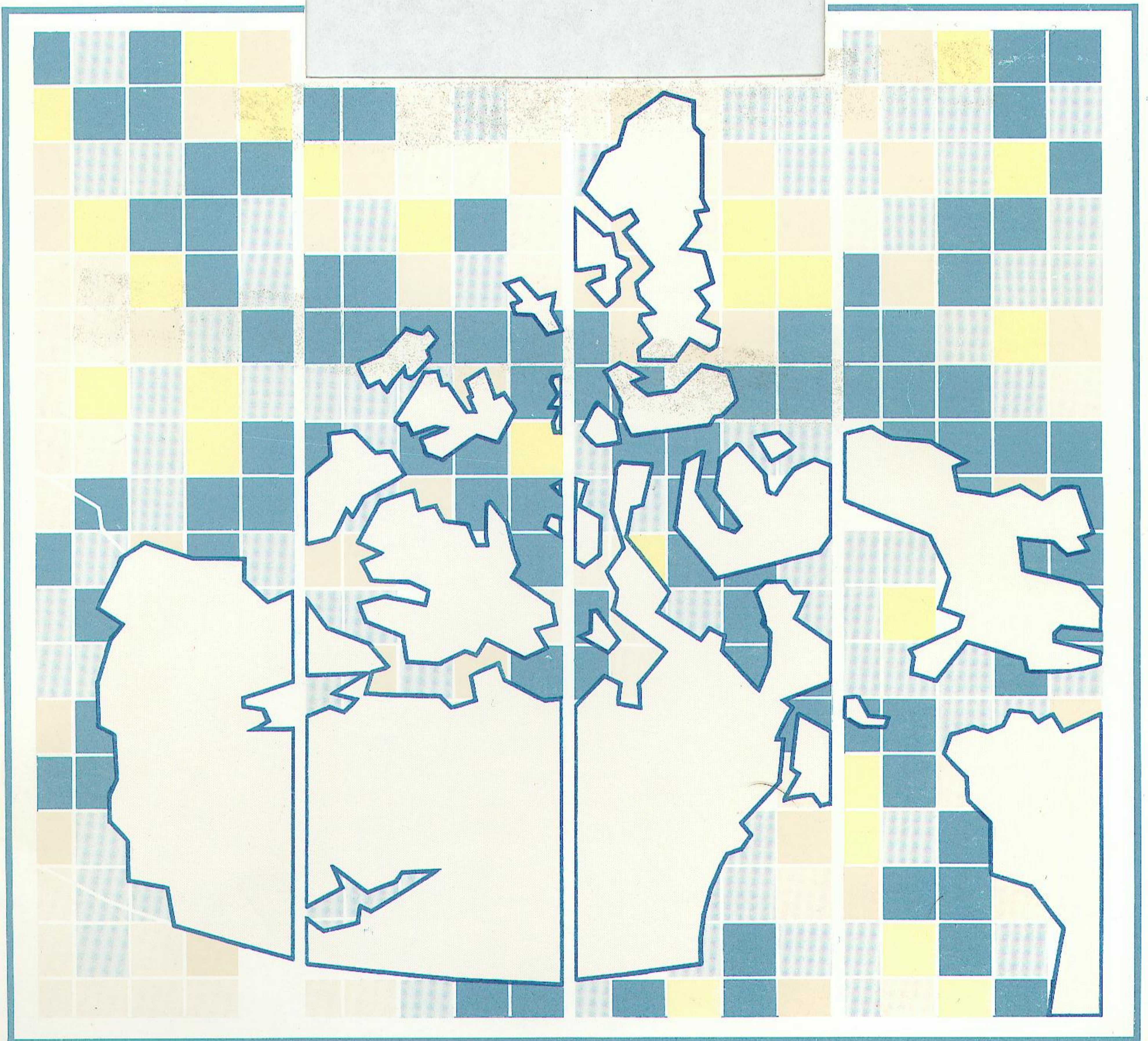
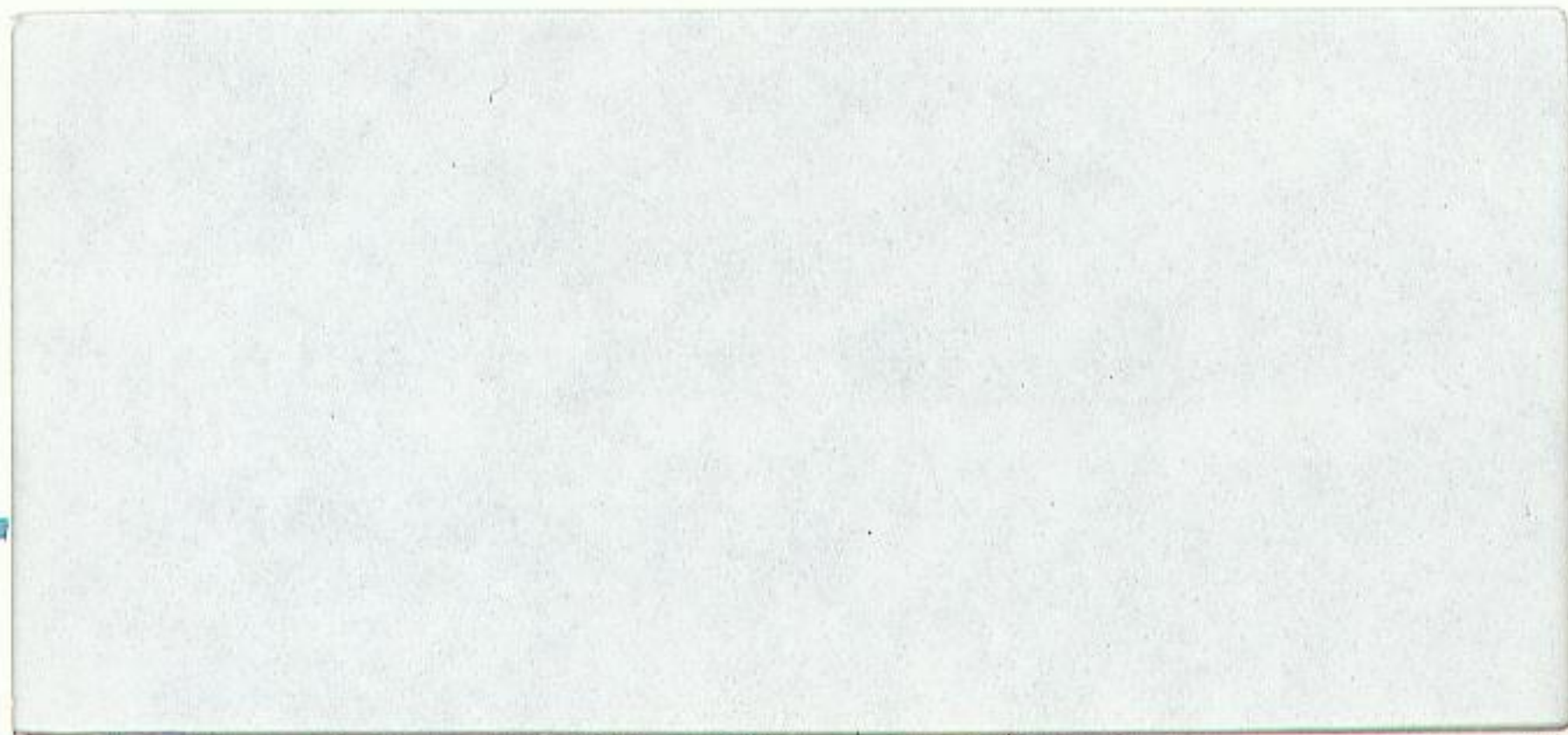


NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LAND USE PLANNING  
Regional Office  
P.O. Box 2180  
2nd Floor, Science Resource Centre  
Inuvik, N.W.T. XOE 0T0





**MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA**  
**PLAN OPTIONS PAPER**

**Mackenzie Delta - Beaufort Sea**  
**Regional Land Use Planning Commission**



D005314

**January 1990**

**G240491**

**Please send your comments on this paper no later than  
February 23, 1990 to:**

**Mackenzie Delta - Beaufort Sea  
Regional Land Use Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 2180  
Inuvik, NWT  
XOE OTO**



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LAND USE PLANNING  
REGIONAL OFFICE

January 19, 1990

The Honourable Pierre Cadieux  
Minister of Indian Affairs  
Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

The Honourable Titus Allooloo  
Minister of Renewable  
Resources - Government of  
the Northwest Territories  
P.O. Box 1320  
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9

Dear Ministers:

On behalf of the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission, I am pleased to submit our Plan Options Paper.

The paper fulfils an important commitment and step toward completion of the Plan.

All land users and other interested parties are being invited to comment on the paper and their comments will be considered prior to completion of the Draft Plan.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your continued support of the planning process.

Yours sincerely,

Alex Aviugana, Chairman  
Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea  
Regional Land Use Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 2180  
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## OVERVIEW

The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission (the Commission) has conducted land use planning in this planning region since 1987 and will produce a draft regional land use plan in 1990. Consultation with communities, industry, governments and other interests in the region have identified concerns and interests in land use. Those consultations led to the Commission's Interim Report in August 1988. That report identified general land use issues, proposed goals and principles for land use, and outlined a strategy for land use.

After additional consultation, the Commission is now at a stage when it must define options and make choices about future land use to include in the draft land use plan. In some areas, the Commission has already received sufficient information through the planning process to know its preferred option. In other areas, the Commission would like to hear more on certain subjects before making a choice. This report is presented as an options paper to give people the opportunity to review and comment on all aspects and to participate in this act of choosing.

This options paper describes a planning region characterized by a people who have traditionally practiced a sustainable lifestyle in their use of renewable resources. In this region, conservation is a way of life. Therefore, regional land use planning must be based on the principle that renewable resources must remain viable into the future to sustain the region's lifestyle and culture. The development of non-renewable resources and introduction of new technology to the region must be in harmony with conservation of resources. This blending of recent and historic land use practices will be accomplished through conservation and a system of protected areas, an approach that will allow orderly and sustainable development to proceed.

The Commission visualizes three primary goals for the draft plan:

- to conserve, in perpetuity, the basic resources of land, water, air and wildlife on which the communities of the region depend;
- to maximize the sustainable use of the region's resources;
- to maintain the greatest range of options for community use and development.

From its beginning, the planning partners have agreed that land use planning will be community-driven while recognizing the interests of all Canadians. The result so far is a unique land use planning process that is community-based, co-operative and collaborative. It is apparent to the Commission that as part of this process the Community Working Groups provide a focal point for land use matters.

The Commission concluded from its consultations that there are four common threads to many of the land use issues raised. The Commission believes that many land use issues can be resolved by incorporating the following four elements into land use decision-making:

- (i) A system of protected areas - With a system of protected areas in place, potential conflicts between other land users and these areas can be identified and resolved. These proposed protected areas will provide a foundation for community conservation plans.
- (ii) Active community participation in land use decision-making - Participation of Community Working Groups in land use planning is an example of active participation. The production of community conservation plans is a priority to enable effective community participation.

- (iii) Effective and integrated resource management through joint management - The Commission will act as a catalyst for an integrated approach to conflict resolution and will provide a forum where none exists to examine issues from a regional, integrated perspective.
- (iv) Information management - Management will improve information exchange between land users, managers and decision-makers. The community land use information will be widely accessible and a geographic information system will be used to improve the flow and use of information.

These four elements of a strategy for land use will be implemented by those with the mandated authority for land use matters by incorporating the above four elements into their planning, management and decision-making processes. By so doing, conservation principles and practices will be applied throughout the region, areas of particular significance will be protected, and the community-based, collaborative, co-operative approach to land use decision-making will continue. In summary, the draft land use plan will present a way to resolve conflicts between land uses and to apply the sustainable development concept to land use in the region.

Within the general framework of the land use strategy, this options paper describes actions for consideration in each of five land use sectors: renewable resource conservation and management; non-renewable resource development; transportation; tourism development; and military activities.

How the Commission succeeds in its task will be entirely attributable to the co-operation and support of the people in the region, and the goodwill evident to date between the people, government and industry. The Commission gratefully acknowledges their help and support.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This options paper describes a planning region characterized by a people who have traditionally practiced a sustainable lifestyle in their use of renewable resources. In this region, conservation is a way of life. Therefore, regional land use planning must be based on the principle that renewable resources must remain viable into the future to sustain the region's lifestyle and culture. The development of non-renewable resources and introduction of new technology to the region must be in harmony with conservation of resources. This blending of recent and historic land use practices will be accomplished through conservation and a system of protected areas, an approach that will allow orderly and sustainable development to proceed.

The degree to which the Commission succeeds in its task will be entirely attributable to the co-operation and support of the people in the region, and the goodwill evident to date between the people, government and industry. The Commission gratefully acknowledges their help and support.

### **1.1 Advice and suggestions to the Commission on Land Use Issues and Options**

The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission, hereafter referred to as the Commission or Regional Commission, has conducted land use planning in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Planning Region since 1987 and will produce a draft regional land use plan in 1990.

Regional planning in this region is a complex task which must consider all possible land uses: renewable and non-renewable; private and public; and subsistence, recreational, and commercial. It must fit within a system of land administration

that is in transition. For example, now that their land claim is settled, the Inuvialuit control land access and management on their private lands; the Dene/Metis are negotiating a claim that will establish new land management arrangements in their area; and the federal government mandate on public lands in the region is gradually being devolved to the territorial government. The present planning process is looking at this complex situation from a regional and national perspective. It recognizes the present sensitive stage of the Dene/Metis negotiations, and this paper is without prejudice to these negotiations. The planning process is a milestone that has brought together Dene, Metis and Inuvialuit in the region to jointly plan their common future.

Consultation with communities, industry, governments and other interests in the region have identified concerns and interests in land use. Those consultations led to the Commission's Interim Report in August 1988. That report identified general land use issues, proposed goals and principles for land use, and outlined a strategy for land use.

Since then, the Commission has received views through additional consultations with communities, industry, governments and other interested parties. The Commission must now make choices for future land use before preparing the draft land use plan.

## **1.2 Conservation as the Core of the Land Use Plan**

From the initial direction provided by the Dene, Metis, Inuvialuit, and government planning partners who first established the process, and from all that the Commission has heard over the past three years, environmental conservation has emerged as the central theme for land use in the region. People from the communities state repeatedly that the renewable resource base must be conserved for their children's future. Other land



users and managers also subscribe to the importance of managing the land and resources on a sustainable basis.

The Commission has heard conservation described as the wise use of resources. Complementary to this view of

Conservation is the core of the land use plan around which the Commission's recommendations for land use will be built.

conservation is sustainable development, which the Commission has also heard a lot about. Both can be described as a balance between different land uses, so that natural, cultural and economic resources are used and sustained for future generations. By establishing that balance between conservation and development in the planning region, the land use plan will be a practical step toward sustainable development.

Establishing that balance means making choices. The Commission is now at a stage in the planning process when it must sift through the discussion of the last three years. From that information, options must be defined so that choices can be made about future land uses that will be in the land use plan.

This options paper is intended to show all interested parties what choices the Commission is considering, and to provide them the opportunity to participate in

The Commission invites comment on all aspects of this options paper. All comments will be considered when the draft land use plan is prepared.

making these choices. In some areas, the Commission has already received sufficient comment through the planning process to know its preferred option. In cases where the Commission would like to hear more on the subject before making a choice, the Commission suggests various actions for consideration.

## 2. THE MACKENZIE DELTA-BEAUFORT SEA PLANNING REGION

### 2.1 The Planning Boundary

The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Planning Region (Figure 1) covers about 386,130 square miles (1,000,000 square kilometres). Its boundary originally coincided with the boundaries for the Inuvialuit land claim settlement region. However, at a meeting held at Inuvik in September 1986, the Inuvialuit, Dene/Metis and government planning partners agreed that the planning region be expanded to include the communities of Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River and their traditional use areas of the Peel River watershed, which is the northern part of the Delta region of the Dene/Metis land claim settlement area.

The planning region was also extended eastward to include all of Mackenzie King and Borden Islands. Another extension to the east of Paulatuk includes the calving grounds of the Bluenose caribou herd. This eastern extension covers an area that is to be included in the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) land claim for the eastern Arctic, unless a final settlement with the Government of Canada is not reached by 1994, in which case the land would then fall within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR).

The planning region overlaps to the west with the region of the North Yukon Regional Land Use Planning Commission, to the east with that of the Nunavut Regional Land Use Planning Commission, and to the south with that of the Denendeh Regional Land Use Planning Commission. The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission is working with the other regional Commissions on transboundary agreements for planning in these overlap areas and to provide continuity between regions.



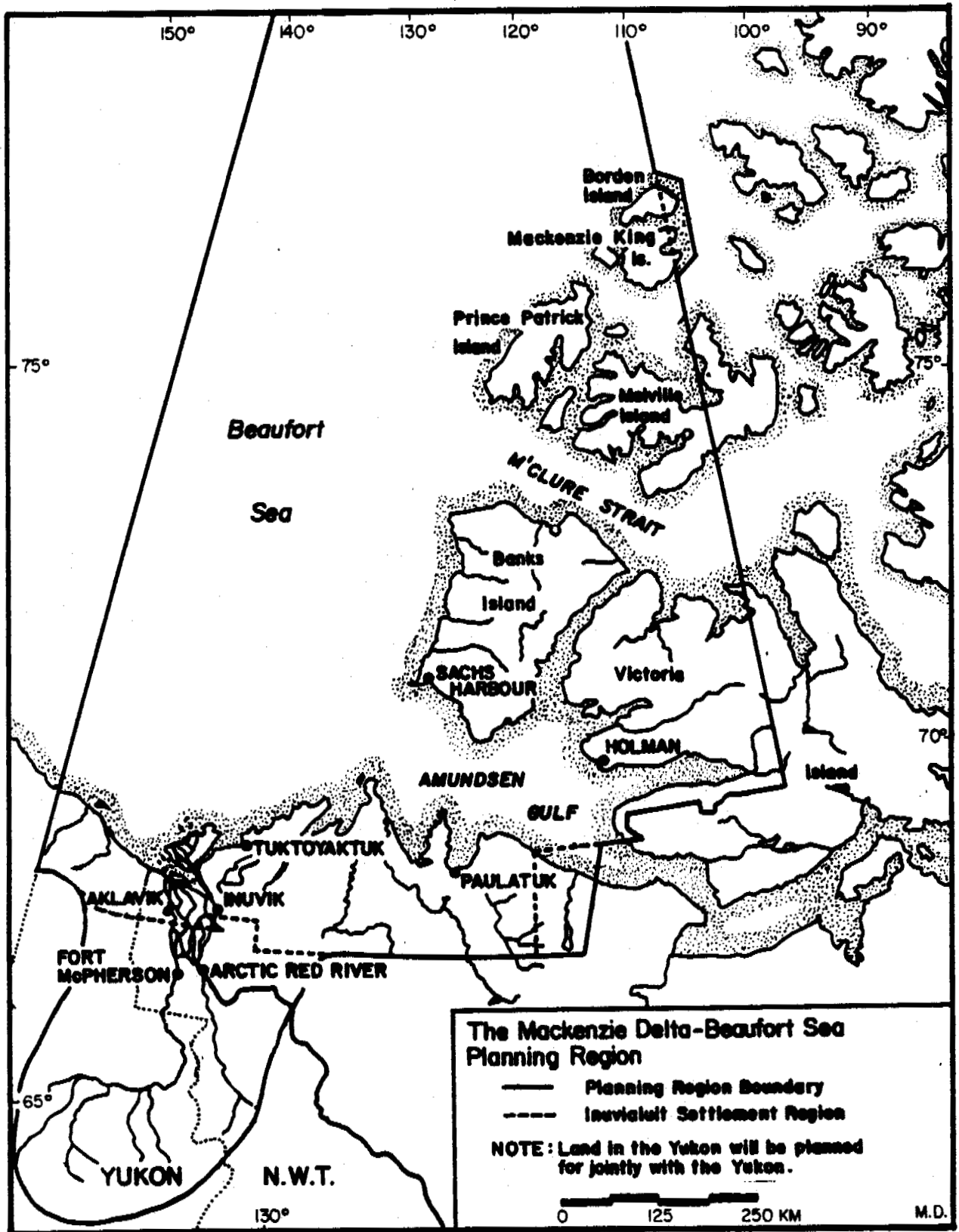


Figure 1. The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Planning Region.

## 2.2 Management of Land Use

The Inuvialuit Land Rights Settlement Agreement-in-Principle, signed in 1978, became law through passage of the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claim Settlement Act

in 1984. This settlement established the ISR, with an area of about 350,000 square miles (906,430 square kilometres), within which the Inuvialuit own 35,000 square miles (90,643 square kilometres) of land, making them the largest private landholder in Canada. They possess surface and subsurface rights on 5000 square miles (12,949 square kilometres) known as 7(1)(a) lands and surface rights only on the remaining 30,000 square miles (77,694 square kilometres), known as 7(1)(b) lands.

The Inuvialuit own 35,000 square miles (90,643 square kilometres) of land, making them the largest private landholder in Canada.

The Dene/Metis signed an Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) in September 1988 which, when finalized, will provide similar ownership rights to land in their settlement region to those now held by the Inuvialuit. The Delta region of the Dene/Metis settlement area, the northern part of which lies in the planning region, is 23,000 square miles (59,565 square kilometres). The total allocation for land selection, involving surface and subsurface rights, for the Delta Region is 10,500 square miles (27,193 square kilometres), in both the Delta settlement region and the neighbouring areas (ISR, Yukon, Sahtu Region) although the exact amounts in each area are under negotiation.

The remainder of the land within the planning region is public land administered by the federal government, except for land that has been transferred to municipalities.

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) and the Dene/Metis AIP establish arrangements for managing land and resource use in the



settlement regions. Several bodies exist, or will exist, to regulate access and activities on lands, and to manage and protect resources; some of these are exclusively Inuvialuit or Dene/Metis and some are joint Inuvialuit-government or Dene/Metis-government management bodies. Appendix A gives a brief description of these management bodies. These and the federal and territorial government land management arrangements are critical considerations for land use planning. They determine in part how land use is conducted in the region, and they influence the design of the planning process as well implementation of the plan.

### 2.3 Special Features of the Planning Region

Many Canadians think of the Arctic as a barren and bleak environment largely devoid of plants, animals and human habitation. In reality, northern Canada, including this planning region, is a biologically diverse environment. For example, within the one million square miles of this region, about 1,500 species of plants, 130 species of birds, 50 species of mammals, and 30 species of fish are known to occur. The 6,000 residents of the region's eight communities depend directly or indirectly on the long-term sustainability of these plants and animals.

This diversity of the planning region can be summarized in many ways, using socio-economic criteria, landforms, climate, wildlife or ecosystems. Using the latter, as an integration of the others, the planning region is represented by four broad terrestrial ecozones - Tundra Cordillera, Taiga Plains, Southern Arctic, and Northern Arctic<sup>1</sup>, and two marine ecozones - Low Arctic Ocean and High Arctic Ocean.

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1. Footnotes are identified as "References Cited" at the end of this report.

### 2.3.1 Tundra Cordillera (Mountain Tundra)

Within the western portion of the planning region the Tundra Cordillera, or mountain tundra, is restricted to the Richardson Mountains and associated foothills west of the Mackenzie River. Steep scenic mountain topography, with sharply etched ridges, narrow valleys and foothills typify the terrain. The climate is generally dry and cold.

Both vegetation and wildlife are diverse and seasonally abundant. Vegetation, responding to opportunities provided by local variations in climate, topography and soil, provide the necessary habitat for the area's diversity of birds and mammals. Dall's sheep, woodland and barren-ground caribou, moose, black and grizzly bears, wolf, marten, pika, marmot, lemming, and wolverine are typical of the mammals found throughout the area.

### 2.3.2 Taiga Plains (Interior Lowlands)

Taiga is a Russian word for the moist subarctic coniferous forest south of the tundra. In Canada, this subarctic forest is dominated by black and white spruce. The area of taiga within the planning region includes the Mackenzie River basin, from the delta south, bordered on the west by the Richardson Mountains and in the east by tundra. Most of its level to gently rolling plains are underlain by permanently frozen ground which encourages accumulation of surface water in summer. This results in large areas that are seasonally waterlogged. Climate in the Taiga Plains Ecozone is semi-arid and cold.

The cool temperatures, widespread permafrost and poor drainage in this area encourage arctic tundra meadow and wetland vegetation. Characteristic mammals are moose, woodland caribou, wolf, black bear, marten, lynx and arctic ground squirrel. Among the bird



species present are red-throated loon, northern shrike, sharp-tailed grouse, fox sparrow and common redpoll.

### 2.3.3 Southern Arctic (Continental Arctic)

The Southern Arctic Ecozone extends from the arctic coast south and west to the treeline, encompassing the communities of Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk. Climate is typically arctic with long cold winters and short, cool summers.

Lakes and wetland are very common within the strongly rolling lowland plains. The southern boundary of this region contains the major shrubland of the tundra, but the size of shrubs decreases rapidly to the north, which is characterized by very low plants.

Characteristic mammals are moose, muskox, wolf, arctic fox, grizzly and polar bears, arctic hare, arctic ground squirrel, and brown and collared lemmings. This area also includes the major summer range and calving grounds of barren-ground caribou, most notably the Bluenose Lake herd. The area is also a major breeding and nesting ground for many bird species, the most notable of which are snow goose, gyrfalcon, whistling swan, and arctic and red-throated loons.

### 2.3.4 Northern Arctic (Arctic Archipelago)

Within the planning region, the Northern Arctic Ecozone encompasses Banks, Victoria, Melville, Prince Patrick, Mackenzie King, and Borden Islands. Rolling hills and strongly dissected river valleys provide a contrast to lowland plains mantled with glacial materials. The climate, typical of the High Arctic region, is very dry and cold.

The underlying continuous permafrost and the shallow depths of annual thaw make plant growth very difficult. Plant communities dominated by herbs and lichens are the main vegetation cover. Purple saxifrage, avens and arctic poppy often occur together with arctic willow.

Typical mammals are the Peary caribou, barren-ground caribou, muskox, wolf, arctic fox, polar bear, arctic hare, and brown and collared lemmings. Representative birds are red-throated loon, brant, gyrfalcon, and snow goose. The muskox on the Arctic Islands, especially Banks, Melville and Victoria, represent more than half of the world population of this species.

#### 2.3.5 Low Arctic Ocean

The Low Arctic Ocean is characterized by a continental shelf and seas that at some point throughout the year have open water. The Beaufort Sea provides a gently sloping continental shelf that extends offshore from 23 to 57 miles (37 to 93 kilometres). This marine region is biologically more productive than the surrounding land areas. Where the ice cover disappears briefly in summer, and the cold water of the Arctic Ocean meets warmer water, especially that from the Mackenzie River, marine life is abundant. Typical mammals that feed within these productive areas include bearded and ringed seals, beluga whale and the endangered bowhead whale.

