow caribou to move underneath the road. On the right, you can see a tunnel installed to allow caribou to cross under the road. You can see the many caribou hoof prints where they use this tunnel in the summer when it is warm.

Agnico Eagle conducts several types of road monitoring. On the left, cameras are used to monitor where caribou cross the road. We have cameras at each one of our sites. Agnico Eagle also conducts daily driving surveys recording the number and distance of caribou near the road. On the left, you can see the biologist is wearing a mask. That is part of COVID protocol. The photo was taken in 2020. Agnico Eagle conducts this type of road monitoring for caribou at each of their mine sites, and we see that caribou use the areas surrounding the roads and mine sites on a regular basis.

At each of Agnico Eagle's projects, we have a Wildlife Plan, which is required by our Nunavut Impact Review Board's project certificate and our Inuit Agreements developed in consultation with the advisory group for that project. The Wildlife Plan has a program where caribou are monitored near the road. When a certain number of caribou are observed, then the road is closed. Every year, Agnico Eagle closes its roads for many weeks at a time to enable caribou to migrate unhindered.

I have some numbers here. Last year in 2021, the Meadowbank Road was closed for 28 days. The Meliadine Road was also closed for 28 days, and the Whale Tail Road was closed for 15 days. These are similar numbers in 2020 with 42 days at Meadowbank, 8 days at Meliadine, and 60 days at Whale Tail. In the previous year are similar numbers. This year so far, at Meadowbank the road has been closed for 13 days, at Meliadine for 14 days, and at Whale Tail for 23 days. In the photo, you can see the closed road. This is at Meliadine with caribou using and foraging near the road.

Agnico Eagle also conducts mine shutdowns so that caribou are safe. This is an example from the Meliadine Mine since it is slightly different at each one of the projects. When more than 50 caribou are within 5-kilometres of the mine, the mine is shut down. In 2021 last year, the mine was shut down for 10 days. This year to date, the mine has been shut for 25 days. These shutdowns underlie Agnico Eagle's commitment to avoiding effects on caribou. It should be noted that the only mines in Canada that conduct this type of shutdown for wildlife are in Nunavut.

Agnico Eagle also monitors the effects of mining on caribou at each of its operations. The monitoring programs are reviewed by the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee at Hope Bay and the Terrestrial Advisory Group and Meadowbank and Meliadine. This includes the participation of local Hunters and Trappers Associations. These monitoring programs tend to show that the actual effects on caribou are lower than those predicted.

There are many different types of monitoring programs, which are summarized in an annual report, which is several hundred pages long. I will describe one of the monitoring programs here, which is the Caribou Behavior Monitoring Program. This is a monitoring program that occurs at both the Meliadine and Meadowbank sites. Behavior surveys are conducted by technicians onsite. These surveys show that caribou react to all-terrain vehicles and trucks but return to what is called a base behavior, or the behavior before they saw an all-terrain vehicle or truck. They return to these base

behaviors quickly, typically less than 3 to 6 minutes. We thank the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut who have been collaborators on this monitoring program and for providing many helpful suggestions for fieldwork and analysis.

We particularly like to thank the members of the Terrestrial Advisory Group who have collaborated on this monitoring program, providing many helpful suggestions on caribou behavior, on field work, and on statistical analysis.

Jesse:

Thank you, Greg. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. We are getting close to the end. Overall, we have some recommendations on next steps that we have a conclusion statement. As we mentioned earlier, we find the approach is too restrictive. The approach should show more balance between development and conservation.

Overall, we do support Option 4 that was part of the Land Use Plan, basically, the Valued Components option. We feel the Land Use Plan should focus on Option 4 rather than Options 1 and 2. Option 4 would mean that the information on community preferences and important areas that have been collected by the Nunavut Planning Commission through their consultation on the Plan would be fully described in the Land Use Plan. These are called Valued Ecosystem Components, VECs.

Proponents would be obligated to specifically address those Valued Components in preparing their applications to the Nunavut Impact Review Board. Right now, with the Nunavut Impact Review Board process, the board provides us a list of Valued Components that we need to consider, and these new Valued Components can be added.

The Nunavut Planning Commission would also especially identify the Valued Components to the Nunavut Impact Review Board when they refer the application to the Nunavut Impact Review Board, so they are not overlooked. The complete application would then be considered through the Nunavut Impact Review Board process, which is a respected, robust, tested system in Nunavut and in accordance with the *Nunavut Agreement*.

The ability of the Environmental Assessment to function as a planning tool would be greatly enhanced. At the end of the Nunavut Impact Review Board process, a final decision would be made about whether that project should proceed or not. The result of this approach would be a first-generation Plan that can be a base to build from together.

We feel it is important to consider mitigation and existing data on actual effects. There is good evidence, a lot of data that the mitigations in place on mines are working to reduce impacts and ensure that mining and caribou can be compatible. We appreciate that the Nunavut Impact Review Board and Terrestrial Advisory Group process as an opportunity to help develop innovative mitigations and encourage the Nunavut Planning Commission to give full consideration to these mitigations that we summarized in our presentation, and we can provide in detail in our next written submission. We also note that our agreements with the Inuit landowner, in this region the Kivalliq Inuit Association, requires strict standards to be followed regarding caribou.

Mr. Chair, before I move on to conclusions, we have been listening in the back. We just wanted to comment on a few items. There are three items that have come up based on some comments about

the company and a few other things that we just want to address before we go to our conclusions. There are three items. Would that be okay, Mr. Chair, if we could proceed with that?

Chairperson: If you can keep it short, it would be appreciated, if possible.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We will be concise and to the point. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. We heard a lot about closure, some legacy sites in the territory. We want to ensure the Planning Commission and others that part of the process, the planning process, the Environmental Assessment process that closure is part of it. We cannot do anything before we have a closure plan approved.

We have security, money, different types of vehicles we use, but in this region, we use a letter of credit, and that money is held by Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada and the Kivalliq Inuit Association. They hold that money 50-50. So, it is from our bank to those two groups. Plus, we have money for fishery components, primarily right now at our Meliadine Complex operation, which is the Meadowbank and Whale Tail operation. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans have additional funds for some offsetting components.

Right now, with all these dollars being held by others for closure just in case if something did occur to the company, closure could continue. It is approximately \$250 million dollars sitting there for closure. I just want to reassure that before we even start, before we get an approval, there is a closure component, plus money is put up to ensure that there is money there for closure and reclamation.

I will ask Manon Turmel just to briefly talk about the shipping related to Coats Island and wildlife monitors, and also consultation. So, Manon, if you could briefly talk about that.

Manon: Manon Trumel, Agnico Eagle. We heard some concerns around ships going between Southampton Island and Coats Island. This is not news to us. We heard it, I would say many years ago. That is when we agreed to go primarily south of Coats Island. So, since a number of years now, our ships are going approximately 80% to 90% south of Coats Island. When they go north, this is for safety reasons.

We also heard questions around if there were monitors on the ships going to Baker Lake. I just wanted to mention that yes, we do have monitors on barges between Helicopter Island and Baker Lake. This year, we had some monitors from Baker Lake, and every year we are trying to work with Chesterfield as well. This year, similar to other years with COVID and the restrictions, the testing, it was challenging, but we always want to work with Chesterfield Inlet on that as well.

The last point on consultation, we heard a lot of questions on the consultation that is taking place. We have a strong community relations team with people in the different communities that meet for various reasons in different communities. Overall, on average, there are about 150 activities per year in the Kivalliq region related to all sorts of engagement activities. I just wanted to make sure that you know that we are in the community. We want to hear from the people for the community and make sure we integrate concerns and adjust where required, for example Coats Island. That was it for me. Thank you.

Jamie: Thank you, Manon. Thank you, Mr. Chair for allowing us to do to that. I think it is important to set the table with some additional information from some of the things we heard earlier this week. In conclusion, from our point of view, we encourage the Nunavut Planning Commission, all

participants, and the signatories to take a close and careful look at Option 4, which can provide the clarity and direction in the Land Use Plan that communities are asking for while preserving the opportunity to pursue developments on Inuit Owned and Crown lands. Under Option 4, community values identified to the Nunavut Planning Commission would be given full consideration in the process.

We are all invested in the future for Nunavut that protects the environment and culture and supports economic benefits for everyone in the territory. These are not distinct, isolated goals. They are all interrelated. We want to keep working together to achieve them. We are not perfect, referring to Agnico Eagle, but we are here to keep learning.

Caribou are always going to be a priority. They get the right-of-way. This is how we run our operations, and those are our values. Our roads to shut down based on the approved Terrestrial Plan has been vetted through a robust system. Plus, we have a Terrestrial Advisory Group that reviews our monitoring results.

Mining is only part of the path forward, but with approximately or close to 50% of Nunavut's Gross Domestic Product, we hope all parties respect the importance of maintaining those opportunities for a sustainable future. We are confident that a revised Land Use Plan based on Option 4, along with the processes in place by other existing and tested regulatory processes like the Nunavut Impact Review Board and Nunavut Water Board can help ensure future development proceeds in the right way, in a way that is unique to Nunavut.

Nunavut Planning Commission, you have a very important decision to make. The next step in establishing the first-generation Land Use Plan will be important for all parties to make informed decisions on future opportunities. In closing, again, we want to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for this opportunity to provide comments on the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and also to listen to all the comments and dialogue and passion to develop a first-generation Plan that are good for all parties. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Thank you. Due to the time, we are going to take our break and then we will ask the questions afterward. I'm a numbers guy, so I will say 14 minutes to get us back. 15 minutes. I will call you back. Thanks.

Break

*(Approximately 2 minutes and 15 seconds of dead air. Video functioning, but no audio.
A question was asked by Jonathan Savoy and partially answered by Greg Sharam, not recorded.
The following begins mid-sentence when audio was corrected)*

Greg: *(Beginning mid-sentence):* ...like 20 or 30 or average, and then either leave that as a long-term average or update it more frequently, say every five years. I think it is important in our review to address what our overall objective is. Do we want to know where caribou are today? Where they have been in the last recent history? Or where they are in the long-term? It really changes the types of statistical methods you would use to define those habitats, how you would incorporate collar

data and IQ, how those are merged together. So, being very, very clear in defining the objectives, I think is very important overall. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. One more question, Jonathan? Okay.

Jonathan S: Thanks very much. Jonathan Savoy with the Nunavut Planning Commission. I appreciate the response and think there is room, perhaps for some additional dialogue on that. In the interest of time, I will move on.

Another aspect with a lack of clarity was expressed on Slide 11 with the Plan amendment process. In this case, we do note that the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* does include foundational requirements for the Plan amendment process. There is a section in Chapter 6 of the Draft Plan on Plan amendments. In addition to that, the Commission does have a publicly available internal procedure on the Plan amendment process. I am just wondering again for further clarification, can Agnico Eagle expand on what specific aspects of the Plan amendment process require further clarification? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jonathan. Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Jonathan for the question. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. We will add more to our written submission prior to January 10th, but overall, it is another layer to the process. So, if the Plan is approved as is and that is a process we have to go through, it just creates more uncertainty for our planning, our development based on the timing for some of our projects in the pipeline. That is our key concern.