Aside from the continental shelf, this area differs distinctly from the High Arctic Ocean because it has land-fast ice, ice edges and seasonally moving pack ice. Ice that forms annually is between 5.0 and 6.5 feet (1.5 and 2.0 metres) thick and is deformed by winds and tides. This results in ice-hummocks, pressure ridges, open leads and cracks. Areas of annually occurring open water, known as polynyas, are extremely important

to marine mammals, marine birds, their natural predators and to local community hunters.

#### 2.3.6 High Arctic Ocean

This area differs from the Low Arctic Ocean because it is dominated by a permanent ice cover, low species diversity, low productivity and the absence of warm water inputs from southern oceans and rivers. This portion of the Arctic Ocean, beyond the continental shelf, is far less productive biologically than the Low Arctic Ocean.

#### 2.4 Where Conservation is a Way of Life

The residents of the planning region live in eight communities - Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Holman, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and

Although gathered in settlements, the residents maintain strong ties to the land as it is the basis of their cultural, physical and economic well-being.

Tuktoyaktuk. Large areas around each community continue to be used for hunting, fishing and trapping. As a result of this dependence on the land and its resources, all communities have a common understanding of activities that depend upon the land and they strongly support each other in these activities even though different communities may be harvesting different renewable resources. This region also has the potential for a strong non-renewable resource base, especially in the oil and gas sector, which could supplement the traditional lifestyle of many residents.

The 1986 population of the eight communities was 6610. The population increased in most communities between 1981 and 1986, with an average annual increase of 12.8% (highest in Tuktoyaktuk at 20.8% and lowest in Holman with 1.7%). Exceptions were Arctic



Red River where there was a population decrease of 12.5% in the same five-year period, and Sachs Harbour where the population decreased 6.1%.

The overall population is relatively young. In 1986, 39.9% of the residents in the planning region were under the age of 19, and an additional 40.8% were between 20 and 39 years of age. This young segment of the population emphasizes the need for additional wage employment opportunities, which requires business and economic diversification in both renewable and non-renewable resource development.

Management of the land and resources is paramount because of the ties of the increasing population to the resource base.

Over the last 30 to 40 years the planning region has developed a mixture of a traditional economy dependent on use of renewable resources and a wage economy based on the public sector, the service sector, and non-renewable resource exploration and development, as well as renewable resources. The average income of working people in 1986, from all employment sectors but excluding country foods, ranged from \$9,747 in Holman to \$22,482 in Inuvik.

The average unemployment rate in the communities was 13.7% in 1981, 27.5% in 1986 and 23.6% in 1989. These figures reflect the cyclical nature of the northern economy, linked to non-renewable resource development. The low unemployment figures in the early 1980's reflect the increased level of oil and gas development at that time. With this in mind, it seems likely that unemployment figures would decrease with an increase in oil and gas development.

The extent to which communities can take advantage of employment opportunities is determined to some degree by the education and skill levels of the residents. In the planning region, 55.6% of

those age 15 or over had less than a Grade 12 certificate in 1986. A significant percentage (26.1%) of the population, however, had a trade certificate or diploma or other non-university educational experience. This can be attributed in part to the requirements of the oil and gas industry for skilled personnel. The requirement for skilled labour would be expected to increase if oil and gas development increased in the future

### **3. LAND USE PLANNING IN THE MACKENZIE DELTA-BEAUFORT SEA REGION**

#### **3.1 Structure of the Planning Program**

A Northern Land Use Planning Program was approved by the federal cabinet in 1981. In 1983 a Basis of Agreement (Appendix B) for planning was negotiated between the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories, the Dene Nation and TFN. In 1984 a land use planning system in the Northwest Territories was formally recognized when a Letter of Agreement was signed by the Northwest Territories Minister of Renewable Resources and the federal Minister of Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

At their Regional Workshop in September 1986, the Inuvialuit recognized land use planning as a means to implement the IFA and they became a partner in the planning program.

The regional planning process began in September 1986, when the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission was established. The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission was established in April 1987. Since then,

two other commissions have been set up, the Denendeh Regional Land Use Planning Commission in June 1989 and the Nunavut Regional Land Use Planning Commission in June 1989. The mandate and responsibilities of regional commissions are set out in the Basis of Agreement.

Parallel planning processes have taken place in Yukon. The Yukon Territorial Government and the Council for Yukon Indians negotiated a separate land use planning agreement with DIAND in October 1987. The Greater Kluane Regional Land Use Planning Commission was established in August 1988 and the North Yukon will be the next planning area established.

The Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission (Appendix C) consists of two commissioners nominated by the central Northwest Territories Land Use Planning Commission (now dissolved), two nominated by the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), two by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC), and two by the Mackenzie Delta Tribal Council on behalf of the Dene/Metis.

### 3.2 Community-Based Initiatives in Planning

The activities of this regional commission are the logical extension of a process long in the making. Industry had made only a few incursions into the north before World War II (1939-45) but after that time, Canada's increasing interest in the region was evident. The Roads to Resources and Remote Resource Airports programs announced in 1958, followed by the new Canada Oil and Gas Regulations in 1960, gave public expression to that interest. Oil industry interest began in the 1950's and, by 1960, much of the Canadian Arctic mainland and islands was blanketed by exploration permits. However, it was the major development of Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, in the late 1960's that



changed the character and pace of industry interest. Concurrently, leaders of the native communities in the planning region saw these events as a source of major change in their economy and lifestyle. Through their efforts, particularly during the 1960s and early 1970s, significant changes were made in the operations and regulatory aspects of the industry. All of these activities provided the stimulus for the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry headed by Justice Thomas Berger. Through that inquiry, the need for land use planning came into focus.

The Berger report, "Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland", released in 1977, suggested the need for comprehensive land use planning to address the many conflicts that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry had revealed. That suggestion underscored the recommendations of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC) and other participants who also saw the need for land use planning. The Environmental Assessment Panel on Beaufort Sea Hydrocarbon Production and Transportation (1981-1984), after a long process of public consultation, also recommended that a regional land use planning process proceed for the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea region. The establishment of the northern land use planning program in 1984 was a welcome response to this recognized need for land use planning.

The land use planning program was established at a time when the final Inuvialuit Land Claim Settlement was being negotiated. Since then, land claims have continued to provide a context and an incentive for the planning process. As partners in the planning program, the main claimant bodies developed a Basis of Agreement that is consistent with the land claims objectives. Within the IFA, specific reference to land use planning appears in Section 7, Subsections 82-84. Also, the sections that deal with land, fish and wildlife conservation imply a degree of management best achieved through land, water and renewable resources planning. Section 28.2 of the Dene/Metis AIP also

makes specific reference to land use planning in the context of land and resource management. The process is evolving from that established in the Basis of Agreement. The planning partners are continuing to negotiate policies to reflect the developing land management situation in the planning region as the IFA is implemented and the Dene/Metis claim is finalized.

The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry was the first public review of its kind to give people a chance to be heavily involved in the review of a major

The planning partners specified in the Basis of Agreement that land use planning will be community-driven, yet take into account the interests of all Canadians.

development proposal. That inquiry, and the Inuvialuit and Dene/Metis land claims of more recent years, have shaped the land use planning program as a community-based process.

### 3.3 National and International Conservation Interests

In addition to community-based interests in the northern land use planning program, international and national initiatives in conservation helped shape land use planning. The 1980 World Conservation Strategy<sup>2</sup> and the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development, commonly referred to as the Brundtland Commission<sup>3</sup>, generated the concept of sustainable development. These events have stimulated worldwide public and private sector awareness and action.

In Canada, the National Task Force on Environment and Economy<sup>4</sup> was formed in 1987. Its recommendations have led to initiatives in sustainable development across Canada. In 1989, the GNWT endorsed several basic principles for a sustainable development policy<sup>5</sup>. The international and national interest in conservation and sustainable development complement the Commission's appreciation of conservation as vital to the region. This appreciation is reflected in recent community-based work on a

Polar Bear Management Agreement<sup>6</sup> and Beluga Management Plan<sup>7</sup>. As these conservation initiatives are put into practice, land use planning is recognized as a means of achieving sustainable development. Although the 1983 Basis of Agreement pre-dates some of these initiatives, sustainable development is reflected in the Agreement's statement that northern land use planning will "provide for the conservation, development, and utilization of land, resources, inland waters, and the offshore" (emphasis added).

The Task Force on Northern Conservation (1984)<sup>8</sup>, which was charged with developing a framework for a conservation policy for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, viewed the northern land use planning process as an important mechanism

By bringing together the various conservation and development interests in a non-confrontational way to make recommendations on how to balance various interests in future land use, the land use planning process is a practical and positive step toward sustainable development in the region.

for implementation of a northern conservation strategy. Land use planning has been able to continue to involve the many disparate groups whose perspectives on conservation had to be reconciled in developing the strategy.

In his introduction to the GNWT sustainable development policy guidelines and principles, the Minister of Renewable Resources, The Honourable Titus Allooloo, described the challenge of applying sustainable development thus: "to develop our rich resource base while conserving the unmatched quality of our northern environment"<sup>9</sup>. That is the central issue which land use planning must address.

In 1988, Canada's Prime Minister, in a report entitled "From Backyards to Borders"<sup>10</sup>, recognized the value of land use planning as an example of sustainable development.

### **3.4 The Community-Based, Co-operative, Collaborative Approach to Land Use Planning**

The Commission's land use planning process (Figure 2) has been shaped by past events, as reflected in the Basis of Agreement (Appendix B). From this initial direction, the process has evolved and continues to evolve in response to the suggestions and desires of participants in the planning process. The goals and objectives for the Commission are set out in its Terms of Reference as follows:

#### **Commission Goals**

1. to institute a community-based planning process, which arrives at a fair balance of land and resource use; and
2. to develop land and resource plans based on community and regional priorities (land refers to land, inland waters, and the offshore).

#### **Commission Objectives**

1. to develop an ongoing planning capability in the region;
2. to establish the planning process in the communities by the recognition and support of community working groups;
3. to draft a land use plan that will:
  - (a) identify goals, options and constraints for land use;
  - (b) advise on preferred and/or priority uses of specific areas;
  - (c) encourage activities which conserve, use and/or develop land and resources with minimal land use conflicts; and
  - (d) recommend simpler, clearer, more accountable decision-making processes; and



4. to publicize the existence and objectives of the plans through means including:
  - (a) ready access to all relevant information,
  - (b) widespread dissemination of relevant materials; and
  - (c) recruitment and training of local residents to participate in comprehensive land use planning.

#### 3.4.1 Community-Based Planning

A community-based process is essential to reflect those residents' needs and perceptions that are based on their strong ties to the land. Each community has formed a Community Working Group (CWG) to represent the community interests in land use (Appendix C). In the Inuvialuit communities, by including representatives of the land claimant bodies within the community, the CWGs are part of the IFA land management process. Members of the CWGs are responsible for keeping their parent organization informed and consulted at each step of the process. They are the main vehicle for gathering and mapping community land use information and for bringing community perspectives to the meetings between all interest groups.

To establish the community-based emphasis, the Commission is consulting initially with the communities via the CWGs and community tours (Figure 2). The regular participation of the CWGs throughout the process maintains a strong community focus and interchange with the Commission.

Mapping information derived from interviews with local hunters and trappers is an important component to community involvement. Community resource maps have been compiled which indicate areas of seasonal and year-round land use as well as areas important for hunting, trapping, gathering, fishing, recreation and wildlife habitat, as well as archaeological, historical and cultural sites.

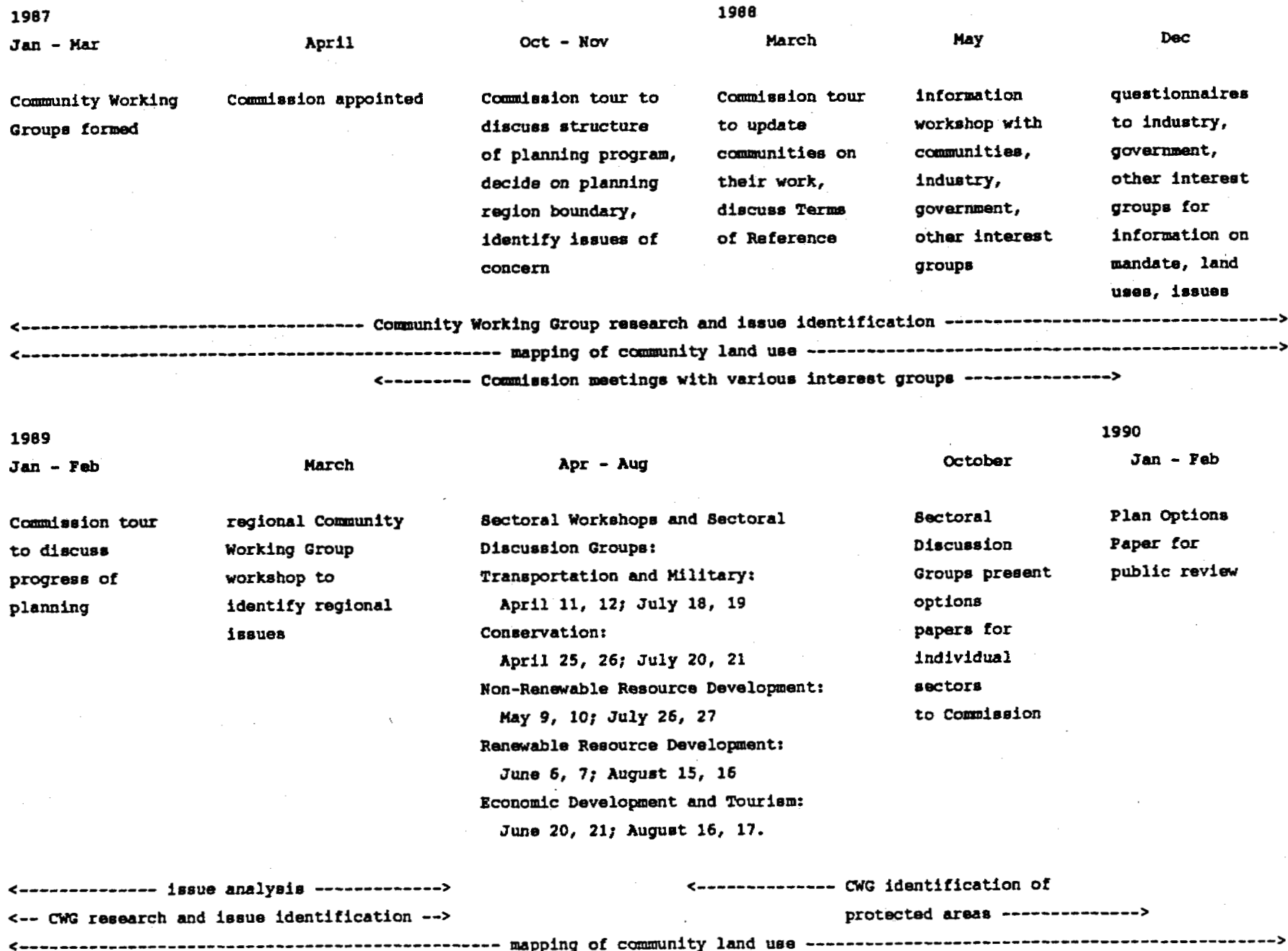


Figure 2. The planning process to date.

### 3.4.2 Negotiating and Seeking Consensus in the Planning Process

To ensure that the plan recognizes the interests of all Canadians, the Commission added regional and national interest groups into the planning process subsequent to its initial consultations with the communities. The process has now become one of negotiation and consensus-building as the Commission seeks to establish the balance among the different interests.

The Commission is using meetings, workshops, and discussion groups (Figure 2) to facilitate a co-operative approach to the discussions and decisions leading to a plan. At these sessions, representatives from the communities, government and industry have an opportunity to resolve conflicts and seek consensus.

### 3.4.3 Thinking Ahead as Part of the Planning Process

The purpose of the detailed examination of issues and consultation is to determine the kind of future desired by the various interest groups, and then through the community-based co-operative, collaborative process to identify options for working toward that future.

In its 1988 Interim Report, the Commission noted thirteen recurring areas of interest: protected areas, renewable resources, economic development, non-renewable resources, transportation, environmental effects, scientific research, culture and tradition, military installations and activities, municipal issues, overlap, land claims and sovereignty.

The thirteen topics have been grouped into the following five land use sectors, which became the focus of the detailed consultations in the workshops and discussion groups: military

and transportation; conservation and protected areas; non-renewable resource development; renewable resource development; and economic development and tourism.

These discussions led to proposed options in each of the sectors. The Commission has considered and used this information to develop this paper on plan options for dealing with the challenges and opportunities ahead.

### 3.5 The Continuing Process

Planning will lead to specific recommendations on particular land use issues. In addition to these tangible results and perhaps equally important, planning's contribution is its collaborative, co-operative, and community-based process. The

The draft plan will describe key elements of the community based, collaborative, co-operative process, which is essential to wise use of land in the region. Implementation of the plan will require repetitive application of this process.

draft plan itself will record the Commission's specific recommendations on the issues, but it should be viewed only as the beginning of a long-term process of land use planning.

The land use plan can not deal with all the issues raised because some are specific to a community rather than regional issues, some are not land use planning issues, and for some there is not sufficient information to make a recommendation. However, planning does contribute to the resolution of all issues raised and to improved land use decision-making by providing a process through which all parties can exchange information and achieve a better understanding of each other's concerns and priorities. The process is considered by the Commission to be as important as the product.



The Commission is intending to produce a report on identified issues that are not within the scope of the draft land use plan. That report will include the information generated on those issues, in the hope that these matters will be pursued by the appropriate body as a process supplementary to land use planning.

#### 4. THE REGION'S FUTURE:

##### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Conservation is the primary consideration in use of the region's land and resources. The Commission views conservation as the driving force for all land use in the region. Therefore, the Commission will take as the plan's first goal: "to conserve, in perpetuity, the basic resources of land, water, air and wildlife on which the communities of the region depend".

Conservation does not mean no development. The communities have repeatedly stated that they are not against development. However, they do want to ensure that the renewable resources that are here today will also be here tomorrow, and that they share in the benefits of development. To reflect this need for balanced use of resources, the second goal of the draft plan will be: "to maximize the sustainable use of the region's resources".

The plan's 3 goals will be:

1. to conserve, in perpetuity, the basic resources of land, water, air and wildlife on which the communities of the region depend.
2. to maximize sustainable use of the region's resources;
3. to maintain the greatest range of options for community use and development.

To capture this balanced perspective in land use planning, the Commission defines conservation in the following way:

Conservation is reflected by an attitude toward the use of natural resources dictated not by immediate gain but by appreciation of their value in the natural system. Conservation is the management of human use of the region so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to

present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

From the community of Paulatuk came this very compelling definition of conservation: Conservation is ensuring that if we take caribou, that there will be caribou the next year and the year after that; the same for anything else. This applies to the use of the land; if it is used and enjoyed now, it must be left and preserved so that it will be there for the next year and future years.

These definitions make it clear that conservation does not preclude development. It accepts the use of renewable and non-renewable resources for the prosperity and well-being of people in the region, but insists that the use must not destroy or subtract from the continued viability of natural, cultural, and economic resources. With this approach to conservation, the foundation for sustainable development in the region is already in place.

The concept of sustainability is synonymous with the traditional lifestyle of people in the region. People who live in the planning region do not make a sharp distinction between economic development and their way of life. Harvesting renewable resources provides economic benefits, but it is also a way of life. Tourism provides wage-paying jobs, but at the same time calls on traditional skills. Although the distinction may be sharper with non-renewable resource development, even the wages from these jobs may be used to up-grade hunting equipment. As Richardson<sup>11</sup> described, balancing resource conservation and resource use is central to community life. Therefore, it is obviously fundamental to a community-based land use plan.

The region's future could be described as one in which renewable resources are managed for conservation and are wisely developed, in a way that ensures that cultural and economic resources are

sustained into the future. At the same time, non-renewable resources will be developed in such a way that the region's economy and culture are sustained and environmental impact minimized.

The Commission suggests that the opportunity provided by this balance of conservation and development will be recognized by the third goal which is: "to maintain the greatest range of options for community use and development."

These three basic goals will guide the Commission in its recommendations for land use in the region.

## 5. A STRATEGY FOR LAND USE BASED ON FOUR KEY ELEMENTS

The Commission concluded from what it heard and observed at its meetings and workshops that there are four common threads to many of the land use issues raised. The Commission believes that many land use issues can be resolved

by incorporating the following four elements into land use decision-making. These elements were in evidence throughout the land use planning process and were enhanced by the community-based, co-operative, collaborative process.

A strategy for land use has four key elements:

1. a system of protected areas;
2. active community participation;
3. effective and integrated management;
4. information management.

### 1. A system of protected areas

Throughout the planning process, all parties have recognized that conservation is a primary consideration for any land use, and that such a system is needed as the core of the conservation approach to land use planning.

## **2. Active community participation**

The Commission has heard of inconsistent community consultation in the past. The planning process through the CWGs provided active community participation.

## **3. Effective and integrated management**

The Commission has heard of gaps in existing management processes or dissatisfaction with these processes for resolving conflicts between different land uses. The planning process has provided an integrated approach to resolving land use issues. It brings all parties together to examine land use from a regional perspective, where linkages and interactions can be considered; it also provides an opportunity to look at the unique aspects of each community's land use.

## **4. Information management**

The Commission heard of the need for adequate data bases and exchange of information. The planning process has generated a good information base about land use issues and has enabled good information exchange between participants.

The Commission proposes these four elements as a strategy for land use, and recommends that land users, managers and regulators incorporate these four strategy elements into their land use decision-making so that environmental conservation principles are applied throughout the region. Continuation of the community-based, co-operative, and collaborative process developed through this planning process suggests a way of incorporating these elements. These four elements are described in more detail in sections 5.1 to 5.4.



## 5.1 A System of Protected Areas

It is clear to the Commission that while environmental conservation principles and practices should be applied generally to land use across the region, certain areas need special attention because of their particular significance. In these areas careful management of use is particularly important.

Some areas need special attention because they are: critical to certain wildlife species and for wildlife habitat; critical for community use (harvesting, travel, camps); culturally important (archaeological, historical or cultural significance); areas of particular beauty. Conservation in these areas means protecting their values from activities that might threaten their quality or their capacity to sustain use. Land use in these protected areas should be managed in a way that achieves the degree of protection appropriate to the sensitivity and significance of the resource.

To date, protective or preventative measures for such areas have primarily been the responsibility of: agencies that administer protected area legislation, such as Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS); land-use permitting agencies, such as DIAND and the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA); resource management bodies, such as the Department of Renewable Resources (NWTRR) and the Porcupine Caribou Management Board; and environmental assessment processes, such as the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) and Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) established under the IFA, and the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP). Now the communities have taken the initiative through the land use planning process to identify the areas they would like to see protected and to suggest the mechanism under which they should be protected. It is particularly important that this initiative can proceed in advance of development instead of in response to

development proposals; it also allows the task to be approached comprehensively.

Each community in the planning region has identified such protected areas in which land use must be managed to protect their sustainable resource values; the Commission considers these to be areas where added protection and additional conservation requirements will apply.

Each community has dealt with the need for resource protection in its own unique way, responding to its particular resource base and seasonal land use patterns, as well as to the known and anticipated land use conflicts in its area of use. These areas have a long tradition of importance to the community. The CWGs have drawn on the traditional knowledge about these areas to document them for land use planning. Each CWG has described historical and current land use, cultural and natural resource values, and potential land use conflicts of these protected areas around the community. They have also identified conservation goals and objectives, noted existing management mechanisms and recommended additional specific management mechanisms, where required, for each protected area.

The management categories proposed by the Commission typically involve one or a combination of the following:

- absolute year-round protection from activities that threaten the valued resources;
- protection during critical seasons from activities that threaten the valued resources;
- regulation of land use activities and resource management strategies.

Most land use activities can proceed in most protected areas, either at certain times of the year or under certain prescribed conditions. In only a few areas do the communities consider the combination of values significant enough to warrant year-round protection.

Many of the protected areas identified by CWGs overlap areas of ecological, archaeological or historical significance that have been identified by government agencies and other bodies. These include: Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) priority marine and freshwater habitats; NWTRR wildlife areas of special interest; CWS key migratory bird habitat sites; proposed ecological reserves; International Biological Programme sites; Parks Canada natural areas of Canadian significance; and Mackenzie River Basin Committee sensitive areas. In some of these areas, management mechanisms are already in place, such as Migratory Bird Sanctuaries or special provisions in the IFA. In making its recommendations for protected areas, the CWGs have noted these areas of overlap and existing management mechanisms.

The Commission urges that, once the detailed protected area document is released, those bodies that administer the management mechanism recommended by the CWG begin discussion and negotiation to implement the appropriate mechanism. Once the appropriate management mechanism is established, all land and resources users, managers and regulators must take it into account so that the values of the site are conserved.

Along with the draft land use plan, the Commission intends to publish a draft 'Protected Areas document' that will provide detailed information, recommendations and maps for each area. This information on the protected areas appears in summary form in Appendix D and in tables located in a pocket at the end of this report. These tables indicate the values of each area, whether it overlaps with an existing or proposed protected area, any existing management mechanisms, and the management mechanisms

proposed by the CWG. The textual summary in Appendix D identifies proposed protected areas in relation to the three management categories which the Commission has recommended. For each area, the following CWG information is summarized:

- the land use issues and problems;
- the conservation objectives;
- the CWG recommendations for management mechanisms.

The Commission believes that when there is an established system of protected areas much of the conflict between competing uses will be reduced and the land can both be used and maintained in its productive state. The Commission also believes that such a system of protected areas is essential to environmental conservation and to the sustainable future of the region.

#### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

##### **1. Lead role for establishing the system**

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan about who should take a lead role in overseeing establishment of the system of protected areas.

##### **2. New conservation tools**

The Commission has noted that only a limited number of conservation tools are now available in the NWT. This does not provide much flexibility for choosing a conservation method with the appropriate degree of protection. In its draft plan the Commission will consider making specific recommendations on new tools required; for now the Commission presents the following options for consideration:



- an ecological reserves system to protect areas of ecological importance;
- a variation of the British Columbia Wildlife Management Areas provided for in that province's Wildlife Act. The act provides for three types of Wildlife Management Areas:
  - 1) General Wildlife Management Area: an area of special importance to fish or wildlife administered for conservation and intensive management of fish or wildlife;
  - 2) Critical Wildlife Area: habitat used by any endangered or threatened species of wildlife;
  - 3) Sanctuary: an area that is particularly vulnerable to use or disturbance of fish and wildlife populations, where all forms of human disturbance and access are either prohibited or restricted.
- a mechanism to establish parks on sites that have local significance to communities, but that do not meet the criteria for a territorial or national park; the community would provide management of these parks as, for example, "tribal parks";
- a mechanism to protect designated marine areas critical to marine mammals and fish;
- a mechanism to protect designated archaeological and historical sites of local or regional significance.