We will again review these other chapters you mentioned and will provide more details in our written submission to clarify that a little bit better, maybe articulate a few key things. Overall, it is just another layer. There are multiple layers. When you have multiple layers in a process, there is more uncertainty from our perspective, from a mining company. That is why we are leaning towards the Option 4 with Valued Components into an Environmental Assessment process that has been tested. It has the rigour for these types of applications that we are involved with. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Are we good? Next are community delegates. Once again, I will take a quick look around the table and hand up if you want. Paula, Willie, Percy, Simon, Richard, Paul. I heard Alex, okay. I don't know the order it got written down, but we will go by what is on the paper. As a reminder, to the point, to the presentation. Please help us out. Thank you very much. Alex, you are the first up.

Alex: (*Translated*): Good afternoon. Matna, Vice Chair Shawn. Alex Ishalook, Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization. I have two questions. In the presentation, you have mentioned that you conducted consultations with the Community of Arviat, and this is the first time I have seen your presentation. Maguse Lake, there are two claims in our area. All this week as Arviat delegation, we spoke of Maguse Lake. It is our prime hunting area. I have remembered seeing caribou in that area since I was a little child.

Looking at what you have explained about your closure dates, the migration takes time. Sometimes the migration takes two, three months. The Qamanirjuaq Beverly herd walk right through from March, April, May coming through migrating north. In the fall, they migrate south and through that region in July, August, September, and October. The migration is ongoing. I remember even as a

child that particular area. That has been the case for many, many years. It is our very valued land. It is our hunting area. It is a gateway, I would say. Caribou migration northward and then later in the year the same herd, Beverly Qamanirjuaq herd.

We value our area of Maguse Lake. It is a major migration route. There is an important water crossing area according to IQ. We keep it clean. We don't allow cabins or tents in that area. This has been advised for many, many years, and we still follow that advice to date. We respect our Elders. We value our land.

Now our traditional land under Claims there may be a mine. The consultation you mentioned earlier, if you were there, our population mostly the harvesters would have opposed exploration. Now who approved? Who did you talk to in Arviat? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Based on our records, based on community relations consultation and engagements in Arviat, it has been about 36 times. It has been about 17 times in '21 and 5 times in '22. The people we spoke to, we can drill into the data based on our database, and we can provide a response. We don't have the actual people, but those are the events we had. So, since 2018, 36 times in Arviat. We did not consult on our submission for this presentation related to the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, but for other components related to our business activities, 36 times since 2018. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. The next name written down was Paula. Please go ahead.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Vice Chair. Thank you, Agnico Eagle, for your presentation. I have two items. First one is who are the Baker Lake monitors on the barge that you mentioned?

Chairperson: Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. We don't have the names, but we can get you the names.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Thank you, Agnico Eagle for your answer. The next one is with regard to Manon's presentation regarding footprint. You mentioned, what I understood is you said the mine is the footprint, but mining footprint is not only the mine. It is the transportation, by airplane or helicopter; sea by water, ships, barges; roads with trucks and what are those big things, 18-wheelers; plus all the phases from staking, exploration, bulk sampling, mine development, mine operation, tailings, and mine closure. That is the footprint of your operation, not just the mine site. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. That was I believe mostly a comment, but if you would like to say something, go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thank you, Paula, for your questions. Yeah, we include all that, but we will go through your list. I wrote down a few things, but we will go back on

the tape and make sure we have everything. Then we will include that in a written submission with all the information, how we did that for you. Would that be sufficient?

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Jamie Quesnel for your answer, and yes. I have that from just basic environmental assessment from learning about mining. Those are usually the steps to mining from staking all the way to closure and remediation. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. The next written down, and I was going to say "witten down," and it is Willie. Please go ahead, Willie.

Wille: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Willie Nakoolak, Mayor of Coral Harbour. I will direct my question to the conservation officer. The photograph of migrating caribou through the roads, I didn't like the photograph. It appears that people taking these photographs are so close to the herd. Why even bother taking the photograph? From the past, we were told never to be this close to the herd. The picture taken from your mine staff is not very pleasant to look at. I would really prefer not to look at these kind of pictures. That is just my concern.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Greg: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Greg Sharam for Agnico. This photograph and most of the photographs in our presentation are taken by wildlife trail cameras that are set out along the roads to look and measure the number of caribou that are crossing the road. You can also count traffic and look at whether there are different parts of the road that caribou prefer to cross so that we can focus our mitigation in those areas. So, there is no actual person taking this photo. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that clarification. Good? Okay. Percy, you are up next. Please go ahead, Percy.

Percy: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Percy Kabloona, Hamlet of Whale Cove. My question is the Nunavut Planning Commission if it were to be approved, how would your reaction be? How would you react as it is written?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. We tried to mention that, articulate that in the presentation. It would be challenging to expand some of our claims based on some of the Limited Use conditions, like we tried to express in our written submissions to the Nunavut Planning Commission and also in this presentation.

It could limit some of our activities related to future growth on some of the claims that are still being assessed for an economic potential of an operation or adding additional feed to the existing mills that we have at Meadowbank and Meliadine. We tried to express that, so there are some components that have to be addressed. We would have to wait and see. We are providing information from our view of the world, from our view of being a mining company. We are to just provide this information in a way that hopefully people can include that, adopt a few things, that we have a benefit for all. That is what we are trying to communicate.

Right now, it would be another layer of uncertainty for Nunavut from our perspective, and we just have to see where we land with this, and then we have to make informed decisions. So, we don't agree with the Plan. That is basically where we sit. Thank you for the question.

Chairperson: Thank you. A follow-up, Percy?

Percy: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona, Hamlet of Whale Cove. I would ask the Nunavut Planning Commission since KIA has mentioned that they took a community tour regarding this Plan over the summer.

Chairperson: We didn't quite get the question, Percy. Could you just rephrase it for us? Thanks.

Percy: (*Translated*): Thank you, Mr. Chair. Percy Kabloona, Hamlet of Whale Cove. KIA mentioned that they did a community tour in relation to this upcoming proceeding. If the Plan was to be approved, KIA mentioned that it will be pretty difficult for industry to be in this area. They mentioned that if they were to keep exploration to a minimum, what would NPC take this statement as?

Chairperson: Thank you for that. Sharon, please go ahead.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sharon Ehloak, Executive Director for the Nunavut Planning Commission. Thank you, Percy, for your comments. The Commission's role is to listen, to listen to the recommendations, the comments, and the positions that are being put forward collectively, and then to weigh all the submissions and the comments and the evidence. That is what we are here doing. That is the purpose of the public hearing. I hope that answers your question. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Sharon. Okay, next on the list is Simon. Please go ahead.

Simon: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Simon Enaupik, Whale Cove HTO. I just wanted a clarification in your presentation that you have done a community tour of Arviat. The HTO of Arviat appears not to be aware of participating in your community visits when you were in Arviat. That also is the situation in Chesterfield Inlet.

Chairperson: Thank you for that. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnell, Agnico Eagle. Thank you, Simon for the question. I understand for Whale Cove and also for Chesterfield, those are the numbers you are looking for. So, Chesterfield since 2018, 36; Whale Cove, 27. Again, these are just, the higher number is just a summary of the events that we had, the consultation. The details we can provide all that in our written submission, time, the dates, where in the respective communities of Chesterfield and Whale Cove. We will flesh that all with more information in our written submission of those details. Would that be sufficient, Simon? Okay, thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. You have a follow-up, Simon?

Simon: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Simon Enaupik, Whale Cove HTO. You keep saying community HTO. You keep referring to us as a small organization in your English term. We are not small. We have huge concerns. We see a lot of reports. We have a lot of concerns, terrestrial and marine alike.

The Terrestrial Advisory Group, I have a question with that term. I don't think we have been approached to be a part of the committee you have mentioned earlier. So, I have no idea because we are not members of this particular group.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnell, Agnico Eagle. In no way we mean any comment, any view from a Hunters and Trappers Organization is small. If that came out in some way, we apologize for that. Dealing with the Terrestrial Advisory Group, we will go through the details. I know our key person, our lead person looking at the details and developing the group and also going through the terms of reference with the participants for the Terrestrial Advisory Group, has reached out to many people. We will just make sure that we check on that, Simon, if that has been communicated or not. Then we will reach out to you once we have that information. It may not be me directly. It may be Robin Allard. Thank you.

Chairperson: Okay, thank you. We will move forward to Paul who is over here. As usual, the gentle reminder on the Land Use Plan and the current presentation. Thank you very much.

Paul A: Thank you, Mr. Chair Shawn. I am Paul Angutituar for Naujaat HTO. I have two questions. The first one is you said Agnico Eagle has wildlife monitors in place. Are you able to share that information with the Kivalliq HTOs? Thank you.

Chairperson: Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. We can share that information. Our understanding is the operation shares that information in the annual report. That can be one location to look for that information, but we can provide that information as well. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Your follow-up, Paul? Please go ahead.

Paul: Thank you for your answer, Agnico Eagle. The second question I have is Naujaat has a fast-growing population. About 65% of the population is unemployed and relies heavily on country food. Were you guys able to provide funds for Naujaat HTO so that subsistence hunters can go out and look for caribou or whale or any wildlife like fish that we can provide for the town?

The other one with that, also I wanted to ask you three questions, sorry. It is related to the food bank. We thank you, Agnico Eagle for providing funds toward the food bank, but \$5000.00 for one year isn't enough. Can you guys provide more funding towards that as well? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you for that, Paul. I believe that is something that you would follow-up directly with the community and not at this table. It is private information I believe.

Jamie: Mr. Chair, if I can. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thanks for your comments, Paul. You are correct, Mr. Chair. We will follow-up directly, but you don't have to thank us. We are here as a partner in the community. We just appreciate to be here. We are a visitor here, so you don't have to thank us. We appreciate you thanking us, but we will continue that discussion based on your comments. Thank you.

Chairperson: Next on the list is Martha. Please go ahead.

Martha: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Martha Hickes, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Two questions: Who are your ship monitors, and where are they from? And where are the reports, and what is in the reports? That is my first question. My second question is who sits on the Environmental Climate Change Committee? Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead. If it is not readily available, it could also be provided later.

Manon: Manon Turmel, Agnico Eagle. I do not have the name of the monitors at this time. Yes, it is for on the barges between Helicopter Island and Baker Lake. We will provide that and make sure you have that information. It is included in our annual report, but we can provide it to you.

Jamie: Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Martha, can you just expand on the second question, the environment? Is that the Climate Change Committee?

Chairperson: Go ahead, Martha.

Martha: Martha, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. ECCC Environmental Climate Change Committee. Who sits on that board?

Chairperson: Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. That is part of the Terrestrial Advisory Group, so it is Environment Climate Change Canada. Maybe we forgot the third "C." It is a member of Environment Canada. Usually, it is the bird specialist from Yellowknife. Yeah, hopefully that helps.

Martha: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: I believe Richard was the last on the list. Please go ahead once you have the mic, Richard.

Richard: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Also, thank you, Agnico Eagle for your presentation. I just wish there were paper copies to follow-up on. Anyway, I've got a couple of questions. The first one is related to Slide number...sorry about that, I am looking at my phone since I took pictures. Slide 22 relating to the Meadowbank and Meliadine Terrestrial Advisory Group: I sat on the Terrestrial Advisory Group for the Meadowbank Complex. That group does next to nothing to service the Baker Lake hunters in our community.

The Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization has on numerous occasions requested the Terrestrial Advisory Group, so that is the Government of Nunavut, the Regional Inuit Association, the federal government, Agnico Eagle, and Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers. The Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers asked on a few occasions to have an external neutral chairman, chair of these meetings. This way all of our concerns are being acted on equally.