## 5.2 Active Community Participation

The Commission heard of poorly defined consultation processes, but many of these problems related to the "old days". However, the settlement of land claims, the resulting IFA joint

The people of the region, who are the ones most affected by either good or bad management of the resource base, must play a major role in decision-making if conservation of resources is to be achieved.

management bodies, and the co-operative participation in land use planning have provided new methods for community involvement and for collaboration between different interests.

Meaningful community consultation, including participation in the planning process, is a critical element in developing a land use plan and ensuring its implementation. The Commission has interpreted the directive in the Basis of Agreement to ensure full participation of northerners, particularly native northerners, to mean much more than the traditional approach of relying on experts to produce the plan and to then seek public approval. The communities have, from the outset, played a major role and through this involvement have learned about decision-making processes; they have used the experience to determine priorities for both community and regional land and resource use. The improved exchange of information between community, government and industry representatives has led to better understanding of each others interest and concerns. It is imperative now that these strengths be continued so the same level of collaboration can be assured during implementation of the land use plan.

It is apparent to the Commission that the CWGs provide a focal point for land use matters. By bringing together representatives of the various parent organizations within the community, the CWG can comprehensively deal with land use matters that might

otherwise be divided among different organizations or simply be overlooked. The CWGs have been invaluable to the Commission in many ways:

- gathering and mapping information on renewable resources and community land use, analyzing issues and proposing land use options;
- acting as the point of contact within their community on land use matters, and helping pass information concerning land use matters back and forth between their parent organizations and other parties;
- participating in consultation processes to resolve conflicts over resource development;
- working with their parent organizations to define community concerns, positions and priorities for land use;
- working with their parent organizations to identify research needs and priorities.

Everyone involved in land use planning stresses the need to avoid creation of additional bureaucracy. The CWGs are tied into existing systems and act on behalf of and with the approval of their parent organizations. In the Inuvialuit communities, the CWGs can be considered a creation or extension of the IFA organization. They have been invaluable for ensuring that community-based conservation priorities are brought into the process, and for establishing the co-operative, collaborative process with other land users.

As a basis for this community participation, the Commission believes that a conservation plan for every community, such as the Paulatuk Conservation Plan, should be a priority as the region moves closer to oil and gas development. These plans would serve as the basis for community discussion with industry and government on land use matters. Having such a plan in place

would permit a community to enter into negotiation with industry and government on a solid footing.

## **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

### **1. Future role of the CWGs**

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft land use plan on the future form and role of CWGs, and would appreciate comments on the subject. Their structure and responsibilities would have to respect the authority of the existing IFA and future Dene/Metis land and resource management bodies; also they should not duplicate existing agencies. In addition to the role that CWGs have played during land use planning, which could continue, options for consideration are:

- monitoring implementation of the land use plan at the community level;
- preparing community consultation guidelines;
- participating in periodic review and update of the land use plan, including updating community maps.

### **2. Exchange of information among communities and other interests**

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on mechanisms for information exchange. One option for consideration is an annual meeting, held under the auspices of the Commission, when the level of activity warrants, and would involve representatives of the community, industry, government, land users and managers.

This meeting would not replace ongoing review and consultation; it would be a chance to step back and review how well things are working in the region. In the Commission's view, the benefits of

such meetings as a way to avoid the inefficiencies and misunderstandings created by poor communication would offset the meeting's costs through improvements to integrated management. This meeting might also complement the proposed GNWT round table process.

### **5.3 Effective and Integrated Management**

Integrated resource use is a poorly understood, yet widely used, concept. It is based upon the belief that all areas not totally protected can and should be used for one or more purposes, as long as the use is appropriate to the land, does not conflict with someone else's rights, and is compatible with other uses. The land can then be used to maximum benefit as long as these uses are considered as being integrated; the use must be considered in relation to all other uses and values of the land. For example, an area that is critical for wildlife in summer may only be available for other uses in winter, as long as the winter use does not have an adverse impact on the habitat itself. In other instances two or more activities occurring simultaneously may be acceptable.

In the planning region there is an urgent need to realize more economic benefits for the people who live there. No easy opportunities for increased economic activity exist, and the potential from oil and gas development tends to be cyclical. A more stable and broadly based economy can only come about when resource use is integrated to achieve maximum benefit.

One complicating factor for integrated resource use is that resource management itself is often not integrated. The traditional division of responsibilities within government has long contributed to this problem in the north. The responsibility for many natural resource activities resides with the federal government, while others have been transferred to the



territorial government. The most outstanding example involves the GNWT responsibility for wildlife, but much of the land on which the wildlife depends is under federal jurisdiction. It is difficult to achieve maximum benefits from resources when decisions about how these resources will be used, managed or regulated are split between several jurisdictions.

Integrated resource use is slowly developing in the planning region. Under the joint management system of the IFA, the Fisheries and Joint Management Committee (FJMC) and the Wildlife Management Advisory Councils (WMAC) (for the Yukon North Slope and NWT) enable interaction between the Inuvialuit and federal and territorial governments. The EISC and EIRB are joint Inuvialuit-Government bodies established to deal with the impacts of all land and resource development proposals upon the basic quality of the land. The community-based Inuvialuit Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTC) and the IGC round out the complex of management bodies. Similar joint bodies will be put in place for the Dene/Metis settlement region. These joint management bodies presently function well and can serve much of the need for integrated resource management. It is evident that integrated resource management will be one of the main areas of application of the GNWT's sustainable development policy; it is also the main strategy of the DFO's Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.

The Commission believes that with the conservation measures described in Section 5.1 and the improved consultation and information described in Sections 5.2 and 5.4, many conflicts can be resolved by direct consultation between the communities and appropriate

Achieving integrated resource use requires resolving conflicts between different uses and users. The land use planning process provides an integrated approach to regional land use matters by bringing various land users together, and by examining regional land use issues in a comprehensive way.

claimant bodies, industry and government. The WMAC and FJMC can provide advice to the communities for these consultations. The EISC, EIRB and EARP can address the potential impacts of specific development proposals. Arbitration boards are in place to mediate conflicts and it is anticipated that similar bodies will be in place for the Dene/Metis settlement region. However, none of these bodies has the mandate to deal with conflicts beyond their jurisdiction or to look at the broad implications of regional land use. Examples of the latter include: alternative pipeline and transportation corridors in the region; the effects of non-renewable resource development on species management plans and community conservation plans; and the interactions between land, water, and renewable resources management.

The Commission would like to see the integrated management approach continued for matters that are not resolved through direct consultation between the

The Commission believes that land use planning has been a catalyst for getting land use conflicts to the appropriate forum for resolution.

affected parties or by the existing management bodies. The annual meeting proposed in Section 5.2 could be a forum, where none exists, to examine land use issues from a regional, integrated perspective. In the future, the Commission will undertake, as a major function, to serve as a catalyst by continuing to track land use issues; objectives of this task will be to ensure that issues are not overlooked, that they move expeditiously through the system, and that an integrated regional perspective is maintained where issues are divided between jurisdictions.

Effective integrated management has three requirements: a good data base to assess how various land uses should fit together; competent management agencies to set rules for land use; and monitoring of compliance with these rules to determine if environmental conservation is being achieved. The latter requirement can occur with the existing permitting system under

DIAND, the territorial government if public land is transferred, the ILA and the comparable future Dene/Metis body. Throughout the community tours, meetings and workshops, the Commission heard complaints about excessive red tape, and inadequacies in the "system". The Commission believes that it is not possible or desirable to legislate the good co-operation required - it comes with trust. This trust is built with an open exchange of information and public understanding of how the system works.

### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

#### **1. Integrated resource management through joint management**

The Commission believes that the federal and territorial government departments responsible for managing land, water and renewable resources should develop and pursue policies embracing the concept of joint management and is considering making specific recommendations to this effect in the draft plan.

#### **2. Public information and education**

The Commission believes that it must take a more active role in public information and education and is considering the following options:

- in the tradition of oral communication in the north, the Commission would actively seek co-operation of the radio and television media to provide frequent updates on events occurring in the resource management and development field;
- the Commission itself would budget for production of videos on various elements of land use. The award-winning GNWT video, which describes the land use planning process, has already proven to be an effective communication tool.

The Commission urges existing joint management bodies that are not already doing so, to issue regular newsletters concerning the activities of all the management boards and agencies.

#### 5.4 Information Management

Implementing the three preceding strategy elements - a system of protected areas, active community participation, and effective and integrated resource management - requires an adequate data base.

When all parties concerned with land use proceed from a basis of reliable information on land, resources, and present land/resource use, much potential conflict can be eliminated.

Many of the problems the Commission heard about arose from lack of data on land, resources, land use, and land use decision-making. Fortunately, the land use planning process has generated new information and has enabled participants to exchange information as a basis for working out conflicts. For their future involvement in land use matters to be as effective, continued access to information must be assured. Although good exchange of information is largely a matter of individual responsibility, a future role of the Commission will be to facilitate access to land use planning information.

The Commission intends that community maps which show areas of seasonal and non-seasonal land use, as well as proposed protected areas, will be available in the communities, and in offices of the Mackenzie Delta Tribal Council, the ILA and the Commission. These maps will be valuable to industry, government regulators and other parties for planning projects and setting guidelines and regulations for land use.

A computerized geographic information system (GIS) should also be used to access information. Such a system enables complex land

use information to be stored, analyzed and mapped. Community land use information gathered during land use planning has already been entered into GIS format by the Commission, as has certain other information about industry and government land use. This GIS enables traditional knowledge of the aboriginal land users to be merged with scientific information. The Commission anticipates that such information will be extremely useful in the future, particularly for identifying potentially conflicting uses.

In addition to the GIS available as a result of this regional planning process, much other information about regional land use is available from other GIS's and in reports and maps. Those involved in land use matters must continue to have access to this information. The Commission is aware that communities have particular difficulty obtaining access to information, partly because they do not have the computer facilities. People told the Commission that the existing GIS databases would be used more effectively if they were compatible so that information could be passed back and forth. If the GIS systems were linked, information storage and use would be more efficient and duplication would be avoided.

Although much information about land and resource use was brought before the Commission, participants also noted some critical gaps in knowledge where further research is required.

#### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

##### **1. Land use planning GIS**

The development of GIS commenced by the Commission should be continued. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on how to manage the GIS, and proposes the following options for consideration:



- the community, industry, and government land use information should be updated as part of ongoing plan review;
- to ensure cost efficiency in maintaining and updating the GIS, it would be used for as many purposes as possible and be accessible to all parties;
- wherever the GIS is maintained there must be assurance of confidentiality of sensitive information.

## 2. Computer network between different GIS's

The Commission is considering making recommendations in its draft plan on establishment of a computer network that would link existing GIS's that contain information about land use in the region, those that contain regional land use planning information, and new computer facilities in each community. The Commission believes that such a network could be used for many purposes other than land use planning, providing confidentiality of sensitive information is assured. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on the lead role for developing such a network.

## 3. Data catalogue

The Commission is considering preparing a catalogue to the GIS containing the information gathered during land use planning. Other options for consideration are:

- encouraging widespread use of existing sources of information about land use such as the Science Institute's annual summary of research in the north, the Arctic Institute of North America's database Arctic Science and Technology Information System, and CARC's publication "Northern Decisions";

- a catalogue to other GIS's that contain information relevant to land use planning.

#### 4. Resource person

The Commission believes that each community must have a resource person who can help in the exchange of land use information with other bodies and be a contact for the Commission. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on the role of this resource person. Options for consideration are:

- as computer facilities are developed in each community, the resource person would ensure that the community is tied into other computerized land use information sources;
- the resource person would maintain contact with the Commission and the body or bodies managing the land use planning GIS to ensure that the community has the information it requires for decision-making and that community information is available to other parties;
- the responsibilities of this position could be tied to existing resource person positions, such as that currently in place for the HTCs;
- all resource person positions within the community would be co-ordinated to encourage information exchange and to avoid duplication.

#### 5. Research needs

The Commission is considering identifying research needs which researchers and research managers could consider when designing their programs. Various groups, notably the Science Institute and the Research Advisory Council established under the IFA, will play a pivotal role, particularly in notifying researchers of community priorities and passing research results back to the

communities. The Commission, through its community consultation process, will continue to have a supportive role in relation to future research needs.

## 6. Community research

The Commission is considering the option of the Science Institute and the Research Advisory Council providing research guidance to the communities, including assistance to obtain research funds.

### 5.5 Implementing the Strategy

Those who will implement the plan should incorporate into their decision-making processes the four strategy elements described in Section 5. The Commission does not want to encourage the creation of unnecessary management bodies and believes

that most of the proposed strategy can be incorporated into existing processes. By incorporating the strategy elements into their actions, land users can also help ensure wise use of resources. Through such a widespread application of the strategy elements to all aspects of land use, the Commission believes that conservation and sustainable development principles can be applied throughout the region.

The Commission has proceeded with the understanding that those land claimant bodies, agencies, and others that have the mandate and authority for land use matters can best implement the recommendations of the draft plan.

The Commission would act as a catalyst for plan implementation, but would not have any decision-making responsibility. It would monitor and facilitate plan implementation by tracking issues and ensuring that conflicts are brought to the appropriate forum for resolution, by bringing plan recommendations to the attention of the bodies with the appropriate authority and mandate, and by improving access to land use information. In those few

situations where plan recommendations fall outside the mandate of existing bodies, then the Commission, as specified in the plan, could either implement the recommendations itself or request changes to existing legislation or mandates so that existing bodies could proceed. For example, the proposed annual information exchange meeting would provide a forum for a regional, integrated discussion of land use matters.

At present, there is no other mechanism to provide the role envisioned for the Commission. Without the proposed catalyst role, the Commission believes that the community-based, co-operative, collaborative approach to land use matters might not continue; regional land use matters could be overlooked or be fragmented within the bureaucracy. Eventually, the need for such a catalyst might diminish.

## **6. ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION IN EACH LAND USE SECTOR**

### **6.1 Renewable Resources Conservation and Management**

Critical habitat areas, such as spawning sites, calving grounds, and other breeding areas have been mapped by each community. Communications between resource users and managers has improved as a result of the planning

Land use planning has already contributed to resource conservation and management. It has played a major role in more detailed identification of renewable resources and in mapping community use of those resources.

process. However the prime responsibility of resource management and conservation still rests with the joint management agencies established under the IFA, with bodies to be set up under the Dene/Metis land claims agreement, and with others who have legislated mandates and authority. The renewable resource recommendations in the draft land use plan will be directed to

bodies such as the WMAC(NWT), FJMC, IGC, HTC, and to similar future bodies for the Dene/Metis settlement area.

Those management bodies are functioning well, and will continue to benefit from more experience. The WMAC(NWT) and the FJMC have already produced a regional Renewable Resources Conservation and Management Plan for the Settlement Region within the NWT. The future Dene/Metis Wildlife Management Board will be the main instrument of wildlife management in that region. The WMAC(NWT) has a mandate to ensure that all communities prepare a community conservation plan. The Paulatuk HTC already has a community conservation plan ready for production. These regional and community conservation plans are to set out the responsibilities of the community and joint management bodies. They will also provide policy direction.

The Paulatuk plan is a key document for directing resource conservation and development in that area. It sets out the goals and objectives of the community in relation to their use of renewable resources. It identifies areas and proposes mechanisms for special protection to ensure that land uses are consistent with sustainable development and environmental integrity. The plan is subject to regular review and revision as necessary. The Paulatuk plan could serve as a basic model for all communities in the planning region.

Community conservation plans are particularly essential and should be a priority for every community.

#### ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

##### 1. Community conservation plans

The Commission believes that preparation of community conservation plans must be a priority, especially as the region moves toward oil and gas development. The work on protected



areas for this planning process provides the foundation for the proposed conservation plans. Since the Commission staff contributed to the Paulatuk Plan, the Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan as to how the Commission and its staff might contribute to production of other community conservation plans if assistance is requested.

## 2. Cultural immersion program

The Commission is considering specific recommendations for an educational or cultural immersion program for people from outside the region who will be working in the region, such as resource developers and researchers. The purpose would be to improve their understanding of the resource management regime in the region.

### 6.1.1 Transboundary Resource Management

Transboundary land use issues can be divided into two broad categories: issues that involve shared resources such as caribou or fish which travel across planning boundaries, or forests where fires often cross boundaries; and more global issues, such as potential water pollution from Alberta pulp mills, atmospheric warming, or contaminants in the air or water that enter the food chain. The first set can be influenced relatively directly by local or regional action; the second set requires co-operative action at national or international levels.

Some agreements already exist to deal with the issue of shared resources. For example, the IGC and Inupiat North Slope Borough Fish and Game Management Committee have negotiated a Polar Bear Management Agreement<sup>6</sup> for bears that move between Alaska and the ISR. Also, the FJMC and the North Slope Borough are preparing a joint Beluga Management Plan<sup>7</sup>. In this case, the management

agencies will work out the accommodations and then government agencies will use their regulations to enforce compliance. A less complicated example can be seen where the Aklavik and Fort McPherson HTC's reached an agreement for protecting Dall's sheep. At some future date it may be desirable to apply legislation to the issue but, for now, it has been more effective to reach informal agreement. At the other end of the scale is the Porcupine Caribou Management Board. Agreement respecting management of that herd was negotiated from the official level.

Where such agreements are already in place, recommendations in the draft land use plan can be implemented through such agreements. The Commission has little role in transboundary resource management beyond providing data and maps as required. The example agreements referred to above are models for future transboundary issues involving shared resources. The issue of transboundary forest fire control was raised with the Commission and this may be an opportunity for wider application of the transboundary management models now available.

Pollution of transboundary waters that flow to the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea region is a concern to all residents and resource managers. At present two situations concern the Commission: the first is the potential for water pollution from the proposed pulp mills in Alberta; the second is potential mining effluent pollution of the Peel River. In the first situation, which is a more immediate concern, the Commission has and will continue to make the concerns it has heard known to the territorial and federal agencies responsible for water and fisheries.

With respect to the Peel River this region's concerns have been made known from both direct contact and from the body co-ordinating the NWT planning program, the Management Steering Committee. The Commission will work with the North Yukon

Regional Land Use Planning Commission, once established, on the land use planning aspects of potential pollution of the Peel River watershed. These examples demonstrate how the Commission, in its role as a catalyst, can continue to make concerns known to the appropriate authorities.

For global transboundary pollution, the prime need is for improved vigilance, better data and increased understanding. The Commission urges research agencies to initiate or increase research on baseline environmental conditions and to monitor change due to global pollution. Incidents such as the Chernobyl tragedy clearly have an effect on the region yet are beyond the control of any group in the region.

Those living and operating in the planning region are setting examples for wise use of resources and environmentally sound development; the Polar Bear Management Agreement<sup>6</sup> and Beluga Management Plan<sup>7</sup> are models for resource management. Such standards of performance provide credibility when seeking better conservation outside the region.

#### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

##### **1. Transboundary forest management**

The Commission believes that agreements between the authorities with the legislated mandate for forest management are the best way to deal with transboundary issues. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft land use plan on transboundary forest fire control.

## 2. Research on global pollutants

As stated in section 5.4, the Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its land use plan on how community research priorities can be met and how research results can be made available to communities. This need is particularly important for information on global environmental concerns.

### 6.1.2 Renewable Resource Development

As described in Sections 1.2 and 2.4, conservation is the primary consideration in use of land and resources for economic development. The objective for

Before steps are taken to develop a new project, the ability of the land and resource base to sustain the new or additional use of resources must be thoroughly considered.

renewable resource development must be to promote sound development while sustaining subsistence use, local culture and local economy. Careful management of use is particularly important in proposed protected areas where management mechanisms would be put in place to ensure that the resource base of these areas is sustained.

Renewable resource development can occur at different levels of complexity, from a simple handcrafting business in the home to a project that involves many persons from a community plus a number of agencies. An example of the latter is harvesting to reduce the muskox population on Banks Island, with the meat going to outside markets. The expressed preference of the communities is for grass-roots community-based developments that need do no more than break even for the first few years, as long as they provide income opportunities for some people. There are, of course, some individuals who wish to get into business for themselves.

The key consideration for resource development, from a land use planning perspective, is whether the resource is capable of

withstanding the added pressure of an economic activity. The Commission heard of the clear need for the basic data on land and resource availability. Much data already exists, but research is required to fill remaining knowledge gaps.

The Commission also heard about other requirements that must be met if economic development of renewable resources is to proceed successfully. At present, the Commission is intending to document this information in a report on issues supplementary to regional land use planning. Participants stressed that these matters were critically important; an example is the need for new processing facilities such as a regional tannery. However, the Commission believes that because such concerns are beyond the scope of regional land use planning they should be recorded somewhere other than in the draft plan.

#### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

##### **1. Information gaps**

The Commission believes that the research required to determine whether a resource is capable of sustaining economic activity should be undertaken prior to renewable resource development. In this context, the Commission is considering the inclusion of specific recommendations in its draft plan on how to ensure knowledge gaps are filled and information is exchanged. One option for consideration is to make existing joint management bodies, as well as those to be established for the Dene/Metis area, responsible for identification of research requirements.

##### **6.1.3 Forestry**

Forest resources of the planning region are limited, although Fort McPherson has expressed interest in a sawmill operation. The only forestry operations at present are harvesting by local residents

for personal use. The forestry potential of the region has not been determined, although NWTRR is at present working on a demonstration project to classify forests in the region using remote sensing data.

### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

#### **1. Use of forest resources**

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on use of the forest resources. One option is that regional forest resources should be used only for local use, including sale to others within the region. If additional investigations of forestry potential and other research indicate that the forests could sustain some commercial harvesting, then other options may become evident. The Commission is aware that the Dene/Metis AIP addresses this subject.

#### **6.2 Non-Renewable Resource Development**

Non-renewable resource development can benefit the regional economy both in terms of dollars and jobs. When handled sensitively, with due regard for people and the environment, non-renewable resource development is a viable part of integrated resource use in the region. As a result of such development, change is inevitable, but good community consultation, good data on features such as proposed protected areas, and sensitive, co-operative management bodies should enable most development activities to take place.

Clearly not all development activities can take place at the same time within every area, but the certainty afforded by a system of protected areas, and a sustainable approach to development should

permit the maximization of economic effort while minimizing adverse impact upon any one resource.

#### 6.2.1 Oil and Gas Exploration and Development

The planning region contains some of the largest known and potential oil and gas reserves in Canada. These resources could be transported to southern markets by either tanker or

pipeline. Residents of the region believe that the environmental effects of a pipeline could be more readily dealt with than those associated with tanker traffic because of the risk of a serious spill. The National Energy Board Act provides that proponents of a pipeline must obtain a certificate to construct and operate pipelines that are a part of either an interprovincial, inter-territorial, or export system. In addition, proponents require a right-of-entry order, which authorizes a detailed route.

From what the Commission has heard, it seems that people of this region generally favour pipelines over tankers as a way to transport oil and gas to market.

Application to export gas from the region to United States markets has already been reviewed by the National Energy Board, which will make a final decision on issuing the necessary certificates and right-of-entry orders. As part of this process, industry will refine the present

generalized development proposals by adding details on gas plants, gathering lines, pipelines and other associated facilities. The associated facilities, such as pumping or compressor stations and gathering systems, will be a significant use of land in the region. As stressed in Section 5.2, methods to ensure early community consultation and participation with

It is important that the Commission set out, at least in general terms, environmental constraints to ensure protection of critical areas and of wildlife species important to the communities, for consideration by industry during preparation of detailed plans for the regulatory review.



industry and government agencies is considered by the Commission to be a high priority.

### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

#### **1. Linear route selection and protected areas**

The system of protected areas, which will be an important part of the draft plan, will establish the degree and timing of protection required within protected areas, and the management mechanisms. This system should be the basis for consultation with the community for proposed pipeline routes, highways and power lines. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on incorporating community consultation as early as possible in linear route selection.

#### **2. Pipelines and conservation outside the system of protected areas**

The Commission has heard much discussion about pipeline routing and concerns about its effects on wildlife and community land use. To ensure conservation of resources on lands outside the system of protected areas, especially where the land is not under private ownership, the Commission proposes the following option for consideration. The proponent and the appropriate land management bodies, in consultation with the communities, would designate three zones:

- areas where standard protective measures and community consultation would apply: community concerns would be addressed as standard business practice;

## ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

### 1. Community consultation

Applying the four strategy elements to decision-making, through a community-based, co-operative, collaborative approach, as described in Section 5, should help ensure effective community input throughout COGLA's approvals processes. The Commission believes that if community concerns were considered at the beginning of the process when potential exploration lands were being assessed by COGLA, then potential conflicts would be avoided between oil petroleum exploration and critical wildlife areas or community-use areas. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on how to address such concerns earlier in the decision-making process than is presently the case. One option for consideration is that COGLA take into account the management mechanisms established for the proposed protected areas and that areas that are to be managed by absolute protection year-round not be available for bidding.

#### 6.2.3 Environmental Rehabilitation

Loss of any productive land is critical in the planning region, given that the land area is finite but the population is increasing. Replacement of lost resources in one area by increasing productivity in another is not a viable option in this region. Some increase in economic return through better management is possible, but the land and water have productivity limitations that prevent major responses to application of technology and money. Prevention and contingency planning, including use of local expertise, provide the best approach to minimizing loss of productivity as a result of regional development activities.

In the past, community residents have been concerned about the effect of seismic activity on movements and productivity of harvestable species, although changes in seismic technology have alleviated this concern.

From lengthy discussions throughout the planning process, it is evident to the Commission that the major regional concern is with spills - spills of any toxic substances, but most particularly oil spills from tankers or oil well blowouts. While the likelihood of a well blowout or a major tanker/barge spill may be small, it must be accepted that oil spills are an inevitable consequence of oil field development. Industry, government, and the people of the region should be prepared for a worst-case scenario. The recent 1989 massive tanker spill in Valdez, Alaska emphasizes two points: a major spill can occur through accident; and containment and cleanup techniques are inadequate. In Canada, a Public Review Panel on Tanker Safety and Marine Spills Response Capability (Tanker Safety Panel) has been formed to review Canada's capability to prevent and respond to marine spills of oil and chemicals. The Commission made a submission on what it has heard of concerns about oil spills and tanker traffic to this Panel and will continue to follow the results of the process. The Commission notes and supports the recent work on mishap compensation by the IRC and industry, and encourages the regulatory review of current liability limits.