You guys may have heard on my community report, we don't have the capacity. So, my question is, I don't have the final version of what did you guys call it? The Wildlife Plan? The TEMMP? Is there any way to revisit that section and see if there is an opportunity to appoint an external chairman to that advisory group? That is my first question.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnell, Agnico Eagle. We are always open to have a discussion. I am not directly involved with those groups any longer, but I will follow-up and pass that on, Richard. You know, like in the past, we are always open to have those discussions to look at improvements. I am not saying that a chairman or a chairperson would be involved, but we are open to have that discussion. Especially when I heard certain things are not being executed or listened upon, that is more of something I would rather follow-up on based on the comments you just provided. We will follow-up on that. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. I believe you have a follow-up? Please go ahead.

Paul: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Richard Aksawnee, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. Thank you, Jamie, for that response. I guess more of a comment on that one there is because in the past, there was a Terrestrial Advisory Group meeting that continued without the presence of the original Inuit organization and the representative from the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. That is why I brought up this issue. We want our voices to be heard, so this is why I raised this issue.

Moving on to my next question, I am not sure which slide it is anymore, but relating to dust, dust pollution and your study on dust. For the past 12 to 13 years, the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers have requested that the road between Baker Lake and Meadowbank, I haven't really been on the Whale Tail Road so I won't know what the dust issue is there, but for the past decade or over a decade, we have been requesting dust suppression to be put down on that all-weather road, the 101-kilometre road to the mine site Meadowbank Complex.

It is on the Nunavut Impact Review Board project certificate where the roadway is supposed to be suppressed of dust. We have a couple of areas along the Meadowbank Road where dust suppression is laid out, but that is only like 1 to 2 kilometers a section here, 1 to 2 kilometers a section further up, and then further up. I guess my question is, will Agnico Eagle commit to applying dust suppression from Point A to Point B? Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thank you for your question, Richard. I can't commit right now, but I think we can commit to evaluating the best path forward. I know back in the day, you and I were on that road looking at a pilot program for dust suppression, which we completed. That was expanded, so we would have to look at the details, what is happening at the operation based on this subject related to dust. Guaranteed, I can commit to having a discussion on that to ensure that we have a plan forward, so I will commit to that.

Chairperson: Thank you, and we will now move to registered participants. Please go ahead.

Hilu: Thank you, Itsivautaq. Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. First of all, I want to bring up regarding the Terrestrial Advisory Group, an occurrence two years ago in 2020 when the Agnico Eagle mines unilaterally changed the thresholds for the number of caribou that needed to be by the road for the road to close.

They, without consulting with the rest of their Terrestrial Advisory Group who are interveners here at this meeting, at this hearing, changed the numbers from 12 up to 75 caribou needed to be there. That was for spring. Then for summer, they changed the number from 25 needed to be there to close the road to up to 300. That was for summer. Then for fall, which we know is a very big migration time around Qamani'tuaq, they changed it from 110 to 1,000 caribou that needed to be by the road for it to close.

In response, the interveners that are here responded, and they are the ones that are part of the Terrestrial Advisory Group. They all responded to Nunavut Impact Review Board. The Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization said this was done without the involvement of the HTO. The Government of Canada said that this plan would be largely ineffective and that there were several significant deficiencies. They asked AEM to revise it, and that AEM refused to undertake in the requested analyses. With that as my lead in, would you agree that for mobile measures to be executed that you would be first and foremost the leading party that would have to be present to execute mobile measures?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thank you for the question. Based on all the information from 2020 on all the information you cited, I would like to look at all that information, so we can get back to you on a response regarding those numbers, just so we understand all the correct information. The second part on the mobile caribou measures, your question was if we would be the lead...

Hilu: Would you agree that Agnico Eagle would be the party that would be first and foremost responsible for implementing mobile measures at any of your sites?

Jamie: We implement the mobile caribou measures, like it was mentioned in our presentation. Jamie Quesnel, I think, Agnico Eagle. Thank you, Mr. Chair, for the reminder. We do that with the mobile caribou measures at our exploration site, so our exploration team would take care of that. At our operations, like the Meadowbank Complex and Meliadine, we use the process that comes out of the Nunavut Impact Review Board, which is the Wildlife Plan that Manon was mentioning. Thank you.

Hilu: To clarify my question...

Chairperson: Name please.

Hilu: Sorry. Thank you. Hilu Tagoona, Friends of Land Use Planning. My question was do you agree that you are the primary party that is executing mobile measures at your sites and not all these other parties that are part of say, the Terrestrial Advisory Group? Are you the primary agency that is executing mobile measures at your sites?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. No, we work in concert with all the parties related to the mobile caribou measures. We receive mapping from the Government of Nunavut. At an operation with our Terrestrial Advisory Group, we have members at the site that are working

with the operational team to make real-time decisions based on movement of caribou. So, we are working collectively on the decision-making. The Terrestrial Advisory Group and albeit, it may not be perfect every day, every week, it is a process to look at monitoring and mitigation, how we can improve, what the data tells us, and things like that. So, we are working in concert with everybody, and that is our objective.

Chairperson: Thank you. Another question? Okay, please go ahead.

Hilu: Matna, Itsivautaq. Thank you for your answer. Secondly to that, on June 30, 2022, the Government of Nunavut submitted a response to the Nunavut Impact Review Board to your annual report, which is for the Terrestrial Effects Monitoring and Mitigation Program. Yesterday, I read the first half of an excerpt from Page 11 of that PDF where it stated that they had expressed concerns about noncompliance of the project certificate due to incomplete and inconsistent application of the Terrestrial Effects Monitoring and Mitigation Program.

The final sentence in that paragraph stated failure to implement them fully constitutes a breach of trust and undermines the integrity of the Environmental Assessment process in Nunavut. That was in response to four years, the last four years of their annual reports regarding the same report, the Terrestrial Effects Monitoring and Mitigation Program

That being said, how can we trust you or other industry stakeholders to have so much power to implement mobile measures without Inuit on the ground, such as the people around this table to ensure compliance? Matna.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thank you for the question. Yeah, based on the reference you provided yesterday in a little bit more detail, I think with your reference, we looked at the information last night. I am not too sure. I am pretty sure it the same reference, but just based on some of the closures that we have, and Greg alluded to that in his presentation, we have a decision tree in the field. So, with the operation that has been approved by a lot of the interveners for the Terrestrial Management Plan, it is a decision tree that is triggered by collar data. Certain activities happen at the site but also...

Chairperson: Slow down, please.

Jamie: I'm trying to get it out before I forget. Also, the operational team report on non-collared caribou, and that triggers other activities at the site. Saying all that, some days we may have with our environmental operational team in the field, three or four times a day observing wildlife. With our closure days you know for say '21, that was 43 days, but there is also stuff happening beyond the triggering of a road closure, so they are out there quite often. Based on the noncompliance, I think in the fall it was twice, and there might have been 8 other times. It is a percentage of that. However, we did still execute the decision tree in the activities.

The numbering may not have been correct. We disagreed on a few. We disagreed on some of the tone in that response. However, we are willing to work together with the Government of Nunavut and others to improve. I think we got things maybe 85%, 90% correct. Again, we are learning. We are getting better on those components.

Overall, I think for trust, I think we have a very good record. Again, we are not perfect. We are here to listen, to learn, and improve collectively. That is why we are here. We are the only mining company here right now presenting just our view and ways we can improve. Hopefully if trust has been eroded, hopefully we find ways to build the trust, because there is a great opportunity in Nunavut with a company like ours to enhance some sustainable development that would benefit all parties. Again, mining does not last forever, so it is a moment now that people have to make decisions, and this is one of the things in this hearing to make it sustainable if people want it to be sustainable with mining to be part of that equation. Hopefully if the trust is eroded, hopefully we can find ways and work together to build that trust.

Chairperson: Thank you. Are there any other questions from registered participants? Clayton, please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Early on in your presentation, you stated that you make responsible environmental, social, and governance investments into the territory. Can Agnico Eagle describe the metrics used to make that determination?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Thanks for the question, Clayton. I think I was saying that we are recognized globally for our leading environmental, social, and governance practices. On the governance side, that is why I referenced the Mining Association of Canada toward sustainable mining. We are audited on our performance. I can give you a link where it is audited by third parties based on certain parameters and criteria that we have to meet. It is the Mining Association of Canada, but we have incorporated this at our other global operations, because it gives an indicator of areas that we have to improve on. Our score is very good. Again, this is audited by third parties, not first-party auditors, which would be the company.

Environmental: We do have initiatives to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. We are looking at opportunities to improve on that based on certain areas of the business where we can recover heat from our generators at site, things like that. Also with our application, we are looking at wind turbines at the Meliadine operation. We already have those approved at the Hope Bay operation. We are looking at other ways.

Social: We have a lot of investment in different areas, different communities in the territory, Kivalliq and the Kitikmeot. We can provide a list. Plus, we are a public traded company. There is a lot of information on our website. Plus, we have information that is submitted in our annual reports on some of these components. Hopefully, that will address some, part, or all of your question. Thanks, Clayton.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead, Clayton.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for that response. You state in your presentation that you utilize IQ in your decision-making process on exploration and other activities. Could you explain how you integrate IQ into your decision-making process?

Chairperson: Thank you, Clayton. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Manno: Manno Turmel, Agnico Eagle. We primarily work with David Kritterdlik, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Traditional Knowledge Advisor. Basically, before we go into an area, we will be working with him to understand current usage and past usage of the area, so we have that knowledge before moving further. Also on caribou, he has passed some interesting IQ on letting the lead herd pass, so we make sure that our Wildlife Plan incorporates that. So, those are just some of the examples that David has shared. There is more, but some examples. Thank you.

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Clayton. Remember to state your name and organization. Thanks.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Once again, you are saying that you utilize IQ in your decision-making process. It is well known by knowledge holders that we should not be disturbing water crossings. Why are you investing into exploring water crossings such as Maguse Lake, as identified by Alex there?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Yeah, we would have to look at the details on that file. I think that is from our exploration group. I would have to look at it.

Chairperson: Thank you. It looks like you have another question? Is it land use planning? Please go ahead.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. You present the Terrestrial Advisory Group as a mitigation plan and as an alternative to land use planning. Under the terms of reference for the Terrestrial Advisory Group, who retains the authority on making changes to your Terrestrial Effects Mitigation and Monitoring Plan?

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Jamie: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jamie Quesnel, Agnico Eagle. Collectively, we make changes. I think we submitted Version 8 at Meadowbank, so operations what 10, 11 years now, so almost every 18 months, we are making changes to it, updates. I think at Meliadine, we are on Version, it is not 1 anyway. It is probably at least 3 or 4. We can get back to you on those details, Clayton. Maybe you might know the version, but we are always improving. So, to say Agnico is not listening and not making changes is not true. We have made multiple versions of the document based on input from the parties that participate. They get engaged to improve, to get engaged on collaboration and to make our product better, and for us to understand better, and for the operation to perform better. Again, Meadowbank we are Version 7, Version 8; Meliadine Version 4. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. I didn't see any movement from registered participants for additional questions before. We would like to go on to the next presenter. We would like to say thank you very much to Agnico Eagle.

(Applause)

We will do our quick switch. Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board is up next. Thanks.