Responsibility for environmental protection rests with everyone. The Commission believes that prevention, preparedness, and response to oil spills would be more effective with greater liaison and consultation between communities, regulatory bodies and industry. This improved liaison would lead to a better understanding of the responsibilities and capabilities of all parties. The recent experience with the EIRB review of the Isserk I-15 well in the Beaufort Sea is an example of how environmental concerns can be addressed using good consultation.

## ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

### 1. Prevention of tanker spills

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on how to minimize the risk of tanker spills. The option preferred by the Commission is the use of pipelines instead of tankers to transport oil and gas because industry appears to be more advanced in handling pipeline problems than tanker spills. Another option for consideration is for any tanker or oil barge used in the region to be required to have double hulls. In its submission to the Tanker Safety Panel, the Commission recommended improvements to safety standards and precautionary methods, and stated that vigilance in their implementation and enforcement is essential. These recommendations would apply to ships and barges transporting fuel through the region for resupply to communities.

### 2. Oil spill preparedness and contingency planning

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations about who should take the lead role and who should be involved in production of an oil spill preparedness and contingency plan. The Commission recognizes that the responsibilities of several government agencies include contingency planning, and that the industry has its own preparedness and contingency plans. The Commission submission to the Tanker Safety Panel stressed the importance of effective contingency planning with the involvement of community representatives.

The Commission believes that a regional oil spill preparedness and contingency plan should be produced as a priority ... the region is presently unprepared for a major spill, and government, industry and communities must cooperate on an urgent basis.

The community seasonal and year-round land use maps, as well as the maps of proposed protected areas will be a useful supplement to the Department of Environment's (DOE) "Environmental Atlas for Beaufort Sea Oil Spill Response", when these contingency plans are prepared.

Where a major spill occurs, the Commission believes that top priority, beyond the first containment reaction, should be to protect special or sensitive areas. The protected areas identified by the communities must be used to designate these areas.

### 3. Authority for responding to a spill

The Commission believes that there must be a better emergency response mechanism than now exists. The Commission recognizes that the authority to mobilize major resources to combat a spill must rest at a fairly senior level, but it is also recognized that mechanisms must be in place to respond to a spill within hours. The Commission submission to the Tanker Safety Panel stated that the existing Working Agreement between responding agencies makes no provision for local involvement. The Commission believes immediate community response in the first stages of a spill would be very effective. Immediate response should be the first priority, and determining who will pay should not delay immediate action. Compensation agreements negotiated before development proceeds, such as that in place for the Isserk I-15 well, should help ensure quick response. The IRC and IGC are intending to develop a compensation policy with COGLA, DOE and DFO in accordance with Section 13.18 of the IFA.

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan for a single body to have the authority for

responding to a spill and for the initial response to include the community to ensure an effective response.

#### 4. Containment and clean up equipment

The Commission believes that spill containment and cleanup equipment of substantial proportions should be maintained within the region. By the time equipment is moved in from the south, however transported, precious time has been lost. Vigorous action within the first few hours can make significant difference to the eventual course of the containment and cleanup.

The Commission addressed this matter in its submission to the Tanker Safety Panel and is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan about having this equipment in the region. Some options for consideration are:

- spill containment and cleanup equipment would be carried by every vessel that transports dangerous or hazardous materials;
- every community in the region would have emergency response equipment and people in every community would be trained to use it;
- equipment and training would be combined with the local fire brigade to ensure that some trained people would be available for any spill emergency.

#### 6.2.4 Granular and Quarrying Resources

Granular deposits and quarrying materials are presently the most valuable non-renewable resources, next to oil and gas, in the planning region. They are limited both in quality and quantity, yet are essential to the future growth and economic development of the region. Thus, they must be developed within a carefully

established system of controls. Granular materials are considered surface resources; therefore, the Inuvialuit own those sources on their private lands and manage them in accordance with IFA provisions.

A number of studies of granular resources have been conducted in the planning region, but two stand out as the most useful and up-to-date. Both were prepared as part of the program to implement the IFA. The first, reported upon in 1987 by EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.<sup>12</sup> identifies potential granular sources and provides a best estimate of the actual amounts of borrow in each location according to quality (Class 1 to Class 5 materials). It also provides estimates of community and other needs for granular materials for the next 20 years. The second study, by Hardy BBT Limited of Calgary and Avati Associates of Yellowknife<sup>13</sup> is a follow-up to the EBA work and was reported in December 1988. In addition, GNWT Department of Transportation (DOT) has been investigating granular material needs in relation to its forthcoming NWT transportation strategy. The GNWT Department of Public Works (DPW) has also been examining community needs in more detail to identify granular material requirements by project and by community for the next 20 years.

The Hardy and Avati study is particularly relevant to the Commission because it was directed to report upon the potential environmental, cultural and economic implications of exploitation of the granular resources, and to identify and evaluate community concerns. This study also resulted in recommendations on "the establishment of reserves of granular borrow for public community need". It presented a plan or strategy for the reservation and development of granular materials for each of the six communities in the ISR. The plan was developed in consultation with members of the existing land use planning CWGs. Hence, these recommendations can be viewed as consistent with the land use



planning process and can serve as the granular and quarrying resources sector options recommended to the Commission.

The Commission, after review of the six reports prepared by Hardy and Avati, supports their recommendation which dealt with:

- which sites should be developed, when, for what purpose, and under what conditions;
- the further analysis required to confirm the quality and quantity of materials present;
- a granular development and environmental protection and reclamation plan for each of the major sources prior to further development;
- prevention of high grading of granular sources and improved management of the use of granular material sites, strict regulation and monitoring of site development.

There are a number of issues that the Hardy and Avati reports identified but considered to be beyond their terms of reference. There are also other issues noted in their reports for which no separate or conclusive recommendations are made. For these issues, the Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan, as indicated below.

#### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

##### **1. Regional granular materials management plan**

The Commission believes that a regional granular materials management plan, linking the six community plans and taking into account other priorities for granular materials, is needed so that best use is made of granular resources irrespective of where they occur in the planning region.

The Hardy and Avati reports focused primarily on the granular reserves that should be established to meet the public community needs, which are designated in the IFA as the first priority for granular materials on Inuvialuit lands. The IFA establishes private and corporate needs of the Inuvialuit as second priority, and projects approved by appropriate government agencies as the third priority. The Commission believes there is a need for all potential uses and all sources on private and public lands to be examined from a regional perspective so that they can be allocated according to the provisions in the IFA.

The Commission visualizes that the regional granular management plan would also provide direction on how the DIAND GIS on granular materials, currently being developed, could be used most effectively in the management of this resource. This plan would be prepared prior to any individual site development plans, and would be reviewed and updated every five years. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations about a regional granular management plan, including who should take a lead role in preparing the plan.

## **2. Study of region's granular material requirements**

The Commission believes that a study of the region's total granular/crushed rock requirements, including requirements now shown as "speculative" in the Hardy and Avati reports, is required for input to the regional granular management plan. Oil and gas developments, the Tuktoyaktuk to Inuvik highway, completion of the Mackenzie highway, upgrading of the Dempster highway and possible road construction in the Aklavik area are all potential demands for the regional granular resource. Those total potential requirements give a different perspective than when community granular requirements are viewed in isolation. The study would incorporate the previous Hardy and Avati estimates, as well as the following:

- the more recent and detailed calculations of granular needs for roads, marine facilities, and airstrips identified in the DOT transportation strategy;
- the more recent and detailed calculations by DPW of granular material needs for community capital projects over the next 20 years;
- estimates for the oil and gas industry and for Inuvialuit corporations;
- other detailed estimates by major users in the region, such as Inuvialuit private use.

These requirements should be reviewed and updated every five years.

The Commission believes that it is essential that the DIAND study now underway of the granular material demands and supplies along the Dempster Highway corridor, which includes Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson, be completed as soon as possible since gas production seems imminent. It is essential that the data for these two communities be built into the proposed regional study and the plan for granular/crushed rock before large scale development begins in the planning region.

### 3. Confirmation of su

The Commission believes that the regional plan should be subject to regular on-site quantity and quality of granular material, given that the amount of ground ice be resulting in overestimates of "probable" volumes. These analyses should be completed for granular development and environmental purposes at each site.

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#### **4. Regional and site-specific community involvement in granular development**

The management mechanisms for protected areas and the seasonal and year-round land uses identified by the communities must be taken into account in the preparation of the regional plan and in identification of environmental constraints and operating procedures in the individual site plans.

The Commission believes that any conflicts between supply sources and protected areas or other sensitive sites should be resolved during preparation of the regional and site plans through direct consultation between the community, the ILA, and government and industry users of granular materials, with the joint management bodies (FJMC and WMAC (NWT)) playing an important role in these consultations.

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on how these individual site plans should be incorporated into the land use permitting process. One option for consideration is that the plan be submitted and approved before a permit is issued. As part of the permitting process, communities, other government agencies such as DFO and DOE and other concerned parties would have the opportunity to review the granular development and environmental protection plan for each site, before development begins. This review would not unduly delay development if properly planned.

#### **5. Tuktoyaktuk - Inuvik Highway granular requirements**

The Commission agrees with the Hardy and Avati reports that the alignment of the proposed Tuktoyaktuk to Inuvik highway must be decided before the granular requirements for the region can be

determined with any confidence. It is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan about how to ensure a similar process is followed for other new roads in the region.

#### 6.2.5 Mining

Mining is not a significant activity within the planning region at present, but activity may increase over time. Iron ore deposits have been located in the Snake River area and coal, lead and zinc deposits are present in the Peel River Basin. The residents of Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River use the latter area heavily and are concerned

Potential transboundary issues related to mining in the Peel River and Arctic Red River watersheds require co-operative approach between Yukon and NWT jurisdictions, including the appropriate claimant bodies, the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission, and the North Yukon Regional Land Use Planning Commission.

that development of those mineral resources could affect their traditional activities. Of great concern is the possibility of pollution of the waters of the Peel River and Arctic Red River from any mining activities within these watersheds. Most of the mining would fall within the Yukon, but the consequences of mining activities would fall upon communities in this Commission's planning region.

The planning region also has some deposits of carving stone and copper, which are used by the local people.

#### ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

##### 1. Use of carving stone

The Commission believes that people of the region should have first priority for using the carving stone and copper in the

region. If someone from outside the planning region would like to purchase the materials, one option for consideration is that the communities in the planning region would determine whether such a sale is acceptable.

### 6.3 Transportation

Transport of people and goods plays a major role in regional development and in the management of land for subsistence or local commercial activities. There is therefore a tendency to view improved transportation in a positive light but there can be adverse consequences unless certain steps are taken. For example, the opening of a road, which can lead to lower prices for goods in the store, can open areas along the road to heavier hunting or over-fishing. Also, the opening of such a road can result in more tourists, a potential economic plus, but it may also require more services for those tourists; it may also disturb people in the communities in their peaceful enjoyment of the land for hunting, trapping, fishing/whaling or berry-picking.

The DOT is preparing a transportation strategy for the NWT. The communities and other participants agreed that the existing environmental impact assessment processes for new roads are adequate, provided that such assessment is a requirement within the transportation strategy.

#### 6.3.1 Ground Transportation

##### ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

##### 1. Road priorities

New road priorities will be set on a territory-wide basis as part of GNWT's forthcoming transportation strategy. The Commission is

considering presenting in its draft plan the priorities identified by the communities for DOT's consideration in the transportation strategy.

## **2. Transportation corridors**

The concept of combined highway and pipeline corridors is attractive to some people but, as outlined in Section 6.2.1, the Commission requires more study before making any recommendation.

## **3. Route selection and protected areas**

The proposed system of protected areas, which will be a key strategy element in the draft plan, will establish the degree and timing of protection required for sensitive areas, as well as the management mechanisms. This system should be the basis for consultation with the community over proposed routes. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on how to incorporate community consultation as early as possible in route selection.

## **4. Management along roads**

The Commission believes that monitoring is an effective mechanism for enforcing fishing and hunting regulations along road corridors. Options for consideration are a co-operative monitoring program between communities and the regulatory bodies and a continuation of education programs on the importance of regulations.



### 6.3.2 Water Transportation

#### ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

##### 1. General marine shipping in the Beaufort Sea area

The CWGs have identified protected areas throughout the Beaufort Sea area where their preferred option is no shipping activity at certain sensitive times. These identified areas are summarized in Appendix D. Since existing federal and international policies do not provide for such protected areas, the Commission proposes an option for consideration of new legislation or policies to enable protection of designated marine areas, as described in Section 5.1. In addition, the Commission proposes the following options for consideration:

- potential conflicts with ships would be resolved through accommodation between all parties;
- all bodies with an interest in shipping (DFO, Coast Guard, FJMC, IGC, communities, shipping companies) would work together to designate preferred ship routes and to specify reduced speeds to be used whenever safe and practical, so that ships may avoid sensitive areas and lessen noise impacts.

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on these subjects.

## 2. Shipping in the Prince of Wales Strait area

Prince of Wales Strait poses particular shipping problems. The Strait lies at the western end of the Northwest Passage and is an area particularly vital to residents of Sachs Harbour and Holman, both for its marine

The Commission urges DFO to upgrade their priority rating for the Prince of Wales Strait area to take into account the significance of the area to communities and to the wildlife they harvest.

mammals and because it is a winter travel route between the two communities. The options for consideration that were proposed above for general shipping require involvement of the communities of Sachs Harbour and Holman when applied to Prince of Wales Strait. These communities want no winter shipping in Prince of Wales Strait from November to June. In a submission to the Commission, DFO assigned priority ratings for the Prince of Wales Strait. The Commission urges DFO to upgrade their priority rating for the Prince of Wales Strait area to take into account the significance of the area to communities and to the wildlife they harvest. This upgraded rating, and the values of the area identified by the communities (one of their protected areas) would be taken into account in resolving potential conflicts.

## 3. Research on impacts of shipping

The Commission believes the experience of Coast Guard ships that travel in arctic waters can increase understanding of impacts of shipping on marine wildlife and habitat, as well as community use of marine areas. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on how this experience should be used.

## 4. A communication and consultation network

The Commission believes that a communication and consultation network among the various bodies involved in shipping matters

would help resolve potential conflicts. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on who should take the lead role and responsibilities of such a network.

#### 5. Compensation due to adverse effects of ship traffic

The Commission heard the communities express the need for a compensation program to be in place in case of adverse effects of ship traffic. The Commission also heard that under existing national and international legislation compensation cannot meet what the communities want. One option for consideration is to review and revise existing compensation legislation to make it responsive to regional or community needs. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on this subject.

#### 6. Tuktoyaktuk Harbour and Kugmallit Bay

Management of ship traffic in Tuktoyaktuk Harbour has become a concern because of conflicts between ships that use the harbour and community residents who use the same area. Ship traffic is particularly a problem for local residents during freeze-up because it keeps the ice open in the fall when people would otherwise be ice fishing, and during spring break-up because ships create open channels when people still wish to travel on the ice.

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on a mechanism for harbour management. One option for consideration is a formal committee, composed of representatives from Tuktoyaktuk IFA bodies and the hamlet, FJMC, DFO, Coast Guard, and the shipping and oil and gas companies; this committee would be responsible for finding a solution to the concerns of Tuktoyaktuk residents.

## 7. Dredging

Dredging occurs both offshore and in inland waters in the planning region. It is most commonly undertaken to maintain ferry

The management mechanism for protected areas must be taken into account when planning dredging activities.

crossings, navigation channels and harbours, though it is also undertaken for developments such as artificial islands. There is concern about potential damage to fish spawning areas as a result of dredging and also about the lack of public input to such activities.

Responsibility for dredging at ferry crossings rests with DOT while Public Works Canada, on behalf of Transport Canada, bears responsibility for dredging navigation channels and harbours. Offshore dredging activities associated with oil and gas development are regulated by COGLA and the Environmental Protection Service (EPS). DIAND issues licences when materials are taken from offshore or inland waters for use elsewhere.

The degree of community consultation with each of these processes varies, and the Commission heard of past problems with consultation over dredging at ferry crossings and in the Mackenzie River. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on whether improvements to community consultation in these regulatory processes is required.

### 6.3.3 Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Spills and Waste Management

Care must be taken to prevent spills during the transportation of dangerous goods. It is equally important to clean up quickly and effectively when

The Commission urges the communities to follow Inuvik's example by adopting a bylaw dealing with the transportation of dangerous goods within their boundaries.

spills do occur. Transport Canada has developed new regulations and guidelines on the transportation of dangerous goods, which the Commission considers adequate provided they are strictly enforced for all carriers in the region.

The transportation of hazardous wastes and the disposal of products from the cleanup of hazardous materials are only part of a broader issue of waste management in the region. Ways must also be found to minimize and to deal with household, industrial and other wastes generated in the region, other than moving them out of the region. No part of Canada wants wastes from elsewhere. Therefore, wastes generated in the region cannot be moved out. In turn, residents do not want wastes brought into the region. Every effort should be made to reduce the amount of wastes generated in the region. The practice of dumping waste materials in the ocean is an increasing concern to the communities and should be eliminated.

#### ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Actions related to spills of dangerous goods should be coordinated with those for oil spills, which are discussed in Section 6.2.1.

### 1. Authority for spills response

To ensure effective response, the Commission believes that a single body should have the authority for responding to a hazardous waste spill. As with oil spills, this response agency should be able to react immediately to any spill, without concern about who will pay. Although cost is an important aspect of response, it should not delay immediate action. Having compensation agreements in place, as discussed for oil spills in Section 6.2.1, should help ensure a quick response. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on who should be the responding authority for hazardous waste spills.

### 2. Contingency planning

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on contingency planning for responses to the spills of dangerous goods. One option for consideration is a response strategy that would provide for mobilization of the full range of spill response capabilities in the region. This strategy would need to include the communities, ferries, and other river transport barges and tankers, in addition to any central spill response capability that is maintained.

The strategy would also provide for immediate contact with various government agencies which could provide technical input, such as DFO to assess impact upon fish and marine life, and DOE to provide data on ocean currents, wind direction, and probable movement of spilled substances. As part of this overall response strategy, each community would have a contingency plan for spills within its area and for nearby spills where it could provide an immediate response.

### 3. Compensation

Since a hazardous substance spill can affect either the ability of the land to produce or the ability of northern residents to harvest resources, or both, the Commission will make specific recommendations on having a compensation policy in place.

### 4. Waste management

The Commission believes that a regional waste management strategy is required and that it should address all aspects of the minimization, recycling, transportation, handling, storage, and disposal of wastes, including hazardous wastes, generated in the region. This strategy would address the location of a central waste management facility, short term storage sites for wastes from the cleanup of spills, alternatives to ocean dumping, public involvement in waste management, and public education to encourage better household waste management. The management mechanisms for protected areas proposed by the communities must be taken into account when the location of a waste management facility is determined.

The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on who should take the lead role and who should be involved in the production of this strategy.



#### 6.4 Tourism Development

The tourism industry in the north is young and still developing its capacity to meet the demand. Communication and consultation between the communities and the tourism industry, including

The planning region includes many geographic and historic areas of interest to tourists. This region is also the only area in Canada where tourists can drive to the Arctic.

booking companies and operators of tourist facilities, are fragmentary. Unless the people of the region, including all the communities, coordinate and plan their efforts, the probable direction of tourism development will be for outside interests to seize upon the best development potentials. There is a risk that only marginal opportunities will be left for local people, in which case the economic return to communities will be slight.

The land use planning process can provide only limited assistance to tourism, although many suggestions for improving tourism development came up during meetings and workshops. The Commission intends to document these suggestions in a report on issues supplementary to land use planning.

Through production of the maps of seasonal land use and proposed protected areas, the best sites and times for viewing wildlife and unique landscapes have been identified. Also the planning process itself has provided for better communication and consultation about tourism opportunities. However, information networks must be established and supported to ensure that the improved communication is maintained and enhanced.

The planning region contains many attractions and possibilities for tourist contact with the people and the land; what is needed now is sound planning and development

of potentials. This development should start slowly and build upon experience at the grass roots level.

The key to developing a thriving tourism industry is good communication and networking between the communities, industry, land and resource managers.

## ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

### 1. Regional tourism strategy

The Commission believes that a regional tourism strategy is essential for sound tourism development that will benefit the entire region. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan about the need to continue with a tourism development strategy, with communities taking a lead role for this development.

### 2. Building the tourism network

While the IFA gives the Inuvialuit control over access to their private lands for commercial tourism use, with similar control anticipated for the Dene/Metis settlement area, the Commission heard concerns about disturbance from individual tourists travelling on their own. Good communication between the communities, government, industry, tourism societies, and tourists benefits everyone. The tourists benefit because notification of the community helps ensure their safety; the communities benefit because they can educate the tourists about how to avoid disturbing the community's peaceful enjoyment of the land. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations to improve communication, ensure better notification of the communities, and ensure education of the

tourists. This co-operative approach to minimizing the adverse impacts of tourism on the region complement the management mechanisms for protected areas, discussed in Section 5.1.

### **3. Tourism resource person in each community**

The Commission believes that there is a need for a tourism resource person in each community to facilitate tourism development in the community and to provide a liaison between the tourism groups and the land management groups. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in relation to such a resource person. It could be co-ordinated with other resource person positions in the community, as discussed in Section 5.2.

## **6.5 Military Activities**

The region enjoys economic and employment benefits from military activities but the communities wish to be more aware of proposed activities and to minimize environmental impact, especially in sensitive areas.

### **ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

#### **1. Land-based military activities and protected areas**

The Commission believes that military use of the region can be a benefit and that potential conflicts with sensitive areas and community land use can be resolved by recognizing the proposed protected areas and other land use areas identified by the CWGs. One option for consideration is that the Commission would provide the Department of National Defence (DND) with regional or community maps of seasonal and year-round land use, and also maps of proposed protected areas. DND would use these maps when

planning military exercises so that contact with such areas could be avoided; alternatively DND could plan ways to reduce impacts during sensitive times. These maps would be used in addition to the NWTRR maps currently used by DND, copies of which would be given to each community.

## **2. Community consultation**

The Commission believes that the exchange of information between communities and DND can help resolve potential conflicts. The Commission has heard from the communities and DND that existing DND consultation procedures are adequate. One improvement is for DND to notify the ILA of activities planned for the region; the ILA would, in turn, notify the communities.

## **3. Monitoring of DND activities**

The Commission has heard that DIAND and ILA use a combination of ways to ensure that military activities have minimal adverse impacts. These include: community consultation prior to a land use permit being issued; clearly defined conditions in the land use permit based on community consultation; and inspection and follow-up monitoring to ensure that conditions are met. The communities believe that this approach ensures that community concerns are addressed, but would like the opportunity to inspect the area after military exercises have taken place to ensure they are left in an acceptable state. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations on this subject.

## **4. Low level flights**

The Commission is aware that low level flights are of considerable concern to residents of this region. Over time, they are believed to seriously affect wildlife resources. The

proposed protected areas must be recognized by DND when planning the locations and timing of their air exercises. The Commission is considering making specific recommendations in its draft plan on how to minimize impacts of military exercises. The Commission is aware of the present high degree of controversy in Labrador over this topic. It also recognizes that there are protective mechanisms available, such as environmental screening and assessment in the IFA and AIP.

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION

The draft plan will be implemented primarily through existing processes by the land claimant bodies, government agencies and other bodies with the authority and mandate for land use matters, working with the active participation of the communities. The Commission will act as catalyst to monitor and facilitate plan implementation. In this role, it will:

- track land use issues and ensure that conflicts are brought to the appropriate forum for resolution and that they move expeditiously through the system;
- determine whether recommendations are being implemented, determine how well they are working or, if necessary, determine why they are not working;
- provide a forum when appropriate for bringing land users together to review land use from a regional, integrated perspective, exchange information, and identify options for resolving conflicts;
- facilitate the regular exchange of land use information, including research needs and results;
- promote public education on land use matters;
- ensure that transboundary resource management matters are brought to the attention of the appropriate body, and work with other planning commissions on the land use planning aspects of these matters;

- assist as appropriate in the production of community conservation plans.

The Commission will review the plan at least once every five years to bring it up to date. The Commission will make specific recommendations in its draft plan on implementation of the plan.

## 8. SUMMARY AND THE NEXT STEP

The Commission proposes a strategy for land use that has four key elements:

1. Establishment of a system of protected areas, to be negotiated by those with the appropriate mandate for the proposed management mechanisms. The Commission's present intent is to issue a separate document on protected areas, in draft form, together with the draft plan, which will provide site-specific information on resource values, CWG recommendations for management mechanisms, and other supporting information. This information would be the basis for negotiating a protected area system. With a system of protected areas in place, potential conflicts between other land users and these areas can be identified and resolved. These proposed protected areas will provide a foundation for community conservation plans.
2. Active community participation in land use decision-making. The participation of the CWGs in land use planning is an example of active participation. The production of community conservation plans is a priority to enable effective community participation.
3. Effective and integrated resource management through joint management, and the use of direct consultation and

improved information exchange between the communities and other land users to resolve potential conflicts. The Commission will act as a catalyst for an integrated approach to conflict resolution and will provide a forum where none exists to examine issues from a regional, integrated perspective.

4. Information management that improves information exchange between land users, managers and decision-makers. The community land use information will be widely accessible and a GIS will be used as much as possible to improve the flow and use of information.

The strategy will be implemented by those with the mandated authority for land use matters, by incorporating the above four elements into their planning, management and decision-making processes. By doing so, conservation principles and practices will be applied throughout the region, areas of particular significance will be protected, and a community-based, collaborative, co-operative approach to land use decision-making will continue. In summary, the land use plan will provide a way to resolve conflicts between land uses and to apply the sustainable development concept to land use in the region.

Within the general framework of the land use strategy, this options paper lays out the choices for future land use that the Commission now faces prior to making recommendations in its draft plan.

The Commission must make choices in several key areas:

- ways to reduce potential conflicts between protected areas and each of the following: oil and gas exploration and development; granular material sites; linear development corridors; shipping routes; tourism activities; and military activities;



- regional granular material management;
- spill preparedness and response;
- waste management;
- ways to meet research needs.

In some areas, the Commission has already received sufficient information through the planning process to know its preferred option. In others, the Commission would like to hear more on the subject before making a recommendation. This material has been presented as an options paper so that the Commission can receive comments on all aspects before writing the draft plan. People are invited to review and comment on this paper as a way to participate in this act of choosing.