Presentation by the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

Earl Evans – BQCMB Chair

Chairperson: Earl, please give me a thumbs up when you are already, and I will start announcing things. Everyone, please make your way back to your seats.

Okay, everyone, it is time to return to your seats. Earl has been very flexible, and we have appreciated it greatly. We would like to take the time to listen to him now. He is ready to go.

Earl: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for giving me a chance to speak here today. That is why they call us a caribou management board, because we are already last on the list. Just kidding. Thank you.

Okay, I have a written submission I am going to read out, and I will have a few comments after. So, thank you again for letting me speak. Hello, everyone, my name is Earl Evans. I am glad to be here today to present on behalf of the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. I am a member of the Northwest Territories Meté Nation, and I live in Fort Smith, NWT. I joined the caribou board as a representative of the NWT Meté Nation about 20 years ago and have been the Chair of the board for about 10 years. I have been an active caribou hunter and trapper all my life and have primarily harvested Beverly...

Chairperson: Please slow down so the interpreters can keep up.

Earl: Okay, thank you. I would also like to mention Alex, Richard, and a buddy here to his left. I am glad to see them here too. All members of the Caribou Board are very concerned about the future of the caribou herds and the cultures and livelihood of Indigenous people, caribou people across the north, because the herds on which we depend on are declining in size and are often not available to us. Eight out of nine herds are in decline. The only one that is doing good is the Porcupine herd up in the Yukon side.

Before I begin the presentation, I would like to thank NPC for playing close attention to what the people have been telling them about the need to take care of caribou and important caribou habitats. Thank you also to the interpreters for allowing us to communicate with each other this week about this very important subject. I will try not to talk too fast, and please let me know if I do so.

Our presentation today has four main parts:

- Background on the Beverly Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and the Caribou Board, and why we are participating in this land use planning process;
- Comments on proposals in the 2021 Land Use Plan that would support conservation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou and help to make sure there are caribou for the future;
- Our concerns about proposals made by NPC in the Land Use Plans and recommendations by others in response to the Draft Plan that would not help caribou;
- Number 4: Recommendations from the Caribou Board for the Nunavut Planning Commission. These recommendations should also be noted by the three signatories who are responsible for

making critical decisions about what is included in the final approved Nunavut Land Use Plan: Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Government of Nunavut, and Government of Canada.

First, I will provide some background on the two caribou herds that the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Board was created to help manage. This was initiated like 40 years ago. The map shows the total area used by the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds over the last seven decades. The map is based on information from government surveys, locations of collared caribou, and Indigenous knowledge.

The caribou range includes parts of two territories and two provinces. The herds are shared by many people, including Inuit of Nunavut, the Dene Meté of the Northwest Territories, Northern Saskatchewan, and Northern Manitoba.

The Beverly herd has primarily used the western and northern part of this area. The Qamanirjuaq has mostly used the eastern part, and the central portion has been used by both herds at different times. In the winter, we seem to get a lot of mixing. The two orange areas are the traditional calving grounds that have been used by the Beverly herd since the 1950s. During the last 15 years or so, the herd has mostly used the northern area along the Queen Maude Gulf coast for calving. The purple area is the traditional Qamanirjuaq calving grounds used since the 1960s. Parts of the traditional calving ground were used by these herds in at least one year. Some parts were used many years and are often called the core calving areas.

This map shows the spring migration corridor used by the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd from 1993 to 2012. It is based on information from tracking locations of collared caribou. In the spring, the caribou migrate from southern winter range toward the calving grounds, and in the fall, they move south and west to the wintering grounds. A nice picture of some caribou there. God bless their souls.

The Caribou Board is an advisory board that provides information and recommendations about the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and about human activities, which could affect the herds and their habitat. It provides a voice for caribou, caribou habitat, and communities who depend on caribou by providing input to public agencies, Indigenous governments, and communities.

The board's vision for the future of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou is that for many Indigenous people in Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Northern Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, caribou are the key to food security and are fundamental to culture, spirituality, and identity. Caribou is life for these people. Individuals, communities, and governments from all regions of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq range share the responsibility for taking care of caribou. There is our Caribou Management Board there, the whole crew. Quite a motley crew, but they are all a bunch of good people, good hard workers. Joe with that big stick there, if you don't listen, he gives you a whack with that.

The Caribou Board is a co-management board that was established 40 years ago to help people from communities and governments work together on issues that affect the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their habitat. Forty years ago, people already recognized, like with the new pressures on caribou. They saw a problem 40 years ago, and they had enough initiative at that time to start this board. This goes to show that there have been problems for a long time, and people recognize it as that.

The board's overall goal is to help ensure the long-term conservation of the caribou herds to support Indigenous harvesters and their families, so there is caribou for current and future generations. Up to 15 regional board members are appointed to represent more than 20 Indigenous communities from across the caribou ranges, and five public governments: Nunavut, NWT, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Canada. Board members include Inuit, Dene, Cree, Metis caribou harvesters, and government biologists, wildlife managers, and land managers.

There are four main reasons why the Caribou Board is involved in the Nunavut land use planning process:

- Number 1: The final Land Use Plan for Nunavut will play an important role in the future of the Beverley and Qamanirjuaq herds. The Plan is crucial for maintaining options for caribou movements and habitats used to keep the herds strong and large enough to support harvesting.
- Number 2: When some types of land use activities take place in the most important habitats, they could cause harm to caribou habitat and caribou. A Land Use Plan is needed to identify where these land uses should and should not occur.
- Number 3: Most caribou herds, including the Beverley and Qamanirjuaq herds are much smaller than they were 25 years ago. The Caribou Board is worried that if the herds continue to decline, they may reach a point where they cannot grow large again. So, this is a critical time for barren ground caribou.
- Number 4: Not having caribou would cause a significant crisis for many Indigenous caribou harvesters and their family. Caribou is life for these people. That is their main food supply. Very, very important. Having less caribou would create social, cultural, food security, and financial hardships for many Indigenous peoples across the caribou ranges, including those who live outside Nunavut.

There is a picture of Alex and his grandson learning how to make dry meat. We've got to keep our youth out there doing that. That is a good picture there. Notice he did not have a phone in his hand. He had a piece of meat.

We want to be clear that the Caribou Board is not against mining in Nunavut. The Caribou Board understands the need for economic development in Nunavut and realizes that development will occur. There has to be compromises here. We know that. However, board members from across the caribou ranges have concerns about the potential for harm that some land uses could have on caribou if they are allowed in some key caribou habitats. The board has held a strong position for decades against allowing mineral exploration and mining on the calving grounds, post-calving areas, and in important crossings of waterbodies.

However, the board has made compromises to support land use planning and economic development in Nunavut. In the past, we recommended against development anywhere in the traditional calving grounds used by the herds since the 1950s. We now support the proposal to prohibit development in smaller core calving areas defined by the Government of Nunavut based on areas used by the herds more recently. So, we have been flexible, and now we ask the

government and industry also to make their own compromises to help ensure there will be caribou for the future.

The Caribou Board believes that land use planning is necessary to help manage development activities in Nunavut. We believe that the Plan could be a valuable tool to protect land, water, and caribou in Nunavut in the ways listed on this slide. There are two main ways that a land use plan can help reduce the effects of development activities on caribou.

- Number 1: The Plan should protect the most important caribou habitats from harm by keeping some land uses away from key areas all year round. In this way, the Plan can play a very valuable role by making sure that there is habitat that caribou need, both now and in the future.
- Number 2: The Plan can help to protect caribou from harm by keeping some land uses away from animals to make sure they are not disturbed at times when they are most sensitive. In this way, the Plan can add to the protection that is provided by other actions, such as mitigation through the Environmental Assessment process. It is important to recognize the protection of animals from disturbance is not all that is needed, because protection of habitat is critical to the survival of caribou herds.

NPC has proposed using land restrictions and prohibitions of certain activities to protect caribou habitats. We agree that some intensive land uses should be prohibited from some areas so that people will not harm the land or disturb animals there. We support NPC's proposal to designate Limited Use Areas for caribou with year-round prohibitions on certain land uses for caribou calving areas, post-calving areas, key access corridors, and key freshwater crossings.

Number 2: Apply additional seasonal restrictions to further limited activities allowed during specific time periods for calving and post-calving grounds and key access corridors. Number 3: Designate Limited Use areas with year-round prohibitions on certain land uses for conservation areas on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq range. We have made some suggestions for additions and modifications to some of these proposals in a written submission to NPC.

NPC's proposal to create Limited Use Area for caribou is consistent with past and recent statements made to them by the Caribou Board, as well as by the Kivalliq Hunters and Trappers Organizations and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, which reinstated their former position to NPC again in 2022. Also, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board stated in April 2022 that they agree with protecting calving grounds with Limited Use designations in the Land Use Plan based on input they received from the Kivalliq HTOs as recently as the fall of 2021.

We are now going to look at the main proposals that would affect caribou using the Qamanirjuaq as an example. On this slide, the total year-round Qamanirjuaq caribou range is shown in pink, as mapped by the Government of Nunavut using information up to 2011. This includes caribou range and NWT, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, as well as Nunavut. This map in green is the total area proposed in the Draft Plan for protecting caribou habitat in Limited Use Areas for caribou on and near the Qamanirjuaq range. Some important freshwater crossings along the Thelon River and areas outside the Qamanirjuaq range are included in this map. If these designations are approved in the final Plan, some specific intensive land uses would not be allowed in these areas year-round.

This map shows which Qamanirjuaq seasonal ranges proposed Limited Use Areas for caribou would protect. Calving grounds, light purple; post-calving grounds, dark purple; key access corridors that caribou use to move onto the calving ground. Freshwater crossings on the Qamanirjuaq range are in dark blue.

As I stated previously, the Caribou board supports these Limited Use designations for caribou habitat protections that are proposed in the Draft Land Use Plan. If we are not careful, 50 years from now, that is all you are going to have left of your caribou, that bone laying on the ground there. Just kidding. You guys don't laugh?

(Laughter)

Pretty serious group. The Caribou Board does not support the following two NPC proposals, because each of them would result in less protection for important caribou habitats.

- Number 1: Providing special status for infrastructure developments in a Kivalliq-Manitoba corridor.
- Number 2: Allowing projects with existing rights to proceed through all stages of mineral development. These proposals would give development projects higher priority than caribou protection in Limited Use Areas for caribou where they overlap. Therefore, important caribou habitats in those areas, including calving and post-calving grounds would not be provided with protection by the Land Use Plan.

The yellow line on this map shows the Kivalliq-Manitoba corridor proposed in the Draft Land Use Plan for roads, hydro lines and other related infrastructure. This is not acceptable to the Caribou Board for several reasons including location. The corridor runs through the Qamanirjuaq caribou spring migration corridor north to the calving grounds. B: It crosses calving and post-calving areas and important water crossings for caribou. That is the green area.

The purpose - A: The proposed corridor gives development higher priority than protection for caribou in key habitats including calving and post-calving areas. B: The corridor would mean the proposed hydro-fibre project would not be required to go through the regular amendment process. The Caribou Board recommends that KIA be required to apply for an amendment and that NPC should evaluate alternative routes and cumulative impacts and conduct a public review for this project proposal. A better plan is essential for the future of the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd.

The orange areas on this map show where the existing rights were mapped by NPC on Qamanirjuaq calving areas and other key habitats. NPC proposes that no protection would be provided by the Land Use Plan for caribou habitat where existing rights exist, and any mineral right would automatically override the value of an area to caribou. The Caribou Board does not support this proposal because it would remove habitat protection from the Land Use Plan for key areas like calving areas.

It should also be noted that many participants have told NPC that there are many more existing rights that need to be added to the list in the 2021 Draft Plan. So, the orange areas on this map are likely only some of the areas that would not be protected for caribou.

This map shows a combined area for which protection of caribou habitat would be removed for the Kivalliq-Manitoba development corridor in yellow and existing rights orange area, plus others not yet mapped. As a result of these proposals by NPC, a large portion of the Qamanirjuaq calving and post-calving habitat would not be protected in the Land Use Plan. Negative effects on caribou would include direct habitat loss in development areas, less habitat available to caribou if their movements are blocked by roads and other manmade structures, and less food for caribou cows and young calves if they avoid developed areas because of dust and noise.

Therefore, these proposals are not supported by the Caribou Management Board, which recommends that areas used for calving and taking care of young calves are given higher value in the Land Use Plan than their possible value for mining, roads, and other infrastructure. There is another nice little picture.

The Caribou Board also has concerns with some recommendations made by other participants in their submissions to NPC because they would not support habitat protection for caribou in their Land Use Plan. We do not support the following recommendations made by other parties:

1. Using mobile protection measures or seasonal restrictions as the only ways to protect caribou in the Land Use Plan.
2. Relying completely on the Environmental Assessment process, mitigation measures to protect caribou.

Both of these recommendations are not adequate, as they do not provide necessary protection for habitat in key seasonal ranges: calving areas, post-calving areas, and pokey access corridors.

The Caribou Board has six general recommendations. More details are provided in our written submissions to NPC:

1. Guidance is needed from the Land Use Plan for protection of caribou habitat to maintain key habitats and keep options open so caribou can continue to follow their seasonal migrations to and from calving grounds and post-calving areas.
2. The role of land use planning is to set out clear rules for all parties to follow when using the land. For Nunavut, this should include establishing rules for land use to protect important caribou habitats.
3. The Nunavut Land Use Plan will be reviewed regularly and can be changed in the future if new information indicates that new methods have been developed, tested, and proven to work. But we need to do what we can do now to ensure the future of caribou using established methods and tools for land use planning.
4. Seasonal protection measures and mitigation of negative effects from developments can provide some limited protection to caribou. However, they do not provide long-term habitat protection. Prohibiting activities that can harm the land are needed to protect habitat in key areas, which should be provided through the Land Use Plan.\

5. Planning mitigations for the effects of mineral exploration and development on caribou should not occur in the Land Use Plan. Nunavut has an established and well-supported environmental assessment process, which is operated by the Nunavut Impact Review Board.
6. This will be the first territory-wide Land Use Plan, and it may be changed in the future, but if we don't protect habitat for the future, there will be fewer options later. We need to take a cautious approach now, and we may not be able to fix our mistakes. This is not a time to gamble with the future of caribou.

Oh boy, there's a fat one (*referring to slide*).

(*Laughter*)

In closing, I would like again to thank NPC for paying close attention to what the people have been telling them about the need to take care of caribou and important habitats. The 2021 Draft Plan shows that NPC has used the input they received from caribou people to ensure protection for caribou and caribou habitat through their land use designations.

However, there are some things that need to be changed to ensure that necessary habitat protection is actually provided. We urge NPC's Commissioners and the three Plan signatories to make sure that the final approved Land Use Plan for Nunavut contains meaningful protection for caribou and habitat and does not provide development with higher priority than caribou in key caribou habitat. Please remember that your decisions will affect many caribou people outside of Nunavut as well as the residents of Nunavut. Thank you for this opportunity to present today on behalf of the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. Holy man, that is quite a mouthful.

(*Laughter and Applause*)

I've got a few other things I would like to say, some observations I have made in my years of hunting and travelling around. I have been hunting caribou for over 50 years and I travel all over the territory hunting caribou. I have seen a lot of things. I have seen a lot of mine activity. I have seen a lot of winter roads. One thing that people here in Nunavut have to remember, this is the last frontier here. You guys are the last of the people. Down south, there are people in cars and it is a rat race, but up here, you're free because nobody can tell you what to do.

Like Alex, any of you guys can look out the window in the morning, look at your skidoo and say maybe I'll go caribou hunting. Maybe I'll go muskox hunting. Maybe I'll go chase some wolves. You know, you guys can do what you want here. You've got Section 35 rights. You can hunt. You can fish. You can travel. You can't put a dollar value on that. There is no money that can replace that. You can have a stack that high. I would rather be roasting a big caribou rib outside and skinning caribou, you know?

That is the mentality that the Inuit and the Dene people have. They value wildlife and their way of life, and it is a unique way of life. There is no other place, like I said that you can travel and get in your skidoo and go all day. I'm just foaming at the mouth. I am getting excited.

(*Laughter*)

You can travel all day and not see anybody. Then you go along and see a caribou and oh, there's my supper. Stop, skin a caribou, cook it up, take the meat home to your family. You can't do that anywhere else in the world, so you really got to cherish your land. Cherish your animals, you know. You've got to protect them. I hear people say caribou is number one. Yeah, caribou is number one.

Caribou is like a magic word. The town will be everybody kind of lazing around nothing happening. All of a sudden, somebody says oh, there is caribou coming. The whole town comes to life, you know? People are outside tying their skidoos, loading up, gassing up, getting their guns ready. Dogs are barking and everybody is happy. Meat is coming to town, you know? When there is no caribou around, everything is dead, just quiet. Caribou are really, really special animals, and they are really, really important to the people. That is their way of life. That is their food. You guys go out and right now, they are out there hunting and getting fresh meat, making hides, and doing the things they like to do, but if caribou aren't there, you can't do that.

I've got a big long list of stuff here I would like to expand on, roads and stuff. Roads are a real killer to caribou. I have seen that Yellowknife herd that was 476,000 animals in it. Now it is down to less than 6,000. 98% of that herd is gone in 30 years, you know? And a lot of that is, you can't say it is contributed to mines, but there are so many factors in there. There is climate change. There is accessibility.

By putting roads, there is access, and when you get access, you get a lot of people over-hunting and a lot of abuse along those roads. Along with that, you get a lot of predators too hunting along the roads. There are just so much more impacts to the caribou when there are roads put in there. Like that road to Yellowknife, that road is about 550 kilometers and there are a couple of spur roads. They bring about 7,000 loads a year to resupply the mine, and that is in 2½ months.

When you get in some of those big lakes and you're out there hunting caribou, and MacKay Lake is probably 60 miles long. You get on that lake at night, and it looks like Jasper Avenue. As far as you can see there are trucks. Every five minutes there is a truck going by, truck going by. Ice is cracking and snapping like rifle shots, you know?

The caribou...and I am half-deaf right now. Hilu was trying to tell me something, and I didn't know what she was saying. Caribou can hear ten times further than you. So, those caribou come to the road and see these big long lines of trucks and lights, they don't want to cross that road. So, they go to the portages wherever there are rocks and stuff. The wolves learn that. That's their crossing point. The wolves are waiting in the portages, and that is where they are killing a lot of caribou.

They don't want to cross the big lakes because they see all these lights and stuff. Those lights, you can see them 20 miles away. You could be on the lake hunting. You can see the glow of those lights. It looks like Northern lights, those trucks one hundred miles long. They travel in convoys at about 12 at a time, five minutes apart. It is just steady, steady, steady. It does not stop day and night.

It is not only roads. There are so many different factors. There is climate change and a lot more water on the lakes. Caribou don't like that overflow. They hit a lake with overflow, they will go around it. Ice last year, there was three layers of ice. I was looking for buffalos and I was wondering why there were no buffalos. I dug down, and there was three layers of ice. We got rain. We got rain

three or four times in the winter, big heavy rainstorms. Up by Yellowknife, they get the same thing. Caribou, they don't like that. They don't like to travel on that stuff. They avoid it.

There are so many different things happening. I know land use planning is big, it's an ongoing thing. Things are changing all the time. Like I know Pine Point Mine started up about 1960 and shut down 25 years later. It shut down in '85. That was 35 years ago. There used to be lots of boreal caribou around there. There are no caribou around there now. There are just great big open pits, big pits that are full of contaminated water and garbage all over the place. They drove machinery in the pits. Years ago, the land use planning wasn't as stringent as it is now. They got away with a lot more than they did now.

In the future, I think that land use plans are learning from the past. I think every land use plan is going to get better as it goes on, because they have learned from that past. Hopefully, you know, we can do the same here in Nunavut. The Nunavut Land Use Plan is supposed to be getting input from the people. It is what the people want, and I hear what the people want just listening for a couple of days.

They want caribou. They want caribou for the future. They want caribou for their grandchildren and their great-grandchildren. They want caribou forever. In order to do that, we have to look at the big picture. Sure, we need some economic development. We need some mines, but we've got to go at it at a pace that does not destroy the land so we can't use it and the animals can't use it. We've got to go at it at a controlled pace, small steps. Do your homework. Do your ground truthing. See what is there, and don't exploit it to the fullest. If you do that, there will be nothing there for the future.

I know the younger people need that wage-based economy. They need to get a job and feed their families, but they also like that traditional lifestyle. I think the mines can accommodate the people and give them part-time jobs. Some people don't want to work part-time jobs. When the ducks come in, they want to go duck hunting. When the fish are out, they want to go fishing. When caribou are here, they are going to go caribou hunting.

They've got to have a flexible schedule for the Aboriginal people. They are not all wage people 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They like their bush, but they also need the money to get to the bush. It is very expensive. You buy a skidoo, and it is \$15 to \$20 thousand dollars; \$70 bucks for a can of gas; \$70 bucks for a box of bullets. It's not cheap. We need a little bit of both. We need the mining, but we also need to look after our animals in our country, so it is there for the future.

Every one of us in this room today has had a chance to give some input, give some input into this Plan in a positive way. And I hear the people. I hear the people talking. I've been in the room where five years ago there were more Elders around. Now, I am the only Elder here maybe, me and my buddy over there. Holy man, the Elders you know, they gave a lot of information, a lot of TK in the past into these plans. I am glad we got that from them. They were a wealth of knowledge. The Elders have passed on, and I'm glad they had a chance to put input into the Plan, but I see more women, more ladies sitting at the table. That's good. That's what we like to see.

We need everybody here, and I am glad that everybody is here, and I am glad that everybody is going to contribute in a positive way here. There are going to be compromises. We are going to have to make compromises. Nobody is going to be happy. You know, you can't make everybody

happy. We know that, but we've got to make our Aboriginal people that live on this land and their families happy and look after the animals that they depend on.

So, this Plan is going to be one of the biggest land use plans in the world. Everybody in the world is going to be looking at how this thing is going to work, so we are going to make it successful, make it work for everybody. This is going to be the Cadillac of land use plans so let's not bugger it up. I think we can do it. We have a good background here. We've got a good start, but we just got to keep working out the kinks in it, and I think everybody will be happy in the end. So, thank you.

(Applause)

Chairperson: I was going to say we should thank Earl for his presentation, but you went right to it ahead of me. Thank you very much. It is 4:59. It means that we are going to have a supper break and come back at 6:00 to finish up the proceedings for the day. I believe there are one or two presentations. I know there might be a couple of questions to Earl, maybe not, but we will give people a chance.