#### **8.1 Tentative Schedule for Release of Draft Plan**

late January:	Release of Plan Options Paper
1 - 23 February:	Public review of Plan Options Paper
12 - 19 February:	Commission tour of communities to receive community comments
23 February:	Last day for comments from industry, government and other reviewers
March:	Write draft plan
early April:	Release of draft plan

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ACRONYMS UTILIZED IN THE REPORT

AIP	Agreement-In-Principle
CARC	Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
COGLA	Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
CWG	Community Working Group
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
DND	Department of National Defence
DOE	Department of Environment
DOT	GNWT Department of Transportation
DPW	GNWT Department of Public Works
EARP	Environmental Assessment and Review Process
EBA	EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.
EIRB	Environmental Impact Review Board
EISC	Environmental Impact Screening Committee
EPS	Environmental Protection Service
FJMC	Fisheries Joint Management Committee
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
HTC	Hunters and Trappers Committees
IFA	Inuvialuit Final Agreement
IGC	Inuvialuit Game Council
ILA	Inuvialuit Land Administration
IRC	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
ISR	Inuvialuit Settlement Region
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
NWT	Northwest Territories
NWTRR	Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources
TFN	Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
WMAC(NWT)	Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories)

**APPENDIX A: Claimant Bodies in the Inuvialuit and Dene/Metis  
Settlement Regions**

## APPENDIX A

### Claimant Bodies in the Inuvialuit and Dene/Metis Settlement Regions<sup>1</sup>

#### 1. INUVIALUIT ORGANIZATIONS

##### Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)

This agency received the settlement lands and financial settlement resulting from the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. It works to promote economic opportunities for Inuvialuit. The IRC administers Inuvialuit lands through its Inuvialuit Land Administration. The IRC is composed of representatives from the six Inuvialuit Community Corporations that represent each settlement.

##### Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA)

This agency is a division of the IRC that administers and manages private Inuvialuit 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands. Under the direction of the three-member Inuvialuit Land Administration Commission (ILAC), the ILA issues rights and sets terms and conditions for developments on Inuvialuit land. Applications for land use, such as land use permits and rights-of-way, are processed by ILA. Both ILA and ILAC rely on input and/or approval from the local Community Corporations and Hunters and Trappers Committees. The ILA ensures compliance with terms and conditions stated in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement for the protection of the land, wildlife and habitat. ILA is also responsible for co-ordinating Inuvialuit involvement in the land use planning process.

##### Community Corporations (CC)

Each of the six communities is represented by a corporation which together control the IRC. The CC advises the ILA and ILAC on local social and economic matters as they relate to applications and proposals from developers to access Inuvialuit lands. In many cases, a developer must negotiate socio-economic agreements with the CC and other Inuvialuit organizations before ILAC will consider an application.

##### Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTC)

Each of the six Inuvialuit communities has an HTC. All applications for land use are referred to the appropriate HTC for comment regarding potential wildlife impacts. The HTC advises the ILA and ILAC on local wildlife matters as

they relate to applications and proposals from developers to access Inuvialuit lands. In most cases, the HTC must approve a development before ILAC will consider it.

HTCs can request, through the chairman of the Inuvialuit Game Council, that a project be referred to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee.

The HTCs have several functions: advise the Inuvialuit Game Council on local wildlife and fisheries matters; appoint members to the Inuvialuit Game Council; sub-allocate quotas within communities and control distribution of tags; make by-laws governing Inuvialuit harvesting and fishing rights under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, and assist with public registration of fishing on Inuvialuit lands.

#### Hunters and Trappers Associations (HTA)

In the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Hunters and Trappers Associations still operate only in Aklavik and Inuvik. The HTAs are societies of hunters and trappers who hold General Hunting Licenses and are not Inuvialuit. HTAs were formed before the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and are funded by the NWT Department of Renewable Resources. They help administer government programs for hunters and trappers at the local level.

#### Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC)

This key body is formed from representatives of each community HTC. It represents the collective Inuvialuit interest in wildlife and fisheries with respect to hunting and fishing rights in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. It acts as the regional hunters and trappers organization. It provides advice to government through the Wildlife Management Advisory Councils and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee. It appoints representatives to joint management committees. The IGC allocates wildlife quotas among Inuvialuit communities and may make recommendations to the communities on commercial or community hunts.

The IGC also advises the chairman of ILAC regarding applications made by developers and the specific arrangements developers arrive at with potentially affected community HTCs. The IGC may recommend referral of any development proposal within the region to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee.



## 2. JOINT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT/INUVIALUIT ORGANIZATIONS

### Wildlife Management Advisory Council NWT (WMAC(NWT))

The WMAC(NWT) has equal numbers of native and government members with at least one member designated by the Government of the Northwest Territories and another by the Minister of the Environment. The WMAC(NWT) works with the IGC to advise the NWT Minister of Renewable Resources and the Federal Minister of the Environment on wildlife issues in the NWT portion of the settlement region. It is also responsible for determining quotas for wildlife harvests in the Western Arctic Region.

### Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) (WMAC(North Slope))

Membership is similar to the WMAC(NWT) except one member is designated from the Yukon Territorial Government. The WMAC (North Slope) advises the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources and the Federal Minister of the Environment on wildlife issues for the North Slope. It ensures that the special conservation regime in section 12(2) of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement is maintained. It determines quotas for the Inuvialuit harvesting of wildlife on the North Slope.

### Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC)

The FJMC has equal numbers of Inuvialuit and government members, with two appointed by the IGC. The FJMC works with the IGC to advise the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on fisheries management issues in the settlement region. It assists Canada and the Inuvialuit in administering rights and obligations relating to fisheries (fish, whales and seals) under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The FJMC assists the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in carrying out its responsibilities for the management of fisheries in the settlement region.

### Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC)

The EISC is composed of appointees from the Inuvialuit and federal governments. The EISC is empowered by the Inuvialuit Final Agreement to review all development proposals for the region for an assessment of potential environmental impacts. This review includes the offshore, the onshore on Crown lands, and, if requested, the private Inuvialuit lands. The EISC may refer development proposals to existing federal environmental review agencies or to the Environmental Impact Review Board. No licenses or approvals can be issued by any regulatory agency until the screening and review process is complete.

### **Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB)**

The EIRB is composed of representatives appointed by the federal government and the Inuvialuit. The EIRB conducts public hearings into proposed developments that are referred to it by the EISC. The EIRB makes recommendations to the appropriate minister on terms and conditions for development, including mitigative and remedial measures. The EIRB also estimates the potential liability of the developer, based on a worst-case scenario, for wildlife compensation and restoration.

### **Joint Secretariat**

The Joint Secretariat was created to provide administrative and technical support to several joint government/Inuvialuit boards created by the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, including the WMAC, FJMC, EISC, EIRB and IGC.

## **3. DENE/METIS PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Land and Water Management Board**

A single Land and Water Management Board shall be established as the main instrument to manage land and water throughout the settlement area.

The Land and Water Management Board or any regional Board shall have equal membership from nominees of the Dene/Metis and of Government, not including the Chairperson.

### **Wildlife Management Board**

A Wildlife Management Board shall be established to be the main instrument of wildlife management in the settlement area and shall act in the public interest.

### **Dene/Metis Local Wildlife Management Councils**

There shall be a Dene/Metis local Wildlife Management Council in each Dene/Metis community in the settlement area, to encourage and promote local involvement in conservation, harvesting studies, research and wildlife management in the local community.

### **Environmental Impact Review Board**

All development proposals in the settlement area including development proposals in relation to Dene/Metis lands, shall be subject to a process of environmental impact review.

The Environmental Impact Review Board shall have equal membership from nominees of the Dene/Metis and of government, not including the chairperson.

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**APPENDIX B: Basis of Agreement, Northern Land Use Planning,  
Northwest Territories, July 28, 1983**

## **APPENDIX B**

### **BASIS OF AGREEMENT**

#### **NORTHERN LAND USE PLANNING, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**JULY 28, 1983**

#### **1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE LAND USE PLANNING**

The following general principles agreed to by the Native Organizations, and the Federal and Territorial Governments, will guide the development and process of Land Use Planning. These principles shall form the underlying basis for the development, operation and implementation of land use plans.

- 1.1 Man is a functional part of a dynamic biophysical environment and land use cannot be planned and managed without reference to the human community. Accordingly, social, cultural and economic endeavours of the human community must be central to land use planning and implementation.
- 1.2 The primary purpose of land use planning in the N.W.T. must be to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the permanent residents and communities of the N.W.T., taking into account the interests of all Canadians. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of the aboriginal peoples and their land interests as they define them.
- 1.3 The planning process must ensure that land use plans reflect the priorities and values of the residents of the planning regions.
- 1.4 The plans will provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land, resources, inland waters and the offshore.
- 1.5 To be effective, the public planning process must provide an opportunity for the active and informed participation and support of the residents affected by the plan. Such participation will be promoted through means including: ready access to all relevant information, widespread dissemination of relevant materials, appropriate and realistic time schedules, and recruitment and training of local residents to participate in comprehensive land use planning.

- 1.6 The planning process must be systematic, and must be integrated with all other planning processes and operations.
- 1.7 It is acknowledged that an effective land use planning process requires the active participation of the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories, and regional and territorial organizations representing aboriginal people.
- 1.8 It is recognized that the funding and other resources shall be made available for the system, and be provided equitably to allow each of the major participants referred to in paragraph 1.7 to participate effectively.

## **2. DEFINITION OF LAND USE PLANNING**

Land use planning is a systematic process of decision-making relating to the conservation, development, management and use of land and resources, including inland waters and the offshore. The land use planning process includes implementation of land use plans, and the monitoring of land use conflicts. Social, cultural and economic interests of the human community are central to the policies that guide land use planning.

## **3. PURPOSE OF LAND USE PLANNING**

The primary purpose of land use planning in the N.W.T. must be to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the permanent residents and communities of the N.W.T., taking into account the interests of all Canadians. Special attention shall be devoted to protecting and promoting the existing and future well-being of the aboriginal peoples and their land interests as they define them.

## **4. OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES**

### **4.1 General Considerations**

Land use planning requires the active participation of the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories and regional and territorial organizations representing aboriginal peoples.

Land use planning shall be based in the North and shall be comprehensive, so as to reflect the regional and local interests and identities.

The current land use planning initiative is viewed as developmental.

**4.2 Implementation and Monitoring of Land Use plans**

Once plans are approved, implementation and monitoring mechanisms shall serve to ensure that compliance occurs.

**4.3 Role of Governments in Plan Approval**

Northern land use plans shall be jointly approved by the Federal and Territorial Governments.

**4.4 Public Participation**

Public input and participation in land use planning in the various stages shall be formalized and encouraged.

Such participation shall include: ready access to all relevant information, widespread dissemination of materials, appropriate and realistic time schedules, and recruitment and training of local residents.

**4.5 Role of Aboriginal Organizations**

Aboriginal people have special interests in land use for legal, cultural and economic reasons and shall have a special role in forming and implementing land use planning.

**4.6 Relationship to Land Claims and Constitutional Development**

The long-term future of land use planning is a topic of both priority and substance in aboriginal rights negotiations, and may emerge in different forms in various parts of the existing N.W.T. as a consequence of aboriginal rights negotiations and constitutional development.

**5.0 STRUCTURES AND PROCESS**

**5.1 Land Use Planning Commission**

**5.1.1** A Land Use Planning Commission will be established to carry out the major responsibility for developing land use plans in the N.W.T. Other Commissions may be formed in the future in response to possible changes brought about by land claims or constitutional development.

**5.1.2** A Commission shall be established initially to deal with planning priorities.



- 5.1.3 The size and makeup of the membership of the commission may vary, but the Federal and Territorial Governments shall each recommend at least one member and the appropriate aboriginal organization or organizations shall recommend in total a number of members equal to the number recommended by the two levels of government combined. The Commission members will be appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development from the above noted recommendations.
- 5.1.4 Federal and Territorial public servants shall not be appointed to the Commission.
- 5.1.5 Membership of the Commission shall include residents of the planning regions in question, and at least half of the membership of the Commission shall be resident in the N.W.T.
- 5.1.6 The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development shall appoint a Commission chairman upon consultation with the Minister of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, and with the aboriginal organizations.
- 5.1.7 In conformity with this paper and any broad terms of reference supplied jointly by the two Ministers, and with the assistance of the human and financial resources made available, the Commission shall:
- (i) disseminate information and data;
  - (ii) solicit opinions from residents and others about planning goals, options and objectives of the region, and recommend final terms of reference for planning exercises to the Ministers;
  - (iii) prepare and circulate draft plans;
  - (iv) promote public awareness and discussion, and conduct public hearings and debate throughout the planning process;
  - (v) recommend plans to the two Ministers;
  - (vi) consider amendments to plans upon the request of the two Ministers; and
  - (vii) initiate reviews of proposed activities which are at variance with a plan and advise the Ministers accordingly.

- 5.1.8 The Commission may monitor developments proposed for its planning regions to ensure that they are in conformity with plans. The Commission will report annually to the Ministers on the implementation of plans.
- 5.1.9 The Commission shall be provided with adequate human and financial resources and shall have maximum discretion in the allocation and use of those resources.
- 5.1.10 Once a plan is in place, the Commission shall continue to exist as long as required, even if it is relatively inactive for some periods of time.
- 5.2 Land Use Planning Policy Advisory Committee
- 5.2.1 A Land Use Planning Policy Advisory Committee shall be established to advise the Ministers on the land use planning process throughout the N.W.T.
- 5.2.2 The Committee shall be made up of:
- (i) the Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
  - (ii) the Deputy Minister, Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories;
  - (iii) representatives of two other Federal and two other Territorial government departments; and
  - (iv) a nominee of each of the four major aboriginal organizations.
- 5.2.3 The Committee may, from time to time, invite participants from other Government Departments and Agencies and from other organizations to attend its meetings and offer their expertise, but such persons shall not be standing members of the Committee.
- 5.2.4 The Chairman of the Land Use Planning Commission and the Committee may meet to assist in coordinating the Commission's activities.
- 5.2.5 The Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Deputy Minister, Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories shall share jointly the Chairmanship of the Committee. However, the Committee may have only one Chairman at any particular time. When carrying out his duties as

Chairman of the Committee, the Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, may appoint an additional member of the Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to the Committee. The appointment shall terminate when the Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, resumes his position as a member of the Committee. When carrying out his duties as Chairman of the Committee, the Deputy Minister, Department of Renewable Resources may appoint an additional member of the Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, to the Committee. The appointment shall terminate when the Deputy Minister, Department of Renewable Resources resumes his position as a member of the Committee.

5.2.6 The Committee shall perform, in conformity with this paper, the following functions with respect to all planning regions in the N.W.T.:

- (i) identify broad planning goals, objectives, variables and priorities that apply to planning regions;
- (ii) identify planning regions;
- (iii) establish priorities among planning regions;
- (iv) as requested by the Ministers, review and advise on final terms of reference for planning regions;
- (v) in accordance with section 6.1, advise and make recommendations on the human and financial resources required for planning; and
- (vi) conduct a detailed review of the current land use planning initiative at the conclusion of two years operation.

5.2.7 The Committee shall have a secretariat to carry out its administrative tasks.

### 5.3 Federal and Territorial Ministers:

5.3.1 The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Minister of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest

Territories, have the following responsibilities with respect to land use planning:

- (i) review the broad planning goals, objectives, variables and priorities developed by the Committee, applying to all planning regions, and jointly accept, modify or reject such planning goals, etc.;
- (ii) review the land use plans developed by the Commission, and jointly accept, modify or reject such plans, after giving due consideration to the opinions of the Committee; and
- (iii) as required, they may request the Commission to review land use plans.

- 5.3.2 Where the Ministers have the discretion jointly to approve, modify or reject the advice tendered by the Commission, they shall first supply written reasons for any objection to the Commission and invite a reconsidered opinion from the Commission.
- 5.3.3 The Ministers agree to keep the Policy Advisory Committee informed of their decisions and actions.
- 5.3.4 Upon accepting a plan, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development shall seek Cabinet commitment and approval; the Minister of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, shall seek commitment and approval of the Executive Council.
- 5.3.5 The joint commitment and approval sought is the collective determination to ensure that policies, guidelines and programs which fall under the respective jurisdictions of all the various Ministers will conform with the goals, objectives and policy guidelines outlined in the plans.
- 5.3.6 Once approved, plans will be implemented on the basis of jurisdictional responsibility.

## **6. HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

- 6.1 In consultation with the Commission, the Committee will recommend broad estimates for a budget for land use planning in the N.W.T. The Committee will also recommend budget allocations for the Commission and proposed planning projects. Specific budget allocations shall be granted to and managed by the Commission in accordance with established government authorities.

- 6.2 In developing estimates, efforts shall be made to allow the Commission to equip itself directly with the optimum human and financial resources required.
- 6.3 The two Ministers shall review the estimates and allocate funding for use by the Commission.
- 6.4 The two Ministers shall ensure that adequate resources are allocated to aboriginal organizations to ensure their effective participation on the Committee.

**7. NORTHERN DIRECTOR OF PLANNING**

- 7.1 A Northern Director of Land Use Planning will be charged with responsibility for the preparation of plans, under the direction of the Commission. Precise terms of reference and instructions will be provided by the Commission.
- 7.2 The Director will act as a focal point and will fulfill crucial functions of linkage between the Commission and government agencies and other interest groups in the N.W.T.
- 7.3 The Director will act as a planning advisor to the Commission.
- 7.4 Under the direction of the Commission, the Director will be in charge of a Land Use Planning Office and Planning resources.

**APPENDIX C: Community Working Group Members; Mackenzie Delta-  
Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission  
Members**

## APPENDIX C

### COMMUNITY WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

#### Aklavik:

Joseph P. Benoit (Aklavik Indian Band)  
Neil Heron (Aklavik Metis Local)  
James Gardlund (Aklavik Metis Local)  
Art Furlong (Hunters and Trappers Association)  
Louie Goose (Aklavik Community Corporation)  
Richard Gordon (Aklavik Community Corporation)  
Billy Archie and Donald Aviugana (Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee)

#### Holman:

Annie Goose (Holman Community Corporation)  
Morris Nigiyok (Holman Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Jimmy Memogana (Holman Elders Association)  
Mark Ekootak (Holman Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Joseph Haluksit (Holman Community Corporation)

#### Paulatuk:

Pat Ruben (Paulatuk Community Corporation)  
Peter Green (Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Noel Green (Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Adam Ruben (Hamlet of Paulatuk)  
Edward Ruben (Paulatuk Elders Committee)  
Tony Ruben (Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Albert Ruben (Paulatuk Community Corporation)

#### Sachs Harbour:

John Lucas and Geddes Wolkie (Sachs Harbour Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Earl Esau (Sachs Harbour Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Lawrence Amos (Sachs Harbour Community Corporation)  
Peter Sydney (Sachs Harbour Elders Council)  
Joe Kudlak (Sachs Harbour Community Corporation)

#### Tuktoyaktuk:

Vince Teddy (Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation)  
Joe Panaktoluk (Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation)

Fred Wolkie (Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Rex Cockney (Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
Raymond Mangelana (Tuktoyaktuk Elders Committee)

**Inuvik:**

Tom Detlor (Town of Inuvik)  
Cece McCauley (Inuvik Native Band)  
Maxine Laroque (Inuvik Metis Local)  
David Rowland (Inuvik Elders Committee)  
Victor Allen (Inuvik Community Corporation)  
Harry Harrison (Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee)  
James Rogers (Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee/Community Corporation)  
William Day (Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee/Community Corporation)

**Fort McPherson:**

William Koe (Tetlit Gwich'in Council)  
James Itsi (Tetlit Gwich'in Council)  
Lawrence Firth (Fort McPherson Metis Local)  
Kristine Firth (Fort McPherson Metis Local)  
John Blake (Fort McPherson Hunters and Trappers Association)  
Abe Wilson (Fort McPherson Hunters and Trappers Association)

**Arctic Red River:**

Louisa Andre	Caroline Andre
Cecil Andre	Hyacinthe Andre
Peter Ross	Billy Cardinal
Nap Norbert	Mavis Clark
Annie Norbert	Edward Coyen
Gabe Andre	Andre Jerome
Grace Blake	Thomas Kendo
John Kendo Sr	Joan Nazon
Beverly Moore	Bella Modeste
Morris Clark	Victor Modeste
Noel Andre	Bob Norman
Barney Natsie	Tony Andre
Joe Norbert	

(Arctic Red River does not have fixed representation on the Community Working Group. All of the above persons represent the Arctic Red River Settlement Council)



**MACKENZIE DELTA-BEAUFORT SEA  
REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS**

**ALEX AVIUGANA**, resident of Inuvik, is the Chairperson of the Regional Land Use Planning Commission. He is also the former Chairperson of the Inuvialuit Game Council. He is the former Chief Councillor for the Inuvik Community Corporation and was a member of the Northwest Territories Land Use Planning Commission. He is actively involved in issues affecting hunters and trappers and is Chairperson of the Board of Joint Secretariat formed under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

**TOM BECK**, a resident of Calgary, formerly held environmental management positions in industry and is active in several conservation organizations. He is well respected by the oil and gas industry and northerners. He served on the Northern Conservation Task Force and is Chairman Emeritus of the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council to the Minister of Environment. Mr. Beck now works as a private consultant. He was a member of the Northwest Territories Land Use Planning Commission.

**BILLY DAY**, a resident of Inuvik, worked for the Department of Social Services, GNWT, before returning to his trapline in 1975. He is Vice-Chairperson of the Regional Land Use Planning Commission for the Beaufort communities. He was a strong supporter of WARM, a Western Arctic Regional Municipality with strong legislative powers. He served as President of the Committee for Original People's Entitlement, and now sits on the Board of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation. He is former Chief Councillor of the Inuvik Community Corporation.

**CHARLES HAOGAK**, a resident of Sachs Harbour, served both as Vice-President and acting President for the Committee for Original People's Entitlement. He also served as the Director for the Inuvialuit Development Corporation and as the Director of Madison Oil and Gas Limited of Calgary. He was the Chief Community Councillor for the Sachs Harbour Community Corporation and a member of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.

**DAVID KRUKTO**, a resident of Fort McPherson, is the Vice-President of the Metis Association. He was a Hamlet Councillor, President of the Hunters and Trappers Association for Fort McPherson as well as of Metis Local 58. He is Vice-President of the Mackenzie Delta Tribal Council and of the Metis Development Corporation.

He was on the implementation team to establish one organization to represent the Dene and the Metis in the Northwest Territories. Since 1985 he has participated in the negotiation of the Yukon Overlap agreement and the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and the International Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement.

**BILL MAIR**, a resident of Victoria, is a member and past Chairperson of the Wildlife Management Advisory Council, NWT, and past Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Joint Secretariat. He formerly served as the Deputy Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management in Manitoba as well as Policy Advisor (North) for Western Canada and then Director General for British Columbia with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Mr. Mair was also Chief of the Canadian Wildlife Service for eleven years. He now works as a private consultant.

**CHARLIE SNOWSHOE**, a resident of Fort McPherson, is Vice-Chairperson of the Regional Land Use Planning Commission for the Delta communities. He is a Band Councillor and member of the Board of the Peel River Alcohol Centre. He has been a hunter and trapper in the Fort McPherson area and has been Settlement Councillor and Chairperson. He was also a Vice-President, Northern Region, for the Dene Nation. In the past few years, he has been involved in the negotiations on the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement, the Yukon overlap and the Dene Metis land claim. Until recently he sat on the Board of the Western Arctic Visitors Association (WAVA).

**APPENDIX D: Summary of Proposed Protected Areas**

## APPENDIX D

### SUMMARY OF CWG PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

In the Plan Options Paper the Commission is proposing management categories for a system of protected areas that typically involve one or a combination of: absolute year-round protection, seasonal protection, or regulation of land use activities. The following summary lists the protected areas proposed by the CWGs within each of these three categories. It identifies each area and summarizes the land use concerns, the conservation objectives and the CWG recommendations for management mechanisms in each case.

#### AKLAVIK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

##### Management by Absolute Protection

The Aklavik Community Working Group (CWG) identified three areas which require absolute, year-round protection.

i) Aklavik Area #2, Richardson Mountain Range/North Slope was identified by the CWG because there is concern that potential oil and gas development in the area would have an impact on caribou, moose, furbearer, and waterfowl habitat, thereby affecting a critical community harvesting area. There is specific concern about the impact of proposed harbour and communications sites, specifically Stokes Point and King Point on the Beaufort coast. The conservation objective is to protect the North Slope of the Yukon.

The CWG made numerous recommendations to protect part or all of the area and indicated that it wanted no hydrocarbon activity, no pipeline activity in or across the North Slope, no harbour development nor any gravel development occurring this region.

ii) Aklavik Area #7, Rat River was identified by the CWG because of concern for interference of the migration route and spawning territory of the Rat River char, especially from industrial development. The conservation objective is to protect both the spawning areas and migration routes of char in the Rat River. Recommended management mechanisms include a species management plan and a Tribal Park.

iii) Aklavik Area # 8, Black Mountain/Sheep Creek was

identified by the Aklavik CWG because of concern that development activities could have a detrimental impact on critical habitat. These areas are extremely important for the reproductive success of these three species.

The conservation objective is to protect the critical habitat areas that are extremely important for the reproductive success of Dall's sheep, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons and char.

Recommended management mechanisms include a species management plan for Dall's sheep and a Rat River Tribal Park.

### **Management by Seasonal Protection**

The Aklavik CWG identified three areas where seasonal limitations on certain activities could provide the necessary protection.

i) Aklavik Area #1, Mackenzie and Shallow Bays (including Herschel Island), Aklavik Area #3, Outer Mackenzie Delta, and Aklavik Area #4, Inner Mackenzie Delta were identified because of concerns that potential oil and gas development would have a negative impact on polar bear denning sites, and on sensitive seal, beluga, whale, fish, waterfowl, moose, fur-bearer and caribou habitat, which constitute a critical community harvesting area. Specific concerns relate to impacts from proposed harbour and communications sites at Herschel Island, Stokes Point and King Point.

The conservation objective is seasonal protection for all areas except the critical beluga habitat zone, which requires year-round, absolute protection.

The CWG recommends that non-renewable land use activities be allowed only during the period from December to March in the three areas. In the Outer and Inner Mackenzie Delta regions there should be height restrictions on air traffic from May 15 to September 30, and there should be air traffic radius restrictions from May 15 to September 30 to mitigate air traffic disturbance to sensitive waterfowl nesting and rearing habitat.

### **Management by Regulation**

The Aklavik CWG identified four areas where they believe adequate protection can be provided through regulation.

The first three areas require protection of water and fish resources from negative impacts of industrial development.

i) Aklavik Area #6, Critical Community Subsistence Use Areas: Peel, Aklavik, Husky and West Channels. Concerns relate to industrial development impacts from hydrocarbon exploration and production and shipping and barging operations that could have a major impact on the water quality, fish resources and other wildlife species in the event of a spill of hazardous materials. The sensitive nature of the Delta with its many small creeks, channels and lakes, could suffer devastating consequences from a spill.

The conservation objective is to protect the numerous fish species that use these channels as critically important migration routes from the Beaufort Sea Coast to spawning areas in inland rivers and streams.

To achieve the necessary protection, the CWG recommends that conservation agreements and compensation packages be developed, and that this area be given priority for clean-up in the event of any spill.

ii) Aklavik Area #5, Fish Hole/Cache Creek, was identified by the CWG because of concerns that land uses in the area could threaten the habitat and long-term viability of the char stock.