Earl: I think Hilu said she's done.

(Laughter)

Chairperson: Well, I know there is one other one then. Then we will have closing remarks. A couple of things, and you can think about this while you are having supper. Closing remarks are timed, and that is the one thing we will be precise on, the timing for this week. There will be bigger thank yous for people, so you don't have to worry about that in your closing remarks. If you are going to get mad at me tonight, that's okay, but 3 minutes or 15 minutes, depending on if you are a signatory. We are going to keep to the time limit. I want to give everybody a heads up on that. Thank you very much. Go enjoy, and we will reconvene at 6:00.

Supper

(Audio came in mid-sentence):

Chairperson: ...and Martha. I don't want to make it seem like I am rushing you, but I am, because Earl has to get on a plane.

Paula: Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Earl from the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board for your presentation today. I just wanted a clarification on Slide 24 where it says we do not support recommendations to use mobile protection measures. Instead, Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board would like to use habitat protection. Is that correct, and B is habitat protection.

Chairperson: Thank you.

Earl: Thank you for the question. I don't have that slide there. I will get Leslie to get back to you on this a written question. You will be answered. Leslie put this together for me, and I did not have to go over it too thoroughly. You know the whole saying, eh? They say better to be thought a fool than open your mouth and remove all doubt. So, I will just wait and let Leslie answer that. Thank you.

(Laughter)

Paula: Thank you. Matna. That was it.

Chairperson: Thank you. Martha, please go ahead.

Martha: Martha from the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Just a comment on notes I wrote before the previous hearings. The caribou can smell and hear and notice things that a human can't detect. When caribou start their migration, they do not face the sun. When geese are heading south, the caribou head the other way. In between the caribou hooves, they have an opening. When that is plugged with soil or mud or a pebble gets in there, it affects the legs, and they are not able to walk. They lay around in swampy, muddy areas so they will not be detected or smelled by other wildlife, for example wolves or grizzlies. I just wanted to say these comments to Earl. Thank you. Thank you for your presentation.

Earl: Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

Chairperson: Thank you. Are there any questions from registered participants? *(Pause)*

I don't see questions. Okay, are there any from public members? *(Pause)*

None. Thank you very much, Earl. We really appreciate you coming. I know you are on a rush to catch a plane.

Earl: Thank you. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

If you don't mind, I would just like to say a couple of more words here. I spoke earlier that there are a lot of unknowns like climate change. It's a big problem, and it is a world-wide problem. It is happening all over. I heard Bernadette talking yesterday about how the shrubbery is taking over and covering up the caribou moss and that kind of thing is happening. The tree line is moving north, slowly moving north.

They are finding a lot of the eskers, the Inuit said this 30 years ago that eskers are starting to collapse, because eskers are underground rivers. The permafrost is starting to melt from some of them. Some of them don't have enough cover. They are finding lakes now in the middle of these eskers, and these eskers in these lakes they are finding fish from these rivers. These fish are thousands of years old. So, some of these eskers in the Plan, they might be changed to archeological areas of interest and stuff. Those are some of the things that we have to look at.

I noticed that caribou in our area, the Qamanirjuaq, they come from the east. They come into Manitoba, dip down, sometimes right in the border. They come into Saskatchewan, and then they go up into the territories, like around Manchester Lake and north of Manchester Lake. What is happening is the people, the Dogrib and Łutsël K'é people and the people from the Fort Smith area that are having a hard time to access caribou because the Bathurst is down to nothing, they are starting to take these Qamanirjuaq caribou that are coming out of your area. Qamanirjuaq have

been coming up, and they are right along the edge of the tree line. They are kind of moving more under the tundra from underneath.

Groups are getting funded to fly to meet these caribou. It's about 400 miles from Yellowknife flight. So, they will fly in there with a couple of Twin Otters and set up a camp. They will do a community hunt and get 50 or 100 animals or whatever. Then we have the Saskatchewan people now coming up from northern Saskatchewan. They trap up in the Northwest Territories area. With this guardianship program, they have built a string of cabins all the way up from Lake Athabasca. There are about 8 cabins, and they go all the way up through Frazier Lake, Rennie Lake, all the way up. These cabins are about two hours apart, so these guys, the Saskatchewan people are doing more community hunts on the Qamanirjuaq herd.

That is going to take its toll. We have the Yellowknife people, Łutsël K'é people, Saskatchewan people, everybody accessing these caribou. The Qamanirjuaq herd, the numbers are probably going to come down a bit because of the more use from the different communities. Just a few things to keep in mind.

Chairperson: Thanks, Earl. We also have some others that have to get a plane, so we are going to do some housekeeping comments. Then we will get into closing remarks. Thank you, Earl.

Earl: Thank you very much for letting me speak. Thank you.

(Applause)

Closing Remarks

Community Participants, Signatory Parties, & Registered Participants

Chairperson: Please go ahead, Sharon.

Sharon: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Earl. I hope you have a safe flight home, and we are grateful that you joined us. So, that concludes our presentations of the public hearing. I would just like to, before we do some closing remarks, make some recognitions and say some thank yous. First of all, to our translators, if you could stand up. You guys are just fricking amazing this trip.

(Applause)

Annie and Tommy and Johnny, I think they were falling asleep last night, and they hammered through, so we are very grateful. To our local crew, Bernadette, Tyson, Derrick, and Tracy.

(Applause)

We couldn't have done the meeting without their assistance and support, and I am very grateful. To the Hamlet of Rankin and the facility staff, we are very grateful, and to our caterers. Even though the food was the same, they did provide wonderful snacks, and we are very grateful. We are grateful

for the warm welcome to the community. To Willie and Chris and Beth, our comms, and Johnny our IT, thank you very much for the live streaming.

(Applause)

To all the participants, to the community members, and to the Commission team. Everybody working together made this week happen. I would like to recognize all the Commission staff and our support staff and our consultants for always being on deck and giving 100%, as well as our Commissioners. Our team is on the road for almost a month, and they are just moving forward. We will be going to Thompson tomorrow.

Going forward, we have heard a lot of messages this week: working together, traditional values, IQ values. We also see there were many competing interests and varying views. This isn't the end. This is part of the process, and the record does close January 10th. As much participation and collective working together to provide the Commission direction and solutions is required, and that is for each of you to take to heart. Our staff are available to support you. We always encourage you to call any one of our offices in Cambridge, Arviat, or Iqaluit.

With that, I would like to just review the closing remarks. For each community, HTO and hamlet, you have three minutes collectively, so three minutes for the hamlet, and three minutes for the HTO. Around the table, we will do the community participants. Then we will go to the signatory parties. The signatory parties have 15 minutes each for their closing remarks. Then for all the registered participants, we will go through the list. They also have 3 minutes each. With that, Mr. Chair, if we could start, I will turn it back over to you and start with the Community of Arviat for closing remarks. Thank you.

Chairperson: Okay, we have the mic ready to go? We are getting our timer set, and we will be enforcing the three minutes tonight, as we warned earlier. That is mostly because we need to get done today. Then we have two hours of packing up, and everybody kind of wants to go home on a Friday night anyway. Who is first? Peter? Please go ahead.

Peter: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. The Hamlet of Arviat delegated me to attend this proceeding along with Ludovik. Thank you, all of you. The Nunavut Planning Commission presentation, they have been working on this document for some time. My fellow Arviarmiut Hunters and Trappers Organization has always had problems with lack of caribou protection areas, calving grounds.

Government representatives from both levels, you have seen the work that we are meeting this week about. The other IPGs seem to be lukewarm on this process. We would like to see more support from these organizations. The problems we discuss will always be a problem, and RIOs appear to love more companies than they do their people in their regions. I feel sorry for that. We are trying to accomplish their aspirations through many meetings.

I am speaking on the behalf of the Hamlet of Arviat. I wish to have this Plan done for the good of our future. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you very much, Peter, and I didn't have to say stop. I love that. I don't want to interfere, but tonight I might have to. Go ahead, Kevin.

Kevin K: *(Translated)*: I just wanted to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission and those that participated, and the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, community hamlets, and HTOs. I wanted to say this in my closing remarks. Our forefathers who were nomads, we were all forced to relocate to central places. Well, you got what you wanted. We will be demanding for relocating us. So, tonight I will say as for beneficiaries, the delegates to accomplish many things for our people.

I seem to have heard one thing this week: impact on caribou, even as far as ptarmigan. If we were still nomads, we would still be out there travelling with the herd and other mammals. I don't think we are quite done with what we want to do. The impact on the animals is devastating. That is how I see it. I don't know about you. It says in 1999 the Land Use Plan was started. Now we are in the year 2022. It is still in the work, still trying to be refined to be passed on to the signatories for approval.

If I am around, I would like to see this as a beneficiary. I used to like to see menial [work] and subcontractors. I don't want to see them anymore. [I would like to see them] be boss of their own destiny, their own companies. Instead of employees, I would like to see them as employers. I like to push, but it appears many times it looks impossible, but it will become a reality in a few years. I am looking forward to it. I would like to see my inspiration seen. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Off to Baker Lake.

Kevin K: No more time? One minute, no? Okay.

Chairperson: No, no. It's to Baker Lake. It is three minutes for the hamlet, and three minutes for Hunters and Trappers.

Sharon: So collectively six minutes.

Richard: Okay, thank you. Richard Aksawnee representing the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. First off, I want to thank the Commission, the staff, especially our hardworking interpreters in the back. As we heard throughout the week, most speaking in their native Inuktitut. Hear I was sitting here voicing my concerns in English, only because the interpreters allowed me to do that.

Moving forward as well, I want to thank the three signatories as well: NTI, GN, Government of Canada, industry, community reps. It is good to see a lot of familiar faces again. Moving forward, this was a very stressful week. There were times where we were getting frustrated on being timed like what is being done right now. We are being timed to say our final remarks. I just wish that we had a lot more time to voice all of our concerns, to hear every concern be answered.

I know that the Commission and the staff have a very tough job ahead of you guys. I am glad that we go the opportunity to represent our community, especially around caribou, and also around shipping, as we rely on the fish. I know I have one more minute. I don't know if my colleague from the Hunters and Trappers Organization has anything to say, but I just want to thank everyone for being very patient with us this week, and the community of Rankin Inlet for always welcoming us into their community. Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq.

Chairperson: Thank you, Richard. Please go ahead, Paula.

Paula: Matna. Paula Kigjugalik Hughson, Hamlet of Baker Lake. Duty to consult. Due diligence. The 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan is part of the regulatory process set out in the *Nunavut Agreement*. It is a very important document, a foundation document, and a process for communities, the general public to be involved and to be heard, as this is our land, our hunting and fishing grounds, our home, our backyard. Our backyard is very big compared to what people down south call a backyard.

Submissions made by the landholders, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Regional Inuit Association, Crown, federal government, Government of Nunavut have not come to the communities to learn if they are in agreement or not with their submissions they put in for the 2021 Land Use Plan. We are not against mining or development. We want a balance, and that balance is sharing with what is on top of the land and what is also under the ground.

The regulatory process, legislation, policies, royalty agreements, exploration agreements, these need to be consulted with your people, beneficiaries. If you are on Inuit Owned Lands, the Crown needs to let us know what is going on. We learned about rights. The United Nations has the declaration of rights of Indigenous peoples. This is about respect and recognition of human rights of Indigenous peoples. We are learning about permitted and approved activities made on our behalf without knowing until the project comes to our camps, hunting grounds, or communities. This is not right. Tamia.

Chairperson: Thank you, Paula. We will move down the table to representatives from Whale Cove. Three minutes for the Hamlet, three minutes for the Hunters and Trappers Organization. Please go ahead.

Percy: *(Translated)*: Matna, Itsivautaq. Percy Kabloonak, Hamlet of Whale Cove. I want to recognize Commissioners. You are working tirelessly. Your task ahead of you is huge. Although there are no agreements, I wish you well in your work. Many of us are not able to participate due to the high cost of money and travelling. I know that this work has been done for us, and I will assist you before this work is complete. When I get back to my community, I will be informing the councillors what has taken place. So, I thank all of you.

Chairperson: Thank you, Percy. Someone from the Hunters and Trappers Organization, please go ahead.

Simon: *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Simon Enuapik, Whale Cove HTO. Thank you, Kivalliq communities to be able to converge here to discuss something, but it seems to be rushed at the same time. All of our questions, some of them were not answered. I wish Inuit could look after their fellow Inuit who are in responsible positions. They appear to have forgotten what they were installed there for. Information is getting hard to get from them. The Kivalliq Inuit Association has not come into the communities. If it is not impacting us now, if we don't do something, it will in the future.

My children, I know that they will have to find work. My grandchildren, my great-grandchildren have to find employment. People who say we will talk to you outside of this building and we will meet you later, this is not a very good practice. I don't like it when that happens. We were here. We appear to have been rushed to say what we need to do. I hope next time we won't be able to rush.

Chairperson: Thank you. Representative from Chesterfield Hamlet and Chesterfield Hunters and Trappers.

Annie: Matna, Itsivautaq. Hamlet of Chesterfield. Barney and Harry are not here. Thank you everyone that made the meeting possible. We hope to see the process move forward with the community concerns included in the Plan. Taima.

Chairperson: Thank you. We will move forward. It is Rankin Inlet's turn next. Please go ahead.

Andre: Hunters and Trappers Organization. Qujannamiik. Thanks for having us all, and thanks to the Commission.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Lynn: Lynn Rudd, Hamlet Councillor of Rankin Inlet. Welcome again to Rankin. Mining industry is a billion dollar, most high billion industry. No wonder the signatories seem to be more in favour of that aspect for the Land Use Plan. Climate change is real. Permafrost is melting. Villages in Alaska are underwater. Mining seems to be the most important issue for the signatories, and that is very concerning when contaminated sites are big and non-secrets are swept under the tundra rug. It is never spoken about. No one wants to touch that topic. Why, when most of it is from former mining and no one is touching it? Our health, our future children are going to be affected. They are now. I mentioned seven of my family members died from cancer. It is a huge problem. I will pass with that.

Martha: Qujannamiik. Martha Hickes, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet. Thank you to NPC for having the meeting, the hearings in Rankin.

(Translated): I have learned a lot at this proceeding, and I know I will be seeing a lot more information when we meet somewhere. I would like to have seen a happy conclusion to what we are trying to accomplish. I have heard from younger people here as well that it was good to hear what their opinions are. Thank you to our Elders as well. Be strong. Our land, our animals are what we are striving very hard for. We need information. We are not getting this from the organizations.

Chairperson: Thank you, Martha. We have to proceed.

Martha: Thank you.

Chairperson: Thanks. Naujaat Hamlet gets three minutes. Hunters and Trappers gets three minutes. Thank you.

Jon Ell: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Jon Ell Tinashlu, Naujaat HTO. It is really hard to say thank you. When I say that it appears so marginal. We are learning a lot with our dialogues as a group. The Kivalliq communities appear to be in hardship with everything that is coming our way, especially in Naujaat. I will work harder. I would like to represent my people. Come to the smaller communities. Be more accommodating. Come, give us information. There is too much secrecy from organizations that are supposed to be representing us. They are blinded by huge money coming into their organization, disregarding their people and their animals.

The money that everyone is going after, in order to get that, our children have to complete their education. The education system for us, we are concerned. It has to be much better, including Inuit culture in the schools. When you teach English only in schools without Inuit involvement, I don't consider it to be a Grade 12. Let's work hard together. I am starting to be thankful that we are

progressing, but I will not be happy unless we reach our goal 100%. For now, thank you very much, Chair.

Chairperson: Thank you, Jon. Representative from the Hamlet I believe or HTO? I might have got it wrong. Go ahead.

Paul A: Paul Angutituar, Naujaat HTO Chair. I just wanted to thank everyone for inviting us to this (*inaudible*). It is been such an event, if I make a mistake, I am sorry. It is not my intention...we want transparency and be up front with what you guys are (*inaudible*). I felt like we are being rushed. I wanted to thank you for inviting Naujaat HTO. That is it. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you very much.

Kevin T: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Hamlet of Naujaat. Thank you, Nunavut Planning Commission for listening to all of our concerns. The Land Use Plan should be a tool for Inuit people, not just for the signatories. When Nunavut became a territory, the Inuit were hopeful that they would be able to decide for their lands, so each individual Inuk should be entitled to a decision. We are hopeful that this Land Use Plan will help that. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Moving on to Coral Harbour: three minutes for Hamlet, three minutes for Hunters and Trappers.

Danny: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Danny Pee, Coral Harbour HTO Chair. I would like to thank you for the invitation to this proceeding and the Kivalliq people, seeing you all here, and our interpreters. To the people of Rankin Inlet for your hospitality, you have looked after all of us as we represent our communities and our concerns. We should be more diligent to the people who have confided in us to speak on their behalf. There were many problems. Discussions were heavy at times, but for those of us who are elected and delegated to the community, we should strive to do our best. I have not much to say but to say thank you for this proceeding and meeting people from the Kivalliq communities. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. Please go ahead.

Willie: Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. NPC, I want to thank you for your hard work, your tireless efforts, your staff, and the people at the front door. You have worked hard. The process was very well run, although little need in discipline. I appreciate there were community consultations before this proceeding took place. Brian has asked me to participate, and I want to represent this region as a whole. We have a good region. Let's respect our land in the Kivalliq. Although everything appears to have obstacles, we will prevail. We have been told that we can inquire if we want to. This will proceed. The planning will proceed for our future, our children, and our grandchildren. I wonder how they will fare when a problem of this magnitude comes to their time. There were varied questions from registered guests. A young lady, Hilu Tagoon from Baker Lake, she has very good points, so I respect her. I appreciate her questions. To Baker Lake delegates as well, they present themselves very well with their questions. Thank you.

Chairperson: Thank you. That was some of the hardest no's I've ever done. We will move on to the signatories. They each get 15 minutes. So, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, please. While they are making their way up, as a quick reminder, at the end of tonight, Brian would like to meet with the community

delegates to talk about flights home tomorrow. So, stay when we are done just for a few minutes to talk with Brian. Close to the mic, and please go ahead.

James E: (*Translated*): Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq. Thank you to the people from the communities. This meeting was very pleasant seeing fellow Inuit. NTI thanks the Commission for us to speak our minds and this public hearing. We saw the first-generation Plan for the 2021 Draft Land Use Plan. We have very little to say at this stage for these proceedings.

We heard what you wanted to say this past week. NTI has listened to different speakers on what their concerns were by the people who were attending these proceedings this week. We have heard all your concerns at this region, Kivalliq. We will be impacted by the Nunavut Planning Commission Draft Land Use Plan. We are here together, Hunters and Trappers, hamlets of the communities, Keewatin Wildlife Federation, Kivalliq Inuit Association. NTI heard. We heard what we expected, and concerns are on conservation and the population who harvests wildlife. Even I hunt, harvest.

NTI, the Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan should be done in such a way to look after the wildlife so the herds and wildlife can be healthy. We have started these processes. Inuit can harvest anywhere and hunt. The land is yours, and that has to be recognized. It states so in the Draft Land Use Plan. Federal government has also indicated that they are in some way in favour of this Draft Land Use Plan, that Inuit should be a priority in many ways. There were negotiations years ago, and what they wanted was clear and concise related to what the outcome is.

When we make land selections during negotiations, although the parcels are small, it was included as part of the negotiations for safeguarding animals in our territory. The people, the government all agreed on that. It will impact us as we progress, and we should be able to accomplish something through negotiations and through the meetings. We have also heard that the lands are being able to swap Inuit Owned Land and federal government land. This should be able to be accomplished with a relatively easy way. Nunavut Tunngavik does not want to see Inuit rights being extinguished. This Nunavut Draft Land Use Plan is important. In your final Draft, NPC should care, NTI and other regional organizations should care what the outcome will be for their communities.

For Inuit Owned Lands, the Draft Land Use Plan as it is, needs some modification and have Inuit participate in their own land, what their aspirations are, how they would be impacted through this planning process. The Inuit Owned Lands management, NTI is concerned about subsurface rights as well. There are some parcels that do belong to Inuit related to mineral selections from the past. Inuit way of life, their culture, and their aspirations should also be included in the Draft Land Use Plan.

We continue our dialogues with Inuit organizations, both levels of government, and other interested groups so we can move forward to accomplish a Draft Land Use Plan. The *Nunavut Agreement* states that the land use process should have priority of what our aspirations are, our culture, the people in the territory, and they should all be included in the Draft Land Use Plan. It should be supported fully as it is being revised and going into a final Draft.

The people who are participating here, they showed what they want and their aspirations and what they know. You are having a chance not many people have by being here and asking questions and participating. At this hearing, NTI hears. We heard on how we should disseminate information from us to others as well. It was in evidence that they want to hear this from us as we work with the

territory. I was glad to be part of this proceeding. Although some may say that their concerns were much, but they have been heard. Your thoughts are important.

Thank you for allowing me to participate, and the staff of NTI to participate in the final hearing and how this planning document will be shaped. We don't always get what we want, but we can work towards it to resolve what our differences are. This is what I want to see. Inuit are able and help each other. If this Plan is to emerge, it will put Inuit together a lot. We are unique compared to the world as Inuit. We help each other, even today and we are here. If we did not have any animals in the lands, we would not be here. This is our part of the world. Look after your animals. Let the world see that you can look after your animals. I am glad you were here. Many of us have this cold now. It is rather inconvenient. There are some who are being isolated due to sickness.

Tomorrow we will travel to Dene Nation, and we have to consult with them, so the Planning Commission will organize this meeting. You work tirelessly, and your concerns and having to deal with the public all the time is tiring at times, but we will come out with our best. You have a good trip tomorrow. I wish to thank each and every one of you. My staff also will be working with you. They will talk with you and answer your questions and vice versa. Thank you. I will leave it at that. Thank you. Taima.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you very much. Next on the list in order of presentation is the Government of Canada. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jeff Hart: Matna, Mr. Chair. Jeff Hart, Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. Spencer Dewar is here with me. We know we have some extra time here today, but we will be brief on our closing remarks. The Government of Canada would like to thank the Community of Rankin Inlet for their warm welcome and everybody who helped bring this hearing together. We would also like to thank the Commissioners, the Nunavut Planning Commission staff, and the interpreters for their excellent work.

This week has brought us together and has offered valuable insights into the expectations of communities and participants of a first-generation Land Use Plan. This was important and highlighted the difficulties and complexities before the Commission in achieving balance required in a land use plan.