The conservation objective is to prevent further depletion of the char stock, and to build up the stock to a level where it can sustain itself over the long term.

The Aklavik CWG recommends a species management plan for the char in this area.

iii) Aklavik Area # 9, First Creek. Concerns are that development might damage the habitat of the grayling fish species in the Creek.

The conservation objective is to protect this grayling habitat. The recommended management mechanism is a species management plan.

iv) Aklavik Area #10, Culturally Important Sites, includes numerous sites throughout the Aklavik land use area. Aklavik is concerned that these sites, which are very important both historically and for current land use, might be interfered with by other land users.

The conservation objective is to preserve them for future generations. The mechanism recommended for protection was existing permit approvals processes, but

extending the buffer zone around the site for no development to a 100-foot radius around each site.

## ARCTIC RED RIVER PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

### Management by Absolute Protection

i) Area #1, Travaillant Lake, Area #2, the Cardinal Lakes Region, and Area #3, The Forks, were identified by the CWG for concerns that potential oil and gas development could negatively impact on critical fish lakes, caribou, moose, waterfowl, bear and fur-bearer habitat and timber sites, and on cultural sites, all of which are of critical harvesting and cultural importance to the people of Arctic Red River.

The conservation objective for these three areas is to apply absolute, year-round protection to conserve the variety of species and significant habitat in the area.

In all three areas, the Arctic Red River CWG recommended two options for protection. Option #1, the preferred option, is an Aboriginal Conservation Area/Tribal Park together with Conservation Agreement(s) with any potential developer(s). Option #2 is a Territorial Park with conservation objectives.

ii) Area #12, Culturally Important Sites marked on Non-Seasonal Community Resource Maps, includes numerous archaeological, historical and cultural sites important to the community of Arctic Red River. The community is concerned that potential renewable and non-renewable land use activities will have an impact on the preservation and maintenance of these sites. Industrial land uses may result in the destruction of sites and artifacts if proper precautions are not exercised. Similarly tourism activities, unless carefully regulated and monitored, may result in pilfering and vandalism of sites.

The conservation objective is to protect these sites throughout the year so that important aspects of their heritage may be preserved and maintained.

The CWG recommends protection of these archaeological, historical and cultural sites through DIAND's land use permit approvals system by applying Territorial Land Use Regulations to prevent interference from other land uses at any time.

## Management by Seasonal Protection

The community of Arctic Red River identified eight areas for seasonal protection.

i) Area #4, Mackenzie Islands. Concern is for interference of critical bird staging and nesting from oil and gas activities and pipeline development.

The conservation objective is to protect critical nesting and staging habitat for migratory birds and important waterfowl harvesting areas for the people of Arctic Red River.

Arctic Red River recommends protection of the Mackenzie Islands through DIAND's land use permit approval process. No other land use activities should be allowed on the islands from mid-April to June 30 and from mid-August to September 30.

ii) Area #5, Swan Lake Area, and Area #6, Zone up the Arctic Red River. Concern is for interference of important habitat from oil and gas activities.

The conservation objective is to protect important waterfowl, muskrat/beaver, moose and caribou habitats during the months of May and June so that important reproductive functions may take place undisturbed; and to protect fish migration up the Arctic Red River during the months of July and October from disturbance.

The community recommends protection through DIAND's land use permit approvals process.

iii) Area #7, Arctic Red River Location, Area #8, Mackenzie River Location, and Area #9, All other fish lakes and areas marked on seasonal resource maps, were all identified for protection of fish. There is concern that potential oil and gas activities and transportation facilities will interfere with important fish spawning habitat during the months of October and November (Arctic Red River and Mackenzie River locations) and spawning, feeding, over-wintering and migration during the times indicated on the seasonal resource maps (all other areas).

The conservation objective for these areas is to protect the fish habitat for all life cycle stages.

In all three proposed protected areas, the CWG recommends protection through DIAND's land use permit approvals process.

iv) Area #10, Caribou Lake Area and Travaillant Lake



Area, was identified because of concerns that potential oil and gas and/or pipeline development and tourism activities will interfere with important caribou calving areas.

The conservation objective is to protect these areas during mid-May so that caribou calving may take place undisturbed.

The community recommends protection through DIAND's land use permit approvals process.

v) Area #11, Cardinal Lake Area, Big Lake Area and Peel River Preserve. Concern is for interference with critical muskrat and beaver habitat from potential oil and gas and pipeline development and tourism activities.

The conservation objective is to protect these areas during June so that the muskrat and beaver may have their young in spring without disturbance.

The community recommends protection through DIAND's land use permit approval process.

There were no areas identified by the Arctic Red River CWG for management by regulation.

#### **FORT MCPHERSON PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **Management by Absolute Protection**

The Fort McPherson CWG identified five areas that require absolute, year-round protection.

i) Fort McPherson Area #1, Proposed Zruhnillii Tribal Park, includes the Fish Creek area, Chih-Chaa Creek, Rat River, Husky Lake region and Black Mountain region. This area was identified because of concerns that future industrial development and/or transportation corridors might have a negative impact on many wildlife species and their habitat in this sensitive region and might prevent its continued use as a critical community harvesting area.

The conservation objective is to protect all species and their habitat from interference by potential industrial development and other conflicting land uses; the CWG also wishes to maintain and preserve the region in its natural state as a critical community use area.

The Fort McPherson CWG wants year-round protection because of the sensitivity of the area. They also want to see an equal role for the Fort McPherson and Aklavik Dene/Metis with government(s) in the land use and development decision-making structures and process for the area.

The Fort McPherson CWG recommends a Tribal Park as the preferred management mechanism with a Travel Restricted Area as a secondary option.

ii) Fort McPherson Area #2, Central Peel River Area; Fort McPherson Area #9, Caribou River Area; and Fort McPherson Area #10, Headwaters of the Peel River, were identified by the CWG for concerns that future non-renewable resource development could interfere with the waters, fish and wildlife resources in the area, and the traditional subsistence activities of the people of Fort McPherson. A specific concern is that vast iron ore deposits located in the Snake River area will become economically viable to extract, and that a major mineral production and processing facility could be built. The CWG fears contamination of the waters of the Snake and Peel Rivers from this development. They are concerned about possible contamination on fish and wildlife because various species live and migrate throughout the watershed.

The conservation objective is to protect the wildlife and habitat on which the people of Fort McPherson depend for subsistence. They also wish to protect the waters of the rivers flowing through the area from contamination from industrial development and to maintain and preserve the region in as natural a state as possible.

To achieve absolute year-round protection for the Central Peel River Area, the Caribou River Area, and the Headwaters of the Peel River, the CWG recommends, in order of priority: 1) new legislation for some type of Ecological Reserves or Wilderness Areas; 2) Tribal Park; 3) Conservation Agreements; 4) Canadian Heritage River designation for the Snake, Wind, Hart, Bonnetplume, Blackstone, and Olgilvie rivers; or 5) Yukon Territorial Park.

iii) Fort McPherson Area #8, Big Eddy Region (Snake/Peel Rivers on Yukon side) The CWG is concerned that hydrocarbon and mining activities in the area or in the Peel River headwaters may contaminate this section of the Peel River. Such contamination would have a detrimental effect on fish spawning areas and other species that use the waters in the region, such as moose, fur-bearers and waterfowl.

The conservation objective is to protect the water and vitally important fish spawning habitat of this section of the Peel River from possible industrial contamination in the future.

The Fort McPherson CWG recommends no hydrocarbon or mining development be allowed in the Big Eddy Region. The CWG also recommends species management plans be developed for fish in the area (species include whitefish, conni, herring, loche, and grayling). Species management plans should also be developed for certain wildlife species found in the area including black, brown and grizzly bears; fur-bearers such as beaver, muskrat and wolf; and moose.

#### **Management by Seasonal Protection**

The Fort McPherson CWG identified one area for seasonal protection.

i) Fort McPherson Area #5, Mackenzie Islands, was identified by the CWG because of concern that hydrocarbon development in the immediate area might have a negative environmental impact on this important habitat and harvesting area. In addition they are concerned that contaminants from effluent and possible spills from upstream industrial activity could become concentrated and deposited in the waters and sediments of the Delta and ultimately be ingested by the species on which the community depends for their subsistence. The CWG feels that the Delta is critically sensitive, and requires strong protection measures to ensure it remains uncontaminated.

The conservation objective for the Mackenzie Islands is to protect critical habitat and harvesting area from any kind of development impact, both now and in the future.

The management mechanisms recommended by the CWG include: species management plans for all fish species and moose; DFO incorporate fisheries data on Fort McPherson seasonal land use maps into their fish habitat policy Priority #1 areas; DFO increase their monitoring and enforcement in the area and increase penalties for violations of specific fisheries protection measures; and DIAND use Territorial Land Use Regulations to prohibit other land use activities from occurring in the area from mid-April to June and from mid-August to September 30.

## Management by Regulation

The Fort McPherson CWG identified four protected areas for management by regulation.

i) Fort McPherson Area #3, 8-Mile, and Fort McPherson Area #7, Vittrekwa River, were identified by the CWG due to concerns that future industrial development of iron ore deposits on the Snake River could contaminate the waters of the Peel River and the numerous species of fish and wildlife using these waters, on which the community depends.

The conservation objective for these two areas is to protect the waters flowing through the area, and to preserve untouched the various cultural and historical sites located throughout the region.

The recommended protection mechanisms for these areas include applying the Territorial Land Use Regulations to prohibit other land use activities on specific cultural and historical sites, and to develop conservation agreements between the community and non-renewable resource developers who propose to use any part of these areas.

ii) Fort McPherson Area #4, Frog Creek Lake Area, was identified by the CWG because of concerns that future hydrocarbon and mineral development, both within the proposed protected area and up-stream, could have negative environmental impacts on waters, lands and wildlife using the area.

The conservation objective is to protect the area from negative environmental impacts of future industrial development. The CWG is particularly concerned about the protection of waters and fisheries, particularly the important fish lakes and spawning spots. The CWG also wants to protect the area from contamination so that lake waters can continue to be a source of fresh drinking water.

The management mechanisms recommended by the CWG include conservation agreements between the Tet'lit Gwich'in and non-renewable resource developers, and that DFO consider the importance of this area in assigning their priority ratings.

iii) Fort McPherson #6, Richardson Mountain Region, was identified as a conservation area because of concerns that industrial development could affect Dall's sheep habitat that is critical on a year-round basis for the survival of a small herd. They are also concerned about the future of the herd, particularly

whether or not it has the numbers and the reproductive capacity to sustain a sports harvest in addition to the current level of subsistence hunting.

The conservation objective is to protect the habitat and the viability of the herd to sustain itself in the Richardson Mountain area.

The Fort McPherson CWG recommends that a Dall's Sheep Management Plan be developed for the herd.

### HOLMAN PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

#### Management by Absolute Protection

The Holman CWG did not identify any areas that require absolute, year-round protection, with the exception of site-specific cultural sites, as discussed below. The CWG indicated that at present there are no land use issues or conflicts that would necessitate year-round absolute protection of an area. Instead, they wish to review all development proposals on a case by case basis. They wish to review the situation on a regular basis and be able to designate areas for absolute, year-round protection if potential conflicts arise. As a result, the CWG recommends that the Regional Commission include provisions in the land use plan for regular review, not only of the plan, but also of the proposed protected areas in order that management mechanisms can respond to changing land-use issues and problems.

i) The only areas where the Holman CWG deemed absolute protection necessary was for cultural/heritage and archaeological resources. These areas are located throughout the Holman land use area with a concentration of these sites noted in Area #4 on the Lands Protected Areas map. The CWG is concerned about the disruption of these sites by other land use activities such as tourism. The protection of cultural sites is considered vital because the history and culture of the local people is lost when these sites are destroyed. The artifacts and knowledge gained from these sites must be available locally so that the information can be passed on to future generations. The Holman CWG recommends that a regional museum, and eventually local museums, be developed. This recommendation, coupled with local training for archaeologists and curators, and an education program to pass historical information along to the younger generations, should be presented to the Inuvialuit Social Development Program (with the aim of strengthening section 17 of the IFA. These same recommendations should be made to the Federal Museum of

Civilization and the Territorial Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

ii) Area #3, Omingmakvok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilak Lake Area, were identified based on concerns that any type of development could destroy the unusual willow bushes found at these locations.

The conservation objective is to protect these willow bushes from destruction by other land use activities.

The Holman CWG indicated that these unusual landscape features could be protected through existing regulations, specifically the IFA.

### Management by Seasonal Protection

There are five areas identified by the Holman CWG for seasonal protection. Four of the five areas were identified because of concerns about the potential negative impacts from marine traffic in the offshore areas around Victoria Island.

i) Three areas identified on the Oceans Protected Areas Map (Area #'s 1,2 &3) and Area #1 on the Melville Protected Areas map were identified by the CWG for similar reasons. These areas are Richard Collinson Inlet & Glenal Bay (Wynniatt Bay), Prince of Wales Strait, Amundsen Gulf, Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet, and Kangikhookyoak Gulf (Liddon Gulf) and Emangvok Sound (Melville Sound).

The concern of the Holman CWG is that potential marine ship traffic through these offshore areas could conflict with both wildlife and marine species as well as traditional use of the area by the residents of Holman. The CWG identified specific concerns regarding the impact of ship noise on polar bear denning and on seals, the hazards posed by ship tracks to hunters in the region, and the potential for spills and resulting destruction of the environment if tanker traffic were allowed in the region.

The conservation objective is to provide seasonal protection for the wildlife and their habitat in these offshore regions, thereby protecting the traditional use of this area by the residents of Holman.

The Holman CWG recommends that no winter ship traffic be allowed in these offshore areas, especially through Prince of Wales Strait. This recommendation will require the amendment of marine legislation so that seasonal restrictions could be put on ship traffic in sensitive areas during critical periods.

The CWG also recommends further scientific research on ice conditions, seal pupping and polar bear denning areas, and on the impacts of ship noise on species in these areas. Improved knowledge is required so that good decisions can be made on the management and protection of marine areas. A good data base is also required to allow adequate assessment of the impacts of development. In order to address the gaps in scientific knowledge, the CWG would like to encourage the implementation of the Research Advisory Council, provided for in the IFA, to assist the communities to identify research priorities in the region.

Once the data base is improved, the CWG indicated that better protection mechanisms are needed for marine areas. The CWG recommends the development and improvement of marine legislation to better protect the marine environment, its resources and the sustainable development of these resources by the people of the region in the future.

The final recommendation for these proposed protected areas is that species management plans be developed, especially for polar bear in these areas. There are two different polar bear populations - those in the Prince of Wales Strait area and those in the Melville Island area.

ii) Area #2 on the Melville Island Protected Areas map, the Kangikhokyoak Gulf Coastline. Although there are no present land use conflicts in this area, the Holman CWG is concerned about the impacts of potential future hydrocarbon development on Melville Island. It also wanted to bring to the attention of other land users the importance of the area to the residents of Holman and their desire to be a part of the decision-making process for this region.

The conservation objective for this region is to protect the species and their habitat - species such as muskox, fox, wolf, lemming and gyrfalcon - and thereby protect the traditional land use interests of the people of Holman. The CWG also wants to protect the existing cabins/camps that are used by hunters when in the area.

The Holman CWG recommends that further scientific research be conducted in this area to develop a better information data base from which decisions can be made. The community would like to have input on land use decisions for this area through the existing land use permitting processes. The CWG also recommends that species management plans be developed specifically for



the Melville Island region since the polar bear and muskox populations that inhabit Melville Island are different from those found in other parts of the region.

iii) Area #4 on the Oceans Protected Areas map, Safety Channel, was identified as extremely important as the renewable resource base and a traditional use area by the people of Holman. Due to this importance and its proximity to the community of Holman, the CWG does not want any land use activities to occur that could disturb this area, although no land use conflicts exist at present.

The conservation objective is to provide seasonal protection for critical species and habitats, with year-round protection for the habitat of ringed and bearded seal, capelan, halibut and a variety of shellfish.

The Holman CWG again recommends more scientific research to be conducted in this area. In addition the CWG recommends that species management plans be developed for all major species in this region.

iv) Area #1 and area #2 on the Rivers and Lakes Protected Areas map, Koongok Lake, Tahikyoak Lake, Kangikihnik Lake, Kaglorvuak Lake, and Lakes and Rivers and Inshore areas scattered throughout the Holman area. The CWG is concerned about the impacts of other land use activities, especially tourism, on subsistence fishing. It is especially concerned about the impacts of sports fishing and commercial tourism operations from outside this region.

The conservation objective is to provide protection for fish and their habitat to prevent negative impacts from other land use activities, especially the fish spawning areas.

The CWG felt that their concerns could be dealt with through existing land use permit approval processes.

v) Area #3 on the Holman Rivers and Lakes Protected Areas map, Akolrotak Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound, was identified as a critical community use area by the CWG. There are no existing land use conflicts in this area but the CWG wants to ensure that no land use activities occur that could disturb the renewable resource base or the traditional uses of the area.

The conservation objective is to provide year round or seasonal protection for critical species and habitats,



thereby protecting critical community harvesting areas.

The CWG indicated that existing regulatory mechanisms provide adequate protection for this region at this time.

vi) Area #1, Areas located throughout Victoria Island, identified on the Holman Land Protected Areas maps, was identified by the Holman CWG for concerns about potential impacts of other land use activities on bird species and their critical habitat. The conservation objective is to provide year round or seasonal protection to the bird species and their nesting habitat, including eagles, rough-legged hawks, gyrfalcons, peregrine falcons and owls.

The CWG recommended that further research should be conducted on habitat size and range before they can make specific recommendations for management mechanisms.

vii) Area #2, Angmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region, on the Holman Land Protected Areas maps was identified based on concerns that development could have major impacts on sensitive habitats for caribou, muskox, white/coloured fox and wolf, thereby affecting traditional subsistence resource use.

The conservation objective is seasonal protection for these species and their habitat. The Holman CWG recommends that species management plans be developed.

viii) Area #5, Hikogiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River Region, on the Holman Land Protected Areas maps, was identified because the CWG wants the area recognized as a critical Peary caribou calving area and as an important subsistence fishing area for the community, even though no immediate land use threats exist.

The conservation objective is to protect during calving periods and to prevent negative impacts on the community subsistence use of Hikogiyoitok Lake during certain periods.

The CWG indicated that existing regulations, especially the provisions of the IFA, provide adequate protection for this area at this time.

ix) Area #6, Areas located throughout Victoria Island: Kikiktalok, Kuujjua River, Akolgotak, Tahiyook, North Minto Inlet, and Pingokyoak, as identified on the Holman Land Protected Areas map, was identified because the CWG wants the area recognized due to its sensitivity and the importance of the area for traditional land use activities. The CWG is concerned

about the potential negative effects of other land use activities on these sensitive areas.

The conservation objective is to provide seasonal protection for muskox and caribou in their calving areas, and to geese, ducks, swans and loons in their nesting areas. It is also to protect traditional harvesting activities from negative impacts of other land use activities.

The CWG believes this area can be protected through existing land use approvals processes, especially DIAND's and ILA's land use permit approval processes.

#### **INUVIK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS**

The details of the Inuvik Proposed Protected Areas were not completed at the time this report was prepared.

#### **PAULATUK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **Management by Absolute Protection**

The Paulatuk CWG identified one area that requires absolute, year-round protection.

i) Paulatuk Area #18, Tahiyoak Lake (Bluenose Lake). The CWG is concerned that future non-renewable resource development exploration could have a serious impact on the calving grounds of the Bluenose Caribou herd and on the arctic char that migrate from Bluenose Lake.

The conservation objective is to ensure protection of the core calving grounds and the post-calving grounds of the Bluenose Caribou herd. In addition, the local HTC assumes that the Bluenose Lake arctic char population migrates from Bluenose Lake to their fishing area around the community of Paulatuk. Therefore, the community wants to ensure that Bluenose Lake is also protected.

The Paulatuk CWG, through the Paulatuk Conservation Plan, has recommended that this area be protected by establishing a National Park.

##### **Management by Seasonal Protection**

The Paulatuk CWG has identified seven areas where seasonal

protection is required.

i) Paulatuk Area #19, Cape Parry Islands, was identified by the CWG for concern that future tanker traffic in the region would disturb polar bears during their critical denning period. Specifically there is concern that noise from tanker traffic, ice breakers and/or seismic activities would disturb the bears and possibly contribute to a decline in their reproductive rate. Polar bear sports and subsistence hunting contributes significantly to the local economy of Paulatuk; therefore an impact on the polar bear population would have a significant impact on the community.

The conservation objective is to protect the polar bear core denning areas during the months November to March and to protect waterfowl nesting and fish feeding areas from May to September.

The Paulatuk CWG indicated that existing management bodies established under the IFA will represent them if any land use conflicts arise from ice breaker and tanker traffic and oil and gas exploration.

ii) Paulatuk Area #20, Pearce Point Although no land use conflicts exist at present, the area was identified to ensure that the polar bear core denning areas are not disturbed from negative land use activities.

The Paulatuk CWG indicated that through private land ownership they can adequately protect the denning areas on their lands. The CWG wants this area recognized as a protected area, however, to ensure that it receives the protected status it deserves.

iii) Paulatuk Area #'s 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 are marine or near shore areas where the land use concerns and the conservation objectives are similar. Area # 21, Amundsen Gulf, Area #22, Mouth of Horton River including Langton Bay and Darnley Bay, Area #23, Amundsen Gulf and tip of Darnley Bay, and Area #25, Horton River east along coast to Tinney Point, Area #24, Bennett Point and Cape Parry Islands. The CWG is concerned that future tanker traffic in or near these areas could disturb the marine species or the waterfowl nesting along the coast. Any negative impacts on these species would have impacts on other species, such as grizzly bears, and on the traditional activities and way of life of the people of Paulatuk.

The conservation objective is to ensure that if development takes place in this region, it be consistent with the conservation objectives of the

community. The CWG wants to ensure that development and transport, especially ice breaker or tanker traffic, do not disturb ringed and bearded seal pupping areas, bowhead and beluga feeding areas, beluga migration routes and calving areas, waterfowl nesting areas, or any other critical habitat of species in the region, thereby minimizing any negative impacts on the traditional activities of the Paulatuk people.

The Paulatuk CWG supports the recommendations of the communities of Sachs Harbour and Holman CWGs that no ship traffic, tanker or ice breakers, be allowed from November to June, especially through Amundsen Gulf and Prince of Wales Strait. The CWG also recommends that DFO reclassify these important marine habitats to Priority #2 in DFO's classification of marine priority areas.

### **Management by Regulation**

Seventeen conservation areas fall under Management by Regulation.

i) Paulatuk Area #1, Fish Lakes along the West Coast of Cape Parry, and Area #2, Hornday River, were identified due to problems with commercial fishing. In both of these areas the DFO had allocated a commercial arctic char fish quota. The Paulatuk HTC stopped the commercial fishery when they noticed a significant decline in the population.

The conservation objective is to protect these fishing areas from any negative impacts from other land use activities. These areas will not be used for commercial fishing again until the HTC is sure the fish population has increased enough to once again warrant a commercial fish quota.

The Paulatuk CWG recommends that the fish lakes along the west coast of Cape Parry and the first 50 miles of the Hornday River be used for subsistence use only. The CWG also recommends that the option to reinstate the commercial fish quota be available. The CWG also noted that the existing mechanisms of the IFA regarding access restrictions and the regulation of sports fishing are adequate.

ii) The Paulatuk CWG identified numerous fish lake areas where the land use concern, the conservation objectives and the recommendations are the same. These areas include Area #3, Biname Lake, #4 Fallize Lake, #5 Long Lake, Silolike Lake East and Fish Lake East, #6 Tasseriuk Lake, #7 Thrasher Lake, #8 Billy Lake, #9 Delesse Lake, #10 Granett Lake, #11 Tadent Lake, #12

Tsoko Lake, #13 Mouth of Horton River, #15 Balaena Bay Lake, #16 MacDonald Lake, and #17 Sadene & Ruben Lakes.

The land use issue in these areas is that sports fishermen are not reporting to the local HTC as required through the IFA. As a result there is no opportunity to warn the sports fishermen to stay away from sensitive wildlife calving and denning areas. The CWG is concerned that sports fishermen will either get lost or will disturb sensitive wildlife areas.

The conservation objective for these areas is to protect subsistence fishing lakes and sensitive wildlife calving and denning areas from undesired land use activities.

The CWG recommends that a new Inuvialuit sports fishing license be developed for the ISR, which could only be issued by the community of Paulatuk for fishing on Paulatuk lands.

iii) Area #14, Letty Harbour Lakes. This area includes concerns related to both i) and ii) above. There was a commercial fish quota allocated for these lakes but the fishery was subsequently stopped by the Paulatuk HTC due to a decline in fish populations. There are also concerns regarding sports fishermen not reporting to the HTC when fishing in these lakes.

The conservation objective is to protect these subsistence fishing lakes and sensitive wildlife and calving areas from undesired land use activities.

The CWG recommends that a new Inuvialuit sports fishing license be developed for the ISR, which could only be issued by the community of Paulatuk for fishing on Paulatuk lands. The community also wants to retain the option of re-opening the commercial fishery when the fish population has increased enough to once again support a quota.

#### **SACHS HARBOUR PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **Management by Absolute Protection**

The Sachs Harbour CWG identified three areas which require absolute, year-round protection.

i) Sachs Harbour Area #9, Thomsen River Area, contains two distinct values that require different types of protection. The first is subsistence fishing,

mentioned below for management by regulation. The second value, archaeological sites, requires year-round, absolute protection.

The Sachs Harbour CWG emphasizes the need for protection in this area because of threats to the archaeological resources by increased tourism in the area. Many sites of importance to the community have already been disturbed by tourists.

The conservation objective is to protect the numerous archaeological sites, including camp sites, and burial sites, which have cultural, historical or archaeological significance. The CWG stressed protection is vital to maintain the culture and history of the Inuvialuit for future generations.

The CWG recommends strengthening existing legislation to better protect these sites. Another option is a Travel Restricted Area, which should be further investigated.

ii) Sachs Harbour #16, Area south of Rufus River, was identified because there is a concentration of archaeological sites in the area. These sites require year-round, absolute protection. The primary land use issue is the disturbance of cultural sites by tourists.

In both areas the primary concern is the protection of sites from damage caused by tourists and any other land use activities that could threaten these sites.

iii) Area #5, Thesiger Bay. The CWGs concern is for the negative impacts of ship traffic or seismic activity on the seal population and on subsistence hunting. The conservation objective is to protect the ringed and bearded seal population in this critical harvesting area.

The Sachs Harbour CWG recommends improvements to marine protection legislation and policy. They also recommend that species management plans be developed for all major species that inhabit or utilize the offshore area.