Listening to the Hunters and Trappers Organizations, hamlets, and community members, it is clear conservation of caribou is a priority. This priority is shared by the Government of Canada. The Land Use Plan is about finding balance, and it should not be a choice between economic development and jobs on one hand, and environment and food security on the other hand. Finding this balance that provides for protection of the environment and economic development will require a closer look at specific areas. This will take efforts from all the parties to collaborate and compromise to find workable solutions.

The Land Use Plan is part of a package of regulatory tools that work together to promote the sustainable use of the land while protecting the rights of Inuit and the wellbeing of the environment and wildlife. There are other regulatory tools under the *Nunavut Agreement*, and in territory and

federal legislation that can also be used to address the important concerns around protection of the land, water, and wildlife.

The Government of Canada encourages the Commission to pay special attention to the submissions of the Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated as the Designated Inuit Organizations in accordance with the *Nunavut Agreement*. Particularly in regard to regional diversity and treatment of Inuit Owned Lands, the Government of Canada encourages giving considerable weight to the recommendations of applying a distinct approach to Inuit Owned Lands.

This is the second of five public hearings, and the Government of Canada is optimistic. We appreciate the Commission's openness and flexibility as parties work together on the shared goal of a sound, well-supported, and clear Land Use Plan that can be successfully implemented. The Government of Canada remains committed to this process and will work with participants to help inform the Commission.

Also, we recognize that the Commission has had the difficult task of developing a first-generation Land Use Plan, one that can be jointly accepted by the Government of Canada, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and the Government of Nunavut. Matna.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. We will move on to the Government of Nunavut. Please go ahead.

Henry: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Henry Coman on behalf of the Government of Nunavut. On behalf of the Government of Nunavut, I would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for the opportunity to be here and partake in the Kivalliq region public hearing for the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. The Government of Nunavut remains committed to the processes outlined in the *Nunavut Agreement* for land use planning and continues to support the efforts of the Commission in this task.

The successful completion of the Nunavut Land Use Plan is a Government of Nunavut priority. Once approved, the Nunavut Land Use Plan should guide and direct the territory's long-term vision for development and conservation. This is a monumental task for the Commission requiring a balanced approach that is reflected of a range of views.

I would therefore like to thank all those who have travelled here to participate in this public hearing. We wish to thank the Commission for providing this opportunity to comment on the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan and urge them to consider the recommendations that we have made, and those recommendations made by the other participants.

As stated in our presentation, the Government of Nunavut sees the need for considerable revisions to the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan in order to achieve an improved balance between environmental and economic development goals. We have listened to and recorded the different perspectives we have heard regarding the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan, and more broadly.

Gabriel *(Translated)*: Qujannamiik. Thank you. For example, we have heard Baker Lake delegation concerns regarding access to more information sharing to support the community efforts, like more information sharing regarding all activities in the hamlet areas so they might inform their

constituents. My department will look to communicating more with Baker Lake, and we will be taking this back to the Department of Community and Government Services in our ongoing effort to improve. At Hamlet of Whale Cove, we will be coming to your community.

We have heard delegations on the uncertainty around the impact of the Dene treaties and infrastructure corridor. We will strive to the community as soon as we are able to share more information.

You also have mentioned words about unhealthy animals harvested in Arviat. We will work with our federal colleagues to investigate all concerns about contaminants in country food. We have heard Nauyasat concerns about being the last community to be informed on important matters and the lack to the community to update them. We have heard you, and we will travel more to your community. We have heard Coral Harbour's delegation's concern about marine protections areas, and we will emphasize them with our Government of Nunavut and federal colleagues. I will convert to English.

(English): Lastly, we have heard your regional wildlife's boards concerns about reports produced for the Department of Environment regarding mobile protection measures. We have offered to share what reports we have created by independent consultants and staff scientists. The specific author requested, however, has never produced such a report, and we can neither share what does not exist nor recreate research by January based on the preferred author.

We look forward to working with the Commission and our planning partners to develop a territorial-wide Land Use Plan, which is appropriately scoped and in accordance with our mandate, Katujjiluat. We look forward to a refined Draft Land Use Plan after these public hearings and a successful approved Nunavut Land Use Plan in the near future.

This is not the end but the very beginning of more sophisticated land use regulation in the territory. We are merely making a foundation for the Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, the Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, governments, and Inuit organizations to build upon for many generations. Again, Qujannamiik. Thank you very much.

Chairperson: Thank you.

(Applause)

We will now start with registered participants. The first registered participant that we will call is Kivalliq Inuit Association. All registered participants have three minutes, just same as the hamlets and Hunters and Trappers. Please go ahead when you are ready.

Jeff T: Qujannamiik. I would like to thank the community staff that had all the refreshments and at the doors in keeping everyone, and the translators for all their hard work. Also, we thank the Nunavut Planning Commission, the community delegates, Hunters and Trappers Organizations, Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, our consultants, and our legal team, and all other participants for attending and participating in the land use planning hearings this week.

Over this week, we were listening to many concerns of the community and many suggestions on how to make the Land Use Plan work for Inuit of the Kivalliq region. Lots of positive work has been done this week, and more work is needed to achieve a final Land Use Plan. We are committed to continuing to work with the communities and participants to find solutions to make this first-generation Land Use Plan work for the entire region.

The Kivalliq Inuit Association is committed to finding a balance between conservation and development to ensure that Nunavummiut goals and objectives are accounted for now and for the future. Qujannamiik for having us.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. We will now start just running down the list if you are here and you want to do a closing as a registered participant. We have Kivalliq Wildlife Board. Thank you, Clayton. You have three minutes when you get started.

Clayton: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton Tartak, Kivalliq Wildlife Board. On behalf of the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, I would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for finally holding this hearing in the Kivalliq region. It has been an honour to listen to the views of all the community delegates.

The Kivalliq Wildlife Board feels that it is problematic that Inuit rights under Article 5 are not considered in the positions of the signatories. Specifically, it appears that habitat loss through habitat fragmentation is not considered by proposals for unproven mobile measures and habitat required to maintain the caribou that Kivalliqmiut rely on.

You beat me to this, Gabe. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board recommends that the Government of Nunavut provide a review of mobile measures that they have worked on throughout the process and that they make this document available for the Commission and the public.

The Kivalliq Wildlife Board acknowledges that there are a few small gaps that we can fill with feedback from the Hunters and Trappers Organizations. The Kivalliq Wildlife Board will look to fill these gaps through follow-up submissions prior to the closing of the record.

The Kivalliq Wildlife Board recommends that signatories approve a Land Use Plan with Limited Uses designations in key caribou habitat, including the identified calving grounds, key access corridors, and caribou freshwater crossings with no further delays in the land use planning process. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. Next on the list is the Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, but we know Earl is on a plane, so he will not be doing closing remarks. The next is Nunavut Water Board. Please. Three minutes once you start.

Assol: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Nunavut Water Board would like to thank the Nunavut Planning Commission for the opportunity to present our findings, comments, and recommendations on the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan. It was a privilege to hear all the knowledge and experience being

shared over the past five days. Thank you very much to the Commission staff, the interpreters, and the support staff. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. Thanks for your presentation. Next on the list is Agnico Eagle. I don't believe they are here. I think they are on a plane as well. World Wildlife Fund I believe has left as well. Those were the ones that did the presentations today. I think that is all. We have now gone through community delegates, registered participants, and we have opened it to a member of the public. I believe Sam has actually requested to do a remark earlier, but we missed it. We will do a closing remark. You would have three minutes just like everybody else. Please state your name.

Sam: *(Translated)*: Sam Alagalak (*sp?*) Qujannamiik, Itsivautaq and for those of you who are here in Rankin, we have heard today and in the last few days. They came in from the people what people want and the land they wanted so they could be masters in their own land. For those of you who understand me, I don't think we should be slow to speak. You wanted your land for subsurface, surface rights. You are the keepers of your land. We have heard too much about people who are more concerned about economy, money. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Regional Inuit Association, and other Inuit organizations want to flood and open the gates.

Arviarmiut have concerns about freshwater crossings. Baker Laker wants your duty to consult to be implemented. It is a reality. All of your questions were not answered, and they have told you many times we will talk to you once we get home and reply to you. There are a lot of concerns too about vessels coming through. If it is not contained, more and more ships will come. You have spoken from your heart, and you are told geologists, lawyers, and other experts in these fields, you have heard amended versions of what they want you to hear. For instance, KIA, NTI, Government of Canada and Nunavut Government, they have not given you straight answers. Disregard their briefings. You have to believe that it is in their heart. They are paid to represent their organization, unlike you. Thank you.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you, Sam. I had a little confusion up there with the Nunavut Water Board because they were also representing Marine Council. They did not present, so originally, we were not going to, but we are doing okay. Three minutes closing remarks please.

Assol: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I will give a brief overview of the Nunavut Marine Council's work. The Nunavut Marine Council is defined in the *Nunavut Agreement* under Article 15, and then further defined in the *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act*, and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*.

The Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, the Nunavut Planning Commission, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board meet jointly together as the Nunavut Marine Council or individually advise and make recommendations to government agency regarding the marine areas in the Nunavut Settlement Area. Government must consider such advice and recommendations in making decisions that affect marine areas.

The *Nunavut Agreement* provides a mechanism allowing the four organizations to use their collective experience and coordinate to provide advice on issues affecting the marine areas of the Nunavut Settlement Areas. The function of the Nunavut Marine Council extends each of the Institutions of Public Government's day-to-day responsibilities and provides an additional role with regard to marine management and avoids duplication.

The Nunavut Land Use Plan applies to all projects and project proposals within the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone. The council is acting as an observer in the Nunavut Land Use Plan process in order to inform recommendations and advise to the government agencies about non-project shipping, which is outside of the scope of the Nunavut Land Use Plan. The council's potential recommendations and advice are very broad, relating to the marine environment in Nunavut and are informed by the information shared by the Institutions of Public Government's processes, including these public hearings.

In conclusion, the council's role in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan process is to listen to the information, concerns, and knowledge shared and to inform its recommendations to government agencies regarding the marine areas. The Nunavut Marine Council is aware that in the past, participants in the land use planning process have suggested that the council be involved in the process as an outlet for marine issues. The hope here is that there is a greater understand of the role of the council in the process.

We are in the planning stages of organizing a marine event that will be geared specifically to shipping and conservation and will focus on identifying concerns, current knowledge, what is being done, and opportunities for further work. We will be inviting community representatives and government and organizations with a marine mandate. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

(Applause)

Chairperson: Thank you. So, I think all that is left is for me to say a few words. I will say a few. It has been a very interesting week, and I thank you very much for allowing us to be here to listen, listen to the communities, listen to the signatories, listen to the registered participants, and listen to members of the public. As Commissioners, our job is to listen. That is what we are doing right now during this period of time, not decision-making, just listening. We are taking it all in, hearing everything that is being said. After January 10th, that is when our tough job begins. So, the more information that you can provide, the more detailed information you can provide on your point of view, the more we will have to consider.

Thank you very much for the interpreters. I never want to forget that I am also unilingual, and they help me out greatly. Thank you to Rankin Inlet. Thank you for the Nunavut Planning Team and the crew that came along with us to make sure that we look good on TV and sound good. Thank you very much. My fellow Commissioners, thank you, and the staff that work so hard daily and sometimes twice a day in the same day. It is that hard of work sometimes. Thank you very much. Safe travels home. We are off to our next stop now. Thanks. Bye.

(Applause)

End of Rankin Inlet Public Hearing