#### Management by Seasonal Protection

There are eight areas identified by the Sachs harbour CWG where management by seasonal protection is required. Four of the eight areas are similar and are dealt with together.

i) Area #7, Prince of Wales Strait, Area #'s 1 and 2, the Coastline and Ocean areas along the coast of Banks

Island from the Gore Islands to Treadwell Point, and Area #17, the Southwestern portion of the Melville Island Coastline, are all offshore areas which the CWG has identified as requiring seasonal protection.

The land use concern in these areas is that winter ship traffic would have negative impacts on the renewable resource base, especially polar bear and seal species, thereby affecting the traditional harvesting activities. The CWG is concerned about the impact of ship noise on marine mammals, especially denning bears. The CWG has major concerns about the negative impacts of an oil spill from a tanker.

The CWG recommends that no winter ship traffic be allowed in these areas from November to June. The CWG recommends further research in these areas to assess the impact of ship traffic in the open ice season.

ii) The second area identified for seasonal protection is the bowhead staging area found in Area #6, Amundsen Gulf. The CWG has not identified any land use conflicts, but indicated that this area is of such importance to the bowhead whale that protection should be implemented.

The conservation objective is to protect the bowhead whale during its critical staging period from June through July. The CWG recommends protection for that critical two-month period. It recommends that existing management bodies pursue stronger protection measures and consider sanctuary status for this bowhead staging area.

iii) Sachs Harbour Area #4, Coastline from Robilliard Island to Rufus River, was identified as an important area for local harvesting of ringed and bearded seal. There are no existing land use conflicts but the working group suggested there may be impacts from ship traffic and seismic activity.

The conservation objective is to protect the ringed and bearded seal populations in this area from disturbance during the period from March to May. The CWG recommends that species management plans be developed for ringed and bearded seal in this area.

iv) Sachs Harbour Area #9, Thomsen River Area, was identified above for full protection of archaeological sites. This area is also identified by the CWG because of concern that increasing tourism in the Thomsen River region could have detrimental effects on local use of the area.

The conservation objective is to prevent negative impacts on

their subsistence fishing activities, especially the period from July through September. The CWG believes that existing mechanisms can provide protection; if these mechanisms are not successful, a Travel Restricted Area should be implemented to afford the desired protection.

v) Area #13, Portion of the Thomsen River. The land use concern is the impact of tourism on waterfowl during the critical moulting period.

The conservation objective is to protect this critical moulting area for snow geese and brants in July and August.

The CWG believes that the proposed Banks Island National Park would offer some protection to this area. If this park proposal does not proceed, and even as an interim measure, a Travel Restricted Area should be implemented to provide the desired protection.

#### **Management by Regulation**

There are four areas identified by the Sachs Harbour CWG where the conservation objectives can be satisfied by management by regulation.

i) Area #3, Areas located throughout the southern portion of Banks Island, was identified as an important community use area for harvesting of Peary caribou. There are no existing land use conflicts but the herd has decreased in size, possibly due to the rapidly increasing muskox population on Banks Island. The conservation objective is to manage the herd and prevent negative impacts on the Peary caribou population from other land use activities.

The CWG suggested that existing management bodies and the provisions of the IFA provide the desired level of protection for this proposed protected area.

ii) Sachs Harbour Area #10, Area along the coastline from Sea Otter Island to Sachs Harbour. The land use concern is that these resources could be negatively affected by pollution, ocean dumping or dredging activities.

The conservation objective is to protect shellfish habitat and to ensure careful management if these shellfish resources are developed in the future.

In addition to supporting stronger marine conservation mechanisms identified above, the CWG recommends that if the shellfish resources are developed, a special management area, with quotas if necessary, be implemented to prevent



overharvesting.

iii) Sachs Harbour Area #11, Lakes in the DeSalis River Region, was identified by the CWG because it is an important subsistence fishing area for the community. There are no existing land use conflicts but the community wanted the importance of this area recognized should conflicts arise in the future - the potential of fly-in fishing in this area was identified as a possible future conflict.

If land use conflicts should occur in this area, the CWG recommends a Travel Restricted Area as a management mechanism.

#### **TUKTOYAKTUK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **Management by Absolute Protection**

The Tuktoyaktuk CWG identified two areas where they feel absolute, year-round protection is required.

i) Tuktoyaktuk Area #1, Kugmallit Bay, was identified based on concerns that oil and gas activity and shipping through the area interferes with the habitat of several species on which the people of Tuktoyaktuk depend for their subsistence. There is concern that industrial activities are destroying the calving grounds of the beluga whales and interfering with their calving and nursing during the summer months, as well as interfering with nesting areas and depleting fish stocks in the area. The CWG is concerned with the negative impacts on marine mammals, fish and birds during sensitive times during their life cycles, such as calving, nesting, as well as with the destruction of their habitat.

The conservation objective is to protect beluga whales from interference from oil and gas activity and shipping in Kugmallit Bay, especially from mid-June to the end of September. The CWG wants to protect the beluga habitat throughout the year. Additional objectives are to protect ducks and geese and their habitat from May to September and to protect seals and their habitat from July to September.

Although some of the above concerns are seasonal in nature, the CWG wants the Kugmallit Bay area protected throughout the year. The CWG supports the recommendations of the Beluga Management Plan. The CWG also indicated that existing management bodies

established through the IFA could help to accomplish the necessary level of protection.

ii) Tuktoyaktuk Area #4, Kendall Island, was identified because of concerns that oil and gas drilling and low flying aircraft activities in and around the Migratory Bird Sanctuary and in the Kendall Island/Richards Island area render the Sanctuary incapable of protecting migratory birds and their habitat. The community believes that existing levels of development have had a negative impact on migratory bird use of the area. Increased levels of activity proposed for the Kendall Island area are in conflict with the wishes of the communities of Tuktoyaktuk, Inuvik and Aklavik.

The conservation objective is to protect the migratory birds and their habitat from disturbance caused by industrial activity, especially during nesting, rearing and staging periods.

The Tuktoyaktuk CWG recommends that no non-renewable resource development permits be issued at any time within the bird sanctuary. Also needed are increased air traffic restrictions. The first option is no air traffic allowed within a 10 mile radius and no aircraft below 3000 feet during the period from May 1 to October 7. The second option is no permits for air traffic be issued for the months of May, June, August and September.

#### **Management by Seasonal Protection**

One area was identified by the Tuktoyaktuk CWG where management by seasonal protection is required.

i) Area #2, Shallow Bay, was identified because of concern that non-renewable resource activities in the area, both on-land and aircraft traffic, are disrupting the migratory bird's fall staging activities and their habitat at a critical time in their life cycle.

The conservation objective for the Shallow Bay area is to protect the migratory birds and their habitat during their staging period from August 15 to October 7.

The Tuktoyaktuk CWG recommends that this area be protected through the land use permit approval processes. The CWG recommends that non-renewable resource permits not be issued for the period of August 15 to October 7 and that no aircraft fly in the area during this period.

### **Management by Regulation**

i) Area #3, Husky Lakes Region, was identified by the CWG because sports fishing, particularly in the spring, is interfering with Inuvialuit enjoyment of their privately-held lands around the lakes and is conflicting with subsistence fishing by Inuvialuit from Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik. There is concern that recreational users are depleting the stocks of fish in the lakes.

The conservation objectives for the Husky Lakes Region are to prevent depletion of fish stocks by competition between sports and subsistence harvesters, and to minimize interference from non-Inuvialuit with the community's traditional harvesting in the region. An additional objective is to ensure that, for their own safety and enjoyment of the environment, tourists and sports fishermen work through the Tuktoyaktuk HTC when going out on the land in the Husky Lakes region.

The Tuktoyaktuk CWG recommends that four measures be introduced to protect the Husky Lakes region. Species management plans should be developed for whitefish, lake trout, grayling, loche, jackfish, herring, humpbacks, seals and whales. Sports fishing should be regulated through the Tuktoyaktuk HTC. The lands and waters in the Husky Lakes region should be designated as a Travel Restricted Area, with special permits being given out upon application to the Tuktoyaktuk HTC. The region should be designated as a Protected Area, with zones for access, use and facilities siting.

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## AKLAVIK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

AKLAVIK:

### PROTECTED AREAS

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
1. Mackenzie & Shallow Bays (incl. Herschel Island)	Beluga hunting Polar bear hunting Char fishing Caribou hunting Polar bear denning, nursing & feeding Bowhead whale - habitat Beluga nursing and calving Beluga feeding Seals pupping and nursing Walrus habitat Seal feeding habitat Geese, swans, terns, loons - nesting Geese, swans, terns, loons - brooding, rearing, feeding Lesser & greater snow geese - coast & 0-20 miles inland - bunching & feeding Char fishing Herring fishing Seal hunting	June 1 - Sept. 25 Nov. - May August - early Sept. Year-round Nov. - May June to late Sept. mid-June to July June to August late March to July June to late Sept. Year-round June - July mid-Aug. to late Sept.  June - July  Spring, fall Aug. - Sept. Summer, fall	Herschel Island Yukon Territorial Park  Environment Canada- Natural Area of Canadian Significance: "Caribou Hills/Napoiak Channel"	IBP - Herschel 4-7  DFD Priority #1 Marine Habitat: "S-1 West Mackenzie Bay"		1. CYG supports Beluga Management Plan recommendations: 1) restrict oil/gas activities in Zone 1 A 2) restrict public access to hunting areas during July. 2. Territorial Land Use Regulations 1) Seasonal land uses allowed only from December to March 2) Clean-up conditions must be attached to permits to return land to natural state 3) Height restrictions on air traffic increased to 3,000 feet from May 15 to Sept. 30 4) Air traffic radius restrictions increased from 5 to 10 miles around the area from May 15 to Sept. 30
2. Richardson Mtn. Range North Slope	Caribou hunting Trapping - fur-bearers Moose hunting Moose staging area Caribou - calving - grazing - migration	Winter, spring, early fall Nov. - March Year-round Spring, fall Spring Spring, fall, winter Spring, fall	DOE: Northern Yukon National Park	IBP Canoe Lake - 4-1 IBP Rat River - 7B IBP Summit Lake - 7A IBP Bell River - 7C MRBC Sensitive Area: Big Fish River MRBC Sensitive Area: Rat River	DOE: Northern Yukon National Park	1. Amend National Park boundaries to include eastern watershed of the Babbage River 2. Establish Tribal Park in Rat River area (include Black Mountain/Sheep Creek #8 on Aklavik conservation map) 3. No pipeline in or across North Slope 4. No hydrocarbon activity in the area

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## AKLAVIK

### AKLAVIK: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 2

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
2. Richardson Mtn. Range/ North Slope (cont'd.)	Caribou - wintering area Ducks (brants), geese, swans, ptarmigan - staging, feeding, nesting, molting, breeding, rearing Fox, wolf, lynx - habitat	Winter Spring to fall  Year-round	Environment Canada- Natural Area of Canadian Significance: "Caribou Hills/Napoiak Channel"	GNWT/Dept. of Renewable Resources: Wildlife Area of Special Interest- Mt. Goodenough		5. No harbour development in the area 6. Gravel development allowed but only under strict environmental conditions (see Aklavik's Non-Renewable Resource submission)
3. Outer Mackenzie Delta	Ducks, swans - staging habitat Ducks, swans - nesting, molting, breeding, rearing habitat Sandhill cranes - habitat Grizzly bear - habitat Moose, rabbit, fox, muskrat - habitat Fish habitat - char, whitefish, herring, conml	Spring, fall Summer  Spring, fall Spring to fall Year-round Year-round	CWS: Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary  Environment Canada- Natural Area of Canadian Significance: "Caribou Hills/Napoiak Channel"	CWS Key Migratory Bird Habitat "Mackenzie River Delta"		1. CWG supports Beluga Management Plan recommendations: 1) restrict oil/gas activities in Zone 1A 2) restrict public access to hunting areas during July. 2. Territorial Land Use Regulations 1) Seasonal land uses allowed only from December to March 2) Clean-up conditions must be attached to permits to return land to natural state 3) Height restrictions on air traffic increased to 3,000 feet from May 15 to Sept. 30 4) Air traffic radius restrictions increased from 5 to 10 miles around the area from May 15 to Sept. 30
4. Inner Mackenzie Delta	Ducks, geese, swans - staging, feeding, nesting, molting, breeding, rearing habitat Muskrat, mink, fox, ermine - habitat Black/brown bear - denning - habitat	Spring to fall  Year-round Fall - Year-round	Environment Canada- Natural Area of Canadian Significance: "Caribou Hills/Napoiak Channel"	MPBC Sensitive Area: Horseshoe Bend		1. Territorial Land Use Regulations 1) Non-renewable land uses allowed only from December to March 2) Clean-up conditions must be attached to permits to return land to natural state

**AKLAVIK:**

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
4. Inner Mackenzie Delta (cont'd.)	Bald & golden eagles, hawks, osprey - habitat Wolf - habitat Moose - habitat Fish habitat - migration: char herring Fish habitat - migration: conni crooked-back whitefish suckerfish loche Fish habitat - spawning: conni Fish habitat - land-locked lakes: whitefish, conni, jackfish	Early Spring to late Fall Fall to spring Year-round Aug. - Sept. Sept. - early Oct. mid-October Winter, spring Winter, spring  late Spring Year-round				3) No non-renewable land use activities allowed from spring to fall
5. Fish Hole/Cache Creek	Fish habitat - char: spawning area char: wintering area Fishing - char	Fall Winter Fall		MRBC Sensitive Area: Big Fish River		Species Management Plan for Char (to be implemented by FJMC)
6. Critical Community Subsistence Use: Peel, Aklavik & West Channels	Fishing - whitefish, char, loche, conni, jackfish, crooked-back, herring, chum salmon, trout	Year-round				1. Conservation Agreement 2. Compensation for Users 3. Priority for Clean-up with Govt. as Lead Agency

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LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
7. Rat River	Fishing - char Fish habitat - char spawning	Fall Fall		IBP Rat River - 7B  MRBC Sensitive Area: Rat River  GNWT/Dept. of Renewable Resources - Wildlife Area of Special Interest: Mt. Goodenough		1. Species Management Plan for Char 2. To be included in Rat River Tribal Park with Fort McPherson
8. Black Mountain/ Sheep Creek	Dall sheep - habitat lambling rutting Peregrine and gyrfalcons - nesting Fish habitat @ Fish Creek: char - spawning char - habitat	Year-round early May - early June Fall early Spring - Fall Fall Winter, spring		IBP Bell River - 7C  IBP Rat River - 7B  MRBC Sensitive Area: Rat River  GNWT/Dept. of Renewable Resources - Wildlife Area of Special Interest: Mt. Goodenough		1. Dall Sheep Management Plan 2. To be included in Rat River Tribal Park with Fort McPherson
9. First Creek	Fish habitat - greyling	Year-round				Species Management Plan for Greyling
10. Culturally Important Sites listed on Conservation and Protected Areas Map						1. Territorial Land Use Regulations: including stiff fines for violations & for people raiding sites for artifacts

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AKLAVIK: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 5

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA
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**General Recommendations For Application to Entire Aklavik Area:**

1. All Renewable Resource land use activities initiated by individuals and/or companies from outside the Planning Region communities must have prior approval from the communities.
2. Conservation Agreements should be developed for application to both long-term and short-term projects and companies working in the area. Such Agreements should also be developed with large non-renewable resource companies in the hydro-carbon industry.
3. Compensation Packages should be developed for any project that might have a negative environmental impact on the Aklavik area. Such a package should be included as part of the Terms and Conditions of each Land Use Permit given out, and should operate in effect for as long as impacts are felt in the area.



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ARCTIC RED RIVER

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ARCTIC RED RIVER: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE :

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED VIA EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED VIA PROPOSED LEGISLATION
1. The Forks	Geese - nesting areas Moose - habitat Fish habitat - whitefish, conni, jackfish, greyling Fur-bearer habitat - beaver, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, wolf, weaseline, lynx Ground squirrel - habitat Caribou - habitat Porcupine - habitat Black/brown bear - habitat Dall sheep - habitat Timber - house-building, power poles	Spring year-round year-round? year-round year-round				Option #1: Aboriginal conservation area/Tribal Park and Conservation Agreement(s) with crown(s)  Option #2: Territorial Park with Conservation Objective
2. Mackenzie islands: 7 Islands - Mackenzie River- I.P. Separation, Pierre Cde, Tree River, Smith Cabin, Travailant, 7- island, Third Island	Nesting areas- ducks, geese, swans Staging areas- ducks, geese, swans Harvesting - ducks, geese, swans	May May, Sept. Sept.				Territorial Land Use Regulations: No other land uses from mid-April to June 8 from mid-August to Sept. 30
3. Swamp Lake Area	Ducks, geese, swans - nesting Muskrats, beaver - having young Moose, caribou - calving Jackfish, greyling - migration from Bluefish Creek to Mackenzie River	May June mid-May May				Territorial Land Use Regulations: No other land uses from May 1 - June 30

ARCTIC RED RIVER

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ARCTIC RED RIVER: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 3

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
6. Zone up the Arctic Red River	Musk rats, beaver - having young Ducks, geese - nesting Fish migration route for conni, whitefish, jackfish, tarring - up the Arctic Red River - down the Arctic Red River	June May 1 - June 30 July October				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses during these times
7. Arctic Red River Location	Fish spawning area: conni whitefish herring	October October - November October				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses during these times
8. Mackenzie River Location	Fish spawning area: crooked-back whitefish tache sucker	October November November November				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses during these times
9. All Other Fish Lakes and Areas marked on the Seasonal Resource Maps.	Fish spawning locations, overwintering areas, and migrat routes as indicated on Seasonal Resource maps (now also on C + P map)	As indicated on Seasonal Resource Maps (now also on C + P map)				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses during these times
10. Caribou Lake Area & Travailant Lake Area	Caribou - calving	mid-May				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses during this time
11. Cardinal Lake Area & Big Lake Area & Peel River Preserve	Musk rat, beaver - having young	June				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses during this time

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ARCTIC RED RIVER

ARCTIC RED RIVER: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 4

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED VIA EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED VIA PROPOSED LEGISLATION
	Culturally Important Sites on Non-Seasonal Community Resource Maps (burial sites, cabins/camps, historical sites, archaeological sites)	Year-round				Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses on these areas.

## FORT MCPHERSON PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

## FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
<b>1. PROPOSED ZRUHNIILII TRIBAL PARK:</b>						
<b>Dthahzhit</b>						
A. Fish Creek area	Trout - Spawning area Trout - Fishing Dall Sheep Berry-picking	Fall Year-round Year-round Summer, fall		BP Site		Option #1: Zruhniilii Tribal Park Option #2: Travel Restricted Areas with Tribal Park with HTA-issued licences
B. Chit-Chaa Creek	Grayling - spawning Grayling - fishing Dall Sheep Moose - habitat Berry-picking	Fall Year-round Year-round Year-round Summer, fall	Dept. of Renewable Resources GNWT: Wildlife Area of Special Interest	BP Site		
Rat River	Geese, ducks, swans - nesting area Berry picking Fishing - trout Trapping - fox, beaver, muskrat Fishing - whitefish, conni, jackfish, loche, crooked back Moose hunting Dall Sheep - habitat Peregrine, gyrfalcon, golden eagle, bald eagle, osprey - habitat Porcupine caribou - habitat Timber - house-building material Cultural Sites - caribou corrals,	Spring Summer, Fall Year-round Winter Year-round Year-round Spring, summer, fall Year-round Year-round	Mackenzie River Basin Committee Sensitive Area (along the river itself)			

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## FORT MCPHERSON

FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 2

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
<b>1. PROPOSED ZRUHNIILII TRIBAL PARK (cont'd.)</b>						
Rat River (cont'd.)	Destruction City, Mad Trapper sites, heritage trails, historical sites					
Husky Lake Region (revised boundaries)	Porcupine Caribou - hunting Trapping - lynx, beaver Fish habitat- whitefish, lake trout, jackfish Porcupine caribou - habitat Moose - habitat Historical - heritage trails Berry-picking Cultural sites - archaeological, cultural, historical sites, heritage trails	Winter, Spring, Fall Winter Year-round Spring, fall Year-round Year-round Summer, fall Year-round	Mackenzie River Basin Committee Area of interest: Peel River (along the river only)			
Black Mountain Region (Mount Goodenough)	Peregrine & gyr falcons, golden eagle, bald eagle, osprey - habitat Moose - habitat Grizzly bear - habitat Dall sheep - habitat Porcupine caribou - habitat	Year-round Year-round Year-round Year-round Year-round				
<b>2. CENTRAL PEEL RIVER AREA</b>	Moose, caribou, wolverine, black/brown bear, grizzly bear, marten, wolf, mink, lynx, beaver - habitat Trout - spawning Trapping - mink, marten, beaver, fox,	Year-round Fall Winter	Mackenzie River Basin Committee Area of interest: Peel River (along the river only) GNWT Dept of Renewable Resources: Peel River Preserve			Option #1: New legislation based on Ecological Reserve/Wilderness Area-type legislation Option #2: Tribal Park Option #3: Conservation Agreement(s) Option #4: Canadian River Heritage System:

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## FORT MCPHERSON

FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 3

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
<u>2. CENTRAL PEEL RIVER AREA (cont'd.)</u>	muskrat, lynx, wolverine, wolf					
	Trapping - muskrat	Winter, spring				
	Timber - house building, power poles	Year-round				
	Fishing - whitefish, conni, herring, loche, trout, jackfish	Year-round				
	Moose hunting	Year-round				
	Porcupine Caribou - hunting	Winter, spring, fall				
	Duck hunting	Fall				
	Geese, swans- habitat	Spring, summer, fall				
	Historical sites- trails, cabins, monuments	Year-round				
	Berry-picking	Summer, fall				
	Bald eagle, golden eagle - habitat	Spring, summer, fall				
<u>3. 8-MILE</u>	Ducks + geese: staging area	Spring, fall				
	Bald eagle	Spring, summer, fall				
	Fresh water	Spring, summer, fall				
	Fishing - whitefish, conni, jackfish, herring	Year-round				
	Trapping - beaver, rabbit	Winter				
	Trapping - muskrat	Winter, spring				
	Moose hunting	Year-round				
	Moose habitat	Year-round				
	Berry picking	Summer, fall				
	Timber - house building, power poles					
	Cultural sites - Shitsee Rock (sacred area), Old Fort McPherson, burial grounds	Year-round				
			MRBC Area of Interest: Peel River (along the river only)			
			Dept. of Renewable Resources GNWT: Peel River Preserve			
						Option #1: Territorial Land Use Regulations; no other land uses on specific cultural sites marked on the maps
						Option #2: Conservation Agreement(s) with developer(s) based on joint management with Dene/Metis in Fort McPherson

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## FORT MCPHERSON

FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 4

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
4. FROG CREEK LAKE AREA	Beaver - habitat	Year-round				Option #1: Conservation Agreement(s) with developers based on joint management with Dene/Metis in Fort McPherson Option #2: DFO - incorporated CWG fish data into DFO Protection Area #1
	Fish habitat - conni, loche, crooked-back, jackfish, herring	Year-round				
	Moose - habitat	Year-round				
	Woodland caribou - habitat	Year-round				
	Ducks, geese, swans - nesting area	Spring				
	Black bear - habitat	Spring, summer				
	Fishing - conni, loche, crooked-back, herring, jackfish	Year-round				
	Trapping - beaver, muskrat	Winter, spring				
	Trapping - fox, wolf, wolverine	Winter				
	Timber - house-building material	Year-round				
	Moose hunting	Year-round				
	Woodland caribou hunting	Year-round				
	Berry picking	Summer, fall				
	Ducks, geese, swans - hunting	Fall				
	Black bear hunting	Spring, summer				
	Gravel	Year-round				
Frog Creek	Ducks, swans - nesting area	Spring	Dept. of Renewable Resources			
	Woodland caribou and beaver - habitat	Year-round				
	Fishing - whitefish, conni, jackfish, loche, grayling	Year-round	GNWT: Peel River Preserve			
	Trapping - muskrat	Winter, spring				
	Trapping - beaver	Winter				
	Berry picking	Summer, fall				
	Timber - house-building logs	Spring, summer, fall				
	Fresh water	Spring, summer, fall				



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FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 5

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
<u>5. MACKENZIE ISLANDS</u>	Ducks, geese, swans - nesting area Fish spawning - herring, conni, crooked back, whitefish Fishing - whitefish, conni, jackfish, loche, crooked back Trapping - mink, lynx, fox, beaver, wolverine Timber - house-building Moose - habitat Ducks, geese, swans - habitat Bald eagles, rough-legged hawks, merlin - habitat Willow, alder, poplar - habitat Historic site - Indian Village at Mouth of Peel	Spring Fall Year-round Winter Year-round Year-round Spring, summer, fall Fall, spring, summer Year-round Year-round	DFD: Point Separation: Area of Interest, Priority #1 Marine Habitat  Dept. of Renewable Resources GNWT: Peel River Preserve			Option #1: Species Management Plans for all Fish species and M. Option #2: Incorporation into DFO's Fish Habitat Policy- Priority for protection, with increased monitoring/enforcement and in penalties for violation Option #3: Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses from mid-April to June and from mid-August to Sept.30
<u>6. RICHARDSON MOUNTAIN REGION</u>	Dall sheep - habitat	Year-round				Dall Sheep Management Plan (more information needed)
<u>7. VITREKYA RIVER</u>	Black/brown bear, beaver, muskrat - habitat Moose - hunting Fishing - trout Berry picking Cultural sites - historical monuments	Year-round Year-round Fall, spring Summer, fall Year-round				Option #1: Territorial Land Use Regulations: no other land uses on specific cultural sites marked on Fort McPherson C + P maps Option #2: Conservation Agreement(s) with developer(s) based on joint management with Dene/Metis in Fort McPherson
James Creek	Fresh water Porcupine caribou hunting	Spring, summer, fall Winter, spring, fall			For caribou protection around James Creek: Porcupine Caribou Management Board	For protection of water at James Creek: Option #1: Land Use Permitting System

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FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 6

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
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James Creek (cont'd.)	Dall Sheep	Year-round	Fishing - grayling	Spring, summer, fall	Year-round	
	Cultural sites - old trails	Year-round				

8. BIG EDDY REGION	Fish spawning area - conif, whitefish, loche, herring, grayling	Summer, fall				1. No Oil/Gas Development At Alluv
(Snake / Peel Rivers on Yukon side)	Black/brown bear, grizzly bear - habitat	Year-round				2. Species Management Plan For Fish: whitefish, conif, herring, loche, grayling
	Beaver, muskrat, wolf - habitat	Year-round				3. Species Management Plan For Wildlife: beaver, moose, + all species listed on chart

	Bald eagle, golden eagle - habitat	Spring, summer, fall				
	Fishing - conif, whitefish, loche, herring, grayling	Summer, fall, winter				
	Timber - house-building material	Year-round				
	Moose, black/brown bear, wolf hunting	Year-round				
	Berry picking	Summer, fall				
	Cultural site - meeting place	Year-round				
	Ducks, geese - habitat	Summer, fall				

9. CARIBOU RIVER AREA	Moose - habitat	Year-round				Option #1: New legislation based on Ecological Reserve/Wilderness Area-type legislation
	Black/brown bear, grizzly bear, Dall sheep - habitat	Year-round				Option #2: Tribal Park
	Wolf, marten, mink, lynx - habitat	Fall, winter				Option #3: Conservation Agreement(s) with developer(s) based on joint management with Dene/Metis in Fort McPherson
	Timber - house-building material	Year-round				Option #4: Canadian River Heritage System: for Snake, Wind, Hart, Bonneplume, Blackstone, Ogilvie Rivers
	Trapping - marten, mink, lynx, wolf	Fall, winter				Option #5: Yukon Territorial Park
	Cultural site - heritage trail	Year-round				(need more information)
	Looking rocks	Year-round				

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## FORT MCPHERSON

FORT MCPHERSON: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.) PAGE 7

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
<u>10. HEADWATERS OF PEEL RIVER</u>	Dall sheep, moose - habitat	Year-round				Option #1: New legislation based on Ecological Reserve/Wilderness Area-type legislation
	Bald eagle, golden eagle - habitat	Spring, summer, fall				Option #2: Tribal Park
	Marten, mink, lynx, wolf, fox, beaver - habitat	Year-round				Option #3: Conservation Agreement(s) with developer(s) based on joint management with Dene/Metis in Fort McPherson
	Ducks, geese, swans - nesting area	Spring				Option #4: Canadian River Heritage System: for Snake, Wind, Hart, Bonnetplume, Blackstone, Ogilvie Rivers
	Ducks, geese, swans - habitat	Spring, summer, fall				Option #5: Yukon Territorial Park (need more information)
	Fishing - whitefish, loche, conni, jackfish, crooked-back, herring, trout, greyling, salmon	Spring, summer, fall				
	Trapping - marten, mink, lynx, wolf, fox, beaver	Winter				
	Timber - house-building material	Year-round				
	Berry picking	Summer, fall				
	Cultural sites - burial sites, heritage trails, old meeting places & camps, natural hot springs	Year-round				
	Caribou - habitat	Fall, early winter				

HOLMAN PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS : OCEAN AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
1. Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenal Bay (Wynniatt Bay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sportshunting, polar bear</li> <li>- local harvesting, polar bear</li> <li>- polar bear denning area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February - April</li> <li>December - May</li> <li>December - March</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest</li> <li>- DFO Priority #4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(b) lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inuvialuit Final Agreement</li> <li>- species management plan - polar bear</li> <li>- further scientific research</li> <li>- amend marine traffic legislation</li> <li>CWG recommends no Winter ship traffic (December - June)</li> </ul>
2. Prince of Wales Strait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sportshunting, polar bear</li> <li>- local harvesting, polar bear</li> <li>- local harvesting, bearded seal</li> <li>- local harvesting of bearded seal at Ramsay Island</li> <li>- denning area, polar bear</li> <li>- pupping area, ring and bearded seal</li> <li>- nesting area for eider ducks, brants, geese, swans (Ramsay Island)</li> <li>- archaeological sites - Princess Royal Islands, shell fish fossils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>December - May</li> <li>December - April</li> <li>April - May</li> <li>April - May</li> <li>December - March</li> <li>April - May</li> <li>June</li> <li>Year Round</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DFO Priority #3 and 4 Marine Habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- arch. sites and nesting area on Holman 7(1)(b) lands (Inuvialuit Final Agreement)</li> <li>- Heritage Resources Act (arch sites)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- work with existing management bodies</li> <li>- encourage the operation of the Research Advisory Council (set up under Inuvialuit Final Agreement) and support further scientific research</li> <li>- need for stronger marine protection</li> <li>- increase DFO priority for this area</li> <li>- amend marine traffic legislation</li> <li>CWG recommends no winter ship traffic (December - June)</li> </ul>

HOLMAN - OCEAN AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
3. Amundsen Gulf, Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- local harvesting, ring and bearded seal</li> <li>- local harvesting, beluga whale</li> <li>- local harvesting, ducks, geese &amp; swans</li> <li>- fishing, char</li> <li>- habitat, polar bear (Minto Inlet)</li> <li>- denning area, polar bear (Minto Inlet)</li> <li>- feeding area, beluga whale (Minto Inlet)</li> <li>- feeding area, bowhead whale (Prince Albert Sound)</li> <li>- habitat, crabs &amp; shellfish (Walker Bay)</li> <li>- pupping area, ring and bearded seal (Prince Albert Sound)</li> <li>- habitat, ringed and bearded seal (Prince Albert Sound)</li> <li>- nesting area, ducks geese, swans</li> <li>- habitat, ducks, geese, swans</li> <li>- arch. sites, (north shore of Wollaston Peninsula), fossils</li> <li>- archaeological and cultural sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year round</li> <li>May to mid-September</li> <li>May - September</li> <li>June - October</li> <li>Winter, Spring</li> <li>December - March</li> <li>May - September</li> <li>May - September</li> <li>Year round</li> <li>March - May</li> <li>Year round</li> <li>May - June</li> <li>June - September</li> <li>Year round</li> <li>Year round</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IBP site 3-3, Minto Inlet</li> <li>- IBP site 3-4, Prince Albert Sound</li> <li>- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a) lands (nesting areas covered)</li> <li>- Heritage Resources Act - arch sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthen Heritage Resources Act and Inuvialuit Final Agreement to better protect cultural resources</li> <li>- Inuvialuit Final Agreement</li> <li>- identified need for stronger marine protection legislation</li> </ul>

HOLMAN - OCEAN AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
4. Safety Channel	- local harvesting, eider duck, geese, and swans	June - September		-DFO Priority #2 Marine Habitat	- lands in this area fall within Holman 7(1)(b) lands under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement	- further research is required, encourage the operation of the Research Advisory Council as set up under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement - improved marine protection mechanisms are required - develop species management plans
	- fishing for char and trout in the inland lakes	July - September				
	- local harvesting, ringed and bearded seal	April - June				
	- local harvesting, beluga whale	Summer				
	- nesting area for ducks, geese & swans	- late May, June				
	- habitat for ducks geese & swans	June - September				
	- pupping area, ringed and bearded seal	March - May				
	- habitat, ringed and bearded seal	Year round				
	- habitat, mussel, rock crab, clam, plankton, octopus, squid, wolf fish	Year round				
	- habitat, capelan & halibut	Year round				
	- habitat, char	July - September				

HOLMAN - RIVERS AND LAKES

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected by:
1. Koongok Lake, Tahikyoak Lake, Kangikihnik Lake, Kagloryuak Lake,...	- fishing, char	June - October		- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest (area beside Glenal Bay) - IBP 3-4, Prince Albert Sound overlaps Kagloryuak River site - DFO Priority #2,4	- most of these sites are located on Holman 7(1)(a) or (b) lands and are therefore protected through the Inuvialuit Final Agreement - DIAND Land Use Regulations	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement - involvement of Holman in reviewing tourism proposals (work through ILA and ED&T)
	- potential commercial sportsfishing, char	July - November				
	-fishing, landlocked whitefish	October				
	- spawning area, char	September - November				
	- spawning area, char (Kangikihnik Lake)	September - November				
	- spawning, landlocked whitefish (Kangikihnik)	September - November				
	-spawning area, lake trout (Koongok Lake)	September - November				

HOLMAN - RIVERS AND LAKES

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
2. Lakes, Rivers and Inshore areas scattered throughout the Holman region	- fishing for char, whitefish & lake trout (Kuujjua R)	July - October		- IBP 3-3, Minto Inlet	Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(b) lands - DIAND Land Use Regulations - Heritage Resources Act	- same as #1, - Heritage Resources Act and the Inuvialuit Final Agreement should be strengthened to better protect cultural/historic sites
	- fishing, char	July - October		- IBP 3-4, Prince Albert Sound		
	- fishing, whitefish and lake trout (Halahikvik)	July - October		- DFO Priority #1 (Kuujjua River)		
	- local harvesting, ducks, geese, & swans (Kikiktalok-George Island)	May - September		- DFO Priority #2 for remainder of area		
	- local harvesting, caribou & muskox (Kikiktalok)	mid-July - September				
	- fishing, flatfish (Kikiktalok)	August - September				
	- spawning area, char trout & whitefish	Fall				
	- nesting area, geese, ducks, swans, loons (Kikiktalok)	May - June				
	- cultural sites, old campsite at Kikiktalok	Year round				



HOLMAN - RIVERS AND LAKES

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
3. Akolrotak Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound	- local harvesting, caribou	November		- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Minto Inlet - DFO Priority #2 Marine Habitat	Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a) & 7(1)(b) lands	- protect through provisions of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement
	- local harvesting, muskox (Akolrotak Lake region)	Year round				
	- local harvesting, muskox (North shore of Prince Albert Sound)	Year round				
	- sportshunting, muskox (north shore of Prince Albert Sound)	August - April				
	- fishing, landlocked char & lake trout	March - October				
	- sportsfishing & local fishing (Hanigayok)	March - October				
	- habitat, muskox (north shore of Prince Albert Sound)	Year round				
	- nesting area, ducks, geese, swans (north shore of Prince Albert Sound)	June - July				

HOLMAN + LAND AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could Be Protected By:
1. Areas located throughout Victoria Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- nesting area, peregrine falcon</li> <li>- habitat, eagles, gyrfalcon, rough legged hawks</li> <li>- habitat, owls</li> </ul>	<p>May - August</p> <p>May - August</p> <p>Year round</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Minto Inlet</li> <li>- IBP site 3-3, Minto Inlet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- peregrine &amp; gyrfalcons are protected under existing international legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- further research required to determine habitat size and range</li> </ul>
2. Angmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trapping, white/ coloured foxes (Angmalokitak Lake)</li> <li>- trapping, wolf (Angmalokitak Lake)</li> <li>- local harvesting, caribou (Angmalokitak Lake)</li> <li>- local harvesting, muskox (Angmalokitak Lake)</li> <li>- habitat, caribou migration route</li> <li>- calving area, Peary caribou (Angmalokitak Lake)</li> <li>- calving area, muskox (Angmalokitak Lake)</li> <li>- denning area, white/ coloured foxes</li> <li>- denning area, wolf</li> </ul>	<p>November - April</p> <p>April</p> <p>November - April</p> <p>November - April</p> <p>Spring, Fall</p> <p>June</p> <p>April, May</p> <p>June</p> <p>May</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Prince Albert Peninsula</li> <li>- IBP site 3-4, Prince Albert Sound</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DIAND Land Use Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- species management plans should be developed for both the muskox and the Peary Caribou</li> </ul>

HOLMAN - LAND AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
1. Omingmakyok, Ungarut Bay and Epilak Lake Area	- landscape feature, willow bushes - habitat, hare ptarmigan (Ungarut Bay)	Year round Year round		- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Prince Albert Peninsula - RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Diamond Jeness Peninsula	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(b) lands	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement
2. Sites located throughout the Holman Area	- archaeological site, fossils of marine mammals (Diamond Jeness Coastline) - arch./historic site, old RCMP cairn (Walker Bay) - arch./Historic site, site of old Dorset Inuit Settlement (Naoyat) - cultural site, Native Copper deposits (northeast of Hikongiyoitok Lake)	Year round Year round Year round Year round		- sites identified as native copper deposits overlap with IBP site 3-3, Minto Inlet	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a)&(b) lands - Heritage Resources Act	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Heritage Resources Act should be Strengthened to better protect heritage resources
3. Hikogiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River region	- calving area, caribou - fishing, lake trout (Hakogiyoitok Lake)	June April - June		- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Colville Mountains	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement (Hakogiyoitok ) - DIAND Land Use Regulations	- no immediate threat to area, therefore existing legislation provides adequate protection

HOLMAN - LAND AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected By:
6. Areas located throughout Victoria Island: Kikiktalok, Kuujjua River, Akolgotak, Tahiyook, North Minto Inlet, and Pingokyoak	- calving area, caribou (Tahiyook)	Spring		- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Minto Inlet	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(b) lands	- the CWG indicated that the existing legislation provides adequate protection; they did ask, however, that DIAND give special consideration to the calving area at Nigiyok Nahak and that the community be contacted should any activities be proposed for this area
	- calving area, muskox (Tahiyook)	Spring		- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Prince Albert Peninsula	- DIAND Land Use Regulations, Nigiyok Nahak	
	- nesting area, geese, ducks, swans, loons (Kikiktalok)	May - June				
	- local harvesting, caribou (Kikiktalok)	July - August				
	- local harvesting, ducks, geese & swans (Kikiktalok)	August - September				
	- subsistence fishing for char, trout, whitefish, and flatfish (Kikiktalok)	August				
	- local harvesting, caribou (along Kuujjua River)	October				
	- local harvesting, caribou (Akolgotak)	November - March				
	- local harvesting, caribou (Pingakyoak)	Year round				
	- sportshunting, caribou (Tahiyook)	October				
	- sportshunting, muskox (North Minto Inlet)	April - May				
	- sportshunting, muskox (Pingakyoak)	April				

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanism	Could be Protected By:
1. Kangikhekoyak Gulf (Liddon Gulf) and Emangyok Sound (Melville Sound)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- habitat, polar bear</li> <li>- denning area, polar bear</li> <li>- habitat, ringed and bearded seal</li> <li>- local harvest, polar bear</li> <li>- local harvesting, ringed &amp; bearded seal</li> <li>- sportshunting, polar bear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter, Spring</li> <li>December - March</li> <li>Year round</li> <li>December - April</li> <li>December - April</li> <li>March, April</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Bailey Point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bear</li> <li>- DIAND Land Use Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- additional scientific research required, Research Advisory Council should be established</li> <li>- legislation regarding marine traffic should be amended to permit seasonal restrictions on ship traffic (CWG recommends no winter ship traffic, December - June)</li> <li>- species management plans should be developed for polar bear and muskox (and other species?) in this region (noting that these are different populations than found elsewhere in the planning region)</li> <li>- community input required on land use permit applications for this area</li> </ul>
2. Kangikhekoyak Gulf Coastline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- habitat, muskox, fox, wolf, lemming, gyrfalcon</li> <li>- local harvesting, wolf</li> <li>- sportshunting, muskox</li> <li>- culturally important sites, cabins &amp; camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year round</li> <li>March - April</li> <li>March - April</li> <li>Year round</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest, Bailey Point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DIAND Land Use Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- same as those identified in #1 above</li> </ul>

PAULATUK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

Paulatuk: Protected Areas - Rivers, lakes, offshore; Subsistence & sports fishing inland

<u>Location</u>	<u>Value/Criteria For Protection</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Overlap with Existing Protected Area</u>	<u>Overlap with Proposed Protected Area</u>	<u>Protected By Existing legislation</u>	<u>Could be Protected By Proposed legislation</u>
#1 Fish Lakes W. coast of Cape Perry	- Subsistence fishing for arctic char, whitefish, lake herring, humpback	June-Aug Oct-Dec			- IEA sec.7(1)(b) lands	- Recommend to EMC/DFO that only subsistence fishing be allowed. IEA sec. 14 (31)
#2 Hornby River	- Subsistence fish for Arctic char, whitefish, grayling,  loche * Keep option open for Paulatuk Commercial Fishery.	Year round			- IEA sec. 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands	- Recommend to EMC/DFO that only subsistence fishing be allowed.
#3 Bine Lake	- char, lake trout & subsistence sports fishing, loche, humpback	June-Sept Year round			- IEA sec. 7(1)(a) (b) lands	- Regulate sport fishing licences through Paulatuk HIC, IEA sec. 14 (64) (b)(c)(d)(e)
#4 Rallize	- lake trout, humpback, whitefish, subsistence lake herring, loche sports fishing	June-Sept  Year round			- IEA sec. 7(1)(b) lands	- Regulate sports fishing licences through Paulatuk HIC, IEA sec.
#5 Long Lake Sillolike Lake East Fish Lake East	- subsistence fishing - arctic char, land locked char - humpback subsistence fishing lake herring	June- Sept			- IEA sec.7(1)(b) lands	- Regulate sports fishing licences through Paulatuk HIC sec 14 -64 (b)
#6 Tasseriuk Lake	- lake trout, char, humpback subsistence fishing, lake herring	June-Sept			- IEA sec. 7(1)(b)	

PAULATUK

#7 Thrasher Lake Ruben Lake	- lake trout, humpback, whitefish, loche subsistence - lake herring	June-Sept	- IEA sec. 7(1)(a) lands	
#8 Billy Lake	- lake trout	June-Sept		
#9 Delessee Lake	- Subsistence fishing lake trout, whitefish, humpback loche * outpost camp * future sport fishing	Year round		
#10 Garret Lake	- subsistence fishing lake trout, loche, humpback whitefish * outpost camp * future sports fishing	Year round	- IEA sec. 7(1)(b) lands	
#11 Tadent Lake		Year round	- DEAND Land Use Regulations	
#12 Tsoko Lake		Year round	- IEA sec. 7(1)(b) lands	
#13 Mouth of Horton	- char subsistence fishing	June-Sept	- IEA sec. 7(1)(b)	- Regulate sports fishing licences through Paulatuk HIC sec 14(64) (b) (c) (d) (e)
#14 Letty Hor. Lake	- land locked char & lake ?? humpback, lake herring	June-Sept	- IEA sec. 7(1)(b) lands	
#15 Belena Bay Lake	- land lock char & lake trout			

PAULATUK

#16  
MacDonald Lake - Cicso June-Sept

- IFA sec. 7(1)(b) lands

#17  
Sadene Lake - humpback, lake trout June-Sept  
Ruten Lake

#18  
Bluenose Lake -

- National Park Paulatuk

- Joint Management  
TEN/IFA



PAULATUK

Paulatuk: Protected Areas - Subsistence, sports hunting, trapping, marine habitat

<u>Location</u>	<u>Value/Criteria For Protection</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Overlap with Existing Protected Area</u>	<u>Overlap with Proposed Protected Area</u>	<u>Protected By Existing legislation</u>	<u>Could be Protected By Proposed legislation</u>
#19 Cape Perry Is.	- polar bear denning habitat	Dec-Mar		- International Ecological - site #4-11 - Cape Perry Migratory - bird sanctuary	- IEA sec.7(1)(b) lands	
#20 Pearce Point	- polar bear denning habitat	Dec-Mar		- DFO priority area		- for offshore conservation and protected areas we support the incentives of the community including Tuk, Sachs Holman to jointly manage in the user areas
#21 Amundsen Gulf	- polar bear hunting - subsistence and sport polar bear hunting - ring & bearded seal pupping area - bowhead whale feeding habitat	Dec-April Feb-May March		- DFO priority area - DFO priority area		
#22 Langton Bay to mouth of Horton R. Darnley Bay	- beluga whale subsistence hunting - coloured and white fox trapping - grizzly bear feeding habitat - ring & bearded seal pupping area - bowhead whale feeding habitat	July-Aug Nov-April April-May March July-Sept		- DFO priority area		

# PAULATUK

#23

Amundsen Gulf - beluga whale main migratory  
Dennley Bay route  
- beluga whale secondary  
migration route  
- ring & bearded seal pupping  
area  
- bowhead whale feeding habitat

July-Aug

- DFO priority area

- DFO priority area

#24

Bennett Pt. - eider, squaw, pie ducks  
Cape Perry Is. seagulls nesting habitat  
(main bird colony)  
- subsistence fall hunting

June-Aug

- Migratory bird sanctuary  
- international ecological  
site #4-11

IEA sec. 7(1)(b) lands

IEA sec. 7(1)(b) lands

Sept

#25

Horton River - arctic char migration  
east along route  
coast to - subsistence fishing  
Timney Pt. - trapping area white fox

June-Aug

Nov-April

SACHS HARBOUR PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected by:
1. Areas along the Coastline of Banks Island from the Gore Islands to Treadwell Point	Polar Bear Denning	November - March		- Nelson Head Canadian Landmark (see IFA - s7) - IBP 3-2, Masik River and IBP 3-5, Egg & Big Rivers - DFO Priority #2	Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands - International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, - changes in marine traffic legislation - species management plans
2. Ocean Areas around Banks Island from the Gore Islands to Treadwell Point	- subsistence hunting, polar bear - sportshunting for polar bear	December - May  December - May	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 1	- Nelson Head Canadian Landmark (see IFA s7) - DFO Priority #2 and 3	International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears	- species management plans - work with existing management bodies
3. Areas located throughout the southern portion of Banks Island	- subsistence harvesting of caribou	July - December	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 1	- IBP 3-2, Masik R - IBP 3-5, Egg & Big Rivers - DFO Priority #2	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement - species management plan for Peary caribou - work with existing management bodies
4. Coastline from Robilliard Island to Rufus River	- ringed and bearded seal subsistence harvesting	March - May		- DFO Priority #2		- improved marine protection required - species management plans
5. Thesiger Bay	- ringed and bearded seal subsistence harvesting	Year round		- DFO Priority #2		- improved marine protection required - species management plans
6. Amundsen Gulf	- bowhead staging area	June - July		- DFO Priority #2	- Marine Mammal Protection Act, 1972	- stronger protection may be required in future - whale sanctuary ?

SACHS HARBOUR

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected by:
7. Prince of Wales Strait	- bearded & ring seal pupping area	March - April March - May		- DFO Priority #3,4		- further research required - increase DFO priority - changes to marine traffic legislation, CWG recommends no winter ship traffic
8. Sachs River Area	- subsistence fishing - lake trout, arctic char	Year round	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 1	- IBP 3-2, Masik River	Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a) lands	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement
9. Thomsen River Area	- subsistence fishing for char, trout and cisco - potential commercial fishery - archaeological sites	July - September  Year round	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 2	- Banks Island Proposed National Park - RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest - IBP 3-1, Shoran Lake	- DIAND Land Use Regulations - Heritage Resources Act	- involvement of Sachs Harbour in reviewing tourism proposals - strengthening of Heritage Resources Act, IFA in terms of protecting cultural sites - Travel Restricted Area
10. Area along the Coastline from Sea Otter Island to Sachs Harbour	- crabs, clams, shrimp, prawns - habitat	Year round		- DFO Priority #2	DIAND Land Use Regulations	- special management area with quota's if necessary
11. Lakes in the DeSalis River Region	- subsistence fishing for trout, char	May - June			DIAND Land Use Regulations	- Access permission required - IFA - Travel Restricted Area
12. Survey Lake along the Kellett R. & Siksik Lake along the Big River	- subsistence fishing for trout and char	May - June	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 1	- IBP 3-5, Egg River and Big River	Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(b) lands	- Inuvialuit Final Agreement - work with existing management bodies

SACHS HARBOUR

Location	Value/Criteria for Protection	When	Overlap - Existing Protected Areas	Overlap - Proposed Protected Areas	Existing Protection Mechanisms	Could be Protected by:
13. Portion of the Thomsen River	- waterfowl, snow geese, brants - molting habitat	July - August	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 2	- Banks Island Proposed National Park - RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest	DIAND Land Use Regulations	- same as those identified for Area #9 - HTC be assigned responsibility for monitoring and enforcement
14. DeSalis Bay	- nesting habitat for brants and eider ducks	May - June			Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(b) lands	- provisions of Inuvialuit Final Agreement
15. Kellett, Lennie, and Sachs Rivers	- nesting habitat for brants & snow geese - subsistence hunting for geese	May - June	Banks Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No 1		Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 7(1)(a) lands	- provisions of Inuvialuit Final Agreement and existing Sanctuary protection
16. Area south of Rufus River	- archaeological sites	Year round			- Heritage Resources Act - Inuvialuit Final Agreement - DIAND Land Use Regulations	- strengthening of Heritage Resources Act and IFA in terms of protecting cultural resources - Travel Restricted Area
17. Southwestern portion of the Melville Island Coastline	- sportshunting for polar bear	December - May		- IBP 1-9, Bailey Point - RR, Wildlife Area of Special Interest - DFO Priority #4	- DIAND Land Use Regulations - International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bear	- changes to marine traffic legislation CWG recommends no winter ship traffic

# TUKTOYAKTUK PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS

DRAFT  
Sept. 29/89

TUKTOYAKTUK: PROTECTED AREAS						
LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA	IS PROTECTED VIA EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED VIA PROPOSED LEGISLATION
1. Kugnalik Bay	Beluga whale Geese and ducks Whitefish Herring Seals Caribou	June - Sept. 30 May-Sept. Winter Aug-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept.	DFO Priority #1 area DFO Priority #1 area	IBP Site - Tule Point		National Marine Park with additional features: - Beluga Management Plan - Species Management Plans for whitefish, herring, loche & caribou - No restrictions on Inuvialuit hunting/fishing rights - Any changes to Inuvialuit ownership must be negotiated - FJMC must be Park Management Authority for overall policy and - Restrictions on where & when hunting can go & on picture-taking - Regulations on ship traffic
2. Shallow Bay	Geese	Aug. 15 - Oct. 7	DFO Priority #1 Marine Habitat DOE Natural Area of Canadian Significant Caribou Hills Napoli Channel	IBP Site - 5-1 West Milne Bay		Land Use Permitting System: - No non-renewable development permits in the area between Aug - No flying in the area between Aug. 15 - Oct. 7
3. Husky Lakes	Fish - all species Harvesting: all fish species, caribou, waterfowl, beavers, trapping	Year-round Used year-round	DFO Priority #1 area	IBP Site - Kuguk River	IFA Sec. 7(1)(b) surface lands	1. Species Management Plans for: whitefish, land trout, grayling, loche, jackfish, herring, humpbacks, seals, whales  2. Regulation of Sport Fishing Licences through Tuktoyaktuk HTC  3. Designation as Travel Restricted Area: lands and waters  4. Zoning: access, use and facilities

TUKTOYAKTUK

*DRAFT*  
*Sept. 29/89*

TUKTOYAKTUK: PROTECTED AREAS (cont'd.)

LOCATION	VALUE/CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION	WHEN	OVERLAP WITH EXISTING PROTECTED AREA	OVERLAP WITH PROPOSED PROTECTED	IS PROTECTED BY EXISTING LEGISLATION	COULD BE PROTECTED BY PROPOSED LEGISLATION
4. Kendall Island	Geese nesting area and habitat	May - Oct.	CWS/DCE: Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary			Option #1: - No non-renewable development at any time within the Sanctuary - From May 1 - Oct. 7, increase restrictions: no air traffic within 10 radius of the island, and no planes 3,000 feet - CWS should do a study on the traffic disturbance & why birds are using the area now  Option #2: - no permits for air traffic May 10 and August 10 October 7